THE MARYLAND NEWS SHEET

VOL. II---NO. 174. BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, APRIL 12, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

SEE FOURTH PAGE.

HERRMAN HAS ARRIVED.

TEMPERANCE TEMPLE
FOR TWO NIGHTS ONLY.
Commencing on MONDAY EVENING, April 14, 1862, at the above-named Hall.
SIGNOR HERRMAN
Will be assisted by
MONS. ANTONIO,
The Champion Whistler.
The following performers have been engaged for this occasion:
SIGNOR VALETTI,
The Champion Globe Performer.
Also,
JOE COOK WALLACE,
The American Jester.
☞ For particulars, see programme.
Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets.....25 cents
Children.....15 cents
GEORGE FINMAN, Agent.
P. S.—A grand matinee for the accommodation of Families will be given on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, April 15th.

WAR AND OTHER NEWS.

In the Senate of the United States a resolution was introduced and referred, which declares that a majority of the Senators duly elected and entitled to their seats, shall hereafter be regarded as a constitutional quorum. A bill was introduced by Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, to amend the Fugitive slave acts of 1793 and 1850. A bill was passed removing all disqualification of color in carrying the mails. The debate on the emancipation of slavery in the District was taken up, and the bill was finally passed by a vote of 92 yeas to 39 nays.

In the House of Representatives the discussion of the Senate bill for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia was resumed and was continued until the hour of adjournment.

From unofficial sources we have further details in regard to the great battle near Corinth. Interesting as these are, they by no means tend to clean up the many points which are of vital importance to an accurate estimate of the forces engaged, or of the value of the intrinsic victory which after two day's hard fighting the Federal troops are said to have gained. The accounts which we publish today do not materially modify the earlier narratives. The casualties on both sides are stated so loosely and so variously that all we may really be said to know is that they are numbered by thousands. The death of General Albert Sydney Johnston, which was reported to have taken place on Sunday, is now stated to have occurred on Monday, which, if he was killed at all, is the only rational way of accounting for the finding of his body on the battle field at the close of the second day's fight. But if there is a noticeable discrepancy in the different estimates that have been given of the number killed and wounded, not less at variance are the statements which describe the retreat of the Confederates upon Corinth. One correspondent characterizes it as a rout, another tells us that they "broke and fled in all directions;" whilst a third informs us that "they fell slowly back in excellent order, battling at every advantageous point and delivering their fire with considerable effect." The New York *World* comments very severely on the conduct of the Federal Generals engaged in the battle. That journal declares the victory to have been needlessly purchased at a frightful risk and at a fearful sacrifice of life. The fault, we are told, lies with General Grant, who crossed the river too soo, or with General Buell, who arrived too late.—The *World* assumes that the Federal forces engaged did not exceed thirty-eight thousand men. Most of the accounts from the seat of war, however, estimate the combined forces of Generals Grant and Buell at not less than seventy thousand men. The correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, who affects to be particularly well informed, puts them at a much higher figure.

We reprint elsewhere the most descriptive of the letters which have been permitted to pass the lines of the army before Yorktown. One is from a correspondent in the Division of General Keyes, which Division occupies the extreme left of the position. The other is from General Porter's Division on the extreme right. Some sharp cannonading and occasional skirmishing appear to have taken place, but nothing which can be called a battle. Reconnaissances and operations preparatory to a siege or an assault are said to have been actively prosecuted, but beyond general allusions to what is passing we are told nothing. Albemarle Monroe all is reported "quiet."

General Buckner has been placed in close confinement at Fort Warren in consequence of orders to that effect from Washington. The Boston *Traveller* states that this order has not been caused by any act committed by General Buckner since he was a prisoner. General Tilghman is also subjected to the same imprisonment.

By the arrival of the steamer Asia we have European advices to the 30th ult. The engagement between the Monitor and the Merrimac has been called to the attention of the British Parliament, in which was suggested the propriety of suspending operations in the construction of iron-cased frigates and of paying more attention to the construction of iron-clad gunboats. The London *Times* has an article on American taxation, and is of opinion that the war taxes will not be paid by the people.

