THE MARYLAND NEWS SHEET

VOL. II---NO. 179. BALTIMORE, FRIDAY, APRIL 18, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

In our issue of this morning will be found the advertisement of Messrs. Robert Sinclair & Co., Light street, near Pratt. This is the oldest Agricultural Implement and Seed House in Maryland, the seed being grown upon the farm of the senior member of the firm. Our friends in the country may rely upon getting a pure article, and Agricultural Implements of the most improved character.

DIED.

At Sherwood, Baltimore county, on the 15th instant, EDWARD REYNOLDS, of Harford county, aged 49 years.

At his residence in Calvert county, on the 22d ultimo, GEORGE IRELAND, aged 47 years, 2 months and 23 days.

The truly melancholy event by which He has been pleased to remove from among us an eminent member of His Church, an affectionate father and devoted husband, and this, too, at a period of life when we might, without presumption, have hoped that his career of usefulness would have been more extended, teaches us that "God's ways are not our ways." To him the change, we humbly hope, has been from a transitory world to "an inheritance incorruptible, undefiled, and that fadeth not away." To those who knew him most intimately, it affords a melancholy consolation to dwell for a moment on the attractions of his character. Heavenly of purpose and that integrity of design which always mark the true Christian gentleman, and a mildness of manner were only equaled by his genuine Christian humility. The scene around his death-bed, recalled to mind the Scriptural admonition, to "mark the perfect man, and behold the upright, for the end of that man is peace." Having, for fifteen years, been an active communicant of the Church, a few hours before his death he received the hallowed sacrament with great joy, at the hands of his Pastor, the Rev. Edmund Christian. When worn down with disease and suffering, he called his wife and children around him gave them his dying blessing, and committing them to the care and protection of our blessed Redeemer, entered into the rest that remaineth for the people of God."

In Alexandria, Va., on Friday evening, the 11th of April, N. REDDEN, second son of Philip H. and Hettie Hoff, aged 10 years. A male child of position—unusually intelligent for one of his years, he was most fondly loved by his family and friends and his death will cause a void in the hearts of his parents, never to be filled, while it has cast a gloom over a large circle of acquaintance. His death was sudden—Tuesday, well and ruddy—in Friday a corpse. Truly, we know not the day nor the hour when we shall be called hence.

On the 14th instant, in Winchester, Va., at the residence of Mrs. Mach. F. STAPLETON JARROLD, C. S. A., aged 21 years.

WAR AND OTHER NEWS.

In the Senate of the United States a bill was passed requiring all voters challenged for disloyalty to take the oath of allegiance, and also to declare that they have always been true and loyal to the Government of the United States. The House bill to establish a bureau of agriculture was called up, but after a brief debate was postponed. Among other bills reported from the House the bill providing for an additional appropriation of thirty millions of dollars for the payment of the two and three years' volunteers was introduced and referred. The resolution of inquiry relative to the arrest and imprisonment of Brigadier-General Stone was made the special order of the day for Monday next.

In the House of Representatives the Pacific Railroad bill was under consideration up to the hour of adjournment.

The army correspondent of the New York *World*, writing from Pittsburg Landing after the battle, gives a graphic description of the terrible slaughter that occurred during the fight on Sunday, and the panic into which that portion of the Federal army was thrown whose camps had been surprised by the Confederates. Towards the close of narrative, the writer makes the startling admission that Grant's army "is demoralized," that it "has received a blow which has shattered it to the centre;" but, at the same time, he considers it "no disgrace to men who have suffered so much, to say that they are somewhat cowed by the results." Under another and abler Commander, however, it is believed that the army will be restored to a tolerable state of efficiency.

Emerson Etheridge, however, speaks much more hopefully of the state of affairs. He has just reached Washington from Nashville, and according to the correspondent of the New York *Post* has no doubt that Grant achieved a decided success at Pittsburg Landing. He states also that "our army now is in splendid condition, much better than it was last week, and more entirely prepared for any encounter."

The Southern papers contain the Confederate version of the same battle. They still claim to have taken four thousand prisoners, including about two hundred officers. A still more marvellous story is told by "an intelligent member of the 5th Texas regiment," and who appears to play the same part in Southern newspapers as the "reliable gentleman" and the "intelligent contraband" do in the Northern journals. He states—and the Richmond *Dispatch* gives currency to his account of the battle—that the Confederates captured eight thousand prisoners and eighty cannon, but that four of the latter were subsequently recovered by the enemy. Next follows "the Hon. Mr. Tibbs," who confidently estimates the number of prisoners at not less than seven thousand, and the Federal loss in killed and wounded—"by their own admission"—at not less than fifteen thousand. The Richmond papers of Saturday more modestly claim that but six thousand prisoner were taken. Much more probable, however, is the despatch from Corinth, April 10th, which puts the number of prisoners at four thousand.

