THE MARYLAND NEWS SHEET

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WAR AND OTHER NEWS.

In the Senate of the United States the entire session was occupied with a debate on the resolution calling upon the Secretary of War to state upon whose order Brigadier-General Stone was arrested, what charges, if any, were preferred against him, and whether and how often General Stone had applied for a speedy trial.

In the House of Representatives no business of special importance was transacted.

From various Richmond papers received in this city yesterday we publish such copious extracts as the interest which now clusters around news from Southern sources appears to rate warrant. The Southern journals claim as "an immensely important victory" the battle of Shiloh, or Corinth, as it is variously designated; but they assume as "still a fact not to be disguised, that more heavy fighting will have to take place before the enemy in that region may be considered as shaken off." The later despatches from Atlanta and Corinth, reduce considerably the number of prisoners taken in the battle on Sunday, and also qualify the earlier statements in regard to the captured property, which is alluded to only in general terms. The telegram from Corinth of April 9th states that on Tuesday morning Morgan's cavalry attacked a considerable force of Federal troops in one of their camps, killed a large number of them, and burned the tents which, on retiring the previous day the Confederates were unable to bring away with them. We learn also that Gen. Bushrod Johnson was wounded and not killed as reported by the correspondents of the northern journals. In the Confederate Senate in Richmond, on Tuesday last, resolutions in regard to the victory near Corinth, and lamenting the death of General Albert Sidney Johnston were introduced and passed, and a message from President Davis was read, in which he depicts in glowing terms the manly virtues and heroic character of the deceased General. A letter from Savannah dated April 1st, describes the preparations that were then making by the Federal forces, and their steady advance upon, and occupation of various points where batteries might be brought to bear upon Fort Pulaski. Concerning the danger that threatened the Fort and its condition to withstand a bombardment. The writer remarks: "It may be said that Pulaski is completely invested, and though the distance is great, yet they have the means of reaching a greater range by their improved ordnance. Some shots fired at the Fort have passed over it and nearly half a mile beyond. * * * I believe the Fort capable of resisting, or rather enduring a bombardment successfully, but the besieged must be greatly hrrassed by the continual fire." The Richmond *Dispatch* states that late accounts represent that General Price was at Van Buren, Arkansas; that he was recovering from his wound, and would soon be at the head of a well organized army. Several French officers belonging to the 53d New York regiment, whose names are given, are said to have gone over to the Confederates, and expressed the desire of the party to enter the Confederate service. They were taken to Fredericksburg and delivered to the Provost Marshal, pending the decision of the Secretary of War. The Norfolk *Day Book* of the 12th contains the latest telegram from Corinth. An armistice of two days had been agreed upon between Generals Grant and Buell for the purpose of burying the dead. In an interview, which is said to have taken place between General Beauregard and General Prentiss, the force of the Confederates at the battle of Pittsburg Landing is stated by the former to have been but thirty-eight thousand men. The number of prisoners taken is now put down at four thousand, inclusive of two hundred officers. We also give what purports to be a brief account of the recent exploit of the Merrimac in Hampton Roads, as described by an eye witness.

Despatches from Fortress Monroe up to nine o'clock yesterday morning report all quiet. The Merrimac had not made her appearance since her return to Norfolk. The latest telegram from before Yorktown states that a portion of the Confederate works were cannonaded on Monday last, and that the Confederates were actively preparing to resist a siege.

The surrender of Fort Pulaski is reported to have taken place on the 11th inst. The Fortress Monroe correspondent of the Baltimore *American* gives the Savannah *Republican* as authority for the statement. Seven large breaches are said to have been made in the south wall by the Federal battery of Parrott guns, and all the barbette and three of the casemate guns are likewise said to have been dismounted on that side of the fort. The surrender appears to have been unconditional. Strange to say, none of the garrison was killed, and but four wounded. We give the story as we receive it. We may remark, however, that the Norfolk *Day Book* of the 12th refers to the bombardment as progressing, but neither alludes to any damage, nor expresses any fears for the safety of the garrison. There is another point which may cast some doubt upon the truth of the statement. It is admitted that the account of the fall of Pulaski is appended as a postscript to a part only of the edition of the Savannah *Republican*, which certainly looks suspicious.

From Pittsburg Landing we are informed that an expeditionary force on board the gunboats was sent up the Tennessee river to a point near Eastport, where the troops landed and proceeded to destroy two bridges on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. Later telegrams estimate the Federal loss in killed at from twelve to fifteen hundred: in wounded at from thirty-five hundred to four thousand, and in prisoners at twenty-five hundred. The same telegram states that the Confederate loss in killed was less than that of the Federals, and adds immediately thereafter, that "up to this time twenty-two hundred Rebels have been buried." The further assertion is made that all the batteries captured on Sunday by the Confederates were retaken, together with twelve pieces of artillery. An armistice to bury the dead is said to have been asked for by Beauregard, which was refused. On the other hand, the Norfolk *Day Book* distinctly declares that an armistice for two days was agreed upon. From St. Louis, we learn that the Federal loss in artillery was great, and that General Grant in his official report will estimate his casualties at fifteen hundred killed and thirty-five hundred wounded; but that a list of all the wounded cannot be made out, as many of them must have been sent to Corinth and other places. This is the only allusion in the telegram to the prisoners taken by the Confederates.

