THE MARYLAND NEWS SHEET

VOL. II---NO. 172. BALTIMORE, THURSDAY, APRIL 10, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

SEE FOURTH PAGE.

WAR AND OTHER NEWS.

In the Senate of the United States there was no business of any special importance transacted.

In the House of Representatives the joint resolution relative to the gradual emancipation of the slaves in all the slave States, and declaring that Congress ought to give pecuniary aid to those States which adopt the policy, was called up and passed. The bill to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia was read a first and second time—the vote in favor of the second reading being 45 nays to 93 yeas. The debate on the Pacific Railroad bill was resumed.

We give in the first place, because the first in importance, an account of the great battle which was fought between Corinth, Mississippi, and Pittsburg Landing, on Sunday and Monday last. The only source from which the details are derived is the New York *Herald*, whose correspondent is with General Grant's army at or near Pittsburg Landing. That the facts are distorted and the losses sustained on both sides greatly exaggerated, we have every reason to believe. There are some points in the narrative, however, which may be summed up as follows: Generals Beauregard and Johnston advanced from their entrenchments at Corinth and commenced an attack upon the forces under General Grant on Sunday the 6th inst., their object evidently being, if possible, to defeat Grant before he was reinforced by Buell, who was hastening to join him with a large body of troops.—It was then, upon Grant alone, that the Confederate advanced. How desperately they fought and with what tenacity they contested the palm of victory the correspondent of the *Herald* clearly shows. The result of the first days' battle is admitted to have been in favor of the Confederates, who succeeded in forcing the Federal troops from their positions, and in pressing them back upon the river at Pittsburg landing. The arrival, towards evening, of a part of Buell's troops probably saved Grant from utter defeat and rout. His losses, however, are stated to have been immense. From eighteen to twenty thousand are reported as the estimated number of Federal troops killed, wounded and missing; whilst the Confederate loss is put down at double that number. We pass these figures as wholly unworthy of credence; but the fierce and sanguinary nature of the struggle is, nevertheless, apparent in the professedly incomplete list which is given of the Federal officers who were either killed or wounded. We are told, moreover, that General Prentiss and several hundred men were taken prisoners on Sunday by the Confederates. On the other hand, it is stated that General Albert Sydney Johnston was killed by a cannon ball and that General Beauregard lost an arm. The battle was resumed on Monday morning, but does not appear to have been hotly contested by the Confederates, who, being aware of the arrival of reinforcements under Buell, were constrained in turn to fall back on their fortifications at Corinth, which it appears they succeeded in accomplishing. If, subsequent to the battle, the combined forces of Buell and Grant were in condition to march upon Corinth and to carry by assault the Confederate works at that point, Memphis is doomed to fall at an early day, and the route to the Gulf will be open to the victors. But the severe losses sustained by Grant on Sunday compel them, as after the fight at Fort Donelson, to halt at Pittsburg landing to re-organize the scattered columns, recruit the exhaustion of the troops, and provide accommodations for the wounded, a month, perhaps two months, must elapse before they will be able to resume the offensive. By that time they will lose the advantage of their gunboats, as the Tennessee river will no longer be navigable beyond Nashville, and the march Southward must either be overland, or they must retrace their steps and descend the Mississippi river. In the latter event Tennessee will again fall into the hands of the Confederates. These, of course, are but speculations, and we submit them only as such—being based, as they only can be at this time, upon the report of the battle as given by the *Herald*. It is manifest that some delay on the part of the Federal commanders must ensue; and if the rivers fall before the troops are prepared to move again, they will then have to suffer all the hardships incidental to a march through a hostile and malarious country, in which they will no longer have the facilities the rivers afford for transporting their provisions and munitions of war. Upon their ability, then, to act again upon the offensive, at once and almost without pause, their future success will mainly depend.

A later despatch received at the War Department confirms the death of General A. Sydney Johnston. His body was left on the field of battle, together with the bodies of a large number of other Confederate officers.

We have some further particulars concerning the occupation of Tenth Island, in a despatch from Commodore Foote to the Navy Department. The prisoners of war taken on the Island consist of seventeen officers and three hundred and sixteen privates, one hundred sick and one hundred men employed on the transports. Seventy heavy guns were captured and a large supply of munitions of war. Four steamers have also fallen into his hands and two others have been sunk.

Of the operations of General Pope on the Tennessee shore we have nothing more to record, beyond the fact that his troops are scouring the country and that at Tiptonville he took some prisoners. Of the six thousand prisoners originally stated to have been captured by him we hear nothing more; and we presume that by far the larger portion of them had no existence except in the imagination of the telegraphic correspondent who told the—well—the story. Certain it is that General Pope has not officially announced any such important capture.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CITY COUNCIL
(Regular Session.)

FIRST BRANCH.—The Branch met at 5 o'clock.—Present WM. S. CROWLEY, Esq., President *pro tem.*, and all the members.