A despatch from General Banks to the War Department reports that the Federal troops occupied Mount Jackson at 7 o'clock yesterday morning. General Jackson, in command of the Confederate force, is said to occupy Reede's Hill in force, and to intend to offer battle there. Many prisoners and the engines and rolling stock accumulated at the end of the railway were captured by General Banks, and New Market was to have been occupied last night.

By the arrival of the steamer Philadelphia from Havanna, we have the latest news from Fort Pickens. There were only some five hundred Confederates at Pensacola, and Fort McCrae, which was much damaged by the last bombardment, is said to have been abandoned. One brief piece of intelligence sounds strangely. It is, that the Fort at the eastern end of Santa Rosa Island had been taken by the United States troops. As we have been given to understand, heretofore, that the entire Island of Santa Rosa—on which Pickens is built—was in possession of the Federal forces, it seems singular that they should have to capture what they have always held.

A despatch from Cairo dated 16th instant, states that the mortars opened on Fort Pillow on Tuesday last, the shells falling into the Confederate camp. From two deserters the information has been obtained that ex-Lieutenant Thomas Huger, late of the United States navy, is in command at Fort Pillow, and that Commodore Hollins and Gen. Pillow had gone down the river. This, we presume, settles the question as to the capture of Com. Hollins at or near Tenth Island.

The telegram from Fortress Monroe in relation to affairs at that post, is even briefer than usual. It simply says "there is nothing of interest stirring in this neighborhood to-day." Some extracts from Norfolk papers are given, however, one of which at tes, as a report, that Federal troops had landed at Tappahannock, on the Rappahannock river.

The brig Adelaide, flying the Confederate flag, reached Liverpool on the 31st ult., with six hundred and sixty bales of cotton and four hundred and forty-two barrels of rosin. She reported that several other vessels had run the blockade with similar cargoes and were on their way to Europe.

Between forty and fifty men of the Seventy-fifth Pennsylvania regiment, belonging to the division of Gen. Banks, were drowned on Wednesday last, whilst attempting to cross the Shenandoah river at Castleman's Ferry.

According to the Washington *Star* the public may be notified at any moment now of the formal opening of the siege of Yorktown, the preparations for which have been pushed unremittingly night and day.

Commodore Vanderbilt, it is said, has made a present of his steamer Vanderbilt to Mr. Lincoln, and has offered to sell his next best steamer at a price to be fixed by appraisers.

The appointment by the President of Ex-Mayor Berrett, of Washington, as one of the Commissioners of the Emancipation Act, is regarded as highly offensive by many Senators, and it is said that "there is little doubt that the Senate will reject Mr. Berrett," when his nomination comes before that body.

If the Washington correspondents of the New York journals are well informed, there exists a grave difference of opinion between President Lincoln and the Secretary of War in regard to General McClellan—the President sustaining the latter, and the Secretary desiring to have him superseded by General McDowell. The correspondent of the New York *Tribune* mentions as a rumor current at the capital that Secretary Stanton has tendered his resignation.

Intercepted letters from Fredericksburg state that there are twenty thousand Confederates at or near Fredericksburg. Three days ago a couple of "intelligent contrabands" reported that Fredericksburg had been evacuated, and that the troops formerly there had gone to Norfolk and Richmond.

A NEW GUN METAL.—The *Messager du Midi* states that the new guns introduced by Austria, on board her vessels, and the composition of which had been hitherto kept a secret, are cast in an alloy called Aich metal, from the name of its inventor. This alloy is composed of 6,000 parts of copper, 333 of zinc, and 18 of iron. It is exceedingly tenacious, can be easily forged and worked.

LATEST NEWS.

TELEGRAMS.

FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF THE SHENANDOAH

Advance of Gen Banks' Column--Mount Jackson Occupied--The Enemy in Force at Rudes' Hill

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The following has been received at the War Department:

MOUNT JACKSON, April 17—9, A. M.—Our troops occupied Mount Jackson at 7 o'clock this morning, and are now in front of Rudes' Hill, where the enemy appears to be in force. The people report that they intend to give battle there. They resisted our advance in order to gain time for the burning of bridges and railway cars, engines, etc., which had accumulated at the terminus of the road. But our movement was so sudden and the retreat of the Rebels so precipitate that we were enabled to save the bridges, two locomotives and some cars. All these had been prepared with combustible material for an instant conflagration.

Many prisoners have been taken, and several fine horses captured from the enemy. The troops have acted admirably. They were in motion at one o'clock, A. M. Col. Carroll's Brigade, of General Shields' Division, led the advance on the back road to the rear of Mount Jackson, and General Williams, with his fine Division, bringing up the reserve column.

We shall occupy New Market to-night.

Gen. Shields has so far recovered as to command his Division in person.

[New Market is some ten miles beyond Mount Jackson, on the turnpike road to Stanton.]

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

STRASBURG, April 17—P. M.—Despatches from Gen. Banks' dated Mount Jackson this A. M., state that he had seized two locomotives and several cars and saved the bridges there. Also that he took man prisoners there. His advance was so sudden that the enemy had not time to destroy the property there, although every preparation had been made to do so.

