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SEE FOURTH PAGE.

WAR AND OTHER NEWS.

In the Senate of the United States the Confiscation bill was the principal subject of discussion. The debate lasted from the close of the morning hour until the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives the bankrupt bill was taken up, but after a brief debate its consideration was postponed until December next.—The other business transacted was wholly unimportant.

The philosophic Hamlet never more instinctively divined the presence of "a rat in the arras" than do the stock operators of New York the suppression of the most important facts in regard to the battle at Pittsburg Landing. The New York *Herald*, in its money article, accounts for the rapid decline in stocks on the ground that "an impression prevails, which cannot be eradicated, that the public do not get all the news." All the other journals in that city either speak in a similar strain, or attribute the unsettled condition of the stock market to the vague rumors that are afloat.

The complaints against the censorship of the Press are becoming louder and more importunate every day. Even the clergy of New York, we are told, in their "thanksgiving sermons" on Sunday last, took up this topic among others; and the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, looking forward to the time when radical Republican journals and radical Republican editors may be subjected to restriction on the one part, and incarceration on the other, prudently drops an anchor to windward by advocating the liberty of the Press and by denouncing the imprisonment of American citizens without any charge being specified against them, and without permitting them to claim a freeman's privilege—the right to bring their cases before the civil tribunals of the country. Truly—in the language of the persecuted Galileo, *and* often quoted by the truculent New York *Tribune*—"the world does move."

We publish elsewhere the two despatches of General Beauregard, giving his version of the result of the battle of Corinth. In his first despatch, on Sunday, April 6th, he states that "after a severe battle of ten hours" the Confederate forces gained a complete victory. On the following Tuesday he sent a second despatch from Corinth, in which he claims to have gained "a great and glorious victory," and to have captured "from eight to ten thousand prisoners and thirty-six pieces of artillery." Such is the Southern account of this battle. It will be seen at a glance that it differs materially from the unofficial accounts which have reached us from correspondents for the Northern and Western journals. The Official Reports of Generals Grant and Halleck, when received, will, in all probability, give—quite another coloring to the affair.

The news from Fortress Monroe is unimportant to the last degree, so far as the telegrams of Sunday and yesterday are concerned. The Merrimac remained off Sewall's Point on Saturday until evening, when she is reported to have returned with her consorts to Norfolk.

We publish some further particulars, from St. Louis and elsewhere, in regard to the battle of Pittsburg Landing. There are evidently some grains of truth among the chaff which so largely predominates, but we leave to others the task of sifting them out. The Washington *National Republican* appears to be approximating towards the facts. It puts the Federal loss in killed and wounded at ten thousand, but is entirely silent as to the number of prisoners taken. The Confederate loss is estimated at fifteen thousand, and it is further acknowledged that "these are moderate estimates." The correspondent of the Cincinnati *Times* states that there were but few Confederate prisoners taken.

From General Banks' column we learn that a party of Ashby's Cavalry attacked a body of infantry at some point east of Strasburg. A squadron of cavalry was called out to repel the attack; but no enemy was seen and the squadron—returned.

The Southern account of the battle of Kernstown puts the entire Confederate loss in killed and wounded and prisoners at four hundred and sixty-five, while the Federal loss is estimated at about twenty-five hundred.

We have also, from the Richmond *Whig*, a narrative of the bloody battle at Pea Ridge. For both of these we duly credit the *American*. By the latest telegram from Southwestern Missouri, we learn that the advanced guard of the army under Curtis is now at Rock House Creek, Missouri. The Federal flag that was planted at Keitterville was torn down when Curtis retired from that place, but has since been recovered, and now does duty over the Provost Marshal's office at Cassville.

There is great sickness among the troops now stationed at Cairo. The correspondent of the Chicago *Times* speaks mournfully of the condition of the men, and predicts that the disease—diarrhea degenerating into typhoid fever—"is destined to prove the scourge of the Northern army." He states that five thousand men from Grant's army are in the hospitals at Cairo and Mound City from this malady alone.

A MOTHER'S PRAYER.—The New York *Express* publishes, without credit, the touching little poem which first appeared in this paper. Other journals throughout the country are reproducing it, but credit it as originally published in St. Louis. This is not correct. The original MS. is in our possession. As apropos to the above, the following little incident in relation—as we believe—to the same poem, we take from the New York *Times*, of yesterday. In his Thanksgiving sermon at the Congregational Church, Brooklyn, the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, says the *Times*, "read a little poem, cut from a newspaper, expressive of the anxiety of a mother over her son at the war. The audience were much affected, and very many were in tears." Little did our fair correspondent imagine when she penned that tender lyric, that it would be read from the pulpit of Henry Ward Beecher, and that it would affect his congregation to tears. But it only illustrates the truth of the well known line—

"One touch of Nature makes the whole world kin."