BISHOP WHITTINGHAM'S NEW PRAYER FOR TO-MORROW.—It will be seen by reference to our columns that Bishop Whittingham has promptly and piously responded to the proclamation of the President, and in a circular to the Clergy of the Diocese recommends that prayers shall be offered up in the Episcopalian churches on Sunday next in behalf of those suffering under the calamities brought upon the nation by sedition and civil war. In our advertising columns will be found two notices announcing the fact that the Pastors of two of the churches propose to comply with the recommendation. The churches will be open at 11 o'clock for the reading of the prayer, and will, no doubt, be attended by those who feel that they have cause to be specially grateful for the blessings for which they are recommended to offer thanks. The usual Divine services will, on this occasion, commence at 12 o'clock.

MADAME ANNA BISHOP.—It will be seen that this gifted lady gives a second concert at the New Assembly Rooms this evening. She will be assisted by Mr. Edward Seguin and Mr. Gustave de Spiess. The concert last evening was a complete success, and no doubt many will avail themselves of the present opportunity to hear a rich musical treat. As this will be the last occasion on which Madame Bishop will appear in Baltimore for the present, the lovers of sweet sounds should embrace the opportunity to hear her.

TO THE CLERGY AND LAITY OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN THE DIOCESE OF MARYLAND.

DEAR BRETHREN—The President of the United States having, by proclamation of yesterday's date, recommended that at our next weekly assemblages in our accustomed places of public worship which shall occur after the notice of his proclamation shall have been received, we acknowledge and tender thanks to our Heavenly Father for the blessings of recent victories in the suppression of rebellion and of deliverance from the dangers of foreign intervention and invasion; and the terms of his proclamation not allowing time for my canonical action, by transmission of any specially composed form to each clergyman within my Diocese before the time appointed, I hereby authorize and recommend each clergyman, to whom this letter shall become known in season, to use in the appointed place for occasional prayer and thanksgiving, such prayer or collect, one or more from the Book of Common Prayer, as shall seem to him best to fulfil the recommendation of the President, together with the prayer hereto subjoined.

Your loving brother,
WM. ROLLINSON WHITTINGHAM,
Bishop of Maryland.

Baltimore, April 11, 1862.

PRAYER FOR SPIRITUAL CONSOLATION UNDER THE CASUALTIES AND CALAMITIES OF SEDITION AND CIVIL WAR.

O, merciful God and Heavenly Father, who hast taught us in Thy Word that Thou dost not willingly afflict or grieve the children of men, we humbly beseech Thee of Thy goodness to comfort and succor all those who are at this time suffering in the miserable calamities brought upon this nation by sedition and civil war. Mercifully vouchsafe supplies of spiritual strength and consolation to the wounded, sick and dying, and raise up friends for them in their need. Be a Father to the fatherless, and a Husband to the widow. Furnish shelter to the homeless, sustenance to the impoverished, support to the bereaved and destitute. Lighten the bonds of those who are captives or in prison. Give all, in their several visitations, a right understanding of themselves, and of Thy threats and promises, that they may neither cast away their confidence in Thee, nor place it anywhere but in Thee. Relieve the distressed, protect the innocent, and awaken the guilty; and forasmuch as Thou alone bringest light out of darkness, and good out of evil, make the manifold forms of human suffering now darkening our land effectual for the conversion of many souls to Thee, that among us fruits meet for repentance may be abundantly brought forth, and that the glory of Thy grace may be made known among all nations, now and forevermore, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

Two schooners have arrived at Philadelphia from Newbern, N. C., having on board over 1,500 barrels of turpentine, consigned to the Collector of the port.

LATEST NEWS.

TELEGRAMS.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM FORTRESS MONROE

THE REBEL STEAMERS MERRIMAC, JAMESTOWN AND YORKTOWN, AND OTHER SMALLER VESSELS, MAKE THEIR APPEARANCE IN HAMPTON ROADS.

THREE SMALL VESSELS CAPTURED.

The Merrimac Engages the Monitor and Naugatuck, and after Receiving their Fire Returns to Craney Island.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The following despatches reached the War Department to-night:

FORTRESS MONROE, April 11—4, P. M.

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

The steamers Merrimac, Jamestown, Yorktown and seven gunboats and tugs have appeared between Newport-News and Sewall's Point. The only damage done is the capture of three small vessels, one empty and one loaded, it is said, with coal. These vessels were captured opposite Brigadier-General Casey's division, which had only small guns of three inch calibre, and some two hundred feet from the shore.

(Signed) JNO. E. WOOL,
Major-General.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

FORTRESS MONROE, April 11—5, P. M.

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

The Merrimac came down towards the Monitor and Stevens (Naugatuck.) The latter fired four or five rounds and the Merrimac one round, when she with her consorts returned to Craney Island.