General Banks reports from Woodstock, Va., that "the rebels still continue to fire at our pickets."

By the arrival of the steamer Norwegian at Portland, we have European advices to the 4th inst. Two brigs had reached Liverpool from Charleston, laden with cotton, tobacco and rosin. The battle in Hampton Roads between the Merrimac and the Monitor has led to the introduction of a resolution in the English House of Commons, declaring it inexpedient to proceed with fortifications, and also to an amendment to the effect that Government apply the money voted for fortifications to the construction of iron-sheathed vessels. The London *Times* predicts the approach of important events in Italy.

DEATH OF A WELL-KNOWN CITIZEN.—We record with pain the death of Mr. Thos. W. Tobin, one of the publishers and proprietors of the *Baltimore Price Current*. Mr. T. has been in delicate health for some time, but until within a few weeks past has been actively engaged in his attendance on the Corn Exchange. The deceased came to this city some years since from the North, and for a short time was occupied at his profession as a printer.—During his sojourn here he has made hosts of friends, and few depart from this life more deeply lamented nor more warmly esteemed.

A MARYLAND PRESBYTER ON THE STRICTURES OF THE "AMERICAN."—We have received an article in reply to the comments of the Baltimore *American* on a communication from the Washington *Star*, entitled, "The Rebel Clergy of Washington and Bishop Whittingham." This reply, which is signed "A Maryland Presbyter," and which emanates from a distinguished source, is crowded out to-day, but will appear to-morrow.

The islands in the Mississippi above the mouth of the Ohio are all named, and below the Ohio they are numbered. Island No. 1 is below Cairo, and they continue south in numerical order to 125, at or near Tunica Bend, in Louisiana, about 120 miles above New Orleans. From that point to its mouth the river is clear of all islands.

The Havana papers state that the sugar crop is abundant this year, and that large quantities are received daily in Havana for exportation. In consequence, there is a great demand for ships, which are now very scarce.

The schooner Helen, from Messina for Philadelphia, was abandoned at sea on the 11th ult. Her crew were taken off by the ship Marshfield, and landed at Bath, Me., on the 13th inst.

LATEST NEWS.

TELEGRAMS:

IMPORTANT FROM SOUTHERN TENNESSEE.

Another Important Railroad Connection of the Rebels Seized by the Federal Troops.

PITTSBURGH LANDING, April 14.—A force of 4,000 men, on five transports, left the Landing on Saturday night, accompanied by the gunboats Tyler and Lexington, and proceeded up the Tennessee to a point near Eastport, Mississippi, where they landed and proceeded inland to Bear Creek bridge, and destroyed the two bridges on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, one measuring 121 and the other 210 feet in length.

A cavalry force of 150 men was found there, who, after having four killed, retreated in the most approved style. The expedition returned on Sunday night, without having lost a man. This is one of the most successful operations of the kind during the war, completely cutting off the communication of the main body of the Rebel army at Corinth with Alabama and the rest of the "Confederacy," except New Orleans.

A flag of truce arrived at the outposts yesterday, with Governor Johnson's son, of Kentucky, asking for his father's body.

Further Particulars of the Great Battle—The Killed and Wounded.

CINCINNATI, April 15.—The *Commercial* has information from a person who left the battle ground at Pittsburg Landing on Thursday evening, relative to the results of the battle. He estimates our loss in killed at from 1,200 to 1,500; wounded from 3,500 to 4,000; and missing at 2,500. The Rebels lost more in killed than we did, and not so many wounded. About 1,000 unwounded Rebel prisoners were taken, and about 1,200 wounded. Up to the time he left 2,200 Rebels had been buried.

Our troops, he says, retook on Monday all the batteries which we lost on Sunday, and captured twelve pieces from the enemy.

On Tuesday Beauregard sent a flag of truce requesting permission to bury his dead, and saying: "Owing to the heavy reinforcements you received on Sunday night and Monday, and the fatigue of my men, I deemed it prudent to retire and not renew the battle." The permission asked for was not granted. The bearer of the flag admitted that Beauregard received a slight wound in the left arm during the battle.

Further from Pittsburg Landing—Arrival of Gen Halleck—Gen Grant's Official Report.

ST. LOUIS, April 15.—Several gentlemen connected with the army at Pittsburg Landing, arrived here yesterday. Among them Capt. Lagow, of Gen. Grants' staff, who is the bearer of General Grants' official reports of the battle of Pittsburg. They left the army on Friday night. Gen. Grant arrived there that day and immediately assumed command.