CORRECTION.—In the report of the case of the Mayor and City of Baltimore vs. George C. Porter and others, which was decided in the Court of Appeals at Annapolis on Wednesday last, it was stated that the decree of the Circuit Court of this city was reversed. This was not correct. The decree was *confirmed*, and the injunction made perpetual.

NEWS FROM SAVANNAH.

A CAPTURE—FORT PULASKI TO BE RELEIVED—A SECOND MERRIMAC IN SAVANNAH RIVER.

Correspondence of the New York Times.

PORT ROYAL, April 4.—I have just received a reliable account of the capture at Edisto, some days since, of three of our men, out of which grew a rumor that two of the lady missionaries had fallen into the hands of the Confederates. It seems the Lieut. Col. Frank S. Bennett, of the Pennsylvania 55th regiment, Lieut. George B. Kirby, Company B, New York 47th regiment, and Mr. Willis, a Government agent, "went gypsying" in a neighborhood known to be infected by secesh, and, as might have been expected, were captured. The last we have heard of them they were in Charleston, where they were placed in a carriage, and driven through the city for the edification of the faithful, being warranted by the captors as genuine specimens of the genuine Yankee; a race once somewhat known in that region, but none of whom have, for a long while, been visible there, in consequence of which hopes have been cherished of its extinction.

Ten o'clock—I have just been put in possession of news of importance from the enemy. By means of a fresh arrival from Fort Pulaski, we learn that a day or two since, the garrison there, though vigilantly blockaded by our forces, managed to receive a messenger from Savannah. Two men rowed over in a skiff from the fort to a swamp opposite, and returned with a third, who was received on landing with great demonstrations of welcome. On his arrival within the walls the garrison was mustered in the square, and bid to be of good cheer, as the general in command at Savannah had sent them assurances that the opening of our guns upon the fort would be the signal for the departure of thirty thousand men from that city, to their relief. This news to the garrison, so surrounded by National forces, and threatened with both bombardment and starvation, was greatly inspiriting. The report is credited, as the arrival and reception of this alleged messenger was witnessed by our own men, through their glasses.

We are threatened, too, with an iron-plated monster, *a la* Merrimac. Our outlookers, who can see clear to Savannah, one day noticed what seemed to be a vessel roofed over and completely defended, steam from Savannah some distance down the river, and then turn about and go back. This was supposed to be a trip of trial and observation. Should this apprehension prove true, we may yet have a repetition of the Norfolk scare, with more disastrous results. We are here very destitute of proper boats to use against the enemy. We greatly need some gunboats and a mortar fleet. Why do we not have them? It is said, too,—I hope erroneously—that the jealousy of the navy officers here prevents anything like effective co-operation with the land forces. I have heard some very sharp criticisms, in this respect, of Flag-Officer Dupont.

There are at the present time one hundred and fifty divorce cases pending before the Supreme Court of Boston.

LATEST NEWS.

TELEGRAMS.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

PORTLAND, April 14.—The steamer Norwegian arrived here to-night, with Liverpool advices to the 2d inst. The steamers Canada, City of Washington, and North America, had arrived out. The political intelligence is unimportant.

The question of iron battleships continues to attract attention in England. The *Times* says it is understood that an order is in course of transmission to all dock-yards, to suspend any further operations upon wooden ships. The leading journals continue to urge the necessity for iron fleets.

The *Morning Post* calls attention to the improvements the Americans are making in ordnance, the weight of the shot thrown by the Monitor being nearly double that used on board any British ship-of-war.

The British steamer Mars, bound from Liverpool to Bristol, was wrecked near Milford during a gale and heavy fog, by which fifty lives were lost.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Cotton—Sales of the last three days 12,000 bales. Prices tending upward. Market quiet and unchanged. Breadstuffs—Dull and still declining. Provisions—Quiet but steady. Consols, 90¾@90⅞.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Appointments Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The Senate to-day in Executive session confirmed the appointment of a large number of Paymasters, Assistant Commissaries and Quartermasters of volunteers, and also the following: Capt. in Cavier Grover, of the 10th Infantry, and Amiel W. Whipple, of the corps of Topographical Engineers, to be Brigadier Generals; Clarence McDermott, of Ohio, to be Brigade Surgeon; Major W. R. Palmer, corps of Topographical Engineers, to be Colonel; Captain Frank D. Callender, of the Ordnance Department, Major by brevet, for faithful and meritorious services in his Department; Captain Rufus Ingalls, Assistant Quartermaster for fourteen years, to be Major; Samuel H. Elbert, of Nebraska, to be Secretary for Colorado Territory, vice Weld, resigned; Lewis Kline, Surveyor of Customs at Havre de Grace, Maryland; John Lowe, of Indiana, Agent for Indians of the Upper Platt; G. H. C. Salter, of New York, Marshal of the Consular Court at Nankin, China; Charles M. Allen, of New York, Consul at Bermuda; Elisha E. Wallace, of New York, Consul at St. Jago de Cuba; Jasper Smith, of New York, Consul at San Juan, Porto Rico; Aaron J. Westervelt, of New York, Consul at Bangkok; George T. Seward, of New York, Consul at Shanghai; Frederick Charles Welsh, of New York, Consul at Colige.