Thus ends the day. What the night may bring forth, I am unable to say.

(Signed) JOHN E. WOOL,
Major General.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER ASIA.

The Naval Engagement Between the Merrimac and Monitor Called to the Attention of Parliament.

THE LONDON TIMES AGAIN COMMENTING ON AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

NEW YORK, April 11.—The steamer Asia has arrived, with Liverpool advices to the 30th ult.

Lord Palmerston had so far recovered as to attend a Cabinet Council on the 28th.

Sir F. Smith had given notice in the House of Commons that he would call attention to the engagement between the iron-clad war steamers Merrimac and Monitor, and ask whether, in consequence of its results, the Government would not suspend the construction of iron-plated ships until the question of iron-plated gunboats is considered.

It is proposed that the Lord Mayor of London call a public meeting to adopt a vote of thanks to Mr. Peabody for his munificent charity to the poor of London.

The *Times* has a sarcastic editorial article on the taxes about to be imposed by the United States Government, and says that it will take the whole army when released to collect them, and intimates that they will not be submitted to.

Cyrus Field, Esq., returns in the Asia. He entertains the most sanguine opinion of the ultimate success of the Atlantic Telegraph project. Messrs. Glass, Elliot & Co., have offered to contract for and lay it at bare cost price, reserving all claim for profit till its efficiency is demonstrated. A brilliant entertainment was held at the residence of Mr. Gurney, M. P., at London, on the subject of the proposed Atlantic cable. A great many influential men were present and many speeches were made. It was thought that England should take the initiative.

Continental news is wholly unimportant.

The Paris Bourse was depressed and fluctuating, but closed firmer at 69f. 75c.

The amalgamation of the Southern and regular armies of Italy has been officially decreed.

The Rebel schooner C. S. Evans was passed on the 4th of March by the G. Fleming, from Rom bay. There was an unknown American ship alongside, and the Union flag was lowered when the ships parted company.

The ship C. W. Connor, from Boston, is saved.

The ship A. H. Stevens, from Maulmain for Queenstown, has been totally wrecked at Tulle Bay.

QUEENSTOWN, April 30.—The ship Lizzie Rice, from Baltimore, for Bordeaux, has arrived here leaky.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL, March 29—Cotton firm and unchanged. Sales of 2,500 bales. The advices from America have had no perceptible effect on the market.

Breadstuffs very dull. Provisions ruled quiet but steady.

LONDON, March 30—Consols closed on Saturday evening at 93⅝@93¾ for money.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The passage of the bill for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, was followed by applause in the House today. The only members from the slaveholding States who voted for it were Messrs. Blair, of Missouri, and Fisher, of Delaware; and of the 29 votes against it, 22 were from free States.

The Senate to-day in Executive session confirmed the nomination of Francis E. Patterson, of Pennsylvania, and Cassius M. Clay, of Kentucky, as Brigadier Generals of volunteers.

The Privileges of the Telegraph Restored to the Philadelphia Inquirer.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—Satisfactory proof having been furnished to the War Department by the publisher of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, that the recent publications of military operations in that newspaper were made by him without any wilful intention of violating the order of the Department, and in the full belief that they were properly authorized, the telegraphic privileges of the *Inquirer* are restored by order of the Secretary of War.

The Very Latest from Yorktown.

WASHINGTON, April 11—Midnight.—General McClellan telegraphs the Secretary of War (via Cherrystone) that nothing of interest has occurred to-day. The weather and roads are a little better, and operations are progressing favorably.

FROM THE ARMY BEFORE YORKTOWN.

Our Troops Hourly Gaining Ground.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The steamer King Philip arrived at the Navy Yard this morning at 8½ o'clock, having left Ship Point, on the York river, near Yorktown, at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Captain Fox, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Senator Grimes, Hon. Mr. Sedgewick, of New York, and several other gentlemen came up on the King Philip.

Our forces before Yorktown are stated to be hourly gaining ground.

Nothing new has transpired on the river.

News from San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 1.—Sailed steamer Golden Age, Panama, carrying 250 passengers and $620,000 in treasure for New York, and $130,000 for England.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 2.—Arrived ships Wilbur Fisk, Boston; Devonshire, Glasgow.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 3.—Arrived, United States steamer Wyoming, and Narragansett, Acapulco.

