DAILY SENTINEL

FRIDAY ..... APRIL 11

THE DAILY STATE SENTINEL is sent by all the early morning express and freight trains, and delivered to subscribers in adjacent towns about the same time it is distributed in the city. This enables readers at a distance from the Capital of Indiana, to get the news of the day from six to twelve hours before they can receive it through papers published elsewhere. News dealers and carriers in any of the towns on railroads centering at Indianapolis, will be supplied with the SENTINEL on as good terms as any other paper. Clubs for the Daily will be supplied at Agents' rates. Orders are solicited. d&w

SPEECHES OF Hendricks and Voorhees.

The speech of Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks, before the Democratic Convention on the Eighth of January, 1862, and the speech of Hon. Daniel W. Voorhees, in the House of Representatives, February 20, on the duty of the Federal Government in its relations to the civil war and the objects for which it should be prosecuted, are for sale at this office, published in a pamphlet of sixteen pages, including both speeches. Each one is among the ables delivered on the present crisis, and should be placed in the hands of every voter in the State.

The first issue having been entirely exhausted, we are now reprinting a large edition to supply the increasing demand.

Those living off express routes must provide for prepaying the postage, which is one cent per copy.

Price $1 per hundred. All orders promptly filled.

CITY AND STATE ITEMS.

☞ Religious revivals are in progress in the Baptist and Presbyterian churches at Goshen.

☞ The State debt of Indiana is eleven million four hundred thousand dollars.

☞ Sheriff Wallace has beautifully cleaned up the Court House grounds.

☞ The new city rooms in Glenn's block are nearly finished.

☞ The artillery companies encamped in this vicinity, horses and men, without the cannon, paraded the principal streets yesterday.

☞ Mr. Robert Dunn, a staunch Democrat, was elected Supervisor in Center Township at the recent election.

☞ The cupola surmounting Glenns' block, East Washington street, is of beautiful architectural design, and an ornament to the city.

☞ White river is rising, and the prognostications, probabilities, possibilities and purposes of anglers are at fault.

☞ There are now over seven hundred drinking places in Indianapolis, licensed and u licensed.

☞ If you want your watch put in tip-top order and warranted for one year, take it to W. H. Talbott & Co's.

☞ Extras are issued from the *Sentinel* office only when important news comes to hand. Our patrons, therefore, always get the worth of their money.

☞ The divorce docket will be called in the Marion Circuit Court to morrow (Saturday.) Suitors, witnessesand attorneys will please take notice.

☞ Some one thousand of the prisoners captured at Island No. 10 are expected here to-morrow. Yesterday morning there were steamboat loads of them at Cairo.

HAWES'S BRANCH.—At this establishment, situate on Illinois street, opposite the Bates House, our friend Redfield is daily receiving fresh vegetables, lake and river bass, Wabash catfish, &c.

☞ All hospital stores designed for our sick and wounded soldiers should be sent to Indianapolis, to the Sanitary Committee, who will see that they are properly forwarded.

☞ Captain John Crawford, of the 26th Tennesse, a rebel prisoner, died in this city yesterday. He was from Washington, Ray county in his State. He died at the residence of Wm. Johnson on Blake street.

☞ Governor Morton yesterday visited Camp Morton, thoroughly inspecting everything connected with affairs at that military post where some thousands of rebel prisoners are now in confinement.

☞ Bryan Walpole, recently appointed to a 2d Lieutenancy in the 17th regiment Indiana volunteers, left last evening to join it. Lieut. Walpole is an accomplished young gentleman, and we predict, if he has opportunity, will distinguish himself.

☞ Yesterday, on the suggestion of Commandant Owen, several hundred volumes of interesting books were sent to Camp Morton for the entertainment of the rebel prisoners by Professor Fletcher, Superintendent of Public Instruction.

☞ W. H. Talbott & Co. have just received and are now offering their immense spring stock of silver-plated table ware, and are selling castors, cake baskets, ice pitchers, spoons, forks, soup ladles, &c., at greatly reduced prices. They engrave your full name, date, &c., on every article bought of them free of charge.

MARION CIRCUIT COURT.—The time of this court during the present week has been taken up with the hearing of civil suits, unimportant so far as the public are concerned. The criminal docket has not yet been called, and will not be until the fifth week of the term—week after next.

☞ During no previous season, as we learn, has the demand for plows been better than at present. Improved implements of agriculture are being generally adopted by the farmers in Southern Indiana, thus evidencing the advance made in this important branch of the country's industry.—*N. A. Ledger.*

☞ Another rebel escaped, night before last, from Camp Morton. He made a rush past the guard and was fired at, but missed. He turned, shaking his fist and exclaiming, "You d—d blue-bellied Yankee, I'll pay you for this some day!" He has not been heard of since.

BUILDING LOT AT AUCTION.—Wm. Y Wiley, real estate auctioneer, sells, on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock, in front of his office, on Washton street, a choice lot fronting thirty-nine feet on Tennessee street, two squares north of Washington street, just opposite the residence of John M. Talbott, Esq.