Operations of the Blockading Squadron off Charleston.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Commodore Dupont reports to the War Department, under date of April 6th, that the schooner Julia Worden, and the schooners Lydia and Mary, were captured on Cape Romain passage, between the Santee river and Charleston, the first on the 27th and second on the 29th ultimo, by the United States armed bark Restless, acting volunteer Lieut. C. Conway, commanding. Their cargoes were rice and corn-meal.

He also reports the particulars of the capture on the 18th ult. of the ship Emily St. Pierre, of Charleston, from Calcutta. Was captured on the 18th ult. by the blockading squadron while steering directly for Charleston harbor. Her cargo consisted of 2,173 bales of gunny cloth. Commander Goldsborough sent her to Philadelphia, and most of her crew went north on the steamer Oriental.

The English ship Cotswold, of Nassau, N. P., was captured by the Susquehanna, Captain Lardner, on the morning of the 31 inst., about two miles from Charleston bar. She had a cargo suitable for, and in great demand in, a Southern port. Captain Lardner sent her to Philadelphia for adjudication. Another schooner was run on shore by the blockading vessels on Sullivan's Island, where she remains, a wreck.

Aid for the Wounded Soldiers.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—the following has been received at the War Department:

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 14.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

SIR—Since the late battle at Pittsburg this commission has fitted out two boats with surgeons, nurses and supplies which have reached their destination. We have also furnished a large proportion of the supplies taken on two steamers sent by the Mayor of the city, under authority from the War Department and from the Governor of Ohio. Generous contributions of money and stores continue to flow into our hands from the citizens of Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky. If the press at emergency or the prospect of another engagement render it necessary, we are prepared to fit out boats furnished by the United States Quartermaster, to proceed to such points as you may designate.

By order of the Commission.

[Signed.] R. W. BRESSER, President.

The Case of Mr. Joseph Segar, in Congress.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The House Committee on Elections were unable to agree in the case of Mr. Joseph Segar, claiming a seat as a representative from the First District of Virginia, and have asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject. It will now come up for decision by the House upon its merits.

Naval Boats for Western Waters.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—A Board appointed by the Navy Department to examine plans and specifications for boats for the Western waters, consisting of Com. Jos. Smith, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks; John Southard, Chief of the Bureau of Construction; B. F. Isherwood, Engineer in Chief; Edward Hartt, Naval Constructor, and Daniel B. Martin, Engineer of United States Navy, have recommended that contracts be made with the following parties:—Messrs. Tomlinson & Hartupee, of Pittsburg, for two iron vessels; Messrs. Brown & McCord, of St. Louis, for three wooden vessels; George C. Bestor, of Cairo, for one wooden vessel; James B. Eads, of St. Louis, for two iron vessels. Aggregate cost of the eight vessels, $1,229,500.

The Battle of Pittsburg Landing

WASHINGTON, April 14.—There is authority for saying, in reference to despatches said to be published in Southern papers, claiming a victory at Pittsburg Landing on Monday, that all the reports received at the War Department confirm the statement that the enemy were routed and pursued as far as the previous orders of General Grant would permit, and that the enemy are now shut up in Corinth.

The Tax Bill.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Some of the newspapers erroneously state that the Tax bill as it passed the House taxed the stock of whiskey and other spirits on hand previous to the 1st of May.

FROM NORTHERN ALABAMA.

General Mitchell Following Up His Achievement on the Charleston and Memphis Railroad—Advance to Decatur on the West and Stevenson Junction on the East—The Enemy Retreat without Firing a Shot.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The following despatch was received by the Secretary of War today:

NASHVILLE, April 14.

On Saturday morning two expeditions were started from Huntsville, Alabama, with the captured cars; one under Colonel Sill, of the 33d Ohio, went east to Stevenson, the junction of the Chattanooga railroad with the Memphis and Charleston road, which point they seized, a force of 2,000 of the enemy retreating without firing a shot. Here they captured five locomotives and a large amount of rolling stock. The other expedition, under Col. Turchin, of the 19th Illinois, went west, and arrived at Decatur in time to save the railroad bridge, which was in flames as they approached.

Gen. Mitchell now holds about one hundred miles of the Memphis and Charleston railroad.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SHENANDOAH

WOODSTOCK, April 14.—A party of Ashby's Cavalry, said to number two companies, attacked a body of infantry at the railroad bridge east of Strasburg. A squadron of cavalry were called out but no enemy were to be seen, and they returned. A body of about one hundred Rebel cavalry were also seen across the mountains near this place.