From the Associated Press Correspondent at Strasburg.

STRASBURG, April 17.—It is reported here by reliable officers that Generals Williams and Shields' commands passed Stoney Creek last night and advanced towards Mount Jackson. They surprised yesterday, in their advance, from fifty to sixty of Ashby's cavalry in a church, including in the number three Lieutenants. The horses of the company were also captured. So secure did they feel that they neglected to post pickets.

The prisoners now here in charge of Col. Candy, of the 66th Ohio, the commander of the post, are to be forwarded to Baltimore

Col. Candy, in person, keeps up active scouting through the mountain haunts of the rebel cavalry, between the two forks of the Shenandoah, and has brought in several prisoners who aided in the attack on his pickets. He reports the inhabitants almost destitute of the necessaries of life, and ignorant of our presence in force, but requesting protection against rebel depredations. Having never taken part in the war, it is thought they are generally decidedly in favor of a restoration of the Union.

FROM OUR ARMY BEFORE YORKTOWN.

The Rebels Attempt to Strengthen a Battery--They are Prevented by a Brisk Cannonading Kept Up all Night--Several of Their Guns Dismounted--Skirmishing near James River.

[RECEIVED AT WASHINGTON, 8.10]

CAMP NEAR YORKTOWN, April 17.

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

During Tuesday and Wednesday our gunboats amused themselves by shelling the woods below Gloucester. One of them approached within two miles of Yorktown yesterday morning, when the Rebels opened from a new battery concealed in the woods. The gunboat having thus obtained the position of the enemy's guns, returned to her position without receiving any damage.

The firing to-day was renewed at long intervals. The Rebels yesterday morning, with a force of one thousand men, commenced to strengthen a battery located about three miles to the left of Yorktown, when a battery was brought to bear, causing them to beat a hasty retreat. The Rebels opened with their heavy guns, when a second battery was brought forward. A brisk fire was now kept up for about four hours, during which three of the enemy's guns were dismounted, when both sides ceased for a while, but the fire was resumed on our part late in the afternoon and continued till day-light this morning, effectually preventing the Rebels from repairing the damage they had sustained.

The loss of the enemy must have been considerable, as the firing of our artillery was very accurate. Our loss was Sergeant Baker, of the 2d Michigan regiment, killed, and F. Page, company K, 3d Michigan regiment, both feet shot off. Four horses were also killed.

Richard Painter, of Berdan's Sharpshooters, was probably fatally shot while at picket duty.

Other engagements took place yesterday further to the left and near James river, in which our troops showed very great gallantry. The results have not yet been fully ascertained.

FROM FORT PICKENS.

Refugees from the Rebel Camp--Fort McRea Abandoned--Only 500 Rebel Troops at Pensacola--Capture of a Rebel Fort on Santa Rosa Island

NEW YORK, April 17.—The steamer Philadelphia arrived at Havana on the 10th instant, from Fort Pickens. She brought nine refugees from the Rebel camps, one of whom was a sutler in the army.—The party ran away from the Rebels, taking with them $10,000 in gold and a large amount of Confederate scrip.

There were only five hundred Rebel soldiers at Pensacola.

Fort McRae had been abandoned.

The fort at the eastern end of Santa Rosa Island had been taken by the United States troops.

The Attack on Forts Philip and Jackson--Latest from Fort Pickens.

NEW YORK, April 17.—The *Herald's* Key West letter says that information from Fort Pickens states that ten mortar-boats and three steamers have passed forts Jackson and Philip, Mississippi river, without a shot being fired at them.

Pensacola was not yet evacuated, but a deserter from Pensacola says that only one thousand men remained there. The heaviest guns had been removed, and the rest buried or spiked. Forts McRae and Barancas had been mined, ready to be blown up whenever an attack is made.

THE LATEST FROM FORT PILLOW.

The Progress of its Siege--Ex-Lieut. Huger, U. S. N. in Command--Hollins Gone Below.

CAIRO, April 16.—The mortars opened on the 14th, and soon cleared the river of all vessels. Our shell fell in the Rebel camp. The Rebel works are strong and extensive. Two deserters came on board the gunboats and say that ex-Lieut. Thomas Huger (of the U. S. Navy) is in command at Fort Pillow, and that General Pillow and Commodore Hollins have gone below.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

From the Agent of the Associated Press.

Southern News Items--The Attack on the Forts at the Mouth of the Mississippi River.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 16.—There is nothing of interest stirring in this neighborhood to day. The Merrimac is still out of sight.

The Norfolk papers of to-day contain the following:

RICHMOND, April 12.—Both Houses of Congress have adopted a resolution to adjourn on Monday next and to meet again on the 3d Monday in August.

Reports have been received here of the landing of Yankee troops at Tappahannock, Essex county, Virginia, (on the Rappahannock river.)