☞ The corpses were removed from old graveyard in Huntington, Ind., a few days since. That of La Fontaine, the Indian chief, was found to be petrified and remarkably life-like. La Fontaine died at Lafayette in the year 1840, and his body was embalmed. He was a Miami chief of note.

☞ Among the physicians, some forty in all, dispatched by Governor Morton to the aid of our wounded at the battle of Pittsburg, Tennessee, were Drs. Bullard, Fishback, Barnes, Kunkler, Conway, Hurd, Powers, Rooker, Harvey, Whittaker, and Todd. The party, as we learn by a private dispatch, left Evansville yesterday at 8 A. M. on board a steamboat for the point of their destination on the Tennessee river.

MUSICAL.—Professor J. W. Wheeler will commence an adult singing class this evening at the Third Presbyterian church. The rudiments will be taught. The class is designed for those having no knowledge of musical notation. Term to consist of twenty four lessons. Tuition, gentlemen, $2, ladies, $1. Now is the opportunity to learn how to sing; don't let it pass unimproved. Professor Wheeler is a fine teacher, as our citizens well know, and of course there will be a full attendance.

A CHANGE.—We were informed yesterday by Mr. Stevens, the agent for the new Granulated Fermenting Yeast, that it is impossible for the firm to manufacture and deliver in Indianapolis at previous rates, freight and delivery being too expensive. All grocers and druggists who retail it are respectfully requested to charge in future twelve cents per pound. We are glad to hear of Mr. Stevens's success. His business is increasing every day. It is a good article. We are using it, and it is cheap at twelve cents per pound.

"A SLIGHT MISTAKE"—Dr. E. B. Collins, Surgeon of the 51st regiment, reported dead a few days ago, and in whose place Dr. Harding, of Lawrenceburgh, was by the Governor appointed, it seems is not dead. Librarian Brown received a letter from him yesterday written at Danville, Kentucky, on the 8th, announcing the fact that he "still lives," though in feeble health, having suffered severely with camp fever since the 8th of February, at which time he was left by request at Danville.

☞ Marshal Bisbing yesterday arrested at the Union Depot a woman in soldiers' clothes. She was on her way from Lexington, Ky., to Chicago. She had accompanied a regiment from Illinois to Kentucky, and had remained with it some three months before her sex was discovered. She was then put in a hospital as a nurse, but, not liking the employment, left and arrived here on her way home. His honor Mayor MAXWELL furnished her with suitable apparel and dispatched her to Chicago. Her name is Harriet Brown, and she had volunteered as "Harry Brown."

REMEMBER OUR WOUNDED.—While rejoicing over the victory we have achieved in Tennessee, we must remember our wounded soldiers who are counted by thousands. Their wants are great and must be attended to. Large shipments of hospital stores to those points where our wounded will be conveyed must immediately be sent. Our citizens must send all the linen and stores suitable at once. Remember our relatives and friends were in the great battle, and many of them are doubtless among the wounded. They must have immediate help.

☞ The person who borrowed a bitting bridle from my stable will please return it immediately as I need it. [5tf] WM. WILKISON.

Public Notice--An Appeal to the Citizens of the Fifth Ward.

The many distressed persons in this Ward who have husbands, brothers and sons in the army fighting for the restoration of peace to our distracted country deserve some relief from our hands. In consequence of numerous applications for assistance, it is proposed to establish an aid society, to which all persons disposed to lend a helping hand to the families of those who are absent battling for the good cause are most earnestly invited to join.

Mr. Fred Shegard (constable) has most generously tendered the use of the Turner's Hall, free of charge, where a meeting will be held this (Friday) evening, 11th instant, at 7 o'clock, to organize.

At a meeting called four weeks ago by Gov. Morton, at which His Honor Mayor Maxwell presided, the ladies stated they had distributed all the contributions in their hands and were unable to do anything more unless they received aid from us. They also say there are many families unprovided for and in a suffering condition.

Citizens of the Fifth Ward, shall it be said that we lack the generosity, the benevolence to come forward and do our share in the pending struggle? We are asked to provide for the destitute among us; they cry aloud for assistance. We must respond, not by word, but by action. We must go deep in our pockets for the last dime and give it with a good and hearty will. By so doing we will give new life and vigor to our soldiers, for when they know the dear ones at home are cared for they will still fight on with renewed energy, until the last battle be won, and the Union again victorious will spread her proud ensign over the land and on all the seas, respected for its representation of the proudest nation on earth—the glory of the world.

Friends, citizens, all be on hand to-night at 9 o'clock at Turner's Hall—and fail not, for it is your weeping country calls you to the aid of her brave children.

Col. Palmer, Mr. Lancaster, Mr. Ray, Mr. Michael, Mr. Bossy, and many other citizens, will be there. JOSEPH HARRIS.

MILITARY ITEMS.