EDINBURG, April 14.—At an old iron furnace, seven miles from the turnpike, where a body of cavalry, infantry and artillery were stationed to protect our foraging parties, two Rebel cavalry and infantry men have been captured and brought in.

The Rebels are firing at our picketts constantly, but are not replied to. The Provost Marshal at this place came very near being shot this morning by them.

Brigadier General Hatch and staff have arrived from Washington.

A salute has been ordered to be fired to-day in celebration of the recent victories.

The Chaplains of the various regiments held religious services yesterday, in conformity with the proclamation of the President.

The Body of Gen. Wallace—The Reported Escape of Gen. Prentiss Untrue.

CAIRO, April 13.—The body of General Wallace, killed in the battle of Pittsburg Landing, has arrived here. Also, nearly three hundred prisoners.

The twice-repeated report of the escape of Gen. Prentiss from the enemy is now contradicted; it is no doubt untrue.

Commodore Foote Steams for Fort Pillow with his Fleet and General Pope's Army.

Partial graphic by Navy Department

CAIRO, April 12.—The Flag-Officer (Commodore Foote) left New Madrid to-day, with the Benton and mortar-boats, en route for Fort Pillow, accompanied by a large body of troops.

Disaster on the Delaware and Hudson Canal

SCRANTON, Pa., April 14.—The dam near Carbondale, on the Delaware and Hudson Railroad Works, broke last night, sweeping away a number of laborers' dwellings. Nine persons were drowned. The water filled the mines in the vicinity and did other damage.

Death of "Provisional Governor" Johnson of Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, April 13.—A wounded Rebel officer from Pittsburg Landing reports that the Rebel Provisional Governor Johnson, of Kentucky, was killed on Monday. It had previously been reported that he was wounded.

THE ORIENT MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.,
OF NEW YORK.
LEOPOLD HIEKWIRTH, President.
ALFRED OGDEN, Vice do.
CHAS. IRVING, Secretary. C. MORTON STEWART, Agent,
No. 52 South Gay street,
Baltimore.
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FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

[From the Agent of the Associated Press.]

The Merrimac Not Visible

FORTRESS MONROE, April 13.—The Merrimac remained in the same position off Sewall's Point all day Saturday until evening, when, together with the rest of the Rebel fleet, she returned to Norfolk. She was generally supposed to have been aground during the day.

None of the Rebel fleet have shown themselves to-day.

Several captains of vessels in port testify in relation to the three vessels captured by the Rebel steamer Jamestown that they were ordered to move either outside the fortress or inside Hampton bar. As the position of the vessels in question was outside the bar, the blame, if any, on account of their capture should rest upon the Harbor Master, rather than upon the captains of the captured vessels.

The United States steamer Hazeltine goes to Hatteras this afternoon with mails and passengers.

Mr. Quigg, a correspondent of the New York *World*, was arrested here this morning on the charge of having prepared matter for publication of a contraband character.

Correspondence of the Baltimore American.

The Battle of Corinth

I learn that a Norfolk paper has been received here, containing a despatch from General Beauregard in relation to the second day's fighting at Pittsburg, on the Tennessee river. He claims a complete victory, and says that after capturing thirty-six of our guns and eight thousand prisoners, his forces fell back upon their works, which they are fully able to hold. I have not seen the paper, but learn that this is the substance of the despatch.

The Latest from Fortress Monroe

WASHINGTON, April 14.—A private despatch dated Fortress Monroe, last night at 10 o'clock, received here this morning, represents the weather clear with moonlight, and all quiet in that vicinity.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.

THE REBELLIOUS CLERGYMEN.

Bishop Whittingham's very mild prayer, prescribed in conformity with the President's proclamation, was not read by the Rev. Dr. Pinckney, rector of the Church of the Ascension, one of the three who refused to read the Bishop's previous prayer of thanks for Union victories. It was noticed that well-known sympathizers with the rebellion exchanged significant glances across the aisles in mutual congratulation over their rector's breach of duty to his country and his church. The rector of Trinity Church (Mr. Lyle), however, who omitted the previous prayer, read this one on Friday evening and to-day, saying that as the President had requested such prayer, he should no longer object. Mr. Lyle is the brother-in-law of H. Winter Davis.

NEGROES CARRYING MAILS.

There is reason to apprehend that the bill repealing the law disqualifying free negroes from carrying the mails, which passed the Senate by a two-thirds vote and without debate, will not be so favorably received by the House. Influential members of the Post office Committee are known to be opposed to it.

REPORTED CAPTURE OF GENERAL BLENKER'S

Two privates of General Blenker's division, who said that they had just returned from the vicinity of the Rappahannock, reported that Gen. Blenker and his body guard had been surrounded by Confederate cavalry while scouting, and were captured. Doubtless a camp rumor.