Mr. EVANS presented the petition of Philip T. Dawson, clerk of the late commissioners for opening streets, asking compensation for services rendered by him in the opening of Telegraph, Preston, Grindall and Johnson streets, which cases were appealed to the Criminal Court, and for which a claim of $525 is made. Referred.

Mr. SULLIVAN presented the remonstrance of Thomas S Sumwalt and others, against the removal of Engine Company No. 2 from their present location on Barre street, near Sharp. Laid on the table.

Also, a resolution of inquiry to the Fire Commissioners to ascertain the cost of altering the Watchman engine-house, on Montgomery street, so as to be suitable for the occupancy by Engine Company No. 2. Adopted.

Mr. BURKE presented a resolution authorizing the City Commissioners to have repaired the railing of Bath street bridge. Referred.

Mr. STARTZMAN called up a resolution previously offered by him, adding a rule to the standing rules of the Branch, so as to admit of debate on an amendment of a motion to postpone any measure indefinitely. A motion to limit speeches to five minutes was negatived, and after considerable discussion, the resolution was rejected by a vote of ayes 8; nays 10.

An invitation extended by the committee of arrangements of the National Concert to be held at Temperance Temple this, Thursday night, for the attendance of the members was received and accepted.

From the Second Branch was received the resolution providing for repairs at Union Square, with an amendment proposing an appropriation of $75 for certain repairs at Franklin Square. Concurred in.

Also the ordinance relative to unoccupied houses and to buildings used for manufacturing burning fluids, with amendments, which were concurred in.

Mr. NORRIS called up the resolution providing for the purchase of a hospital and national flag for the Marine Hospital. Adopted.

Mr. MULLS presented a report from the Committee on Highways, with a resolution appropriating $50 to defray the expenses of removing the stones and hay from Patterson Park.

Also a resolution authorizing the City Commissioners to widen the road at the foot of Ridgeley street sufficiently to admit the passage of two vehicles with safety, and appropriating $50 to defray the expenses thereof. Laid on the table.

The Branch then adjourned to this (Thursday) afternoon.

SECOND BRANCH.—Branch met. CHAS. J. BAKER, Esq., President, in the Chair, and all the members present.

Mr. DEAN presented a remonstrance from Caleb B. Hynes against allowing the Canton Company to lay a railroad track on Chester and Alice Anna streets. Referred.

The PRESIDENT laid before the Branch a communication from certain ladies in relation to the improvement of Charles street extended. Referred.

Mr. ROSS called up the resolution allowing the Public School Commissioners to have their printing done by other parties than the City Printer.—Adopted.

An ordinance in relation to the Fire Department was received from the First Branch, read and laid on the table.

Adjourned.

The present daily yield of the flowing wells on Oil Creek is estimated at 800,000 gallons.

The contract price for the new Ericsson iron-clad batteries is $400,000 each.

LATEST NEWS.

TELEGRAMS.

THE GREAT BATTLE NEAR CORINTH.

TERRIBLE SACRIFICE OF HUMAN LIFE.

From Fifty to Sixty Thousand Killed and Wounded.

FEDERAL OFFICERS KILLED AND WOUNDED.

NEW YORK, April 8.—The *Herald* got through last night, by telegraph, the account of its special correspondent of the great battle in Southern Tennessee, of which a brief account has already been made public.

Johnston Killed and Beauregard Wounded.

The following casualties on both sides are given. Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston, of the Rebel army, was killed by a cannon-ball, and Gen. Beauregard had an arm shot off.

It is estimated that from *eighteen to twenty thousand* Union soldiers and from *thirty five to forty thousand* of the Rebels may be set down as killed, wounded and missing!

Federal Officers Killed.

Our loss is very large, but it is impossible at present to obtain the number.

The following were among the number:

Brigadier-General W. H. Wallace, killed.

Colonel Pegram, Acting Brigadier-General, killed.

Colonel Ellis, of the 10th Illinois, killed.

Major Goddard, of the 15th Illinois, killed.

Lieutenant Canfield, of the 72d Ohio, mortally wounded.

Colonel Davis, of the 46th Illinois, mortally wounded.

Gen. W. T. Sherman was wounded in the hand by a cannon-ball.

Colonel Sweevy, of the 52d Illinois, Acting Brigadier-General, was wounded with shots in his only remaining arm, having lost one in Mexico, and was also shot in one of his legs, but he heroically kept the field until the close of the fight, and excited the admiration of the whole army.

Colonel David Stupit, of the 55th Illinois, Acting Brigadier-General, was shot through the breast on Sunday, but returned to the field on Monday.

Col. Charles Campts, of the 31st Illinois, Acting Brigadier-General, was shot through the right shoulder, but not dangerously.

Colonel Hayne, of the 48th Illinois, was wounded slightly.