—Dr. Jewett and Dr. Ingersoll were telegraphed this afternoon by Gov. Morton to proceed to the scene of the late battle to aid in caring for the sick and wounded.—*Lafayette Courier, 9th.*

— The New Albany *Ledger* says that among the cleverest and most courteous of the United States officers now stationed at Louisville, is Captain George E. Grace, quartered at the barracks in that city. Captain G. is from Switzerland county, Indiana, where he raised a cavalry company for Colonel Bridgeland's regiment, but was detached from the regiment and assigned to his present position. The Indiana boys who fall under his charge, speak in high terms of him as a kind hearted gentleman, and ever ready to relieve their wants. Captain G. in active service would win laurels by his bravery and military qualifications.

—A GALLANT DEED.—General Milroy writes of a gallant act of thirty-five scouts of the 3d Virginia regiment, who were out on a reconnoissance to Huntersville, and were surrounded by two hundred and fifty rebels, and cut their way out, losing one man.

—The contract price for the new Ericson ironclad batteries is $400,000 each.

—Lieut. Colonel Morgan, of the 25th Indiana, a resident of Crawfordsville, is reported among the wounded in the late battle.

—DEATH OF LIEUT. BENHAM.—The remains of Lieut. A. L. Benham, a gallant soldier of the 46th, reached Delphi yesterday accompanied by his wife and children, who attended him in his last moments. The deceased was a law partner of Frank Matlers, formerly of this city.—*Lafayette Courier.*

—It is believed that Indiana had at least twenty-one regiments in the great battle at Pittsburg Landing.

— Gov. Morton has authority, from the Secretary of War, to charter boats for conveying our sick and wounded home.

—Lieut. Colonel Carter Gazley is promoted to the Colonelcy of the 37th Indiana, vice Hazzard, removed.

— Two thousand recently captured rebel prisoners will be sent here, and three thousand to Chicago, by Gen. Halleck, in a few days.

— Dr. J. A. Comminger, of Hendricks, is appointed Assistant Surgeon of the 11th Indiana, vice Dr. Clay Brown, resigned.

—The following named officers have resigned:
2d Lieutenant, Wm. C. Ward, 44th Ind.
1st " J. N. Compton, 14th Ind.
Captain, John Sumner, 53d Ind.
" Albert P. Moffatt, 52d Ind.
" H. B. McQueen, 53d Ind.
Major, J. C. Elston, 11th Ind.
Quartermaster, Levi Wood, 31st Ind.

For the Daily State Sentinel.

A Baptist Song.

I.
Come all ye loving Christians,
Who feel the sacred fire,
Obey the truth to day
And prove the devil a liar.
CHORUS:
And to glory we will go!
And to glory we will go!

II.
I had rather be a Baptist,
And have a shining face,
Than to be a Methodist
And always fall from grace.

III.
I had rather be a Baptist,
And despised every hour,
Than to be a Presbyterian,
And never have the power.

IV.
I had rather be a Baptist,
And have no trowsers,
Than to be a Campbellite,
And preach in other people's houses.

V.
I had rather be a Baptist,
And work by the merit,
Than to be a Quaker,
And be moved by the spirit.

VI.
If sprinkling is convenient,
It has no claim to truth;
It may be good for babies,
But will not do for youth.
And to glory we will go!
And to glory we will go!

Very respectfully, JAMES SCOTT.

GENERAL GRANT.—No General of the war has earned for himself greater glory or fame than General Grant. Success after success has attended his movements, and now he wins the hardest fought battle of the age. He has met the "invincible" Beauregard, and badly whipped him. Three cheers for Grant and his brave Western troops!—*Cin. Press.*

TELEGRAPHIC.

[REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE DAILY STATE SENTINEL.

Noon Reports.

WASHINGTON NEWS

FIGHT AT STAFFORD, VA.

SOUTHERN NEWS,

PRISONERS at ISLAND TEN

BEAUFORT OCCUPIED.

PARTICULARS OF THE PITTSBURG FIGHT

BRECKINRIDGE CAPTURED!

CONGRESSIONAL.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Gen. W. T. Sherman, just relieved by Gen. Hunter, arrived here to-day from Port Royal and reported himself at the War Department. He expresses the opinion that before this Fort Pulaski has been attacked and has no doubt of its final capture.

A gentleman who arrived here from Port Royal yesterday says several contrabands who came within our lines a few days since reported they were direct from Charleston and that the people of that city were dreading an attack from our forces, and complained bitterly that nearly all their troops were in Virginia and in the West.

Major S. W. Crawford was nominated by the President to-day to the Senate as Brigadier General of volunteers.

The *Times's* correspondent writes from Liverpool Point, April 8, that several Virginians, belonging to Falmouth, Fredericksburg, and Stafford, have come over to Liverpool Point. They say that the reconnoissance made to Stafford C. H. created the most intense excitement at Fredericksburg. Every vehicle capable of transporting goods was brought into requisition. Whole families left for Richmond, leaving everything behind them.

