THE MARYLAND NEWS SHEET

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MARRIED

On the 1st November, 1861, by Rev. John W. Kirkley, JOHN T. MORGAN to Miss HELEN E. FIFE, both of Baltimore county, Md.

On the 17th instant, at Frederick, by Rev. Dr. Daniel Zacharias, GEORGE N. FORBES of Baltimore, and Miss LAURA A. CARMACK, of Frederick.

DIED.

On the 13th instant, of apoplexy, at his residence in Queen Anne's count., Eastern Shore of Md., WILLIAM HEMSLEY, in the 73d year of his age.

In Harford county, on the 17th instant, EDWARD PADDINGTON, aged 31 years, formerly of this city.

On the 15th of April, ANN ELIZABETH, aged 17 months and 7 days, youngest child and only daughter of J. D. and Deborah Howell.

On the 17th instant, BRIDGET WHALEN, in the 82d year of her age, native of the county of Galway, Ireland, and a resident of Baltimore city for the last forty-two years.

WAR AND OTHER NEWS.

From Yorktown, up to the present writing, there is nothing new to note. Owing to the rigid restrictions placed upon the correspondents of the press, but little reaches the public from that source beyond descriptive sketches of the country, and speculations more or less imaginative in regard to the defences of the enemy and the number of troops which has been massed behind them. The position which the Confederates have fortified is pronounced by a writer for the New York *Tribune* to be "naturally as strong as you can conceive," and we are further told that "Yorktown, strong as it is, is not the strongest part of the line." The natural obstacles of the country in the direction of James river—its swamps, and rivers, and tributary streams, "now swollen and flooded by artificial appliances," and the strong net-work of defences—offer the gravest difficulties to McClellan's advance, and amid these intricacies, we are assured," is to be the scene of a deadly contest."

We continue our extracts from the correspondence of the Western journals in regard to the battle of Pittsburg Landing, and the incidents connected with it. From these sources we learn that as late as Tuesday evening "the rear guard of the enemy was within eight miles of us," and that up to Wednesday evening—two days after the battle—"no pursuit had been made." Several regiments were indeed ordered out the previous day, but the result of their supposed reconnoisance was by no means satisfactory. It is the correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* who relates what followed, and we prefer to give it in his own words. "They came," he says, "upon the Confederate rear guard, made a push at it, and—came back something the worse for wear." This, doubtless, alludes to the repulse of Sherman's cavalry and infantry at Cross Timbers, as alluded to in the official report of that officer, who states that on being charged by the Confederates, his infantry broke and his cavalry "fell into disorder," but were rallied subsequently, upon which he desisted from pursuit and returned to camp. The rout of Grant's forces must have been terrible in the extreme. One correspondent gives the names of eleven regiments "that stampeded upon the first attack." Many of them, however, were raw troops, who had handled guns but a short time, "and some did not know how to load them." He then adds—"It is certain that some twenty thousand men were scattered along the foot of the bluff and on the road to Savannah." His description of the panic which had seized them is very humiliating, but very graphic. Other regiments, however, made heroic efforts to retrieve the fortunes of the day. Among these, the 18th Illinois is noted as conspicuous for coolness and courage. The summing up, however, is in these terrably significant words—"Scarcely a skeleton is left of the bloody 18th."

We have already recorded the fall of Fort Pulaski. The additional particulars furnished by the New York papers are, nevertheless, not without a certain degree of interest. The bombardment commenced at about eight o'clock on the morning of the 11th instant, and was continued until sunset of the same day. From that time until midnight there was no firing, but after midnight an occasional shot was fired until daylight appeared. On the 11th two small breaches in the walls were already visible, and by noon these breaches assumed wonderful proportions. One of them, says an eye witness, "was twelve or fifteen feet wide, and large enough to drive a double team through." The fort was actually breached in seven different places when the garrison surrendered. The garrison numbered three hundred and eighty-five men, and, singular to relate, notwithstanding they had sustained the concentrated fire of this [illegible] for a period of not less than twenty-six hours, not a single man was killed, and but five were wounded. The surrender, however, was simply a question of time under any circumstances, as the garrison was only provisioned for twenty days.

The bombardment of Fort Wright by Commodore Foote's flotilla, still continues. The Confederate gunboats participate in the fight at long range. An immediate reduction of the place is not anticipated, in consequence of the high stage of water, which will prevent the land force from co-operating for some days. At Cairo, the river is reported to be within one foot of the top of the levee, whilst Mound City is so entirely submerged that the water is running into the lower stories of the hospitals and dwellings.

A later telegram from Cairo, dated yesterday, states that the firing at Fort Wright on Thursday was very heavy on both sides. The mortar boats alone appear to be carrying on the bombardment, the gunboats being withdrawn out of range and acting as pickets. The latter had been struck with shells from the Confederate batteries, but were not seriously damaged. On Friday it was found necessary to shift the mortars to another position, as they were in danger from outlying bands of confederates who had succeeded in cutting the levee in one or two places. The batteries at Fort Wright are said to mount forty guns—sixty additional guns being about to be put in position. Six thousand troops are also within protecting distance.