Colonel C. McKenney, of the 17th Kentucky, was wounded slightly.

Lieutenant Colonel Stout, of the 18th Kentucky, was wounded slightly.

Lieutenant Colonel Morgan, of the 25th Indiana, was wounded badly.

Colonel Mason, of the 71st Ohio, was wounded slightly.

Major Eaton, of the 18th Illinois, Acting Colonel, was wounded fatally.

Major Norris, of the 11th Illinois, was wounded slightly.

Capt. Irving W. Curren, of Gen. Grant's Staff, had his head shot off.

Capt. Preston Merton, wounded mortally and since dead.

Capt. Dillon, of the 18th Illinois, killed.

Capt. Mace, of the 5th Illinois, killed.

Capt. Carter, of the 11th Illinois, killed.

Major Page, of the 57th Illinois, killed.

Gen. Prentiss was wounded and, with several hundred of our men, was taken prisoner on Sunday, the first day of the fight.

Details of the Battle—The Enemy Routed and Retreating Towards Corinth.

PITTSBURGH, Tennessee, via Fort Henry, April 8, 3.20 A. M.—One of the greatest and bloodiest battles of modern days has just closed, resulting in the complete rout of the enemy, who attacked us in force at daybreak on Sunday morning, the 6th inst.

The battle lasted without intermission during the entire day, and was again renewed on Monday morning and continued undecided until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when the enemy commenced to retreat and is still flying towards Corinth pursued by a large force of our cavalry.

The slaughter on both sides has been immense. We have lost in killed and wounded and missing from eighteen to twenty thousand, whilst that of the enemy is estimated at from thirty-five to forty thousand.

The fight was brought on by three hundred of the Twenty-fifth Missouri regiment of General Prentiss' Division attacking the advance guard of the Rebels, which were supposed to be the picket of the enemy.

The Rebels immediately advanced on General Prentiss' Division on the left wing, pouring in volley after volley of musketry and riddling our camps with grape and cannister and shell.

Our forces soon formed into line of battle and returned the fire vigorously, and by the time we were prepared to receive them they had turned their heaviest fire on the left and centre of General Sherman's Division, and drove our men back from their camps, and bringing up a fresh force opened fire on our left wing, under General McClernand.

This fire was returned with terrible effect and determined spirit by both infantry and artillery along the whole line, a distance of over four miles.

Gen. Hurlburt's Division was thrown forward to support the centre, when a desperate conflict ensued. The Rebels were now driven back with terrible slaughter, but soon rallied and drove back our men in turn.

From about 9 o'clock until night closed there was no determination of the result of the struggle. The Rebels exhibited remarkably good generalship; at times engaging the left with apparently their whole strength, they would suddenly open a terribly destructive fire on the right or centre.

Even our heaviest and most destructive fire upon the enemy did not appear sensibly to discourage their solid columns.

The fire of Major Taylor's Chicago Artillery raked them and mowed them down in scores, but the smoke was no sooner dispersed than the breach was again filled.

The most desperate fighting took place late in the afternoon. General Buell's forces had by this time arrived on the opposite side of the river, and another portion was crossing up the river from Savannah.

At five o'clock the Rebels had forced our left wing back so as to occupy fully two-thirds of our camp, and were fighting in their efforts to drive us into the river, and at the same time heavily engaged our right.

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

Our condition at this moment was extremely critical. Large numbers of our men were panic-stricken, and others were worn out by hard fighting, with the average per centage of skulkers, and had straggled towards the river and could not for the time be rallied.

General Grant and staff, who had been recklessly riding along the lines the entire day amid the unceasing storm of bullets, grape and shell, now rode from right to left, inciting the men to stand firm until our reinforcements could cross the river.

Colonel Webster, Chief of the Staff, immediately got into position their heaviest pieces of artillery pointing on the enemy's right, while a large number of our batteries were planted along the entire line, from the river bank northwest to our extreme right, some two and a half miles distant.

About an hour before dusk a general cannonading was opened upon the enemy from along our whole line with a perpetual crack of musketry.—For a short time the Rebels replied with vigor and effect, but their return shots grew less and less frequent and destructive, while ours grew more and more rapid and more terrible.

The gunboats Lexington and Tyler, which lay a short distance off, kept raining shell on the Rebel liner. These last efforts were too much for the enemy, and are dusk his firing had nearly ceased.

When night came on, all the combatants rested. Our men rested on their arms, in the position they had at the close of the day, throughout the night, until the forces under Major-General Wallace arrived and took a position on the right, and Gen. Buell's forces from the opposite side of Savannah river were conveyed to the battle ground. Gen. Nelson's Division was ordered to form on the right, and the forces under Gen. Crittenden were ordered to his support.

Early in the morning, General Buell having arrived, the great struggle was re-opened at daylight by General Nelson's Division on the left, and Major-General Wallace's Division on the right.