RICHMOND, April 15.—Five gunboats went to Wilsons on the Rappahannock river on Sunday, and next day proceeded to Tappahannock. No troops were landed—and the movement is supposed to be a reconnoissance of feint.

Official information from New Orleans states that the attack on Forts Jackson and Philip commenced yesterday, 14th inst.

SAVANNAH, April 14.—The *Morning News* learns that Jacksonville, Fla., was evacuated by the Federals last Tuesday. They said they were going to Tybee. The town is now in possession of the Confederates.

The conscription bill was passed by Congress on the 9th inst.

The Norfolk *Day Book* announces the arrival there of the French frigate Gassendi with the French Minister, and states that great curiosity and many surmises existed on the occasion. The editor says that M. Mercier has despatches from the French Consul at Richmond, which is the cause of the visit.

An editorial in the same paper speaks of what it calls the perfidy of the Federal Government in relation to the non-performance of the engagement between Generals Wool and Cobb in reference to the exchange of prisoners.

There was some firing this morning by the Rebel batteries on the left of Yorktown, but no damage was done.

The course recently adopted by the authorities here in reference to Southern newspapers frequently received by flags of truce deprives the public of news, which is often of great interest. Until within a short time there has been no obstacle in the way of obtaining such papers for the use of the press, but at present none are allowed to be received, and those which find their way to headquarters are not allowed to be seen by correspondents.

Postal Affairs.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The Post Office Department has received information that newspapers from nearly all the principal cities of the North and West, addressed to the Rebel States and to offices long since discontinued, are being sent in large quantities to the Post-office, Nashville, Tennessee, for distribution. These papers cannot be forwarded and they accumulate at the point to such an extent as to make it difficult to find room for them in the office. To relieve the Post Master from the heavy burden thus improperly imposed upon him, it has become necessary to instruct him to sell as waste paper and such as cannot be delivered or forwarded under the present postal arrangement.

Sad Accident on the Shenandoah--Troops Drowned.

WINCHESTER, April 17.—Yesterday, a large boat containing a number of men and officers of the 75th Pennsylvania regiment, was swamped at Castleman's Ferry, on the Shenandoah. Between forty and fifty men and several officers were drowned. Among the latter were Adjutant Yeatman and Capt. Wilson, of the 3d brigade. The Commissary and Capt. Mark will endeavor to obtain a full list on the arrival of the regiment here. The regiment was formerly commanded by Col. Bohlen, now acting Brigadier-General 3d brigade Blenker's division.

Military Appointments.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—Col. Wm. Steinwehr, of one of the New York regiments, was nominated to the Senate to-day as Brigadier General.

It is understood that the Military Committee of that body have reported favorably on the nomination of Ward B. Burnett for a like position.

General Mackall at Fort Warren.

BOSTON, April 16.—General Mackall and five other Rebel officers, captured at Island No. 10, were taken to Fort Warren to-day.

Incorrect Report

NEW YORK, April 17.—The ship Yorktown, reported as having been captured by a privateer, is now lying in East River loading for Liverpool.

FROM WASHINGTON.

From the Washington Star of yesterday

YORKTOWN.

The public, we apprehend, may hear at any moment now of the formal opening of the siege of Yorktown, preliminary to which an immense amount of preparatory labor has been necessary. This work has doubtless been prosecuted unremittedly, day and night, up to this time, and, we presume, is now fairly accomplished. Up to 10 P. M. last evening it was still in progress.

Special Despatch to the New York Post.

ANOTHER BATTLE POSSIBLE.

Emerson Etheridge, Clerk of the House, and several other gentlemen from Tennessee, have just arrived in this city. They say that there can be no doubt as to Grant's decided success at Pittsburg Landing. His losses were immense, and for a long time the issue was doubtful, but in the end the retreat of the Confederates amounted to a rout. They are, however, carefully gathering their scattered forces at Corinth, and are likely to make another stand. But if they do they will not escape as they did before. Our army now is in splendid condition, much better than it was last week, and more entirely prepared for any encounter. The troops are only eager to make a finish of the affair, which they mean to do, if they get a chance.

These gentlemen also bring the gratifying information that General Mitchell is believed to be perfectly secure in his position along the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. His force, though not large, is still sufficiently large to hold the road against any body of men that the enemy can spare at this juncture. All the contingencies were contemplated before the movement was made, and now that it is made we may rest our minds at rest as to the result.

Special Despatches to the New York Express.

GENERALS M'CLELLAN AND M'DOWELL.

There are important, and, no doubt, well founded, reports in town of an excited Cabinet meeting, in which Mr. Lincoln had occasion to maintain his firmness against some of the innovations and assumptions of the Secretary of War and others, and in which he was supported by the Secretary of State and the Postmaster-General. All these have stood by General McClellan from the start, and give the Secretary of War to understand General McClellan is not to have his troops kept from him.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

It is believed that there has been a difference between the President and the Secretary of War, as to McClellan—Stanton, it is said, desiring to have him superseded, and by Irvin McDowell! The President refuses, and very properly, you will say. If this is true, McDowell is an ingrate toward McClellan. The latter stood by him in his disaster, and saved him from being cashiered after Bull Run. Now McDowell, it is charged, is striving to undermine him with the Secretary and Congress.