Orders were given by Gen. Waller, commandant at Fredericksburg, for all his available force to leave immediately for Brooks's Station to defend the line of railroad and repel the advance of the invaders.

It also has a report of a battle fought between 500 Texas cavalry and Sickles's entire force just before entering Stafford.

They put down Sickles's loss at 350, and their own at only thirteen.

The effective force of the rebels between Fredericksburg and Aquia Creek, is less than 4,000. Beyond Fredericksburg to Richmond it is probably 10,000, including a few batteries of artillery. There was no scarcity of provisions. Confederate bonds can be bought for five cents on a dollar. Shinplasters issued by banks and private parties are of more value, commanding a hundred dollars in specie for every thousand dollars

It is said to be the intention of the Confederate Government to abandon Virginia, unless the people of the State render more aid of men and money.

General Wigfall commands a brigade five miles from Fredericksburg. He has had a serious misunderstanding with the General Commanding, Holmes, and has accordingly forwarded to Richmond his commission.

All men suspected to be for the Union are robbed of property with impunity, and no redress can be had. In consequence of this, most Union men are quiet.

During the embarkation of our troops from Liverpool Point, a large number of Maryland slaveholders lined the shores on horseback, said to be looking for lost slaves. No slaves from Maryland or Virginia were allowed to go on board our transports. Some free negroes were taken as servants. There were about 800 fugitive slaves left at Liverpool Point and Mattawoman Creek without any protection. Some of the slave owners threaten to make trouble.

A special to the *World* says:

The *World's* correspondent at Warrenton brings the following to day:

The advanced forces are now resting on the Rappahannock. Our pickets now extend to that stream.

The railroad is now in running order to Cedar run within three miles of Warrentown Junction and thirteen miles from the Rappahannock.

It will take several days to complete the bridge over Cedar run inasmuch as the recent storm has swollen all the streams very much

Neither Bull run nor Cedar run can be forded at present and no troops can move except by the railroad.

The cavalry pickets extend some distance southeast of Brentsville and skirmishes with the rebel scouts are of daily occurrence.

As the army proceeds south the country begins to present fewer of the ravages of the enemy, though in no locality has there yet been discovered sufficient supplies to support either the men or horses for more than one day.

The reports of the enemy's position are indefinite and uncertain. Contrabands and refugees from Fauquier and Culpepper say the rebel army has dwindled greatly in its proportions and it is retreating on Richmond as rapidly as possible leaving nothing but scouts and guerillas in their rear to watch our movements.

It would seem from this that the rebels are not reinforcing Magruder and intend to make no stand this side of Richmond.

The *Tribune's* dispatch says:

It is understood the Department of the South, of which General Hunter has been put in command, will be thoroughly reorganized.

General Sherman will be followed north by his Brigadier Generals Wright and Viele, but it is not known who will fill the places they vacate. It is also believed General Hunter will rightfully treat South Carolina and Georgia as rebel and not as sovereign States.

The Senate to-day ratified two treaties—the commercial treaty with the Ottoman Porte and the Mexican extradition treaty, negotiated by Minister Corwin. The former, which is extremely liberal in its provisions, provides for its continuance for fifty years. One stipulation of the latter is to the effect that the local authorities of the frontier States, the respective parties, shall deliver up persons for whose surrender application is made without the delay and expense of an appeal to Washington or the City of Mexico, elicited much discussion and finally passed by barely one more than the constitutional majority—27 to 13.

The *Freeman's Journal* is, by order of the Postoffice Department, re-admitted to the mails, dating from this week.

The *Times's* Beaufort letter, of March 31st, says:

Lieut. Haxton, from the Chippewa, landed yesterday, and had an interview with Major Allen touching the arrangements for the capture of the fort. A guard from the 4th Rhode Island crossed over on Saturday and Sunday, taken possession of the beach southwest of Fort Macon, and cutting off communication with the cattle on which Col. White has drawn heretofore for his supply of fresh beef. Thus, step by step, the fortification is being surrounded by our forces, and the final attack will not be long delayed.

Guards have been placed aboard the British ships Reliance and Condor, found at Beaufort loaded with rosin and turpentine. Since the conflagration after the battle of Newbern, it is reported that some seven thousand barrels of spirits of turpentine have been concumed in this vicinity. About 10,000 barrels are now loading for New York.

From New York.

NEW YORK, April 10.—A letter to the *Times* from Beaufort, N. C., 31st, says:

A detachment from Gen. Park's brigade, consisting of the 4th Rhode Island and 8th Connecticut, crossed to Beaufort on Tuesday night. In the day time their passage would have been disputed by the fort. They landed in the town without opposition or without finding so much as a guard to challenge their approach. In the morning the citizens found their houses well guarded by Union troops and the town in their possession. The visit, however, was by no means ill taken. The head men came out and met Major Allen and tendered to him and his troops the freedom of the city. They were invited to their houses and every evidence of good will was exhibited by the people to the newcomers. On the whole, their reception was courteous and gratifying. They declared they had never given their adhesion to the rebel Government and were good Union men. Large numbers have daily come to the Mayor's headquarters to take the oath of allegiance.