General Grant in his official report estimates our loss at 1,500 killed and 3,500 wounded. The number of the enemies killed and left on the field is greater than ours. An estimate of their wounded cannot be made as many must have been sent to Corinth and other places. Our loss in artillery was great—many pieces being disabled by the enemies shot. Some batteries losing all their horses and many of their men. Not less than two hundred horses were killed.

The rebel army has its headquarters at the foot of Pea Ridge, extending two miles from Corinth.

The advance of the Federal troops is eight miles beyond Pittsburg, leaving a space of only two miles between the opposing armies. A battle may thus be brought on at any moment. We have strong assurance that our army is ready for the encounter.

FROM YORKTOWN.

The Rebels Actively Preparing to Resist Siege.

CAMP BEFORE YORKTOWN, April 15.—Yesterday morning, about 2 o'clock, a section of artillery was posted within half a mile of the Rebel works near the river, supported by sufficient infantry to prevent their being captured. Fifteen shots were fired into the Rebel earthworks before the enemy were able to bring their guns upon us, when our men withdrew without damage.

A fine view was yesterday obtained of the position of the Rebels, both at Yorktown and Gloucester, from the Fairchild House at the mouth of Wormhill's Creek. Twenty-four guns were seen in the water battery at Yorktown, and nine at Gloucester. At the latter place a large number of workmen were engaged in erecting new works.

At Yorktown the old works used during the siege of 1780 were still visible, and readily distinguished from those of recent construction.

Heavy guns were mounted on their walls and the Rebel flag was flying from its battlements. The principal wharf was covered with commissary stores, while the river was dotted with sails. Every one appeared to be busy, as though the coming struggle depended upon his individual exertions. Late in the afternoon a schooner anchored a short distance above the wharf was burned.

Yesterday afternoon our flotilla was engaged in shelling out a Rebel battery about four miles below Gloucester. The result of the firing is not known. On Saturday, Walter H. Bear, Company E, Berdan's Sharpshooters, was shot through the neck and back while on picket duty. Affairs were remarkably quiet last night. A slight shower occurred this morning, but the sun made its appearance again.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Our Relations With Mexico.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The President to-day, in response to a resolution of the House, transmitted voluminous documents, embracing all the correspondence which has taken place since June last relative to the affairs of Mexico. From a hasty glance at their contents it appears that on the 3d of that month Secretary Seward in writing to Minister Corwin, informed him that from intelligence wearing an air of authenticity, a design exists on the part of the insurgents of this country to gain possession of Lower California, and that the President expects him to exercise his best judgment not only to thwart this scheme, but to prevent rebel armed vessels from finding shelter in Mexican ports, and from conveying arms through the territory of that Republic.

The defence of the Mexican Sovereignty is urged upon the attention of that Government, and the declaration made that the United States does not desire to acquire any part of Mexico. On the 9th of June Mr. Corwin informs Mr. Seward it had been his constant endeavor, since his arrival at the City of Mexico, to possess the Mexican mind of the true cause of our difficulties, and thus enable them to estimate the danger to Mexico which would result from any unfavorable termination of them. He was quite sure that whilst the Mexican Government would endeavor to preserve peaceful relations with all European Powers on fair terms, it regarded the United States as its true and only reliable friend in any struggle which might involve its National existence.

Toward the close of July Mr. Corwin, in the course of his despatch, incidentally remarks: Europe is quite willing to see us humbled, and will not fail to take advantage of our embarrassments to execute purposes of which she would not have dreamed had we remained at peace. This was said with reference to the joint interference by England, France and Spain in the affairs of Mexico.

Mr. Seward, writing to Mr. Corwin on the 2d of September, assures him that the President greatly desired that the political relations of Mexico as an independent nation should be permanently maintained; and in December, after speaking of the joint intervention, informs him that the Government cannot consent to his returning from Mexico as he desired.

It is known that Mr. Corwin negotiated a treaty with Mexico, but the Senate rejected it on the ground that it was not advisable to assume, as was proposed, any portion of the principal or interest of the debt of Mexico, or which would require the concurrence of European Powers. In communicating this result to Mr. Corwin, Mr. Seward says (April 34): "Under these circumstances the President is unable to suggest to you any other mode for contributing to the deliverance of our sister Republic from the embarrassments by which it is surrounded which will be acceptable to the Senate. Meanwhile, I desire to direct your most earnest attention to the necessity of guarding, if possible, against any such pledge of the resources of Mexico to foreign Powers, as might affect our cause injuriously, or impair the ability of the people of Mexico to sustain the free government established by their own choice. You will not leave the Government of Mexico in doubt for a moment that the Government and people of the United States are not indifferent concerning the possibility with which they are menaced."