THE EMANCIPATION BILL IN THE DISTRICT.

The Senate having adjourned on Friday before the passage by the House of the bill abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia, it could not be signed by the Vice President, who must affix his name in open session, and could not be sent to the President to-day. It will reach him at an early hour on Monday. Although its slave-holding opponents from Kentucky, Maryland, and the District, have besieged the White House, imploring Mr. Lincoln to veto the bill, and even, it is rumored, threatening him, after a Southern fashion much in vogue eighteen months ago, in case of refusal, it is believed by those who should know that the bill will become a law within two or three days.

CONDITION OF LIEUT. WORDEN.

Lieut. Worden, of the Monitor, has been removed to the Observatory, for change of air. He is slowly improving. He can see imperfectly, but the bandages, which are kept on most of the time, are removed. He received, yesterday, the elegant gold sword presented him by citizens of Buffalo. It was accompanied by a handsome letter, on vellum.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Times.

NO OFFICIAL DESPATCHES FROM PITTSBURG LANDING.

Up to 11 o'clock tonight, the Government had not received any official despatches of the battle at Pittsburg Landing. There are several reasons for this: First, there is no person authorized to send such despatch directly from the field, except the Department Commander, who, in this instance, was Gen. Halleck, who was at St. Louis; second, the corps, to Brigadiers and Commanders, and thence to Division Commanders, and thence to Brigade, and then the latter will have to write his report, which will be sent to Corps Commanders, who will collate reports of their army, which was not until to-day; third, it must be remembered that the list of killed, wounded and missing, is enormous, but, nevertheless, should be correctly stated, which will take considerable time, especially where, as in this case, the army is in the face of a great army, and on the eve of another great battle; fourth, the telegraph wires down east and west to Corinth then Savannah, in Tennessee. *Let the readers take all these things into consideration, and make up their minds that they will be lucky if they see the official report of the battle of Pittsburg Landing any time within three months.*

THE BURIAL OF THOSE KILLED IN BATTLE.

In order to secure as far as possible the decent interment of those who have fallen, or may fall in battle, it is made the duty of Commanding Generals to lay off lots of ground in a some suitable spot near every battle-field, as soon as it may be in their power, and to cause the remains of those killed, to be interred, with head-boards to the grave, bearing the number, and, where practicable, the names of the persons buried in them. A register of each burial-ground will be preserved, in which will be noted the marks corresponding with the head-boards.

Correspondence of New York Herald.

EFFECT OF THE PASSAGE OF THE EMANCIPATION BILL.

The announcement to day of the passage of the Emancipation bill for the District has created much excitement. It has produced irreparable domestic confusion, breaking up, in many instances, family relations that had subsisted undisturbed for years, and severing associations that were endeared by affections that can be appreciated only by those who have reared their own servants. While many slave-owners willingly acquiesce in this measure, it meets with grave objections from the working classes, and in many instances from the negroes themselves, who regard this movement as only preliminary to their forcible removal from the country, and do not appreciate the boon of freedom which debars them from entering any State of the Union except Pennsylvania, New York and the New England States. To those among them who have family associations in Maryland, Virginia, or Kentucky, the state of servitude was preferable to the freedom which shuts them out not only from slave States, but from most of the free States of the Union. The bill as it has passed will pave the way for innumerable frauds. There is no doubt, if the bill should become a law, hundreds of negroes, heretofore free, will be represented as slaves, for the purpose of obtaining the compensation allowed. The impression has been greatly strengthened to-day that the failure to provide an opportunity for a trial by jury of the value of the negroes thus liberated will prove fatal to the bill. This opinion is now expressed by several who voted against M. Train's amendment, and it is stated that it is also entertained by the Attorney General.

Correspondence of the New York Herald.

THE RELEASED FEMALE PRISONERS.

The rebellious ladies Greenhow, Morris and Baxley have not yet packed their trunks for the South, as they are required to do under the decision of the Commissioners and the order of the Military Governor. They are allowed to remain until their preparations are completed. Meanwhile they chafe against the restraints put upon them by the Government as uncasily as ever. Mrs. Greenhow is quite oracular in reference to the campaign. She predicts that General McClellan will not be able to strike a blow at Yorktown for many days, and that when he does he will be defeated by the Confederate army, which will be one hundred and twenty-five thousand strong. She avers that the political enemies of McClellan here are intriguing to have him defeated, so that he can be put out of their way, and intimates that the Confederates, being aware of this, shape their plans accordingly.

THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

From the Boston Courier.