Special Despatches to the N. Y. Tribune.

RUMORED RESIGNATION OF SECRETARY STANTON.

The rumor is general that Secretary Stanton has resigned, in consequence of differences of opinion between him and the President touching the movements of troops.

THE TAX BILL.

The Finance Committee of the Senate have as yet decided nothing respecting the Tax bill. At their sessions yesterday and to-day they occupied what time was left them by the numerous committees pressing the exemption of this and that interest from taxation. In reading the bill, section by section, noting on the margin points that in the opinion of any member needed special consideration. On and after to-morrow the committee will have morning and evening sessions, and it is still hoped that a report will be made late next week or early in the week after next. Leading Senators say that the bill will go to the House within a week after it comes from the committee.

THE FRENCH MINISTER'S VISIT TO RICHMOND.

The visit of the French Minister to Richmond gives rise to much speculation here.

A PRESENT FROM COM. VANDERBILT.

Com. Vanderbilt has made Mr. Lincoln a present of his steamer Vanderbilt, now lying at Hampton Roads, and has offered to sell his next best steamer to the Government, from time to time, at a price to be fixed by its own appraisers. In consideration of this generosity of Com. Vanderbilt, his willingness to carry the mails, and his contract with the Overland Mail Company to carry passengers, the Commerce Committee in the Post-office Appropriation bill struck out the section requiring ocean steamers to carry mails under penalties, and the bill was passed in this shape. The bill as passed appropriates $20,000 instead of $25,000 for carrying the mails between San Francisco and Crescent City.

THE CONFEDERATES AT FREDERICKSBURG.

Intercepted letters from Fredericksburg state that the Confederate forces at and near that place number nearly 20,000. They are in constant motion.

Special Despatches to the New York Times.

COMMISSIONERS UNDER THE ABOLITION ACT.

The appointment by the President of J. G. Berret, who was sent to Fort Lafayette on a charge of disloyalty to his country, as one of the Commissioners of the Emancipation Act, is received by many Senators as highly offensive. All political prisoners who have been honorably discharged have never been required to take the oath of allegiance, but allowed to go free. It was not so with Mr. Berret. He was required to take the oath. Is it possible that among all the sound, unsuspected men in the District of Columbia, some of whom patroled the streets of Washington night after night with carbines, to preserve the peace and protect the President, one year ago, not one can be found worthy of performing the duties assigned to the man who was one of the parties watched, and believed at that time to be an enemy to this Government? There is little doubt that the Senate will reject Berret.

ON PAROLE.

According to a late army order, all officers and enlisted men of volunteers who are on parole not to serve against the Confederates, will be considered on leave of absence until notified of their exchange or discharge. They are requested immediately to report their address to the Governors of their States, who will duly be informed from the Adjutant General's office, Washington, as to their exchange or discharge.

THE ROAD TO PERDITION.

The New York *Journal of Commerce* is showing how Missouri, Kentucky and Maryland have been saved from the road to perdition, by the wise military as well as political policy which attended to its own business, and did not undertake abolition, as the abolitionists proposed, in these States.

CONSERVATIVE MEN.

If the most radical of the radicals has, in his hours of calm reflection, a moment of freedom from the illusions which surround him, he must devoutly be thankful that all men are not as he is. With what mad speech the nation would rush into perdition, if all the people or if a majority of them were willing to follow the lead of these fanatical spirits. Take the illustration afforded by the proclamation of freedom to slaves made in Missouri, and which the anti-slavery men desired and demanded should be made universal. Had their counsels prevailed, Missouri would not only have been convulsed with internal war, bitter and enduring, instead of the present quiet which begins to prevail in her borders, but Kentucky would have been made the theatre of a long, fierce and devastating conflict; the hope of bringing Tennessee back to her loyalty would have been chimerical, would indeed not have been entertained, and the future of the nation would have been enveloped in the blackness of darkness. Or take the new and pressing illustration now afforded by the anxiety of some radical men and papers to declare the seceded States dead by suicide, and erect Territorial Governments in them. Were the President, Congress and the people to join in this wild notion, subversive of Constitution, law and order, it would at once plunge us into a revolution that would shortly surpass in its results all the horrors of all the revolutions which history has recorded. We should erect governments without authority, tribunals having no superiors, and therefore absolute and autocratic; we should make tyranny the substitute for law, and anarchy the resulting effect of an attempt to erect a quasi-democratic government, which would be an autocracy, sustained by force of bayonets and cannon. The men who favor this scheme will not see it in this light now. But there must be times in which they do see it; and at such times, we doubt not, they shudder at the idea of the whole nation becoming like them, and joining them in their unbridled notions of government. The very opposition that they meet with encourages and inspirits them; but it the opposition were to become co-operative, can any one doubt that the *facilis descensus Averni* would be reached, and that those who led the descent would shrink appalled at the flaming prospect? How long would Western Virginia, now peaceful under the loyal government established there, be permitted to rest without a new occupation and a new government? Already we hear the Virginia Senators told that they are in Congress only on sufferance. How long would Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri—nay, how long would the loyal States of the North continue to be free and independent States, if this scheme of assuming powers absolutely forbidden by the Constitution were to be adopted at Washington by the voice of the people? The central Government would, of course, be driven on by the frenzy of a nation gone mad, and constitutions would become, as one of our radical neighbors already calls them, waste paper.