Dates from Japan to the 19th of February, via Victory, per British steamer Charybdis, have been received. At Yokahama, teas had an upward tendency; several cargoes were loading for England. Silks were improving, and the other Japanese products were in limited supply, in consequence of the Government holding the merchandise back. It has perfect control over all mercantile matters.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 4.—Sailed, ships Charger, Flying Childers, and Aurora, all for Hong Kong; Winfield Scott, Callao; bark Fruiterer, Japan.

The steamer John S. Wright has been purchased at $70,000 for the China trade.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 6.—Arrived, steamer St. Louis.

Sailed, ships Dictator and Orpheus, Hong Kong; brig Augnett, Amoor river.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 7.—Arrived ship Webfoot, New York.

News has been received from British Columbia and Oregon to the 29th ult. and 2d inst. Snow and frost continued to keep back adventurers to the mining regions, while scanty supplies of provisions threatened starvation in many remote places. Flour at Fort Galen was $75 per barrel.

Counterfeiting Establishment Broken Up.

ST. LOUIS, April 11.—An extensive counterfeiting establishment has been broken up here. Among the bogus notes found were $25,000 Treasury notes.

A Supposed Privateer.

BOSTON, April 11.—A Hamburg letter dated March 19, says the British steamer Bahama is there, loading with guns and ammunition, to clear for Matamoras. The writer has been aboard of her, and thinks that she is intended as a privateer.

Destructive Fire.

CHERRY VALLEY, N. Y., April 11.—Lewis' Hotel and Birge's Hotel, Phinney's Buildings, Peck's Hotel, Edward's cabinet shop, and a number of dwellings, were burned last night. Loss $200,000.

REMARKABLE OLD AGE.—The Barnstable *Patriot* says that Miss Olive Fuller, of Marston's Mills, attained the great age of one hundred and three years on the 1st inst. She retains her faculties, except the sense of hearing, to a remarkable degree. She can see to thread a needle without the aid of glasses, and talks as distinctly as she ever did. She can dress and undress herself; enjoys visitors, and complains of her friends if their calls are not frequent; and she appears likely to live for years to come.

M. Cardier, the distinguished French sculptor, has just completed for the Empress Eugenie two full-length statues of Arab women, composed of onyx, oxydized silver, enamels and precious stones.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

CITY CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE KREBS.

Sidney A. Butler *vs.* William H. Winsay. Bill filed for injunction. Injunction granted restraining defendant from selling or interfering with the house in which complainant lives.

SUPERIOR COURT—JUDGE MARTIN.

Victor A. Nottingham *vs.* Joseph Newman, Elias R. Newman, Jacob E. Newman and Edward C. Newman. Inquisition for plaintiff for $8,146.11.

Christopher Deems *vs.* the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company. On trial.

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE GILES.

Louis Bitter *vs.* Carey McClelland and George Frank. Action to recover a sum of money. Before reported. Verdict for plaintiff for $700.

COURT OF APPEALS OF MARYLAND.
DECEMBER TERM, 1861.

ANNAPOLIS, April 11, 1862.—No. 57. Continued. No. 58. John H. B. Latrobe *vs.* the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore. Appeal from the Superior Court of Baltimore city. This case was argued by John H. B. Latrobe for the appellant and by John L. Thomas, Jr., for the appellees.

The special docket will be called on Tuesday, the 22d of April.

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. Dukehart presented a memorial from the managers of the Maryland Institute asking the city to assist in painting and repairing the Institute Hall. Referred.

Dr. Schwartze offered a resolution appropriating $25 for the repair of the Broadway market-house. Adopted.

Mr. Norris called up the resolution granting permission to Charles Shipley to continue in use certain flues which are not constructed in accordance with law.

The substitute offered by Mr. Norris providing that only coal be used as fuel, was first considered and lost.

The original resolution was put on its passage and lost.

Mr. Myers called up the ordinance imposing a license of $12 on persons engaged in hawking marketing through the streets.

Mr. Norris moved an indefinite postponement of the bill. Carried.

Mr. Dukehart presented a report from the Committee of Conference on funding a portion of the debt of the city, with an ordinance funding $200,000 of the floating debt of the city. Laid on the table.

A report was received from the Second Branch adverse to the petition of Caleb Hynes, remonstrating against placing a railroad track on Chester street.

Adjourned.

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

A resolution to remove the rubbish from Patterson Park was received from the First Branch and adopted.

Also a resolution providing for the widening of the road at the foot of Ridgely street.