Snow Storm.

PHILADELPHIA, April 10.—Twelve inches of snow fell here last night but is rapidly disappearing under the sunshine.

From St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, April 10.—Two steamers, fitted as floating hospitals, left here yesterday for the Tennessee river.

Large contributions of all kinds and supplies are being made to-day to furnish two more, which will leave this evening.

The Sanitary Commission are moving earnestly and energetically with this matter, and every effort will be made for the speedy relief of our wounded soldiers at Pittsburg Landing.

Col. Kelton, Assistant Adjutant General, and Gen Ketchum are in charge here while General Halleck is in the field.

From Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, April 10.—The Old Point boat has arrived. The news of the capture of Island No. 10 caused great rejoicing and enthusiasm.

The storm had somewhat abated toward evening. Reports from the army represent our forces facing exposure undauntedly. The enthusiasm and anxiety to meet the enemy was unabated, and confidence in Gen. McClellan was unbounded. While the storm at this time was unfortunate, the time has not been lost, and the retreat of Magruder and his forces or their defeat is considered certain. The prospect of clearing up is looked for with anxiety at Old Point in the belief that sunshine and the Merrimac will come together. All seem confident that she will be captured or sunk.

From Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, April 9.—The citizens of this place in answer to a call from the Mayor met at the Court House to make arrangements for the wounded at the battle of Pittsburg.

Two thousand dollars was raised and a boat chartered which will leave in the morning with some forty or fifty nurses, several physicians, supplies, surgical stores, &c.

EVANSVILLE, April 10.—The steamer Charley Bowen left here at 11 o'clock this morning for Pittsburg Landing with a delegation of surgeons and nurses and a full supply of hospital stores from Indianapolis and Warwick county, Indiana. They will take on board another delegation of surgeons and supplies from Posey county, Ind., at Mount Vernon.

Fire.

NEW YORK, April 10.—Last night a fire broke out in the five story marble building, No. 69 Duane street, the premises of David Sterritt & Co., importers of laces and embroideries. The entire building and its contents were destroyed. Sterritt & Co's loss supposed to be $50,000. The first floor was occupied by offman, Place & Co., dealers in gentlemen's furnishing goods. The greater part of the stock was removed. Loss about $5,000—said to be insured. The loss on building about $20,000.

From Island No. 10.

CAIRO, April 10.—With few exceptions the whole rebel force around Island No. 10 are now prisoners.

An attempt was made by them to cross Reelfoot Lake on rafts but they were surrounded and compelled to surrender.

Thirteen steamboats were captured instead of the number previously reported.

The prisoners say that seventy men were killed on the Island by the mortars.

Night Dispatches.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, April 10.

SENATE.—Mr. Sumner presented resolutions from the Legislature of Massachusetts in approval of the resolutions in accordance with the President's message in relation to emancipation.

Mr. Lane, of Indiana, presented a petition for the abolition of slavery in the States. He said the petitioners were asking what Congress had no power to grant, but he was willing that citizens should be heard, even in foolish requests.

Mr. Wilson gave notice that he should tomorrow introduce a bill to amend the act approved in September, 1850, supplementary to the act respecting fugitives from justice and persons escaping from the service of their master, approved February 12, 1793.

On motion of Mr. Latham, the bill to establish a line of steamships from San Francisco to Shanghai was taken up. He spoke at length in favor of establishing such a line.

Mr. Sherman presented a petition of the American Wine Growers' Association in regard to the proposed tax on native wines.

The confiscation bill was taken up.

Mr. Willey offered an amendment to the original bill making an appropriation of $5,000,000 for the colonization of free negroes made free by this bill or otherwise.

Mr. Willey thought it not fair to throw on the border States a class of population which Senators refuse to receive in their own States. It must necessarily result in the state of things foretold by the Senator from Kentucky and all free negroes be re-enslaved. Senators seem disposed to make the border States suffer all the evils of war and also throw upon them this new evil.

Mr. Hale said the Senator seemed to think Virginia and Kentucky would some day have to tear from the free negroes the little rights they have and re-enslave them. He wanted to tell the Senators and the country that this was what they could not do.

The idea of colonizing this race is utterly absurd. The whole navy could not carry off their natural increase. We understand that the Creator meant for the black man as well as the white man to live upon the earth, but these negroes are to be made free by the States themselves of their own free will, after they had used them as long as they wanted, and it is for the States to say they shall not have a resting-place on earth, and that will be to re enslave them. Such a thing cannot be done. It will only reach to the ruin of the States which attempt it against the moral sentiment of the age. He said that Mr. Barnwell of South Carolina, when he was here as a Senator, admitted he could see no solution of the problem of races.

Mr. Willey said he was not opposed to the bill in any shape, but he simply wished to improve it.

