

VILLAGE RECORD.

WAYNEBORO.

Friday, April 23, 1862.



For ever that that standard sheet / Where breathes the foe but falls before us / With Freedom's soil beneath our feet, / And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Preaching.—The Rev. W. E. KRIBBS, of Emmittsburg, Md., will preach in the German Reformed Church in this place, on Sabbath evening next.

The Battle of Pittsburg Landing.—On the first page of to-day's paper we publish an account of the great battle at Pittsburg Landing which is said to be one of the most reliable yet published.

77th Regiment.—It will be seen from an account published in another column that Col. Stumbaugh's Regiment participated in the battle of Pittsburg Landing and that they behaved gallantly.

Property Sold.—Mrs. ANN MARIA BLAIR has disposed of her house and lot on Main Street, to Dr. JAS. BROTHERTON for the sum of \$1600. We understand the Dr. purposes removing the old building in the course of a few weeks and will erect a new one in its stead.

New Hardware.—We direct attention to the advertisement of W. H. BROTHERTON in another column.

Hate, Hate.—Persons in want of hate, visiting Hagerstown from this section should not fail to call at UPDEGRAFF'S See advertisement.

New Millinery Goods.—Mrs. C. L. Hollinger has just returned from New York and Philadelphia with a fine assortment of new Millinery Goods. Advertisement next week.

250 Horses Drowned.—A barge, containing two hundred and fifty Government horses, struck a snag, between Paducah, Ky. and Cairo, on Saturday night last, and sunk withal on board.

Religious Notice.—A meeting of the Lutheran Congregation will be held in the Union Church on the 10th of May next. See notice.

Superior Article of Soap.—Mr. H. STONZHOUSE, of this place, has for sale an article of Soap manufactured by B. T. Babbitt, of New York, which is certainly a very superior article. Our better-half has given it a trial and pronounces it what it purports to be, unequalled for washing clothing. We advise the ladies to get a bar of Mr. S and give it a trial. Full directions for using it given.

Dog Tax.—We are pleased to see that Congress proposes a tax of one dollar on each dog. This will dispose of many a worthless cur.

The proposition to erect Western Virginia into a new state has been abandoned. It was opposed by the present Governor, pierpont, who held that the old government was virtually abolished by the treasonable acts of its officers, and that the new government is the only one that legally exists.

The Louisville Journal, referring to Beauregard's order to make all the bells into cannon, says that it once tried to make a big gun out of John Bell, but couldn't. There is too much brass in him for a cannon, and he is too badly cracked for a bell.

The BRECKINRIDGES have circulated a report to the effect that the National Tax bill, now before Congress creates 26,000 officers. It is stated, however, on much better authority, that the number of new officers created by the bill will not be 3,000 for the whole Union.

The Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen died at his residence, in New Brunswick, N. J. on Saturday a week in the 76th year of his age.

Confederate Bonds are said to be selling in Virginia at five cents on the dollar, while shipplasters are at such ruinous discount that even the rug peddlers become shy of them. Surely affairs must be getting desperate in Dixie, and the monstrous fungus of Secession must be wilting fast.

Fresh Fish.—J. HOSKETT, of Greencastle, will visit this place on Saturday or Friday of each week with Fresh Fish during the season. Persons in the country wanting fish are requested to leave their orders with E. W. Washburn.

There is nothing important from Fort Monroe or Yorktown. Preparations for an active siege are being made by the Federal troops. The rebel army at this point has been greatly augmented, and according to report, is commanded by Jeff. Davis.

Movements in the vicinity of Pittsburg Landing, the scene of the recent great battle, indicate that preparations are in active progress for another struggle.

The Slavery Question.—Since the President signed the bill passed by Congress emancipating the slaves in the District of Columbia, there has been considerable sensation among a certain class of persons North. All manner of objections are being put upon the action of Congress and the President. Some contend that the bill is intended to free ALL the "niggers," that it is an abominable, horrible abolition movement, etc. Editors who were forced to display the "Stars and Stripes" a year ago, are of course very indignant, and are endeavoring to give indirectly the cause of the traitors a little aid and comfort. That the aims and purposes of the government should be misrepresented in reference to this question is nothing more than might have been expected.—An exchange remarks that there has been, and will be, no war waged against slavery, for the purpose of injuring that institution. Whatever damage it may suffer will be the legitimate and inevitable result of the folly and wickedness of its professed friends, and not the consequence of the assaults of its foes. It has been treated with as much forbearance and leniency as any of its defenders could justly ask or expect. It would have been manifestly improper, after all the occurrences of the past year, to suffer it to be perpetuated in the District of Columbia.—But Congress, in complying with the demands of the spirit of the age, the earnest desires of a vast majority of the loyal citizens of the Union, and the dictates of prudence, did no injustice to loyal slaveholders. It rather benefitted than injured their pecuniary interests by the terms of compensation it provided for. Yet the nation will not complain of the comparatively slight burden it will suffer by paying for the enfranchisement of the slaves in and near Washington. After expending many millions for the construction of the magnificent public buildings which adorn it, and for its defence against the terrible dangers that had menaced it during the last year, an appropriation that will forever dignify and exalt it in the eyes of the world, and virtually form a new bulwark against future conspiracies within its limits, surely needs no elaborate defence.