On motion of Mr. Ross, the resolution relative to the disposition of the papers, vouchers, &c., in connection with the ordinance of April 20, 1861, was taken up and passed.

Mr. Ross called up the ordinance in relation to the Fire Department, which was passed.

On motion of Mr. Ross, the ordinance in relation to the Police and Fire-Alarm Telegraph was taken up and passed.

Adjourned.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The following is the latest news from Fortress Monroe, as telegraphed to the Washington *Star* from this city yesterday:

The storm has at length broken, and the sun shines brightly this afternoon. The wind is still blowing.

Parties who come in from the army report no special change in affairs. Continual skirmishing is going on, and a brilliant little affair occurred yesterday morning, in which Grifin's battery participated with marked effect; killing and wounding 27 of the Confederates.

The Confederate position extends across the peninsula from Yorktown to Warwick, near James River, a short distance above Mulber y Point.

The confirmation of the land and the making in of the creek from James River, shortens their line of defence, and enables them to command with their fortifications all the roads of the peninsula.

Generals Lee and Joseph E. Johnston are both reported with the Confederate force here; one commanding at Yorktown and the other at Warwick; Magruder holding a subordinate position, with the reserve, at Williamsburg, whom some reinforcements lately drawn from the line of the Rappahannock and about Norfolk.

Despite the weather and bad roads, our Generals are pushing forward preparations for assaulting the enemy's works, and not many days will elapse before Yorktown will be ours and Richmond threatened.

Berdan's sharpshooters give good account of themselves. They hold the advanced position under the Confederate batteries, from which they constantly harass the enemy. A head above the parapet becomes an instant mark for half a dozen rifles, which from a thousand yards rarely fail to hit their mark.

The Confederates keep well under cover. One sharpshooter, belonging to the California regiment, has almost wholly prevented the Confederates from using a large gun in an important position. From a well-selected rifle-pit he keeps a constant eye upon the gun, and hardly an attempt has been made for two days to fire it, without the Confederates losing one or more men from his deadly aim.

One of the *on dits* of the day is, that one of our divisions have secured an important position, the holding of which will lead to an evacuation, or to the forcing of the line of defence.

Much important preliminary work has been performed by our troops, and with the return of good weather more active operations will hardly be postponed many days.

The task before General McClellan, the reduction of fortified entrenchments, is that for which he is specially held to be qualified, and the result is not doubted.

From the Hanover (Pa.) Citizen.

ANOTHER ABOLITION ABSURDITY.

It will be seen by a reference to the report of Congressional proceedings, that on Monday last a resolution was adopted in the House of Representatives, which indicates the determination of the party in power to interfere directly with the institution of slavery in the States that cherish it. Who will attempt hereafter to defend the "Republican" organization against the charge of Abolitionism? or rather what conservative man, deluded into the support of the Chicago Platform, under the belief that it was consistent with the Constitution, and that through its operations all interests would be protected, for common prosperity receive a fresh impetus, and no right of any kind be infringed, can count longer to co-operate with those whose acknowledged leaders hold the written law of no value only so long and so far as it may seem to harmonize with their sectional objects, and who torture and pervert it to suit their views, or violate it openly in furtherance of their aims—the freedom of the black race and destruction of States' rights? This has been the real purpose of the managers, whose scheme received form through the convention at Chicago. Concocted by Greeley and his fanatical associates and co-conspirators, it was designed to play into the hands of the worst political abomination that ever cursed a country.

Events pursue each other so rapidly that we would not venture to surmise what will be the next encroachment upon constitutional liberty. It may be forcible emancipation, to be followed by the obliteration of State lines, and with the last the erection of a monarchy; but we shall see. We have termed the resolution of Monday an Abolition absurdity, for so we regard it. The States named in it, though true to the Government, are yet jealous of their sovereignty, and will scorn as they take a right to scorn such unwarrantable intermeddling. The resolution has no practical force whatever, and a Congressional enactment to initiate or influence the extinction of slavery therein, will, we apprehend, prove a nullity in its operation, though it will in time return to plague and overwhelm its authors and advocates.