Operations of Our South Atlantic Fleet on the Coast of Georgia.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The Navy Department has received despatches from Commodore Dupont enclosing a communication to him from Commander Gordon, dated United States steamer Mohican, March 30th, from which it appears that on the 17th ult. with the launches and another armed boat he entered Jekyl Creek, (coast of Georgia,) and proceeded to Duliguous, a place where he discovered a battery of three guns, erected to command that stream, and the remains of a camp of some two hundred men.

A considerable number of cattle remained on the island, but were very wild upon our men approaching them. On the 22d the Bibb made her appearance, and Captain Bontelle at once commenced placing buoys for the bar and channel.

Commander Gordon says: "Contrabands continue to come to us. I sent a number by the Potomaski to Fernandina, and also several by the Connecticut. We landed our field pieces and a strong force on Colonel's Island, and obtained what we needed, and that night, after again firing a shell or two at Fancy Bluff, proceeded to St. Simons.

"There I landed all the contrabands, with their corn and provisions, tools, etc., and having housed them set them to work. Already they have planted potatoes, and to-morrow they begin to prepare the land for corn. They have set up their mill, and I have told them that they are to plant cotton and thus become of use to themselves. They seem contented, but without a vessel at the other end of the Island they are in danger of being interfered with by soldiers landing in that direction and approaching them at night.

"St. Simons is a fine, rich island, about ten miles long. On the North end is a village called Fredericks. It is said to be healthy. A thousand blacks could be usefully employed here and made self-supporting. Such a colony, properly managed, would do much good. Those that are now here, some forty in number, live on T. Butler King's place, and under cover of our guns."

Meritorious Services Rewarded.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—Brigadier General Mitchell was nominated to-day for Major General, on the recommendation of the Secretary of War, for gallant service in the capture of Huntsville, Decatur and Stevenson Junction.

Count Sweinitz Crani, late aid-de-camp to Archduke Maximilian, Governor of Venice, has been tendered an appointment of aid-de-camp upon Gen. Fremont's Staff.

FROM NEW MEXICO.

Battle Near Santa Fe.

DENVER, April 7.—Information from New Mexico states that on the 26th ult. Colonel Hough, with thirteen hundred men, reached Apache Bay, his advance consisting of three companies of cavalry. He had an engagement beyond this place with two hundred and fifty Rebel cavalry and took fifty-seven prisoners. The Federal loss was four killed and eleven wounded.

At Pigeon Ranche, fifteen miles from Santa Fe, on the 19th ult., Colonel Hough met eleven hundred Texans strongly posted in the mouth of a canon.—Colonel Hough engaging the enemy in front with seven companies, while Major Cherington with four companies attacked their rear, succeeded in driving the Rebel guard away from their supply train, which was captured and burned. We also captured one cannon after spiking it. The fight continued from noon till four o'clock, when it ceased by mutual consent. Colonel Hough withdrew his forces to a creek four miles distant. The Federal loss was three officers and twenty privates killed and from forty to fifty wounded. The Rebel loss is not known.

Communication between Cols. Hough and Canby is continually kept up.

LATEST FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

All Quiet—Favorable Weather for the Operations at Yorktown—Visit of the French Minister to Norfolk.

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

FORTRESS MONROE, April 15—4 P. M.—Nothing has occurred since my despatch of this morning to disturb the quiet then represented. The fine weather is very favorable to the operations at Yorktown, and it is probable that General McClellan will soon be ready to open his batteries on the fortifications of the enemy.

The French Minister honored me with a visit this morning. He has gone to Norfolk, and will go to Richmond. On entering the fort, I gave him a salute of thirteen guns.

[Signed] JOHN E. WOOL,
Major-General.

From the Department of the Shenandoah.

WINCHESTER, VA., April 15.—A national salute was ordered in celebration of recent victories, was fired here to-day at noon, by direction of General Banks. Great enthusiasm was manifested throughout the Division.

The Rebels still continue to fire at our pickets.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the New York Herald.

THE RUSSIAN GOVERMENT, CARL SHURZ, AND MR. CAMERON.

It is understood that the Russian Government, fearing the appointment of Carl Shurz as Minister to St. Petersburg, represented to our Government in the most delicate manner possible that such an appointment would be offensive, and that it would be difficult to receive Mr. S. in any official capacity. In selecting Mr. Cameron, an ex-Cabinet Minister, it was thought that the Czar would be satisfied of the friendly intentions of the American Government, but it appears that Mr. Cameron is also objectionable, although not to the same degree as Carl Shurz. I am correctly informed what ex-Secretary Cameron has done to offend the Russian Court.

THE BILL ABOLISHING SLAVERY IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The District Emancipation bill was not presented to the President until to-day. He will take his own time to consider it. Although a New York paper sagaciously announced to-day that he had determined either to sign or to veto the bill, it is hardly necessary to add that he has not, up to this time, communicated to any one what course he will pursue. It is rather hoped than believed by the conservatives that he will return the bill with objections to which it is obnoxious. The radicals, who have pressed the measure with the purpose of making an issue upon it with the administration, begin to fear that it is so inherently defective that they will be disadvantaged if he should frankly state his willingness that Congress should in a paper, equitable and constitutional manner provide for the extinction of slavery in the District, but point out the defects of this bill and refuse it his sanction.

THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON EMANCIPATION

The committee appointed to devise a plan for the gradual emancipation of slaves appointed to-day is considered a conservative one. The border States are strongly represented in it.

THE NEW ENGLAND CONGRESSMEN AND THE CONTRABANDS.

The Massachusetts delegation is much bothered by contrabands wishing a refuge in New England. When they arrive in Washington they seek Senators Sumner and Wilson, and the leading Massachusetts representatives in the House [illegible] them the pecuniary aid necessary to enable them to pay the salaries of the delegates.

Special Despatches to the New York Times.

CONTRACTS FOR ARMS.

It will be remembered that Mr. Secretary Cameron replied to an inquiry of the House of Representatives, not long since, that he had not authorized any contracts for the purchase of arms. His successor, Mr. Stanton, in reply to a resolution of inquiry of the House, of December 23d last, in relation to the purchase of small arms, states that the Secretary of War, from February 12, 1861, to February 1, 1862, ordered contracts for muskets and rifles to the number 1,836,900.

THE PRESS CLAMPS.

As there is considerable curiosity to learn the precise nature of the restraint under which newspaper correspondents and reporters are required to place themselves in proceeding with and reporting upon the operations of the army, I transmit herewith a copy of the document furnished to each, substituting fictitious names of person, paper and town, for convenience sake.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., April 12, 1862.

Permission is given to John Smith, representative of the *Spread Eagle* at Spikeville, to pass within the lines of the United States forces as a newspaper reporter, subject to the following conditions: First, that he is loyal to the Government of the United States; second, that he gives his parole of honor that he will faithfully observe the orders of the War Department, and will observe such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Commanding General.

By order of the Secretary of War.

[Signed,]

A. S., Colonel of Volunteers.

I accept this pass on the above conditions, and give the parole required.

[Signed,] JOHN SMITH, Reporter.

The objection to this certificate is, that there are several orders of the War Department on the subject, and the special order that the Government will require a correspondent to faithfully observe is not quoted. Then, again, men differ in opinion as to what might and might not be compliance with the order. Besides, a correspondent is not only required to observe the order of the War Department but also to do nothing contrary to the orders of the War Department. What orders? Why not quote them, as by the language of the permit there is evidently more than one? This is not all. The correspondent is required to observe such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Commanding General. It is clear that the man who subscribes to the above permit can never make his private journal of the war, and publish it after the war is over, without violating his word of honor

From the Washington Star of Yesterday.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Despatches from Old Point up to 9 A. M. to-day report all quiet this morning.

Various rumors are afloat there relative to the Merrimac, but none of them are reliable.

She had not made her appearance, however.

One of these rumors alleges that when she came down she got aground, and returned to Norfolk leaking badly. Another alleges that she proposes to attack Newport News to-day.

CHATTANOOGA.

An intelligent officer, just from Fortress Monroe, reports that the Southern papers received there yesterday intimate that General Mitchell is in possession of Chattanooga, from which vitally important point the Confederate troops stationed for its defence are said to have fled on the approach of Mitchell's men.

If this be so, Gen. M. has already achieved the most important results so far of the campaign.

He is known to have despatched a force, per railroad, in that direction, but it was not thought that it would penetrate so far East.

If Chattanooga is ours, a large additional amount of railroad furniture of all descriptions must have fallen into our hands, as well as the control of their entire railroad communication South and Southwest.

GEN. M'DOWELL.

Hearing that some of the army of the Potomac are freely censuring Gen. McDowell in conversation, under the impression that the alleged diversion of a portion of the troops from the work said to be laid out for them in the General-in-Chief's plan of the campaign, was brought about by his action at this point, we have to say that they are greatly in error. We have entirely reliable authority for saying that he has not interfered in any such matter. We make this statement as being due to Gen. McDowell, though without any knowledge whatever on his part.

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

HEADQUARTERS PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE, Washington, D. C., April 15th.

Hereafter no more passes will be granted for the shipment of sutlers' stores to the army of General McClellan.

Passes for the transportation of sutlers' stores across the Potomac will only be granted on a permit from the commanding officers of regiments or detachments within this Military District, stating the quantity and destination.

By order

Major W. E. DOSTER, Provost Marshal.

CHARLES E. ROBINSON, Adjutant.

The four papers of agricultural seeds, sent us by Mr. Sumner and furnished by the U. S. Patent Office, have been rapidly disposed of by us. We received immediate application for them, upon our intimation of a wish for their distribution, to which we cheerfully responded, and the supply by no means answered the demand. Although we have noticed the receipt of speeches by Mr. Sumner in these columns, on the other hand, in no instance have they been called for. Nothing could be more marked, than the difference in the interest felt in the several articles.—*Boston Courier.*

LATEST FROM THE SOUTH.