General Nelson's force opened the most galling fire on the Rebels, and advanced rapidly as they fell back. The fire soon became general along the whole line, and began to tell with terrible effect on the enemy.

Generals McClernand, Sherman and Hurlburt's men, though terribly jaded from their previous day's fighting, still maintained their honors won at Donelson; but the resistance of the Rebels was terrible, and worthy of a better cause, showing that they fight with the desperation of a death-struggle. But they were not enough for our undaunted bravery and the dreadful desolation produced by our artillery, which swept them away "like chaff before the wind."

But knowing well that defeat here would be the death-blow to their hopes, their generals still urged them on in the face of destruction, hoping, by flanking us on our right, to turn the tide of battle. Their success for a time seemed promising, their men cheering as they began to gain ground on us, and appearing to have been reinforced.

General Nelson was driving them, and with wonderful rapidity, too; and at 11 o'clock Gen. Buell's forces had succeeded in flanking them and capturing their batteries of artillery.

They however once more rallied on the left and re-crossed the right and forced themselves forward in another desperate effort; but reinforcements from Gen. Wood and Gen. Thomas came in, regiment after regiment, which were sent to General Buell, who had again commenced to drive the Rebels.

About 3 o'clock in the afternoon Gen. Grant rode to the left, where fresh regiments had been ordered, and finding the Rebels wavering sent a portion of his body-guard to head off each of the five regiments, and then ordered a charge across the field, himself leading, the cannon-balls falling like hail around him.

Our men followed with a shout that sounded above the roar and din of the artillery, and the Rebels fled in dismay and never made another stand.

Gen. Buell followed the retreating Rebels, driving them in splendid style, and at half-past five o'clock the whole Rebel army was in full retreat to Corinth, with our cavalry in hot pursuit.

We have taken a large amount of artillery and also many prisoners.

We lost a number of prisoners yesterday (Sunday), among whom is General Prentiss. The number has not been ascertained yet. It is reported at several hundred.

Gen. Prentiss is also reported as wounded.

Among the killed on the Rebel side is their General-in-Chief, Albert Sidney Johnston, by a cannon-ball, on the afternoon of Sunday.

Of that there is no doubt, as the report is corroborated by several of the Rebel officers whom we have taken prisoners to-day. It is further reported that Beauregard had his arm shot off.

This afternoon Generals Bragg, Breckinridge and Jackson were commanding the Rebel forces.

There never has been a parallel to the gallantry and daring of our forces, from the Commanding General to the lowest officer.

General Grant and staff were in the field, riding along the lines in the thickest of the enemy's fire during the entire two days, and all slept on the ground on Sunday night during the heavy rain.

On several occasions General Grant got within range of the enemy's guns, and was discovered and fired upon. Lieutenant-Colonel McPherson had his horse shot from under him when alongside General Grant; Captain Carson was between General Grant and your correspondent when a cannon-ball took off his head and killed and wounded several others.

Gen. Sherman had two horses killed under him, and General McClernand shared the like dangers also; and with General Herbert each received bullet-holes through their clothes.

Gen. Buell remained with his troops during the entire day, and with General Crittenden and General Nelson rode continually along the lines, encouraging their men.

Additional Particulars of the Battle.

CHICAGO, April 8.—A private despatch received in this city to-night from one of Gen. Grant's staff says that "we have fought and won the hardest battle ever fought on this continent." The despatch is dated Pittsburg Landing, April 6.

CAIRO, April 8.—Information are received here to-night that on the 6th the Rebel forces, under General Beauregard, attacked our forces under General Grant. The battle lasted all day. Our lines were driven in by the attack, but as our reserves were brought into action the lost ground was regained, and the Rebels repulsed with great slaughter. Our loss is very heavy. No particulars are known as yet.

Further Details—The Federal Camp and Thirty-six Field-Pieces Captured by the Enemy, but Subsequently Retaken with Forty Additional Guns from the Rebels.

CAIRO, April 9.—Further advices from Pittsburg Landing give the following particulars of the late battle:

The enemy attacked our lines at 4 o'clock on Sunday morning, the brigades of Generals Sherman and Prentiss being first engaged. Their attack was successful, and our entire force was driven back to the river, but the advance of the enemy was checked with the aid of the fire of the gunboats. Our forces being subsequently increased by the arrival of General Grant with troops from Savannah (on the east side of the river), were inspired with renewed courage by the report of the arrival of two divisions of Buell's army.

Our loss during this day (Sunday) was very heavy. Besides those killed and wounded, it embraced our camp equipage and thirty-six field pieces. Next morning our army, now amounting to 80,000, assumed the offensive, and by 2 o'clock P. M. had retaken our camp equipage and batteries, together with some forty of the enemy's guns and a number of prisoners, and the enemy were soon thereafter in full retreat, pursued by our victorious forces.

The following additional casualties are given:

Major General Grant slightly wounded in the ankle.