AFFECTION.—We sometimes meet with men who seem to think that any indulgence of affectionate feeling is weakness. They will return from a journey, and greet their families with a distant dignity, and move among their children with the cold and lofty splendor of an iceberg, surrounded with its broken fragments. There is hardly a more unnatural sight on earth than one of those families without a heart. A father had better extinguish his boy's eyes than take away this heart. Who that has experienced the joys of friendship, and value sympathy and affection, would not rather lose all that is beautiful in nature's scenery, than be robbed of the hidden treasure of his heart? Who would not rather follow his child to the grave than to enchain his parental affection? Cherish, then, your heart's best affections. Indulge in the warm and gushing emotions of fraternal love.—Think it not a weakness. Teach your children to love, to love the rose, the robin; to love their parents, their God. Let it be the studied object of their domestic culture to give them warm hearts, ardent affections. Bind your whole family together by these strong cords. You cannot make them too strong.

FRENCH FINANCES.—A Paris correspondent, speaking of the debates to take place in the Legislative Assembly on the Ministerial Budgets, says: "One of the ablest financial members of the majority, M. Devinck, openly opposes M. Fould's plan of increased taxation and asks the Chamber to insist instead upon diminished estimates. He demands large reductions in the army and navy estimates, which he severely criticised; and another member of the majority, M. Dumiral, declared that he could not see the necessity for a peace establishment of 400,000 men, and proposed to reduce the army to 350,000, as a better means of balancing the expenditure and the revenue than laying on 112 millions of new taxes at a moment of general depression and difficulty. All this is very displeasing to the government and is not of a nature to restore it to its former position in the eyes of the population."

The mails for California, Oregon and Washington Territory are now transmitted overland from St Joseph, Mo., to which place correspondence can be sent from any post-office.

THE GREAT BATTLE AT PITTSBURG LANDING:

From the New York Herald, April 11.

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

Our forces were stationed in the form of a semi-circle, the right resting on a point north of Crump's Landing, our centre being in front of the main road to Corinth, and our left extending to the river in the direction of Hamburg, four miles north of Pittsburg Landing. At two o'clock on the morning of the 6th 400 men of General Prent'ss' 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 Confederates reached Colonel Peab dy's brigade just as the 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 the lines of the second division.

At six o'clock the attack had become general along our whole front. The enemy in large numbers drove in the pickets of General Sherman's division, and fell on the Forty-eighth, Fiftieth and Seventy-second Ohio regiments. Those troops were never before in action, and, being so unexpectedly attacked, made as able a resistance as possible, but were, in common with the forces of General Prentiss, forced to seek support of the troops immediately in their rear. At one o'clock the entire line on both sides was fully engaged. The roar of cannon and musketry was without intermission from the main centre to a point extending half way down the left wing. The Confederates made a desperate charge on the Fourteenth Ohio battery, which, not being sufficiently supported by infantry, fell into their hands. Another severe fight occurred for possession of the Fifth Ohio battery, and three of its guns were taken by the enemy.

By eleven 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 life or victory. Foot by foot the ground was contested, and finding it impossible to drive back our centre, the enemy slackened their fire, and made vigorous efforts on our left wing, endeavoring to outflank, and driving it to the river bank. This wing was under General Hurlburt, and was composed of the 14th, 32d, 44th and 57th Indiana; 8th, 18th and 21st Illinois. [The 14th Indiana regiment was not there. It is serving under General Shields in Virginia.—*ED.*] Fronting its line, however, were the 14th, 57th and 77th Ohio, and 5th Ohio cavalry, of General Sherman's division.

For nearly two hours a sheet of fire blazed from both columns, the Confederates fighting with a vigor 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 broadsides from her immense guns, greatly aiding in forcing the enemy back. Up to three o'clock the battle raged with a fury that defies description. The Confederates 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. Failed in that quarter, they now made another attempt at our centre, and made every effort to rout our forces before the reinforcement, which had been sent for, should come up.

At five o'clock there was a short cessation in the fire of the enemy, their lines falling back for nearly half a mile, when they suddenly wheeled and again threw their entire forces 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—Meanwhile General 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 Confederates 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 gunboats continued to throw shell after them until out of range. After a wearied watching of several hours of intense anxiety, the advance regiments of General Buell appeared on the opposite bank of the river. The work of passing the river began, the 36th Indiana and 68th Ohio being the first to cross, followed by the main portions of Generals Nelson and Bruce's divisions. Cheer after cheer greeted their arrival, and they were immediately sent to the advance, where they rested on their arms for the night. All night long steamers were engaged ferrying General Buell's force across, and when daylight broke it was evident the Confederates too had been strongly reinforced.