The Richmond *dispatch*, and the *Examiner*, of the 7th, 8th and 11th instant, and the Norfolk *Day Book* of the 12th instant, have been received at this office, and from them we make up the following interesting summary of news:

Editorials.

From the Richmond Dispatch, April 10th.

OUR ARMY IN NORTH MISSISSIPPI.

Though we have gained an immensely important victory at Shiloh, it is still a fact not to be disguised, that more heavy fighting will more than probably have to take place before the enemy in that region may be considered as shaken off. His numbers there were no doubt very great. Grant, according to a Northern letter-writer, had about 60,000. If Buell had a many more, the aggregate must have reached about 120,000. These figures, however, may be in excess. Yet General Floyd reported that the enemy had at Fort Donelson eighty full regiments. These regiments were independent of Buell's line. They came in at St. Louis, Cairo, Smithland and Paducah. So that the number then under Grant must have been from sixty to eighty thousand.

According to the Memphis *Appeal*, of the 3d inst., Buell was marching towards Savannah, which is on the right bank of the Tennessee river, not far from the Pittsburg landing, which is in the immediate neighborhood of the battle-field at Shiloh.—McCook and Nelson were in command of the advance, and it was supposed would reach Savannah on the 4th, just two days before the battle at Shiloh occurred. So that when it did occur we may suppose that Buell was very near at hand.

We may, therefore, while glorying in a really grand victory, look with interest to immediate military movements in the vicinity where it was won. Our gallant Generals may be forced to a little manœuvring there. They have the noble advantage, however, of an army of heroes who have been tried, who have not only fought like heroes, but who have whipped their enemies in the open field. They have the prestige of victory—they have the idomitable spirit and bravery of true men and heroes—and they have the cause to stimulate them and nerve their arms to deeds that will glorify the history of their country. With such men and such a cause, ultimate triumph cannot be doubted.

P. S.—After writing the above, information, for which we were prepared, came to hand, showing that our army, under General Beauregard, retreated in consequence of the arrival of Buell, powerfully reinforcing the column under Grant. [See latest news.] This withdrawal from the river and the vicinity of the gunboats, was, of course, a matter of necessity. We shall yet hear a good account, we believe, of our gallant army. General Beauregard retires to his fortified camp, there to await the movements of Buell. But he will not await them too long, we are sure. He will not lose the advantage of the great victory of the 6th by any blunder, nor will he remain inactive an instant after an opportunity for another decided blow.

From the Richmond Dispatch, April 8th.

THE VICTORY AT CORINTH.

Our arms have just been crowned with a glorious and most important victory near Corinth, Mississippi. The particulars are yet meagre, but enough to satisfy us that the great Yankee army, under Buell, has been signally defeated by our brave Southern troops, led by Generals worthy of them and the cause. Our joy at the event is mingled with grief for the death of the Commanding General, and the heavy loss of gallant Southern men who perished in the grand battle.

Buell's army was large, no doubt, exceeding our own in number. That General was esteemed one of the best in the Federal army. His role in what the Northern press and military authorities considered to be the last scene of the rebellion, was, with the co-operation of the gunboats, to crush us in the Mississippi Valley. The gunboats assisted him in his triumph to Nashville; but there, in his further advance southwardly, he was forced to leave them. Our disaster at Donelson and our retreat from Bowling Green, through Nashville to the Tennessee river, filled the enemy with confidence, and he proceeded with cagerness to follow and strike a final blow upon what he considered a remnant of a disorganized army. But Johnston and Beauregard had made a wonderful use of the brief time allowed them. They organized and inspired their troops, and rousing the spirit of the South added largely to their strength. They also recruited, and with a large number of undisciplined men, they lost no time in attacking the enemy as soon as he came within striking distance.—The attack was made on Saturday morning, and after ten hours' hard fighting," according to General Beauregard, "we gained a complete victory." This is, we suppose, the heaviest blow which has taken place during the war. There were then by more men on the enemy's side engaged than in any previous contest, and on our's we probably had a force equal to that at Manassas. It is supposed that many were engaged at one time in each battle. In one of the best of

This victory, and over the best troops the Federalists have brought into the field, (those from the Northwest,) is an event of the most gratifying kind. It, indeed, breaks the back of the anaconda that was to crush the South. He is no longer a constrictor. His folds have no crushing power. The snake is scotched, not killed. He may "draw and be himself again," if we relax a tittle of our energy. To render him powerless, we must *fight, fight, fight! We must fight* ALL THE TIME, *and never rest until the enemy is driven from the land.*

YORKTOWN.

The greatest interest has been felt for three days past in the intelligence from Yorktown. The enemy having, by his recent movements, shown that he had selected the Peninsula for one of his onward movements upon Richmond, preparation has been made to receive him. He approached our lines on Saturday, and commenced desultory firing at long range. What he did Sunday and yesterday we are not informed at the time of writing this.—Should any information be received before going to press, it will appear in the proper department for latest news.