The position of this country on slave emancipation is well described by the words of Thomas Jefferson to John Holmes, written more than forty years ago, when the country was disturbed by the Missouri question: "We have got the wolf by the ears, and we can neither hold him nor safely let him go!"

The papers of Southern Indiana and Central Tennessee report that the wheat, grain, and fruit crops give promise of a more abundant and healthy yield than for many years past. The late rains, it appears, have been widespread, visiting all the surrounding country, refreshing the earth.

FROM THE SOUTH.

THE BATTLE OF SHILOH

The Confederate Accounts of the Two Days' Fighting.

[COPIED FROM THE NEW YORK HERALD.]

Special Army Correspondence of the Savannah Republican.

CORINTH, April 7.—At the date of my last despatch yesterday evening the enemy were in full retreat. We drove them back to the river, where their river works, gunboats and darkness stopped the pursuit. The battle was hot and furious, and lasted twelve hours. The Confederates occupied the enemy's encampment last night.

This morning the enemy rallied and renewed the fighting, having received reinforcements to the number of seven thousand, from Crump's Landing. They fought bravely, but the Confederates repulsed them twice. About ten o'clock further large reinforcements were brought up by General Buell. The fighting now became desperate along our whole line. The battle is still raging, with varied fortune, and even more furiously than yesterday. We took two thousand prisoners yesterday, who are now at Corinth. To day we captured several batteries, and lost some. It is impossible in the roar and confusion of battle to give particulars. General Beauregard is in command of the Confederate army, assisted by Generals Polk, Bragg, Hardee, Breckinridge and others. Generals Cheatham, Bowen and Clarke are slightly wounded. The loss is very heavy on both sides.

SUNION, April 7—9 P. M.—The battle has raged all day, and night alone put a suspension to the strife. The fight was more obstinate and furious than that of yesterday, and the loss on both sides is very heavy. The enemy were heavily reinforced throughout the day. Seeing this, General Beauregard withdrew his troops back of the Federal encampment. The enemy followed up, when the battle was renewed and continued until night, each side maintaining its position. The Confederates fought for two whole days without any assistance whatever, whilst the enemy was constantly reinforced with fresh troops.

SUTTON, April 8—Both sides are too badly worsted to renew the fight this morning. The enemy fell back last night, and to-day we are returning to our former lines. The Confederates are confident and in fine spirit.

CORINTH, April 10.—Immediately after the battle General Beauregard sent a flag of truce to General Grant concerning the burial of their dead. General Grant replied yesterday that, in consequence of the warm weather, he had made heavy details for the purpose of burying the dead of both parties, and that the work was already accomplished. He, therefore, refused to receive Confederate parties within the Federal lines for that purpose. His note was respectfully addressed as follows:

"General Beauregard, commanding the Confederate Army, Mississippi."

At Montery our courier found the Federals busy putting their camps in order and looking after the dead and wounded. The Confederate killed are much less than was at first supposed, and the wounded are comparatively slightly hurt, as they were well protected by the timber. The prisoners are still coming in, and number nearly four thousand, including about two hundred officers.

The Federals daily send out strong reconnoitering parties, which are constantly surprised by the Confederates and many of them either killed or wounded.

The Confederates are holding firmly their old lines, and the men are in good condition and ready for another fight. Our wounded have all arrived; many of them have been sent to Memphis and Oxford.

From the Norfolk Day Book, April 15.

Our latest advices by mail from the great battle near Corinth are from the Memphis *Appeal* of the 8th, containing a partial list of the killed and wounded in the battle of Sunday. The *Appeal* says the Federal loss is estimated, on very best official authority, at twelve thousand to fifteen thousand in killed and wounded; two thousand to three thousand prisoners, about one hundred pieces of artillery and twenty thousand small arms with tents, wagons, &c. The same authority states the Confederate loss in killed, wounded and missing at five thousand.

We append the following list of casualties among the officers, as reported by a correspondent of the *Appeal*. It is merely such as the writer saw in passing over the field:

Killed—Colonel Kitt Williams, Lieutenant-Colonel Tyler, 4th Louisiana; Colonel Crews, of Memphis; Colonel Blyth, of Mississippi; Major Dicken, 1st Tennessee; Captain Johns, 6th Tennessee.