The battle on Monday was opened by the Confederates at seven o'clock on the Corinth road, and in half an hour extended along the whole line. At nine o'clock the sound of artillery and musketry fully equalled that of the previous day. The engagement was met by our reinforcements and the still unwearied efforts of the previous day, which we were certainly could not withstand. Gradually it became evident they were avoiding the extreme of our wing, and endeavoring, with perseverance little to engineering skill to render the line one of vast strength in a military point of view, to reach chosen this route to go to Richmond, halts in three columns before the works which the enemy have constructed on this narrow line. As it is the procolumns. Its route lies near Crumpsland, by Gen. Young's Mills, which was evacuated as we approached, is a position which the enemy evidently intended to hold—at any rate, at which to make a stand for a time—similar to that where five thousand men might have made work for four times their number. But, instead of defending his position, the enemy fell back half a dozen miles to the much stronger one at Lee's Mills, on Warwick river, which the Union forces reached yesterday morning, and where it is very evident they intend to defend resolutely with a larger force, which has been augmented since our arrival.

The position is about two miles from James river, and about six miles from Yorktown, and somewhat lower down on the peninsula than the latter place. Warwick river, deep and narrow, makes up from James river, its head being further toward the peninsula—a lagoon, rather, with bold banks in spots; for the rest, swampy. According to our guns of light calibre—rifled Parrotts, it is thought. The presumption, however, is that they have heavier ones in position. Even though they have no heavy guns, the case is not materially different, since the works find their great strength in the extraordinary features of the country and their peculiar position.

The state of things presented to our General requires great prudence, a perfect knowledge of everything that relates to the position and strength of the enemy, and time for consultation and deliberation. The enemy's works being an extended line, or a series of lines, a variety of movements and operations, or a series of combined operations, may be thought necessary. The plan, whatever it is, when concluded upon, will be vigorously, and, I doubt not, successfully prosecuted.

APRIL 7, A. M.—Last night Capt. Ayres, Chief of Artillery of Gen. Smith's Division, directed earth-works for the protection of artillery to be thrown up, which was done under the immediate superintendence of Adjutant Kerusow, whose capacity and zeal have given him a high standing in the estimation of the best commanders. The position selected advances our pieces to within about 100 yards of the main redoubt of the enemy.—While engaged in the work, the Confederates fired several canon-shots, which, though exploding very near, the Vermonters never flinched, or for a moment paused, but kept at work through the night.

About 9 o'clock this morning, General McClellan and staff, with a squadron of cavalry, reached General Keyes' headquarters, at Warwick Court-House, about a mile and a half of the front line, where General Smith has his headquarters under a tree. Remaining half an hour in conference with General Keyes, General McClellan rode to the front, and hastily inspected the enemy's works and our own position, and returned to the headquarters of General Keyes.

The day is rainy and cold, and operations are entirely suspended.

There are twelve daily papers in Turin, a city of not more than 160,000 inhabitants. At Naples, Milan and Florence the same mania for newspapers is exhibited. Parma, a town of 40,000 inhabitants, has three dailies, and Modena four.

THE PITTSBURG LANDING VICTORY.

From the New York World, April 10.

But we cannot blind ourselves with the ungracious truth that this victory was needlessly purchased at a frightful risk, and at a fearful sacrifice of life. It is folly to permit mere success, however obtained, to shut out all concern for mismanagement. That there has been the grossest mismanagement in this case no reflecting man can deny. Pittsburg Landing is only Ball's Bluff over again, with a different result—that different result attributable to the fact that in the one case it happened that reinforcements arrived in time, and not in the other. As at Ball's Bluff, so here, a comparatively slender force was landed on the enemy's side of the river, without transports by which to retreat if necessary, or to promptly reinforced.—The Confederate Generals, with their quick eye, in the one case as in the other, saw the advantage.—They hurled in their overpowering numbers—at Ball's Bluff with absolute success; here with a success that came near being absolute, for the report states that "at 5 o'clock the Confederates had forced our left wing back, so as to occupy fully two-thirds of our camp, and were fighting their way forward with a desperate degree of confidence in their efforts to drive us into the river." At that time, nothing but the knowledge that reinforcements were on the other side of the river, seeking some mode of crossing, prevented a more appalling rout. "*Extremely critical*" are the words of the report. Thousands of our men were weltering in their blood, and other thousands were utterly "worn out by hard fighting." One almost holds his breath as he reads it. In spite of all the torrents of blood, it was a frightfully narrow escape. Now, somebody must be responsible for all this. No sane man will have the hardihood to pretend that with the prodigious numerical superiority of the Federal army, and with inexhaustible supplies of vessels in the Western waters, for transports, there was any necessity for putting or leaving an army division in so unmilitary and dangerous a position. One of two things: either those 38,000 men under Gen. Grant should not have been landed on the western side of the river at all, with Beauregard's enemy within a day's march, or the supporting columns should have been close at hand. In other words, the fault is with Gen. Grant, who crossed too soon, or with General Buell, who arrived too late. Which is the real fact we cannot say. But, in the absence of all direct light upon the subject, the probabilities are with the latter branch of the alternative.