The policy of offering to assist any State that desires to abolish slavery, to defray the expenses of such a measure, shows that the American people, even now, regard more in sorrow than in anger an institution which has directly or indirectly caused so much loss, misery, and distress to our country. It indicates that the Federal Government does not desire to interfere with the rights of the States against their will, but that it is ready to aid without assuming power to control.— It at once gives a death-blow to the hopes of unconditional and immediate abolitionists, answers the columns of Secessionists and their sympathizers, and yet opens a way by which, when those immediately concerned perceive their true interests, the slaves may be set free.

That the proposition will produce important practical results we do not doubt. At the late election in Western Virginia, a large majority of votes were cast in favor of making it a free State. Many of the citizens of Delaware are now endeavoring to abolish slavery within its borders. Maryland, Missouri, and Kentucky, contain a considerable number of voters who would gladly favor emancipation if any feasible project were presented. In time, the same process of gradual emancipation, that constituted a marked feature of the early days of the Republic will probably be resumed.

The Harrisburg Telegraph says that in one hundred years from this date, if it is not the case before the lapse of that period of time, the hixography of the age will have adopted the term Vallandigham to express, liar, coward and traitor. It implies as much as this at the present time, and we cannot understand how the temper of a majority of members of the national House of Representatives, brooks the insults, lies and impertinence of this Vallandigham, who occupies a seat in that body, as a Representative from the state of Ohio. He seems to be constantly on the alert to insult the dignity, and decorum of that body, or is ever awake for some proposition designed to libel the national administration or bring reproach upon the national reputation at home and abroad.—The country is sick unto utter disgust with this wretch, and if there are any legal means by which the Hall of legislation can be relieved of his presence, the country would hail his expulsion from the House with more satisfaction than they would hail the death of any of his equals in the ranks of the rebel army. His recent assault on the ex-Secretary of War, Gen. Cameron, is a specimen of the bitterness with which he pursues men whom he deems unable to engage and force him to account for his shameless falsifications because he is removed from their reach.—The idea of there being a defalcation in the accounts of the Secretary of War, is simply ridiculous, because no cabinet officer can draw a warrant on the Treasury for any more money than is required to pay his own salary. This Vallandigham knew when he indulged in his insinuation on the floor of the House, but the knowledge could not deter him from offering an insult, before the country to one of our purest and most patriotic citizens.

The Alleged Clothing Frauds. HARRISBURG, April 8.—The committee appointed 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 their report. It is signed by every member of the committee, and concludes as follows.

"That there is no evidence which in any way involves any officer of the government in improper conduct in the disbursement of the funds of the Commonwealth or in providing for the soldiers. On the contrary, the evidence satisfies the committee that in every instance when any wrong was brought to the knowledge of the Executive, prompt measures were taken for its correction.

"The committee feel it their duty, as well in justice to the Executive as in honor to our noble Commonwealth to state that notwithstanding she has placed more men in the field than any other state in the Union, she has put them more promptly and at less expense per man than either the national government or any individual State of whose expenditure they have information, and the committee hesitate not to express their clear judgment that the thanks of the citizens of the Commonwealth are due to her executive officers for their self-denying and persevering efforts to maintain her honor, and from the citizens of the United States, that by such efforts the capitol of the country was saved from capture by traitors, and the whole country from disgrace.

The friends of the patriotic and energetic Chief Executive of the Commonwealth, will be gratified to see, by the report of the committee, that Governor Curtin has been fully vindicated, as to all the malicious charges, against the enemies of good men insinuated against him. Such has been the care for our Pennsylvania soldiers evinced by Governor Curtin, that his popularity with them is almost unbounded. His title will be the 'soldiers' friend."