Mr. Howe, by consent, introduced a bill to incorporate the North Pacific railroad.

Mr. Doolittle moved to go into executive session.

Mr. Trumbull hoped not. He wanted to get a vote on the amendments to the bill, but if the Senate choose not to act, he at least would do his duty.

Mr. Doolittle protested against the supposition that he wished to antagonize the bill in any way. He made the motion at the suggestion of the Chairman of the Military Committee.

The question was taken on the going into executive session:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Browning, Clark, Collamer, Cowan, Davis, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foote, Foster, Henderson, Howard, Howe, Kennedy, King, Lane of Ind., Powell, Starke, Wilson of Mass., Wilson of Mo., and Wright—22.

NAYS—Messrs. Chandler, Dixon, Hale, Lane of Kansas, Latham, Morrill, Pomeroy, Sherman, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade, Wilson and Willey—13.

After executive session, adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Vallandigham, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a substitute for the Senate joint resolution giving construction to the act of 1856 granting land to Wisconsin for railroad purposes. It authorizes a change of location so that the road may be constructed from opposite to some point on Green Bay at or near the mouth of Fox river. Passed.

Mr. Arnold introduced a resolution expressing gratitude to Almighty God for the glorious triumph of our arms over rebels and traitors, recognizing in the brilliant victories at Island No. 10 and Pittsburg Landing, Tennessee, the exhibition of that Divine power which has so signally blessed us as a nation. That the gratitude and thanks of Congress are due to Commander Foote, Generals Pope, Grant, Buell and Halleck, and to each and every gallant soldier, officer and sailor for the gallantry, energy, endurance, patriotic suffering and devotion to the country. Their names shall be always cherished and honored by a grateful people. While Congress honors the brave who escaped death, they would not forget the wounded and dead who fell in their country's cause. Congress extends its sympathy to widows and children and promises relief.

Mr. Potter suggested that the name of Major General Lew. Wallace be included.

Mr. Cox thought it proper to include General McClernand and the other officers.

Mr. Richardson of Illinois, in reply said he had anticipated this difficulty. It was usual to insert only the names of the commanding officers, as they could not embrace the names of all who distinguished themselves.

Mr. Arnold consented that the resolution should be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Stevens, from the Committee on Ways and Means reported back the Senate's amendments to the naval appropriation bill.

The House concurred in that appropriating $13,000,000 to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy for the construction of iron clad steam vessels of war as a substitute for the original item.

The amendment for appropriation for Stevens's battery being under consideration—

Mr. Lovejoy opposed it.

Mr. Stratton learned from Lieutenant Worden that when he went on board of the Monitor he had no faith in her efficiency, and therefore thought she would be useless, and in reply to Mr. Lovejoy expressed the opinion that the Stevens battery would prove alike successful. If Congress at the extra session had authorized its completion the Merrimac would not be in existence.

Mr. Pike said $500,000 had been already spent on the battery, and with the amount now proposed, the total would be $1,288,000. It draws so much water as to be of no sort of consequence in any Southern port.

Mr. Stratton remarked that it draws less water than the Merrimac.

Mr. Pike said the Monitor cost $275,000, and four such vessels could be constructed for what the Stevens battery would cost.

Mr. Olin said the Monitor had not been a success so far as the contest with the Merrimac was concerned, for she did not run her down, the only way to destroy her. This he believed could be done by the Stevens battery. Ten guns could be fired from her while one was fired from the Monitor, besides which she could move far faster and was more manageable.

Mr. Hickman briefly recounted the superior merits of the battery. The arguments against this experiment would apply to every other experiment. There could be no progress in human affairs without experiments. Perhaps the Monitor was a more reckless experiment than this battery. The amendment was adopted.

Mr. Stevens reported back from the Committee of Ways and Means the resolution, that the Senate concurring, Congress will adjourn *sine die* on the third Monday in May, and it was agreed to.

The Pacific railroad bill was postponed to-day to afford members an opportunity to further examine it.

The bill regulating privilege was up and discussed and its further consideration postponed till Tuesday.

The bill abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia came up, but was laid aside. The House then adjourned.

Particulars of the Pittsburg Battle.

CINCINNATI, April 10.—The correspondent of the Cincinnati *Times* gives the following account of the Pittsburg battle:

Our forces were stationed in the form of a semi circle, the resting on a point north of Crump's Landing, our centre being in front of the main road leading to Corinth, and our left extending to the river in the direction of Hamburg, four miles north of Pittsburg Landing.

At 2 o'clock on the morning of the 6th, four hundred men from Prentiss's Division were attacked by the enemy half a mile in advance of our lines. Our men fell back on the 25th Missouri, swiftly pursued by the enemy. The advance of the rebels reached Col. Peabody' brigade, just as long roll was sounded, and the men were falling into line.