FROM BEFORE YORKTOWN—OPERATIONS OF KEYES' DIVISION ON THE EXTREME LEFT.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.

LEE'S MILLS, VA., April 6.

The results of the day's operations, in themselves, are not important. But what we infer from them, as we are compelled to do, that the position of the enemy, which we now confront, is so strength, is one of first magnitude; that the works before which the Union forces now lie form a link in the chain of fortifications stretching across the Peninsula, at the narrowest place, between York to James river, their left resting on Yorktown; that this line, besides being one of the greatest strategic importance to the enemy, is in its topography one of remarkable strength; that the labor of thousands of men, directed by first-class engineering skill, for nearly a year, has been devoted to making it stronger; I say, viewing the results of the operations of the day as establishing these stern realities, they cannot be said to be otherwise than very important.

At the earliest stage of the war this line—the strategic line, to which, let me say, in my letters from Fortress Monroe, as early as April last, I underlook to draw the attention of the Government and the country, as I have repeatedly since done, was seized on by the Confederates, because it stretched across the most natural route to Richmond, its ends resting on the two principal rivers navigable almost to the centre of Virginia. The distance from York to James rivers here is between seven and eight miles. The surface of this country, though generally very level, at quite regular intervals is broken by deep ravines, through which flow sluggish and insignificant streams, widening frequently into deep and impenetrable marshes. A stretch of land with these characteristics is susceptible in the highest degree of military defence. The peninsula itself is largely covered by the forest, generally pine, with here and there the oak, the elm, and other heavy timber. Yorktown is one-half the distance—twenty-odd miles—our forces have marched since they left Hampton, has been through this forest, the exception being patches of farm land, many of them cleared by the earliest settlers of the Virginia Colony, and, I presume, in no instance, as lately as forty years ago.

To diverge from the old routes up and down the peninsula would generally be to plunge into the thick wood of country, intersected with swamps and other natural impediments. These routes necessarily converge as the peninsula narrows, and, as it is leaves little to engineering skill to render the line one of vast strength in a military point of view. Yorktown, the enemy's chosen strongholds, the three columns before the works which the enemy have constructed on this narrow line. As it is the procolumns. Its route lies near Crumpsland, by Gen. Young's Mills, which was evacuated as we approached, is a position which the enemy evidently intended to hold—at any rate, at which to make a stand for a time—similar to that where five thousand men might have made work for four times their number. But, instead of defending his position, the enemy fell back half a dozen miles to the much stronger one at Lee's Mills, on Warwick river, which the Union forces reached yesterday morning, and where it is very evident they intend to defend resolutely with a larger force, which has been augmented since our arrival.

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THE SIEGE OF YORKTOWN—POSITION OF THE FORCES—STRENGTH OF THE CONFEDERATES—SCENES AND INCIDENTS.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Evening Post.

IN CAMP NEAR YORKTOWN, VA., April 7.

My letter of yesterday gave an account of our advance to this point, a mile and a half from Yorktown. The position occupied by our forces is also a mile and a half from York river, to which stream our pickets extend. A few Federal gunboats were in sight on the river this morning, but the heavy 32-pounders of the Confederates are rather too formidable for them as yet. Our siege guns are now coming in, but the bad condition of the roads retards the movements of artillery.

NIGHT SKIRMISH.

Our troops were busily occupied last night in throwing up earthworks for the protection of our storming parties, and while so engaged had a sharp encounter with a company of Confederate infantry, which had been sent out to see what we were doing. Our boys were ready for the enemy, and met them with a sharp volley, which hurried them back to their lines at the double-quick.

THE POSITION.

Our camps lie just back of the forest, which hides us imperfectly from the observation of the enemy. The lines are so near together that the Confederate shells often fall