Wounded—General Clarke, Colonel Rice, Colonel Bates, Colonel Bowen, Major Lowry, Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart, of Mississippi; Lieutenant Abbott, Adjutant Howell, Captain Fowler, Captain Pittman, Lieutenant Deshott, Captain Tye, Major Henry, Captain Sutherland, Lieutenant Rice, Lieutenant Dyer, the Adjutant of the 13th Tennessee, Captain Wilkins, Captain Morgan, Lieutenant Bell, and Captain Crawford, of Tennessee regiments; Lieutenant Miller and Lieutenant Holmes.

Sandford's Mississippi battery was captured by the enemy, except one gun.

ATLANTA, April 11.—A gentleman who left Corinth on Wednesday night states that there was hard fighting on Sunday and Monday last, but none since. The Federal loss was about twenty thousand. Among their killed were Generals Buell and Wallace. This is confirmed through other sources.

Up to Wednesday night seven thousand Federal prisoners had been sent in. General Pope's division drove five thousand Federals into the river. About two thousand were lost, and many officers captured. The woods in the vicinity of the battle-ground having taken fire, many of the wounded on both sides were burnt to death. Our forces were compelled to destroy the ammunition captured, for want of transportation to remove it to a place of safety. The Federal army, it is stated, is disorganized, and there is no prospect of a renewal of the fight.—*Despatch to Atlanta Commonwealth.*

From the Richmond Dispatch, April 11.

An intelligent member of the 5th Texas regiment of the army of the Potomac, who was here on Friday night, made this statement:—

He passed Corinth on Tuesday morning, and while stopping an hour, collected the following news: We had captured eight thousand prisoners, a part of whom had been sent to New Orleans, and a portion to Memphis. He himself saw a large body of men, who, he was informed, were what remained of the prisoners, and he was told by the guard who had them in charge that they numbered five thousand seven hundred. We had captured, he was told, eighty cannon, and that the enemy had recovered only four of them.

The gallantry of several regiments was most loudly praised. He could not recollect their names, but one of the Tennessee regiments had suffered most severely of all, and the Kentucky regiment of General Breckinridge was extolled by every one. Its noble commander won for himself a name which can never perish. All our people were most exultant. Another fight is expected, but the belief was that the entire army of the enemy could be captured, with all their boats. Batteries had been erected on the river which would prevent their escape. General Van Dorn, with the army of the brave Price, was approaching.

Still later accounts than the above were brought by the Hon. Mr. Tibbs, of the House of Representatives, who arrived in this city from Chattanooga on Saturday evening. His reports of the glorious victory at Shiloh are the most gratifying that we have read or heard. He states confidently that the number of prisoners taken is not less than 7,000, and the enemy's loss in the battles of Sunday and Monday, in killed and wounded, by their own admission, reaches 15,000. Mr. T. also states that nearly the whole of the ammunition and stores captured by our army on Sunday, and which General Beauregard had to leave behind him when he retired to Corinth, had been saved by the gallant and indefatigable Morgan, whose very name is a terror to the enemy in the Southwest. The rich fruits of this glorious fight are almost incalculable, and the blow inflicted perhaps the most stunning which the enemy has received in the progress of the war.

The Richmond papers of Saturday claim that the Confederates took six thousand prisoners at the battle of Pittsburg Landing. They also state that John C. Breckinridge distinguished himself on the battle field by his bravery.

Gen. Prentis and another officer of the Federal army, who were taken prisoners, were sent to Richmond, where they have arrived.

General Johnston, it is stated, was struck during the battle in the thigh with a Minie ball, but continued on in the fight, and finally, from the loss of blood, fell from his horse and soon after expired.

The Confederate admit a loss of three thousand in killed and wounded and about two hundred prisoners.

Both Richmond and Norfolk, it is stated, were illuminated on Friday night.

The Result of the Battle.

From the Norfolk Day Book, April 15.

At the present crisis, when the spirit and prowess of the Confederate arms have been so signally vindicated, is it not a favorable time for the Confederate Government to propose to the Government at Washington a cessation of the fierce and unnatural strife which has watered our soil with blood and tears, and darkened the annals of our country's history?

What dignity and sublimity in the proposition, coming from the Confederate Government, now bristling in readiness for the dire conflict which fanaticism and wrong have forced upon us. Why not say to the Government at Washington—We are countrymen and brothers; come, let us reason together; let us terminate this murderous controversy, and settle our difficulties without thirsting for each other's blood. Is not the precious blood already spilled, poured out from the hearts of brothers and countrymen, enough? Are not the hecatombs of fathers, husbands and sons, already made, sufficient to appease the vile demon let loose among us?