Resistance was but short, and they retreated under a galling fire until they reached our lines. At 6 o'clock the attack had become general along the entire front of our lines. The enemy, in large force, drove in the pickets of General Sherman's division, and fell with vengeance on the 48th and 72d Ohio. These troops were never before in action, and being so unexpectedly attacked made as able resistance as possible, but were, in common with the forces of Gen. Prentiss, forced to seek support from the troops immediately in their rear.

At 10 o'clock the entire line on both sides was fully engaged. The roar of cannon and musketry was without intermission from the main center to the point extending half way down the left wing.

The rebels made a desperate charge on the 14th Ohio battery, and it not being sufficiently sustained by infantry, fell into their hands. Another severe fight occurred for the possession of the 5th Ohio battery, and three of the guns were taken by the enemy.

By 11 o'clock a number of commanders of regiments had fallen, and in some cases not a single field officer remained; yet the fighting continued with an earnestness which showed that the contest on both sides was for death or victory. Foot by foot the ground was contested, and finding it impossible to drive back our center, the enemy slackened their fire and made a vigorous effort on our left wing, endeavoring to outflank and drive it to the river bank. This wing was under the command of Gen. Hurlbut and composed of the 15th, 32d, 44th, and 57th Indiana, 8th, 21st, and 18th Illinois; fronting its entire line, however, were the 54th, 57th, and 77th Ohio and 5th Ohio cavalry, of Sherman's division. For nearly two hours a sheet of fire blazed from both columns, the rebels fighting with a valor that was only equalled by those contending with them.

While the contest raged the hottest the gunboat Tyler passed up the river to a point opposite the enemy and poured in a broadside from her immense guns, greatly aiding in forcing back the enemy.

Up to 3 o'clock the battle raged with a fury that defies description. The rebels had found every attempt to break our lines unavailing. They had striven to drive in our main column, and finding that impossible had turned all their strength upon our left wing. Failing in that quarter, they now made another attack on our center, and made every effort to rout our forces before reinforcements, which had been sent for, should come up.

At 5 o'clock there was a short cessation in the firing of the enemy and their lines falling back on their center for nearly half mile. They then suddenly wheeled and again threw their entire force upon our left wing, determined to make a final struggle in that quarter, but the gunboats Tyler and Lexington poured in their shot thick and fast with terrible effect.

Meantime, Gen. Wallace, who had taken a circuitous route from Crump's Landing, appeared suddenly on the enemy's right wing. In the face of this combination of circumstances, the rebels felt that their enterprise for the day was a failure, and as night was approaching, fell back until they reached an advantageous position, somewhat in the rear, yet occupying the main road to Corinth.

The gun boats continued to send their shell after them until they were out of range, and after a wearied watching of several hours of intense anxiety, the advance regiments of Gen. Buell appeared on the opposite bank of the river, and the work of passing the river began.

The 36th Indiana and the 6th Ohio being the first to cross, were followed by the main portion of Gen. Nelson's and Gen. Bruce's Divisions. Cheer after cheer greeted their arrival, and they were immediately sent to the advance, where they rested upon their arms for the night.

All night long steamers were engaged ferrying Buell's forces across and when daylight broke in it was evident too that the rebels had been strongly reinforced.

The battle was opened by the rebels at seven from the Corinth road and in half an hour extended along the whole line. At 9 o'clock the sound of musketry and artillery fully equalled that of the previous day.

The enemy was met by the reinforcements and the still unwearied soldiers of yesterday with an energy which they certainly could not have expected.

It became evident that the enemy were avoiding the extreme of our left wing and endeavoring with perseverence and determination to find some weak point by which to turn our force. They left one point but to return to it immediately, and then as suddenly would, by some masterly stroke of generalship, direct the most vigorous attack upon some division where they fancied they would not be expected; but the fire of our lines was as steady as clock work, and it soon became evident that the enemy considered the task they had undertaken a hopeless one.

Further reinforcements now began to arrive and took position on the right of the main center under Gens. Wallace, Grant, Buell, Nelson, Sherman and Crittenden, who were everywhere present directing the movements for a new stroke of the enemy.

Suddenly both wings of our army were turned upon the enemy with the intention of driving them into a deep ravine. At the same time a powerful battery was stationed in an open field which poured volley after volley of canister into the rebel ranks.

At half-past eleven the roar of the battle shook the earth. The Union guns were fired with all the energy which the prospect of the enemy's defeat inspired, while the rebels' fire was not as vigorous, and they evinced a desire to withdraw. They finally fell back slowly, keeping up the fire from their artillery and musketry along their whole column, as they retreated. They went in excellent order, battling at every advantageous point, and delivering their fire with considerable effect, but from all the divisions of our lines they were closely pursued, a galling fire being kept up on their rear.

The enemy had now been driven beyond our former lines, and were in full retreat for Corinth, pursued by our cavalry.

The forces engaged on both sides in this day's battle are estimated at about seventy thousand each.

CAIRO, April 10.—An arrival from Pittsburg says the enemy in making the first attack on Sunday morning carried the stars and stripes and wore Federal uniforms.

Gen. Bragg is reported killed.