War News.—Fredericksburg, one of the most important inland towns of Virginia, is now occupied by Federal troops. A portion of Gen. McDowell's command advanced on Thursday last, but did not reach the Rappahannock until the next day, its progress being disputed by a considerable rebel force. Several skirmishes took place, with a few lost on each side, but the rebels were finally put to flight, not, however, until after they had burned the bridges across the river, together with three steamboats and twenty-two sailing vessels. Fredericksburg is in Spottsylvania County, on the South or right bank of the Rappahannock river, and is sixty miles from Richmond, and fifty-five miles from Washington, via the Potomac and the railroad from Aquia creek. The population is about six thousand.

Brother Against Brother.—It is stated that three of the sons of Mr. Wm. Robertson, formerly of this town, were in the late engagement at Winchester, one being on the Rebel and two on the Federal side. It is stated in the Mail that the brothers recognized each other during the engagement, and that in the skirmishes which succeeded it, the Confederate, whose name was William, was killed. The Mail exclaims "is not this civil war most horrible!" Certainly it is, and we presume you begin to think that it would have been better to have lived under Mr. Lincoln's rule four years, than to have inaugurated such a war. Don't you?—Hagerstown Herald.

Farther particulars of the great battle at Pittsburg Landing seem to clear away all doubts as to the results of the conflict.—Our losses put down as follows: Killed, 1,500; Wounded, 4,000; Missing, 2,500. The Rebels lost more in killed than we did. About 1,250 of their wounded were left on the field, and about one thousand unaccounted for. Over two thousand of their dead have been buried by our force. Our troops retook on Monday all the artillery they lost on Sunday and captured in addition, twelve of the enemy's guns.

A distressing occurrence took place on Sunday morning, at the old Capitol prison in Washington City. It seems that Jesse B. Wharton, a young lawyer of Hagerstown, has been confined for some months in the prison for political reasons. On the above named morning, about 11 o'clock, he approached one of the windows looking towards the Capitol and engaged in an angry conversation with one of the guard. The dispute then ended in the guard (named Ambrose Baker, Company C, 91st Pennsylvania regiment,) firing his musket at Wharton, the ball taking effect in his head. He was at once taken to his room, where he lingered until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when death released him from his sufferings.

Previous to his death he accused Lieut. Milligan, the officer in charge at the time, with being the cause of his death, as he had ordered the guard to shoot any of the prisoners who put their heads out of the window. Baker says that the Corporal of the guard ordered him to shoot Wharton a few minutes before he did the deed. Baker was immediately placed under arrest, and Gen. Wadsworth informed of the occurrence.—The remains of Wharton were removed to Hagerstown for burial.

The partisan bitterness of the Breckinridges is amazing. All patriotic men admire Parson Brownlow for his heroic devotion to the Union in the midst of traitors; yet, the other day, when a resolution was introduced in the Ohio Legislature to invite the gallant Brownlow to address that body, all the Breckinridge members voted against it. Had the resolution been to invite Jeff. Davis, Breckinridge, Floyd, or some like character, their votes would no doubt have been in the affirmative.

Secesh Talk and Thought.