The bill to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, having passed the Senate, contrary to the earnest remonstrance of the border States, so far as their wishes could be made known, has gone to the House, and been referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union in that branch. This reference was made by a vote of about two-thirds of those present and acting on this incidental question, which is far from decisive of its fate, in case it should be returned with objections by the President, after having passed through its regular legislative stages. It seems impossible that every consideration involved in this measure should not occur to sagacious men in Congress, and equally impossible that they should not be governed in their action by motives looking to the future and permanent welfare of the country, instead of by temporary inducements.

The Southern bill appears only a provocation of wrath and bitterness. It is unfriendly to the professed policy of the Administration, and to the declared views of Congress. It is hostile to the wishes of those in the border States and elsewhere in the slave States, to whom we are constantly appealing as Union men. We ask them, and depend upon them, to aid us in restoring the Union—we know that without their aid, though we may defeat the troops of the Confederates, yet they will then yield only a forced and sullen obedience, just so long as it is convenient to do so—and, at the same moment we strike down a privilege which has always existed in the Union, and the deprivation of which we know will be deeply resented by every slave State. We do not thus take the right means to make the Union whole—nor act consistently with conciliatory feelings or sound policy. If our object is to divide it, or to subjugate and hold the Southern territory by forts and garrisoned cities, we might disregard everything but the forcible means of carrying our purpose out; but if such be not our object, we cannot rationally take a course which is to make enemies instead of friends.

FROM THE SOUTH.

[SELECTED FROM THE BALTIMORE AMERICAN OF YESTERDAY AFTERNOON.]

From the Richmond Whig of Tuesday.

The Battle of Kernstown.

The subjoined account of General Jackson's brilliant encounter with the enemy in the lower valley of Virginia should have reached us several days ago. It is from a distinguished and thoroughly reliable source, and we give it insertion, notwithstanding much of the information it imparts has been anticipated:

STAUNTON, March 31.

To the Editor of the Whig:

I send you such particulars as I have been able to gather of the bloody battle near Winchester. It is impossible to get accurate accounts of the details of the conflict, as those engaged can only speak of what occurred in the range of their observation, and they were kept too busy to look much around them. From all accounts it was the most desperate contest of the war. Many who participated in both engagements think that Manassas was child's play compared with Winchester; and from the fact that the fire on our side was twenty per cent. of the whole number engaged, and that of the enemy still greater, I am inclined to think their opinion is well founded.

General Jackson's official report will give the only reliable account of the battle as a whole; but we have gathered some facts from those engaged, and civilians, who left Winchester since the fight, which will shed some light on the subject.

I learn from a reliable source that the number of infantry engaged on our side was 2,200. In addition to these were the Rockingham and Augusta batteries, and probably some others, making an aggregate force of about 2,500. The force of the enemy was about 12,000.

For many hours our little band of heroes maintained their stand against the overwhelming hosts of the enemy, and finally withdrew in good order, when the increasing numbers of the foe threatened to surround them.

The first rumor was that Jackson had been caught in a trap, and decidedly worsted. But this is altogether a mistake. Jackson was duly apprised of the movements of the enemy, and acted with his eyes wide open in the whole affair. His object was to give the enemy a foretaste of what they had to expect in the valley, and if they were not satisfied with the result, I am sure "Old Stone wall" is.

I learn through a gentleman who left Winchester on Tuesday that Mr. Philip Williams and other gentlemen applied to the Federal commander for permission to bury our dead. This was granted, and the pious duty was performed in a suitable manner. The number of our dead was 83, which has been increased by subsequent deaths to about 90. Our wounded and prisoners were 465. Of these about 200 were wounded.—Most of the wounded have been brought to Staunton, where they are comfortably quartered and cared for in the hospital, which has been established in the spacious and commodious buildings of the Institution for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind. I am happy to say that much the larger proportion of the wounds are slight, involving no permanent disability. The wounded are cheerful and anxious to be sufficiently restored to rejoin their respective commands.

Reliable advices from Winchester represent the loss of the enemy in killed at near 1,500, and the wounded at a much larger figure. It is said that about 360 dead bodies were brought to Winchester for transportation Northward. These, as we suppose, were the *elite*, who some friends were able to incur the cost of removal. The mass of course, were buried in the neighborhood of the battle-field.

Upon inquiring as to the cause of the disparity of the casualties in the two armies, I learn from some of our men that the enemy were so thick that it was impossible for our men to miss. Every shot took effect—it mowing the column at which it was aimed it was sure to hit in the rear.

The most deadly strife occurred near the boundary of two fields which were separated by a stone wall. One of our regiment were in one field and six Yankee regiments in the other. At first they fired across the wall, but soon a while each party advanced in a run to get the benefit of the shelter of the wall; our men reached it first, and the Yankees were then about forty yards distant. Our men immediately dropped on their knees, and, taking deliberate aim, fired deadly volleys into the advancing lines of the enemy. The effect was terrific, and it is said that an Ohio and Pennsylvania regiment, which were in advance, were almost annihilated. It is said that after this fire not more than 20 men of one of these regiments were left standing.