General Smith, severely wounded.

Colonel Hall, 16th Illinois, killed; Colonel Logan, of 32d Illinois, wounded severely.

Major Hunter, of 32d Illinois, killed.

Colonel Peabody, of 25th Wisconsin regiment, is also severely wounded.

Our killed, wounded and missing is variously estimated. It cannot be less than 5,000.

Death of General A. Sydney Johnston, Commander of the Rebel Army. Confirmed—His Body, with those of other Rebel Officers, left on the Battle Field.

WASHINGTON, April 9, P. M.—The following was received by the Secretary of War this evening.

"General A. Sydney Johnston's body was left on the battle field and is in our possession, as well as the bodies of a large number of other prominent Rebel officers."

THE EVACUATION OF ISLAND NO. 10.
Official Report of Com. Foote.

CHICAGO, April 9.—The whole country between Island No. 10 and New Madrid, on the east side of the river, is being scoured by our troops, and the entire Rebel force lately there is either taken prisoners or routed and utterly demoralized.

A special despatch to the Chicago *Times* says that 480, including 7 officers and 39 pieces of artillery, and a large quantity of ammunition, muskets and small arms, were captured on the Island. It is said that the Rebels had become perfectly demoralized, and in many cases whole regiments refused to obey orders, and that much ill-feeling prevailed among the officers, and none had any confidence in their commanding officers.

The Operations of Gen. Pope—Capture of the Rebel Floating Battery.

CHICAGO, April 8.—The following special despatch from Cairo gives some additional particulars relative to General Pope's movements:

Despatches from New Madrid say that the gunboats Pittsburg and Carondolet yesterday shelled and silenced all the batteries on the opposite shore, when General Pope ordered his troops to cross, which was accomplished without the loss of a man. The Rebels fled towards Tipton, sinking several of their transports and gunboats. Their floating battery, mounting ten guns, drifted down the river last night to Point Pleasant, and will be recovered with all its armament. The steamer Ohio Belle will also be recovered.

General Pope then marched to Tipton and attacked the enemy, taking a large number of prisoners, as already stated.

Official Report from Commodore Foote from Island No. 10.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The following despatch was received this morning at the Navy Department:

FLAG-SHIP BENTON, ISLAND NO. 10, VIA CAIRO, April 8.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:

I have to inform the Department that since I sent the telegram last night announcing the surrender to me of Island No. 10, possession has been taken of both the Island and the works upon the Tennessee shore by the gunboats and the troops under the command of General Buford.

Seventeen officers and three hundred and sixty-eight privates, besides one hundred of their sick and one hundred men employed upon the transports, are in our hands unconditionally as prisoners of war.

I have caused a hasty examination to be made of the forts, batteries and munitions of war captured. There are eleven earthworks with seventy heavy cannon, varying in calibre from 32 to 100 pounders, rifled. The magazines are well supplied with powder, and there are large quantities of shot and shell and other munitions of war, and also great quantities of provisions. Four steamers afloat have fallen into our hands, and two others, with the Rebel gunboat Grampus, are sunk, but will be easily raised.

The great floating battery of the enemy of sixteen heavy guns, turned adrift by the Rebels, is said to be lying on the Missouri shore, below New Madrid.

The enemy upon the mainland appear to have met with great precipitation after dark last night, leaving in many cases half-prepared meals in their quarters, and there seems to have been no concert of action between the Rebels on the Island and those occupying the shore, but the former fled, leaving the latter to their fate.

The works, erected with the highest engineering skill, are of great strength, and with their natural advantages would have been impregnable, if defended by men fighting in a better cause.

A combined attack of the land and naval forces would have taken place this afternoon or to-morrow morning, had not the Rebels so hastily abandoned their stronghold. To mature these plans of attack had absolutely required twenty-three days of preparation.

Gen. Pope is momentarily expected to arrive with his army at this point, he having successfully crossed the river yesterday under a heavy fire, which no doubt led to the hasty abandonment of the works last night.

I am unofficially informed that the two gunboats which so gallantly ran the fire of the Rebel batteries a few nights since, yesterday attacked and reduced a fort of the enemy opposite, dismounting eight heavy guns.

The following is a copy of the order of General Mackall on assuming command of the Rebel forces on the 5th instant:

"*Soldiers*—We are strangers—commander and command—each to the other. Let me tell you who I am. I am a General made by Beauregard, a General selected by Beauregard and Bragg for their command, when they knew it was in peril.

"They have known me for twenty years. Together we have stood on the field of Mexico. Give, then, your confidence now—give it to me when I have earned it.

"Soldiers—The Mississippi Valley is entrusted to your courage, your discipline, to your patience—exhibit the vigilance and coolness of last night and hold it.

[Signed] "W. D. MACKALL,
"Brigadier-General Commanding."