Whilejourning for a season below the 36th parallel of latitude; enjoying the opportunity of studying Southern customs and Southern character, I was always struck with the evidence, afforded by every small assembly, of the natural inclination of the people to the use of that ambiguous rhetorical figure, *Hyperbola*. I was frequently reminded of the minister, who, on being reprimanded for using hyperbolical expressions in the pulpit, replied with evident sadness; *that he had swept oceans of tears over it!* In June 1856 I accompanied an excursion party to the mouth of the Potomac river: the occasion being the "opening" of the "season" at Piny Point. Troops of Virginia Chivalry were there, to dance, gamble, run horses etc. Roaming along the coast one day I fell in with a party fishing for Crabs. A piece of fish being tied to a rope and thrown into the water, the crabs rushed to it in shoals. "Here come they," shouted one; "there's one as big as an elephant, that one will weigh one hundred ton!" each exclamation emphasized with oaths to shake the skies. The boys even at an early age, use the most extravagant language, and adopting the expressions of their seniors, they talk of "cutting" their enemies, "cutting the heart out" of those they hate, "smashing the skulls of their white-livered" antagonists. The ladies, too, who should be all gentleness, all modesty, seem, from their published letters, to enjoy a full command of the language of Fishmonger's Lane; though, innocents in Syntax and Orthography, they pour forth a volcanic tide of words, Satanic in force, pedantic in length, meaningless as their heads are empty, and, altogether, pointless as their minds are blunt and uncultivated. What is a little surprising—very little I must say, when I reflect upon their characters—our Secesh women—for *could* ladies, would ladies descend to bandy such expressions?—are rapidly adopting this vulgar vocabulary; and our ears are sometimes shocked at hearing them, applying these epithets to unwelcome Union men, whom they call Abolitionists,—as e. g. the Editor of the "Record,"—because they have no other excuse to allege for their unkindness. Having some knowledge of Southern Society, I would like very much to see our Secesh women, and men, most of whom—which is almost incredible—a "greasy mechanic," a very stench in Southern nostrils, bodily transported suddenly and set down in Charleston. I believe that Society *that would sicken*,—melt away, that the authorities would clap them into some prison, that the lovely damselfs would faint away from the strong stench of "mechanic greasy," and pshaw!—I would circulate immediately to have their mean "mud-sills" removed—the ugly, horrid, hypocritical, "low-born" women shipped off.—O, no!—they wouldn't get so easily!—They would say, "These people don't sympathize with us, that's against nature—they were born in the North, and if they are not true to the land of their birth, they cannot be true to us—besides we don't care for them, how can they care for us, friendship must be mutual to be true." Ah, they are mad, because the house of their old rotten Democracy, i. e. the Rebel-Secesh Buck and Breck-Democracy, the bile of the true Democracy, let out of the body by the gallant Douglas, but which is striving to re-enter it again and to sicken and embitter it. "They are mad because the filthy fungus dropped off at Charleston, he kicked it over, because it was a fabric of sycophancy and hypocrisy; we used it as long as we could to rule the Union, but when that became impossible, we knocked down the Union. Get out of our kingdom, ye miserable money-changers, hypocrites, snobs!"—And then with a delicate application of that black mucus fluid, and a coat, that once comforted some inhabitants of the air, glittering damfels and sparkling democrats, i. e. "mud-sills," would be shipped home. Well, it would serve them right, if they couldn't take a joke.

A GALLANT ACT.—On Friday last, Lt. EDW. K. MULL, of Captain Richards' company, Third Regiment of Pennsylvania Reserves, while on duty near the Rappahannock river, was captured by a party of rebels and carried off some distance, where a guard, armed with a shot gun, was put over him, to prevent him from making his escape, while the party went to look for more game. As soon as the captors were out of sight, the Lieutenant pulled a revolver from his coat pocket, and holding it close to the head of the guard, politely informed him that he would be under the painful necessity of blowing his brains out if he did not lay down his arms and go with him. The frightened rebel obeyed orders, and it was not long before the Lieutenant was back in his own camp, as good as dead, accompanied by his prize. Lieutenant Mull is a resident of Berks county, Pennsylvania.

From General Bank's Command.—Official Despatch. Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON Secretary of War: NEWARK, April 22.—Our advance is near Harrisonburg. We have troops across the mountains, protecting the bridges on the Shenandoah, at Almy, and on the Luray road.

To-day we pushed a force forward to Luray. The people were greatly alarmed at first, on account of the reports circulated by the rebels as to the treatment they would receive from us, but in the course of a few hours they become quite reconciled to the presence of the troops. There is a good road to Warrenton, twenty-five miles, and a turnpike to Culpepper Court House, the same distance. In several recent sharp skirmishes with the enemy we lost three men. Jackson has abandoned the valley of Virginia permanently, and is en route for Gordonsville, by way of the mountains. Every day brings its prisoners and numerous deserters from the enemy.

N. P. BANKS, Major General.

How delightful must be the feelings of those faithful and heroic men and women of Tenn. who, after being scourged by Confederate tyranny for many long and weary months, now see the Union armies sweeping triumphantly over the rebellious States. As we would not exchange the sublime self-satisfaction of the persecuted loyalists of Nashville for all the honors of all the monarchs of the earth. They "swore with tears" the oath of patriotism, and now they "sing in joy" the harvest of victory.—Nashville Union.

The 77th at Pittsburg Landing.