I learn that the regiments engaged in this terrible contest were Burke's and Fulkerson's, which greatly distinguished themselves. Col. Echols is said to have acted with signal courage, coolness and ability, and I am happy to add that Col. Allen had an opportunity of putting the stamp of lethhood on the scoundrels that were so recreant against him at Manassas. My informant remarked that he had covered himself all over with glory." In referring to these gentlemen, I do not wish to be regarded as, by implication, disparaging others.

General Jackson expressed the opinion that these were a band of heroes. The 5th Virginia regiment was held in reserve, and did not participate actively in the earlier part of the fight, but was called in to perform the perilous task of covering the retreat. This duty is performed nobly, losing many of its gallant members, but dealing death and destruction upon the enemy, who were kept at bay.

We lost two guns in the battle—one from the Rockbridge and one from the Augusta battery.—The Rockbridge gun was struck by a cannon ball and disabled. The loss of the other was caused by the killing of one of the horses, which frightened the others, and caused them to turn suddenly and capsize the carriage. The enemy were close upon us, and left no time to replace it. Our men, however, cut out and secured all the horses but one, and he was cut out by the enemy, and recaptured from them, and came galloping to our camp. It would seem as if even the horses were infected with the spirit of rebellion and hatred to the Yankees.

Colonel Echols' left arm was broken by a rifle or musket ball, about four inches below the shoulder. He was quite comfortable when I visited him, and I hope will save his arm.

The report here is that the enemy lost eight or nine Colonels, and a large number of officers of inferior grade.

A large proportion of the Augusta militia went to join Jackson this day week, and the residue, who required a few days to make their preparations, are rapidly assembling to leave, this afternoon.—At 1 o'clock, the spirit-stirring drum and fife are piercing the air calling them to their rendezvous. They are a noble set of men, and will give a good account of themselves. When they reach their destination Augusta will have in the field three regiments, besides Imboden's and Walter's batteries, and Patrick's and Sterrett's companies of cavalry.

All the troops engaged in the battle near Winchester were, I believe, from Virginia, except a company or two from Maryland.

I do not know all the regiments engaged. They were nine in number, but reduced by skeletons by furloughs. Among them were Allen's, Harman's, Fulkerson's, Patton's, Echols', Cummin's, Burke's, and Preston's (now Moore's). Allen's, Fulkerson's, Burke's and Echols', I believe, suffered most.

The Battle of Pea Ridge.

The Richmond *Whig* of Tuesday last contains the following account of the battle of Pea Ridge, which they call the battle of Elkhorn.

From the Richmond Whig, April 9.

THE BATTLE OF ELKHORN.

The following interesting and reliable account of the late battle in Arkansas was addressed to the Hon. G. G. Vest, through whose courtesy we are enabled to lay it before our readers this morning. The letter is from an officer of Price's army, who was in the engagement:

"The battle's fought," but whether or not "won," neither Confederates nor Federals can tell, yet all can understand. We have abandoned the field, and have had to ask permission of them to bury our dead. Captain Schonburg, who went up with our flag, reports that he superintended the interment of eighty-eight bodies, and the enemy claim that they buried others of our dead. They may have done so, but it was unintentionally omitted on our part, and in isolated instances. Our loss in killed does not exceed one hundred and thirty. It cannot go up to one hundred and fifty. Among them, however, are McCulloch, McIntosh, Rives, and that gallant young embodiment of chivalry, Captain Churchill Clark. A crimson ocean, drawn from Hessian and Yankee veins, would be no recompense for the loss of these heroic sons of the South. Generals Price and Slack, and Colonel Carmichael, were with many others wounded, the two latter seriously. Slack almost in the same spot he was shot at Springfield. Carmichael has his shoulder badly bruised, and Gen. Price an ugly hole through the arm, below the elbow. But I must tell you what came came under my own observation during the conflict.

When the enemy left Cove Creek, which is south of Boston Mountain, Generals Price, McCulloch, Pike and McIntosh, seemed to think—at least camp talk amongst officers high in command so represented—that our united forces would carry into action nearly 30,000 men, more frequently estimated at 35,000 than a lower figure. I believe Gen. Van Dorn was confident that not a man less than 25 000 were panting to follow his victorious plume to a field where prouder honors awaited than any he had yet gathered. Besides this, hundreds estimated the number of our foes. In no case did our estimate reach seventy-five per cent. of their actual number. It was believed that Curtis left Rolla with not more than fifteen or sixteen thousand men. A part, of course, would be left at Springfield, to hold Springfield and other points. I am certain the enemy have more accurate information in regard to us than we of them; and, besides this, caution accompanies superior discipline.