That the enemy did not force us to a general engagement suggests a doubt as to his purposes. He may only intend his movement there as a feint to cover other designs. But we feel that we shall be ready for him, whatever they be.

All are anxious to hear of a grand battle at Yorktown. We know our brave troops will not surrender that classic ground in a fight as long as it is in the power of man to hold it; and whenever a fight comes off there, we look confidently for a victory on our side.

YORKTOWN.

There is yet nothing from Yorktown indicating an immediate fight. The enemy, now believed to be under McClellan, had, instead of attacking, after sending a few shot at long range, commenced throwing up breastworks. It was supposed that an invading army, whose duty it was to obey the last mandate from Washington, to crush rebellion in ninety days, would have marched boldly on to attack our forces, which were so much inferior in numbers to his own; but like an elephant at a bridge, however rapidly he may have approached it, he pauses to see whether it be safe to go further. Maybe he will not cross it at all, and then all the goads of the keepers of the animals can't make him venture upon it.

In this position of matters at Yorktown, it is not plain what the enemy is after and how long he will remain stationary. He may be forced to do yet what he has no intention of doing. Of one thing he may rest assured, and that is, that our cause at Yorktown will be maintained by as brave and determined an army of patriots as ever shouldered a gun.

ABDENTLY FOR THE PRESIDENT.

President Davis appeared on Sunday amongst his fellow-citizens and soldiers, ministering to their comforts, and cheering and encouraging their spirits. It had a fine effect. A word of encouragement, a sentiment of patriotism and devotion to the cause, from *him*, spreads far and wide, and exerts a powerful influence on the public heart. He is the Head, the Leader of the Nation. The People look to him, and when, in response, he reflects back upon them his own true feelings of undying devotion to the cause and his unfaltering conviction that we shall triumph in our grand struggle for liberty and independence, they take fresh courage and fresh resolution, and devote themselves, if not with increased alacrity, certainly with improved energy, to the great labor before them. There is no more true-hearted gentleman, no more sincere patriot, than President Davis. There never was. He is the natural, unaffected, and pious statesman; he is the self-sacrificing, brave, and devoted Chief. Such a heart, such a spirit as his, working through the natural sympathies, can arouse a nation to deeds that would honor the proudest people of the proudest era of the world.

The Battle of Pittsburg Landing—The Latest Southern Despatches.

From the Richmond Examiner April 9

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE BATTLE OF SHILOH.

ATLANTA, April 7.—Private despatches to us say that we have gained the most complete victory of the war. We have driven the enemy from their transports. We have five thousand prisoners.—General Hindman's leg was shot off. General Breckinridge won immortal honors. His clothes were shot off, and two horses were killed under him. General Prentiss and other generals are among the prisoners.

From the Richmond Dispatch, April 10.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE RICHMOND DISPATCH.]

CORINTH, April 9.—We still hold the battle field. It is not thought the enemy will advance. The weather is bad and the roads impassable. We possess all the captured property.

Morgan's cavalry yesterday (Tuesday) morning attacked a considerable force of the enemy in one of their camps, and killed a large number of them, besides burning the tents our army were unable to bring away with them.

The wounded are pouring in. Our loss is probably three thousand. The most of the wounded were shot in the limbs.

Generals Gladden, Bushrod Johnson and Hindman, are wounded. Colonel Blythe, of Mississippi, and Capt. Hampton, of Alexandria, were killed. Lieut. Storum, of the Washington artillery, was shot through the body.

The fight of Monday was less decisive than that of Sunday. The firing ceased mutually about two o'clock, both armies falling back.

The enemy's loss in prisoners is between four and six thousand.

Buell's reinforcements on Monday are estimated at thirty thousand.

Our troops are in admirable spirits, and ready for another fight.

From the Richmond Dispatch, April 10th.

Defence of the West Bank of the Mississippi.

The Mobile *Register* of the 30th ult., has the following important intelligence:

As Curtis has displayed no further stomach for the fray since the battle of Elkhorn, the indefatigable Van Dorn has pushed forward to the Mississippi with all rapidity. His army is in good condition, much reinforced, and is concentrating at Jacksonport and Pocahontas. Gen. Jeff. Thompson is operating closely in connection with Van Dorn's army, and it is thought that some Federals in the neighborhood of New Madrid may be hurt before long. Thus both sides are concentrating all their power for the great and desperate struggle for the mastership of the Mississippi river and valley.

This movement of Van Dorn was executed with great celerity and secrecy. He was doubtless enabled to accomplish it by the facilities of water transportation. Jacksonport is on White river, and Pocahontas about 50 miles north of it, on the Big Black fork of White river. It is to be presumed that the gallant General Van Dorn withdrew his forces to the Arkansas river after the battle of Elkhorn, dropped down the river and ascended the White in steamers. What force is still with Price and Pike is not known; but doubtless enough to keep Curtis uneasy. Pocahontas is about sixty or seventy miles from New Madrid, in a direction a little south of west, and Jacksonport about the same distance west of Fort Pillow, on the Mississippi. Both of these places are about two hundred miles eastward of the late battle-field of Elkhorn, in an air-line. It is gratifying to know that vigorous operations for the defense of the west bank of the Mississippi are thus initiated.