The Pittsburg *Chronicle* of the 17th publishes a letter from the Surgeon of the 77th Pennsylvania Regiment, which furnishes some additional particulars of that hard-fought field. Of the part taken in that conflict by the 77th, the Surgeon says: "The 77th Regiment Col. Stumbaugh, was attached to M'Cook's Division, and played a most conspicuous part in the fight. The brigade left their camp on Sunday morning, and marched 23 miles to the scene of the engagement, over the most horrible roads, arriving at Savannah about 9 P. M. The battle-field was reached that night, and the men lay down in the mud and rain until daylight, when they joined in an attack on the enemy, which was conducted in gallant style. The 77th made a brilliant bayonet charge, and covered itself with glory. The entire division complimented them for their steadiness and bravery and dashing manner in which the charge was executed. M'Cook's division, he states was badly cut up, but the 77th, though in the thickest of the fight, had but five killed and ten wounded.

A more recent letter from the same Surgeon, (Dr. Irish, of Pittsburg,) gives the following additional particulars of the part the 77th took in the battle: "We were, I believe, the only regiment in the field from Pennsylvania. We have earned an inscription for the unquenchable banner presented us by the Governor before leaving the "Smoky City." The regiment were 30 miles distant from the scene of action when the battle commenced on Sunday morning. Our Division, (M'Cook's) throwing aside baggage and knapsacks, and leading behind all their stores and provisions, marching with all speed to Savannah, a distance of 23 miles, 'to (towards, not from,) the sound of the enemy's cannon," from which place we were forwarded by transports to the battle-field the same night.

After waiting in the mud and rain until 7 o'clock next morning, our brigade went to work in handsome style, and stuck to the rebels until the middle of the afternoon, when the day was decided in our favor.—Our regiment (the 77th) formed part of M'Cook's reserve, and was exceedingly lucky throughout the day. Our Col. (Stumbaugh) though under fire all that terrible day, escaped unharmed. His coolness, courage and skillful management deserve the highest praise. About the sharpest part of our work consisted in a struggle for a battery, taken from our forces by the enemy the day before. At this time the 77th came to the relief of the other three regiments of the brigade, who had been gallantly breasting a murderous storm of shot and shell, from the battery in question. The position of the brigade was now such, that the battery was accessible to the 77th only. Already, on this day, had this battery been retaken by our troops, and again lost. With cheers for old Pennsylvania; that rose high above the din and roar of battle, the 77th went at it, and in a few minutes, with the bayonet, killing men and horses, and retook and kept that battery until the day was over. It is now one of our trophies. Late in the day a body of those renowned Texan Rangers made a dashing charge at the 77th, but were so warmly received, and their saddles so rapidly emptied, that the charge was not repeated.

Among the prisoners taken by the 77th was Col. Battles, of the 20th Tennessee regiment, who delivered his sword to Col. Stumbaugh on the field. Col. Stumbaugh's regiment lost 5 killed, and twelve wounded. The 5th brigade, of M'Cook's division, to which it belonged, lost 51 killed, and 200 wounded.

Letter from Captain S. R. McKesson.

The Chambersburg Dispatch says: Our fellow-citizen, Capt. S. R. McKesson, who commands a Company raised in this place, and which is attached to the 77th, writes to his wife under date of the 10th inst., on the battle-field, from which we are permitted to make the following extract: "My Company participated in the battle on Monday. The battle of Sunday and Monday was one of the hardest fought in the history of our country. There must be some six or eight thousand of our men killed or wounded, and the enemy's loss is even greater than ours. Our forces were surprised by the enemy on Sunday, driving our men out of their camps. We entered the field on Monday morning, the fight commencing at 7 o'clock and continued, until 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The slaughter was terrible, and strange as it may appear, none of my Company were killed or wounded, and but two or three of the Regiment were killed and some few wounded. The boys are ready for another passage of arms, with the enemy, but from the number of the dead, I hardly think they will soon meet us. I saw one place where they buried some 500 of their dead in one ditch, three and four on top of one another. The appearance of the field on Tuesday is beyond my powers of description.

Your husband, S. R. M'KESSON.

Abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia.

Washington, April 16.—The following Message was received by the House of Representatives, to-day, from the President:

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate and House 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 90 days from the passage of the act, but not thereafter; and there is no saving for minors, females covert, insane or absent persons. I presume that this is an omission by mere oversight, and I recommended that it be supplied by an amendatory or supplemental act. April 16, 1862. ANABAS LINDSEY, The President to-day nominated to the Senate James G. Bennett, Ex-Mayor of Washing-

ton, and Samuel P. Vinton, of Ohio, and David R. Goodloe, formerly of North Carolina, Commissioners, under the act abolishing slavery from the District of Columbia, to investigate and determine the validity and value of the claims presented.