Well, out we marched with music and banners, thinking we had 35,000 men "eager for the fray," besides teamsters and camp followers. The army went without tents, carrying a blanket each, with three days' rations. Long and energetically did the poor fellows trudge on through mud and snow until twenty-five miles were measured the first day. The second day discovered no abatement in their zeal, and the third morning confronted them with Sigel's forces, in the environs of Bentonville. Gates' regiment, the battalion forming General Price's body-guard and the Louisiana regiment, charged and routed the enemy, the gallant Louisianians and Missourians rivalling each other in deeds of desperate valor under the immediate eye of our heroic General. Sigel retreated several times, but with characteristic stubbornness, placing his batteries and receiving our charges, once or twice damaging the assailing columns very much, and in no instance losing a gun. In this way he moved backward towards where Curtis held the main wing. Quite a number of men were lost in this day's skirmishing on both sides, the Louisiana regiment being the greatest sufferer on our side.

And now I have counsel brought you up to Friday, the day of the fall of McCulloch and McIntosh. At night a friend and myself, within five miles of Bentonville, rose and started for the scene of the impending battle. About nine or ten miles up Sugar Creek, our host of Bentonville, I stopped to get a drink of water, my friend going on ahead. In a few minutes the Federal scouts, and then one of their regiments galloped into the road and occupied it just behind my friend and before me. I rode out into the brush, and then commenced the race of common four miles in advance, where Van Dorn and Price pushed forward some six or seven thousand Missourians against twice that number of well posted Federals. After listening some moments to the terrible tumult in the distance, suddenly, and within three hundred yards of me, two or three cannon opened their brazen throats, hurling their missiles of death through the undergrowth in almost every direction. At the sound of the cannon came the third or fourth time, like the noise in springtime on the marshy margin of a lake, only more shrill, loud, and upper only more numerous than even the frogs, came the war whoop and hideous yell of the Indians. Here I was unconsciously in the midst almost of McCulloch's charging squadron, and in range of a battery of three guns that were hurling death and defiance at them.

The battery was speedily charged and captured, those supporting it being borne backward three-quarters of a mile by the impetuous forward press of the Confederates. Their retreat most of the way was through a cornfield, down a road upon its borders, but continuing into woods adjacent, full of undergrowth, where the main force of the enemy's strength was posted. Here began the rattling musketry which soon increased to a Niagara in sound. For hours there was hardly an interruption save that crest of by the running roar of the cannon, so close that the ears of both parties were deafened. Within this vortex fell McCulloch and McIntosh. At one time, having concluded to make my way to the immediate command of Gen. Price, after passing from the cornfield down to the edge of the woods, just as I had ventured into the woods, a shell was thrown at us, bursting in our midst, but without injury to any of our party. We were brought to a standstill, and in an instant another was shrieking in the same path. Whether any more came in the same direction I am unable to say. We yielded the place, not drawing off in as good order as people generally preserve at funerals. I then went to the rear over the cornfield and rode back to the deserted guns.

About forty five men lay in the space of two or three hundred yards to the rear of the battery, all save one entirely dead, and all but three *Dutchmen*. One was gasping in the agonies of dissolution, the others were comrades. Here was a sterner feature of war than any I had yet seen. The Texans, with their large bowie knives, had riven skulls in twain, mingling blood and brains as I hoist. The sight was sad enough, but not destitute of satisfaction to our own exiles from home and wife. The character of the bloody victims, as denoted by their accoutrements, betoken victory for the South. I looked upon the faces of many dead enemies that day, and, among them all, found no expression of fixed fierce determination which Yankees describe as belonging peculiarly to the heroic lineage who enlist for pay to desolate our homes. On the contrary, each face of the defunct pilgrims to the rear had any expression save that of agony, exhibited in the last sleep the look of terror which illiterate plunderers take on in flight when the avenger's arm is stretched forth, and its grasp upon them becomes inevitable. The Yankee, in death, shows his inferiority to the South even in life. The battery which we captured consisted of two beautiful brass rifled and one brass smooth-bore cannon.

It is now sunset, and we have everywhere advanced the "Stars and Bars." I have said nothing of Generals Van Dorn and Price, for the reason that they have been separated from them during the entire fight, but all accounts from all quarters state that the Missourians surpassed all ancient and modern history. Under these Generals—Van Dorn excelsior—The Old Guard Napoleon was not composed of braver men." "I have never in battle seen their equals," &c., &c. Truly can he say so. We have seen their trials and their gallantry. Amidst the bravest of the brave, we know that the gallant Missouri and its leader, Sterling Price, should have the highest place.

The next morning (Saturday) we all expected to capture the entire Federal army. I saw no way in my second attempt to reach Gen. Price, when the most terrible clock from artillery that ever saluted the Western ear burst forth. Two guns of rifled and bore, at least one hundred and thirty-five pounders, were in concert. Amidst this terrific cannonade,