I regret that the painful condition of my foot, still requiring the use of crutches, prevented me from making a personal examination of the works. I was therefore compelled to delegate Lieutenant Commanding S. Phelps, of the flag-ship Benton.

A. H. FOOTE, Flag Officer,
Commanding Naval Forces.

Official Congratulations to Flag Officer Foote.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The following congratulatory letter was sent to day to Flag-Officer Foote by telegraph:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, April 9th, 1862.

Flag-Officer A. H. Foote,
Commanding Gunboats on Western Waters:

SIR—A nation's thanks are due you and the brave officers and men of the flotilla on the Mississippi, whose labors and gallantry at Island No. 10, which surrendered to you yesterday, have for weeks been watched with intense interest. Your triumph is not the less appreciated because it was protracted and finally bloodless.

To that Being who has protected you through so many perils and carried you onward to successive victories, be praise for His continued goodness to our country; and especially for this last great success of our arms.

Let the congratulations to yourself and your command be also extended to the officers and soldiers who co-operated with you.

[Signed] GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Commodore Foote's Prediction.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—About two weeks ago Com. Foote, in telegraphing to the Navy Department, said that Gen. Pope intended to make a transverse movement which would astonish "Secesh" on Island No. 10. The fulfillment of this prediction is already known to the country.

Confirmations by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The Senate was several hours in executive session to-day, and confirmed several military appointments of low grade, and the appointment of Samuel E. Brown, of Ohio, to be Attorney of the Territory of Colorado.

Effect of the Recent Federal Victories on Public Opinion in Europe.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—James S. Pike, our Minister to the Netherlands, in transmitting to the State Department a copy of the tariff and revenue system of that country, concludes his despatch as follows:

"It will be observed that there is no direct tax on personal property or income, as such taxes are believed to stand in the way of industrial and commercial development and to operate to expell capital.

"The late decisive successes of the Federal Government in Tennessee, have produced their natural effect on this side the water. When Charleston and Savannah shall have fallen and our gunboats traverse the Mississippi river, all interest in the affairs of the Confederates will cease in Europe."

Release of Political Prisoners from Fort Warren.

BOSTON, April 9.—The Commissioners appointed with reference to the case of political prisoners, have ordered the release of the following members of the late Maryland Legislature from Fort Warren:—E. G. Kilbourne, Speaker of the House; Josiah H. Gordon, Dr. Charles McGill, Clark J. Durant, Dr. Mills Carroll, and Messrs. Claggett and Jones.

Sale of the Prize Steamer Magnolia.

NEW YORK, April 9.—The Rebel steamer Magnolia, recently sent here as a prize, was sold to-day for $50,000.

GENERAL BUELL'S PLAN OF OPERATIONS AGAINST CORINTH.

Correspondence of the New York Tribune.

NEAR COLUMBIA, TENNESSEE, March 28.—I believe it was originally intended by General Buell to advance directly upon Northern Alabama in two columns, over the roads from Nashville to Chattanooga and Huntsville. But the developments of the intentions of the Confederate Generals during the last fortnight, as well as the difficulty of an advance in that direction, owing to the destruction of the bridges, and other impediments, have produced a change of programme. I am persuaded that the line of defence adopted by the Confederate Generals, with their centre between Jackson and Corinth, their left on the Mississippi, and their right in the vicinity of Florence, Alabama, is one exactly suited to our Generals. Even if General Buell, after hard labors and long delays, had reached the Tennessee in the vicinity of Decatur, the passage of that river would have been, and perhaps successfully, contested, as it is only practicable to an army at a few points, at any of which the Confederates, with their railroad facilities, could have easily brought a large force to bear against our troops. As it is, the massing of their means of defence upon a line that can be approached without first forcing the passage of the river, will enable our Generals to strike a blow much sooner and much more effectually.

About a week ago, it was determined between Generals Halleck, Buell and Grant, that the main body of the army in Middle Tennessee should form a junction with the forces already collected under Gen. Grant, on the west bank of the Tennessee, between Purdy and Savannah, and hence the divisions of Gens. Thomas, Nelson, McCook and Crittenden are turning to the right of Columbia, and will march via Mount Pleasant and Waynesboro' to Savannah, when they will cross the Tennessee and unite with Gen. Grant's command. The remainder of Gen. Buell's army, I believe, will not undertake any offensive operations until after the forces to be united near Savannah have disposed of the Confederates in their front. Gen. Mitchell's divisions will, perhaps, advance to Shelbyville, but no further. Gen. Wood's will remain at Columbia to keep the communication between Nashville and Savannah open, and Negley's reserve will continue at Nashville. This distribution of forces will prevent Confederate demonstrations upon Middle Tennessee, notwithstanding the withdrawal of four divisions into Western Tennessee will be prevented.