FROM PITTSBURG LANDING. Matters at That Point—What the Rebels Think of the Fight.

The Cincinnati Commercial of Saturday contains the following despatch from its correspondent at Cairo:

CAIRO, April 18, 1862. The steamer City of Memphis reached Paducah last evening, from Pittsburg, with 700 wounded. She was sent to Louisville. A negro wounded was Captain W. H. Polk, nephew of ex-President Polk, who participated in the battle, and was severely wounded in the leg. The surgeons held a consultation on the passage down, and decided to amputate it. Gen. Sherman moved his division on Wednesday two miles farther into the interior, and after a sharp skirmish, in which the enemy was defeated with a loss of 5 or 6 killed and as many wounded, succeeded in maintaining his position.

I believe it is the intention of Gen. Halleck to advance slowly and surely, and particularly to guard against surprises. No such disgraceful and inexcusable blunders as those perpetrated on Sunday will again happen while he is in command. The excitement against certain officers is intense; and charges have been preferred which will saddle the responsibility of the slaughter where it rightly belongs. The roads west of Pittsburg are execrable, but are rapidly drying under the influence of the hot Southern sun. A battle is imminent, and cannot long be delayed. Information from Corinth to the 15th (yesterday), reached Savannah, and is deemed reliable. The person referred to says that the rebels consider the affair of Sunday and Monday as of unequalled brilliancy, and it is producing a wonderful effect upon the people. The movement furnishes incontestable evidence that the Yankees are not invulnerable.

The Southern heart is fired, and reinforcements are pouring upon Beauregard at an unprecedented rate. He has one hundred thousand men at his command, and is fortifying Corinth, building entrenchments, rifle pits, and constructing abatis of trees, &c. The rebels entertained no doubt of success the next time, if an encounter be provoked. We lost thirteen pieces of artillery in the late battle, and captured fifteen. Gen. Smith is dangerously ill at Savannah, and his recovery is doubtful. The wounded in the hospital at Savannah are dying at the rate of 8 or 10 daily.

The steamer Planet arrived at Paducah, this morning, the 71st Ohio, en route for Fort Donelson. This is one of the regiments that disgraced the State on the 6th. Their colors have been taken from them. The 77th Ohio has been disbanded and mustered out of service. A deserter from Beauregard's army came into Savannah on Wednesday, and says that Gen. Price reached Corinth on Saturday, 8th instant, with what he calls 30,000 men, and that the rebels were much rejoiced in consequence. He reports the rebels badly whipped on Monday night, and says they were nearly demoralized. Bushrod Johnson died, from the wounds received at Pittsburg, on Sunday night, in his tent at Corinth. Our informant says that the people in Secession looked upon him as no better than the Yankees, and rejoice at his death.

THE FIGHT AT YORKTOWN.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 19.—The Norfolk Day Book of to-day mentions that in the skirmish of last night, Col. McKenney, of a North Carolina regiment, and 25 men were killed and 75 wounded. There was a very extensive fire in Norfolk last night, and it has continued to burn all day to-day. Thirty-nine wounded soldiers from Yorktown arrived here to-day, making 90 in all wounded in the fight on the left flank on Thursday.

The whole number reported is 32 killed and 90 wounded. Gen. Magruder's report of the same fight in the Norfolk papers gives 25 killed including Col. McKinney, and 75 wounded. We can hear occasional cannonading towards Yorktown, but learn that it is merely attempts of the enemy to disturb our working parties. With the exception of the rifle pit affair on Thursday, the rebels have got the worst of all skirmishes so far. The works are progressing rapidly, and when the siege does commence it will be terrific.

Gov. Harvey, of Wisconsin, Drowned. MADISON, Wis., April 21.—The Executive Department received this morning the startling announcement of the death of Governor Louis P. Harvey, who was drowned at Savannah, Tenn., on Saturday night, while stepping from one boat, to another. The body had not been recovered when the despatches left.

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

Bombardment of Fort Wright.

CHICAGO, April 22.—The special despatch to the Journal, from Cairo, states that the bombardment of Fort Wright continues, but the results are as yet unimportant. The Rebels have cut the levee on the Arkansas shore, opposite the fort, and the fine farming lands there are now covered with a lake of water for miles around. The residents are greatly exasperated at this outrage. The most encouraging news continues to be received from Gen. Halleck's army, near Pittsburg Landing. Trees, Trees.—Messrs. UNDER & CROSBY, of this place, have now on hand a large stock of fruit trees of various kinds and thirty