Does not the weight of anguish which now oppresses so many weary hearts, sorrowing for their loved ones, whose death-sighs have been uttered on the field of war, move the sympathy of the world? There is but one way of settling the questions at issue between us; that way is not by battle and blood. A people resolved to be free can never be subjugated; centuries of war, oceans of blood, will fail of the vile object to enslave us. If the North has such tenderness of conscience as not to be able to bear participation in what is called the sin of our peculiar institutions, then let us arrange for an honorable separation, like civilized beings—like Christian people. An absolute separation has already taken place, and every year of war widens the breach. When fully separated from us their consciences will be relieved. We will engage to attend to our own affairs, and leave the North alone in her moral glory.

Where is the man of virtue and honor, on the surface of the wide earth, informed as to the nature of our present strife, who will not rejoice at its termination? Heaven and virtuous earth must frown on the fratricidal conflict now going on in our land, and must smile when the fierce struggle is ended. The South must and will be free from the shackles of the phrensied dynasty seeking to bind her; peaceably free is certainly her preference—certainly free, by whatever means, is her sure destiny.

Confederate News from Yorktown.

From the Petersburg (Va.) Express, April 14.

REPORTED ENGAGEMENT.

We learn from passengers who arrived here on Saturday afternoon, that a brisk engagement took place Saturday morning on the peninsula, between our forces and the Federals. The latter were occupied for several days last week in intrenching themselves but a short distance from our lines.—Gen. Magruder, deeming it important that these intrenching operations should be interfered with, gave the enemy battle at an early hour Saturday morning, and, after a sharp engagement, which was protracted through several hours, succeeded in driving the enemy from his positions. We did not hear the number of Confederates engaged, but it is stated that three of our regiments sustained considerable loss in killed and wounded. The Yankees are thought to have suffered greatly. Had the enemy been allowed to fortify, he might, with a very small force, have menaced and held in check a large body of our troops, while he could have sent off a greater portion of his to operate in other fields. This reaches us from a source entitled to credit; but we have received nothing from the telegraphic agent at Richmond, up to the hour of this writing, concerning the affair. It is stated, further, that a general battle is imminent on the peninsula, and not a few in our city yesterday were prepared to hear of active fighting at any moment. It is now known with certainty that McClellan, at the head of an immense army, is there, and it is also known that our generals have made ample preparations to give the enemy a desperate fight the moment he offers battle.

THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS----FIRST SESSION

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—Mr. WILLEY, of Virginia, presented a petition from citizens of Harper's Ferry and Charles Town, and workmen, praying the restoration of the Harper's Ferry armory.

Mr. HALE, of New Hampshire, (who has withdrawn his resignation of the chairmanship of the Naval Committee, at the request of the other members of the committee,) reported a joint resolution appropriating $7,000 for the relief of the Marine Band, including their personal effects by the foundering of the steam transport Governor, in the Port Royal expedition. The resolution was considered and passed.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, called up the bill prescribing the qualifications of voters in the cities of Washington and Georgetown, D. C., under which those challenged for disloyalty are required to take the oath of allegiance, &c.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, suggested an amendment, allowing six months residents a vote in the municipal elections, but Mr. Grimes objecting, Mr. S. did not press the matter.

Mr. CARLILE, of Virginia, inquired as to what the words at the close of the oath, "that I always have been loyal and true to the Government of the United States," really meant.

Mr. GRIMES said that, according to his judgment, that would only apply to the commission of an overt act. It was not designed, he thought, to disfranchise any who had not borne arms or aided the rebellion.

The bill was then passed.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, presented a petition from the Medical Cadets of the United States army, praying an increase of the rank and pay of the Medical Cadets, to the rank and pay of brevet second lieutenant of Infantry.

Mr. HARRIS presented a remonstrance of citizens of New York—similar to one presented yesterday—against the tax bill before Congress, and the issuing of Government bonds bearing interest, and praying that Treasury notes be issued for the full amount of the unfunded debt of the Government.

Mr. SPRAGUE, of Rhode Island, called up the House bill to establish a Department of Agriculture. Some amendments which had been proposed by the Senate committee, requiring the commissioner provided for in the bill, and others, to give bonds, were adopted.

Mr. WRIGHT, of Indiana, offered his substitute as an amendment, embracing a wider scope, providing a Department of Agriculture consisting of four divisions, one of agriculture, one of statistics, one of agricultural chemistry, and one of agricultural machinery.

Mr. W. urged the importance of the measure, giving various interesting agricultural facts and statistics. There was a great deficiency in this direction, and for the want of data by which to judge, the farmers throughout the country were often victimized by the speculative combinations, extending as wide as from one country to another. He remarked that we had been shut out from the sugar crop of Louisiana, but the Chinese cane in the west is rapidly taking its place. In three or four of the Western States, there was produced last year 10,000,000 gallons of sorghum molasses. In regard to the tobacco, he said that Virginia in 1860 produced 125,000,000 lbs., but the supply was utterly unavailable last year, and 10,000,000 lbs. had been produced in the last season in four counties of Ohio.

He spoke of the immense value of the several crops—instancing the twenty millions of tons of hay—and