The distance from Columbia to Savannah is eighty-two miles—the first half of the road being turnpike and the other a common country road. The march will probably occupy five days, and the crossing of the river two or three more, so that the junction is not likely to be effected before the latter part of next week. A few more days may perhaps elapse after the junction before the preparations for the grand advance upon the Confederates are completed. There can be no doubt that the coming conflict upon the confines of Mississippi will be the greatest battle yet fought in this war, and settle not only the fate of Middle Tennessee, Memphis and Northern Alabama and Mississippi, but also of the whole Mississippi Valley.

As to the result of the impending collision, your readers may rest perfectly easy. Gens. Grant and Buell's combined armies will not only be overwhelming in numbers, but embody the very flower of the Western troops. In regard to the strength in which the Confederates will meet these Union soldiers, if they dare a meeting, I trust the Northern public will not again be deceived and excited into foolish apprehensions by the silly and unfounded stories circulated by unreasoning and cowardly people as to the extent of the hostile armies. In a late Cincinnati paper I observed a despatch from Cairo representing the Confederate force between Jackson and Corinth to be from 75,000 to 100,000 strong. This is about as near the truth as the reports current last winter in the North about Gen. Johnston's force at Bowling Green. We know better here. There are not 35,000 men between Jackson and Florence, and half of these consist of raw levies, which will be more useful to the Union Generals in getting up panics and stampedes than to their own. The militia mob will stand no better than the North Carolina chivalry at Newbern.

COOLLY IMPORTANT.—The claim that nobody has a right to oppose Black Republicanism, is about as cool as anything that has appeared even in these times of astounding developments of political arrogance and impudence. We are told by Connecticut Republican papers that the Democracy of this State overstep the line of their duty and proper business, in presuming to set up a ticket against the Black Republican ticket. There was "no excuse" for so doing; it was a wilful piece of insubordination! Indeed? We believe the Democracy of old Connecticut, though for the present defeated, "still live," and will ere long convince these arrogant politicians of the Abolition stripe that they have the rights now so superciliously denied. The Portland (Me.) *Argus* speaks of this subject as follows:—

When ever before, even in a time of profound peace and abundant prosperity—and party appeals are generally justifiable then if ever—has any party had the unblushing modesty to ask all other parties to give up their organization and rest smilingly *their* company, under *their* captains?!! If the proposition is not the very sublimity of impudence, it must be in that neighborhood. And then only to think of it—*such* captains!—so many of them with their hands in the Treasury—in the pockets of the soldiers, or cheating the coats off their backs, or the shoes off their feet. No! thank you—can't accept such an invitation, no how.—*Hartford (Conn.) Times, April 8.*

THE BEGINNING.—Ninety-seven "contrabands" arrived in Philadelphia last week, and three hundred more are expected there in a few days. An effort is making to have them employed in the Navy Yard and on other Government work. The matter is to be brought before Congress; a committee in the Senate has already reported a bill authorizing the employment of negroes to carry the mails. The negro equality doctrine is to be carried out as far and as fast as possible. This movement is producing disaffection among white laborers in some places. In Ohio the influx of negroes has been so great that even Republicans have petitioned the Legislature to prohibit their coming into the State.—*Portland Argus.*

The question whether railroad travel is injurious to bodily health is exciting a great deal of attention in England. The *Lancet*, in an article on the subject, says:

"The season-tickets holders of the railways are in large numbers men who have passed the best years of their life in hard and exhausting employment of mind and body. They are the successful merchants—the senior partners of flourishing firms which they have built up by a life of labor—half-retired tradesmen; half-invalid bankers, *et id genus omne.* We can now see that it is by the injuries which have resulted to these men from the constant travelling to and from town that an impression has become current as to certain mischiefs which habitual travelling inflicts."

The white neckcloth is in imminent danger. The *Sport*, the fashionable journal of Paris, announces its immediate extinction. Young men of fashion will not go to parties where this part of the costume is indispensable, and many of the patronesses of high circles have given in to the decision. It appears that a lady of high distinction, who "has the reputation of making the most elegant curtsey in Europe after the Queen Victoria," excited the risible faculties of one of the most aristocratic assemblies by offering a most gracious specimen of her talent to the white-necked butler, whom she mistook for the master of the house. A fashionable journal dwells upon the *contretemps* as quite a sufficient reason for the abandonment of the detestable white, and the substitution of rose or pink silk.

ARRIVAL OF ROSIN AND TURPENTINE.—The schr. J. W. Hind, from Hatteras Inlet, arrived this morning, having on board 100 bbls. rosin; and the schr. Susan, Abbot, from Port Royal, has 290 bbls. turpentine and 25 of spirits, taken at Fernandina by the U. S. squadron. The articles are consigned to Hiram Barney, the Collector of the port.—*New York Express.*

TELEGRAPHIC VAGARIES.

ISLAND NO. TEN ABANDONED.

ST. LOUIS, April 8.—General Halleck has just telegraphed to the War Department that Island No. 10 was abandoned by the enemy last night, leaving all his artillery, baggage, supplies and sick in our hands.