Quitting Disagreeable Company.

The 53d regiment New York State Militia, composed of very choice material, many of them being foreigners, and a majority natives of France, was lately attached to Hurlbut's division of the "U. S." army of subjugation. The 53d regiment reached Washington from New York in due course of time, and was quartered in the vicinity of the late National Capitol. In the meantime murmurs of discontent arose among the members, from the Colonel to the lowest private in the ranks. They did not like the style of entertainment to which they had been invited, and not to say so. The disaffection of the 53d growing too large to be concealment, and the breach between it and the Government being irreconcilable, Lincoln's Secretary of War issued an order disbanding the regiment, and turning its members adrift to go anywhere they pleased. The order was promulgated a short time since, and the regiment was resolved into its original elements a number of discontented private citizens. Of course, the latter were subject to suspicion as enemies of the Abolition Government at Washington, that state being a natural sequence of their late condition. The sequel to the story so far as the Southern public are aware at present, is that a few days since three French officers, named Capt. Alfred Opriani, Lieut. Victor Viquerin, and Lieut. Maurice de Beaumant, aux Chasseurs d'assigne, (casal,) presented themselves to two of our pickets on the Alexandria road, and requested to be conducted to the headquarters of the Commanding General of the army of the Potomac.—The spokesman, Lieut. Viquerin, the only one who could speak English intelligibly of the three, made known the desire of the party to enter the Southern army, if their services were accepted, and their wish, whether or no, to surrender themselves. They were elegantly mounted on fine horses, had good swords and pistols, and in all respects, conducted themselves as gentlemen. They were carried to Fredericksburg, and thence on Tuesday night were brought to this city and delivered to the Provost Marshal until the decision of the Secretary of War in their case should be made known. One of the above officers is cousin to Count Mercier, the French Minister at Washington.

The Fight in Scott County, Tennessee.

The Knoxville *Register* of Saturday last has the following account of the rout of the Jayhawkers in Scott county, Tennessee, a brief notice of which has already appeared in this paper.

We learn through a letter received in this city yesterday, that a detachment of General Ledbetter's forces, consisting of part of Colonel Vaughn's regiment, part of the 24 Alabama regiment, and a body of cavalry, all under the command of Colonel Vaughn, encountered a body of Jayhawkers near Huntsville, in Scott county, on Tuesday last, who scattered, took to the woods and commenced "bushwhacking." Lieut. Taylor, of Captain Lillard's company, was killed, and three others of Colonel Vaughn's men wounded. The letter does not say what the loss of the enemy was, but rumors from other sources say that from thirty to forty of the Jayhawkers were killed, and fifteen or eighteen taken prisoners; these subsequently attempted to escape, and in retaking them five more were killed. The enemy thus could do is supposed to be a part of Byrd's force of Kentuckians and renegade Tennesseans.

GEN. PRICE AND HIS STAFF.—Late accounts from Van Buren, Ark., represent that Major-General Sterling Price is recovering from his wound, and will soon be at the head of a well-organized army, which, it is believed, will effectually thwart the plans of the enemy in that direction. Gen. Price has selected for his staff as General Aids, ex-Gov. Truston Polk, of Missouri, and Col. Broadwell, of New Orleans; as Adjutant General, Major Thomas L. Sneed, of St. Louis; Major Harding is his Quartermaster; Major Reed his Commissary, Captain Price his Ordnance Officer, with the privilege yet with the Government, by the LADIES VOLUNTEER Society, to have the amount of their donations and collections applied to one of the gunboats already in progress of construction by the Government. The Society has consented to this application of the fund on two conditions; first, that they shall have the naming of the boat; and, secondly, that they shall designate the officer to command her. His complete assurance that the fund is to have a practical direction, and is to be made to contribute to the actual needs of the public service, will, doubtless, have the effect of stimulating subscriptions and enlisting the community, generally, in the noble work of public charity on the part of the ladies of Richmond.

The Wounded of Company B, Maryland Guard, at the Battle of Kernstown, Winchester.

We have been furnished with the list of casualties in Company B, Maryland Guard, attached to the 12st regiment of Virginia Volunteers, in the fight at Kernstown, on the 23d ult. We append the list, and are assured that it is reliable.

Killed—Captain Nimonan, who volunteered for the fight, and attached himself to the company.

Wounded—T. S. Carroll, badly; James Close, dangerously; John A. Greenwell, dangerously; E. G. Rogers, in the shoulder.

The *Dispatch*, of the 8th, makes the following

Correction.

It seems that we committed an error