The Provisional Governor Johnson of Kentucky is wounded and a prisoner.

It is stated Gen. Prentiss escaped in the confusion of the retreat of the second day's fight.

Our loss is about 7,000. This is the estimate of military commanders who were in the engagement. Of these about 2,000 were taken prisoners. The balance were killed and wounded in the usual proportion.

Gen. Wallace, of Illinois, was reported dead, as it was thought impossible he could live; he was, however, living Wednesday and improving. He was shot back of the ear, the bullet coming out at the nose.

Gen. Halleck passed Cairo to-day on his way to Pittsburg.

Five thousand prisoners are expected to night from Island No. 10.

Every preparation is being made for the reception of our wounded from Pittsburg.

CHICAGO, April 10.—A special to the *Tribune*, from Cairo, says:

We are just beginning to get some reliable details from the great battle at Pittsburg. From several gentlemen who were on the field after the fight, the following is gathered:

Gen. Prentiss's brigade, consisting of the 61st Illinois, 17th Wisconsin, 24th Indiana, and 71st Ohio were attacked while eating breakfast by what seemed to be the entire rebel force. Gen. Prentiss had no artillery, and his brigade was cut to pieces and forced to retire. Prentiss and many men were taken prisoners.

At twelve the entire line was fiercely engaged, but in full retreat. At four the enemy had taken Schwartz's battery of six guns, Dresden's battery of four guns, Waterhouse's battery, also, two Ohio batteries, names unknown.

Thousands of our soldiers had taken refuge under the bank of the river and utterly refused to fight, in fact they could not as officers and men were mixed up in inextricable confusion. The army at this time seemed utterly defeated.

At this juncture the gunboats Lexington and Tylor opened a tremendous fire with shot and shell upon the enemy and kept it up every half hour during the night.

Some shells set the woods on fire, and many dead rebels were found burned.

At 7 o'clock in the evening the firing had generally ceased, and about midnight the rebels attempted to plant a battery within 300 yards of our siege guns, but were driven away by the gunboats and siege guns supported by three regiments of Mitchell's division which had arrived and crossed the river about 6 in the evening.

Our informant persists in estimating our loss on Sunday at 3,000 killed and 5,000 wounded as a low figure.

During the night the rebels were reinforced by Van Dorn and Price from Arkansas with a large force.

Gen. Lew. Wallace came up with the 11th and 23d Indiana, 44th Illinois, 8th Missouri, and Willard's battery, and in the morning fiercely attacked the enemy's left wing. They went into fight double quick with tremendous shouts, and did terrible execution. By 10 o'clock they had driven the rebels back two miles. About 10 the rebels were reinforced, and for a few minutes our men were forced to yield.

The other divisions of Buell's army now appeared, at once became fully engaged, and for two hours all the destructive elements on earth seemed striving for mastery on the fatal field.

At last the Southern chivalry broke and fled in all directions.

Gen. Buell followed the flying rebels without 12,000 troops, mostly cavalry, smiting without mercy those who would not surrender. He was reported to have taken Corinth with all its immense stores of arms and ammunition.

The rebel troops were mostly from Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, with many from Georgia and Alabama.

Our informants say one could ride through the battle field where our forces had been posted, but the dead were so thick in the enemy's lines that they could not do it. They assure us that the rebels occupied our camps Sunday night and took care of our sick and wounded and destroyed nothing, expecting confidently to have our entire army the next day. They thought the battle had already been fought and won.

On Sunday General McClernand cut his way through the enemy that had surrounded him, and most of his troops behaved with great gallantry with the exception of the 53d Ohio, which he ordered to the rear in disgrace, for refusing to fight.

Our informants state that John C. Breckinridge was taken prisoner. They say they saw him pass to General headquarters.

From New Mexico.

FORT UNION, N. M., March 23.—Our column under command of Col. Slough is breaking up camp for forward movement south towards the rebel forces.

The Texan army occupies a strong position in the vicinity of Albuquerque, 175 miles south of this depot, about midway between this and Fort Craig, where Col. Canby was at last accounts. The Texans have taken up this as the strategical point, doubtless intending to march upon either column as they leave their stronghold, Fort Union or Fort Craig, and by their superior force, which is estimated at 2,400 strong and 21 pieces of artillery, whip one, face about and assault the other column before they can form a junction, and cut us up in detail.

It would seem that Col. Slough and Col. Canby, Department Commanders, are not acting in concert, and sound men of the army fear that this movement, one of the most difficult of military combinations, may not prove successful and render our depot at Fort Union, the only supplies left us, comparatively defenceless. I can scarcely believe, however, that Col Slough will march beyond supporting distance of this department.

The Texans are occupying Santa Fe, 100 miles south of this, with from 100 to 200 troops.

KANSAS CITY, April 7.—The Santa Fe mail has arrived.

The Texans, 150 strong, had evacuated Santa Fe, and were marching down the river.

Gen. Canby had intercepted an express with orders