CHICAGO, April 8, (received previous to the above despatch.)—The steamer Alps arrived at Cairo at 8 o'clock this morning, bringing 2d Master Lord, of the gunboat Benton, with despatches from Commodore Foote, announcing the surrender to him at midnight of the entire position at Island No. 10, with all the men, guns and transports. The number of prisoners is not yet known, nor the amount of ordnance and stores. [Later despatches say the place has been abandoned—not surrendered.]

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The proceedings of the House were agreeably interrupted to-day by Mr. Colfax sending to the Clerk's desk the following despatch:

WATSON LANDING, Tenn., April 8.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

The enemy evacuated Island No. 10 last night. It is occupied by Colonel Buford, of the 27th Illinois.

General Pope will capture all that remains on the Highlands to day.

The movement on the rear has done this work.

[Signed] THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Assistant Secretary of War.

The message was received with applause and cries of "good."

GENERAL POPE STORMS THE REBEL BATTERIES AND SPIKES FOUR OF THEM.

CHICAGO, April 8.—A special despatch from Cairo to the *Tribune* gives some interesting particulars of the cheering success of our brave naval and land forces against Island No. 10.

The gunboats Pittsburg and Carondolet ran the blockade of Island No. 10 last night under a terrific fire from the Rebel batteries. Four steam transports and five barges were also got through the slough from Phillips' landing, above the Island, to New Madrid, by Colonel Bissell's corps of engineers.

"This morning, under the fire of our gunboats, which silenced four of the Rebel batteries, a company under Captain Lee and Marshall crossed the river at New Madrid, and spiked the guns of the Rebel battery there, whilst another force took three other batteries and spiked the guns and threw the ammunition into the river.

At eleven o'clock, in the face of the fire of the remaining Rebel batteries, General Paine, with four regiments and a battery of artillery, crossed the Mississippi river to the Kentucky shore.

THE BATTERIES ON THE MAINLAND EVACUATED BY THE CONFEDERATES—DESPATCH FROM COM. FOOTE.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The following despatch has also been received at the Navy Department:

FLAG SHIPMAN BENTON, OFF ISLAND NO. 10, (VIA CAIRO,) April 8.

I have requested Gen. Buford, commanding the troops, to proceed immediately in company with two of the gunboats, and take possession of the Island. *The batteries on the Tennessee shore had been hastily evacuated*, where we shall find no doubt in the morning large quantities of munitions of war.

I communicated immediately with General Pope, who has, under cover of the two gunboats which gallantly run the blockade in the thunder-storm, crossed the river in force, and was ready, as well as the gun and mortar boats and Gen. Buford and his troops, to have made a simultaneous attack on the Rebels *had they not so hastily evacuated the Tennessee shore* and surrendered Island No. 10.

THE DEFEAT OF BEAUREGARD AT CORINTH.

ST. LOUIS, April 8.—The cheering news received here to-day brought a serenade of enthusiastic citizens in front of General Halleck's headquarters to-night, when he was serenaded. In response Gen. Halleck said:

"Gen. Beauregard, with an immense army, advanced from Corinth, and attacked the combined forces of Gens. Grant and Buell.

"The battle began at daybreak yesterday, and continued until late in the afternoon, with a terrible loss on both sides. We have, however, gained a complete victory, and driven the enemy back within his fortifications. He also announced his departure for the field to-morrow morning."

WHAT THE OTHER SIDE SAYS.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 7.—The Norfolk papers of this morning contain a despatch from Mobile, dated April 6th, announcing the reception of news from Corinth that morning of a great battle, saying that the Confederates had taken eight Federal batteries and a large number of prisoners, and it was expected that the whole Federal army would be swept away.

THE BALLOON RECONNOISANCE A GRAND SUCCESS.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

NEAR YORKTOWN, Sunday, April 6.—The most important feature of the day has been the balloon reconnoissance, which is a point of importance to the Government, has been one of the grandest ballon reconnoissances ever made. The first ascension was made at five o'clock in the morning, and then and there the position and strength of the enemy were ascertained for the first time. Subsequently reconnoissances of from one to two hours were made, and important information gained.

THE BALLOON RECONNOISANCE DID NOT DISCOVER MUCH.

Special Correspondence Philadelphia Inquirer

THREE MILES FROM YORKTOWN, April 6.—The balloon corps, as we have already given you to understand, accompanies the expedition. Notwithstanding the many obstacles in the way of inflating the balloon at so short a notice, in consequence of an available position having to be secured, within two hours after the first stream of gas was passed into the balloon it was floating in the air at an altitude of eight hundred feet, with the Professor in the basket. In consequence of the lateness of the hour, but a general outline of the enemy's fortifications could be ascertained, but sufficient to show that the enemy are strongly entrenched.

EMANCIPAT