A correspondent of the Newburyport *Herald* gives a doleful picture of the condition of the troops on the coast of North Carolina under Burnside. Fatigue and exposure, we are told, are beginning to tell very seriously upon the health of the men. We give the exact language of the writer. He says—"Fevers are taking hold of them, and some regiments have dwindled down to a very few men. The 23d regiment that left Massachusetts with thousand men yesterday could only bring out three hundred at battalion drill. Some few have been detailed for special duty, but the sick list is very large. The hospitals in the city are crowded, and our ears are saluted every day by the funeral dirge as they bear the dead past our encampment."

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Express*, in remarking upon the effect produced upon Maryland by the Emancipation of the slaves in the District of Columbia, notices the indisputable fact that the passage of the bill virtually extends all its provisions to the frontier of southern counties in Maryland, and that so far as these counties are concerned the bill virtually repeals the fugitive slave law, as slaves from Maryland escaping to the District are permitted by the military authorities of the District to be re-taken.

Later despatches from Tennessee announce that Sherman moved his division two miles from the former camp in the direction Corinth.. A skirmish ensued, in which the Confederates were beaten back with a reported loss of fifty or sixty killed and as many wounded. Sherman succeeded in holding his position. The Confederates are said to have been largely reinforced at Corinth, which they are still fortifying, and—"entertain no doubt of their success in the next fight."

According to the Washington *Star* of Saturday last, the Federal troops occupy the suburbs of Fredericksburg, on the left bank of the Rappahannock river. We have no official announcement of the fact, but it is quite probable that such is the case.

A DISTINCTION WITH A DIFFERENCE.—In General McClellan's report to the Navy Department, of the engagement before Yorktown, on Wednesday, as published in the Baltimore papers of Saturday, speaking of the loss sustained by the enemy, he says:—

"The well-directed fire of our artillery mowed through acres of them."

In the same despatch, as published in the Philadelphia *Enquirer*, he is made to say:—

"The loss of the enemy in this engagement must have been heavy, as the well-directed fire of our artillery mowed them down by acres."

Now, we respectfully submit that there is a very wide difference between mowing *through* acres of the enemy, and "*mowing them down by acres.*" Has the language of the official report been perverted here or in Philadelphia?

The mausoleum which Queen Victoria intends erecting at Frogmore has been fairly begun. In a cavity below the foundation stone were deposited a complete set of the current coins of the realm, bearing the date 1862.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Post* states that 42-Mager Barret declines the appointment of Com missioner, under the Emancipation act. This, of course, ends the discussion of his confirmation in the Senate.

LATEST NEWS.

TELEGRAMS.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

A Skirmish at Savannah.

CAIRO, April 18, via St. Louis, April 19.—A gentleman who has just arrived from Pittsburg reports that all the wounded have been taken away from that point.

A skirmish took place at Savannah, Tennessee, on Wednesday, between a detachment of our cavalry and a Rebel picket guard, which were posted uncomfortably near our lines and very strong. The Rebels were driven back, having 5 killed and 65 wounded.

Some of the refugees report that the Rebels are fortifying themselves at Lick Creek, half way to Corinth, and strengthening their works at Corinth, and also that some State trains are arriving bringing fresh troops through; while others say the Rebels are sending off their stores, preparatory to an evacuation.

Extension of the Federal Lines--Advance of General Sherman--A Sharp Skirmish--The Rebels Whipped.

CHICAGO, April 19.—A special despatch from Cairo to the *Tribune* says:—General Sherman moved his division on Wednesday two miles further into the interior.

After a sharp skirmish, in which the enemy was defeated with a loss of fifty or sixty killed and as many wounded, he succeeded in maintaining his position.

The Rebels at Corinth--Heavy Reinforcements--Beauregard Reported to have One Hundred thousand Men.

(Special to the Chicago Times.)

CAIRO, April 18.—Recent intelligence from Corinth confirms the previous report concerning the magnitude of the enemy's force.

Reinforcements are arriving for Beauregard's army at an unexampled rate. He has now one hundred thousand men. The Rebels are fortifying Corinth, building intrenchments, etc., and entertain no doubt of their success in the next fight.

CAIRO, April 18.—The steamers Minnehaha and Platte were fired into by the Rebels yesterday while ascending the Tennessee river with troops. One man was killed on the Minnehaha, and one wounded. No one was injured on the other vessel. The troops on the Minnehaha were landed and burned a row of wooden buildings on the bluffs near which the firing originated.

From Southern Tennessee--Gen Mitchell's Visit to Decatur.

CHICAGO, April 19.—A special Cairo despatch to the *Tribune* says that when Gen. Mitchell reached Decatur, Alabama, in his late bridge expedition he took possession of the telegraph office and cut the wires, leaving Decatur and Corinth only in telegraphic communication. Subsequently Beauregard sent a message to Jeff. Davis demanding reinforcements for Corinth, and declaring that otherwise he could not hold his position. Gen Mitchell answered the despatch and promised the reinforcements.

An important movement has taken place since the above, the particulars of which cannot be published at present.

At the latest dates from Pittsburg Landing, the two armies were nearing each other slowly.

Later from Fort Wright.

CAIRO, April 19.—A special despatch to the Chicago *Tribune*, dated off Fort Wright, says the firing on both sides on Thursday was very heavy. The mortars opened at noon, and the enemy replied briskly from their land battery, throwing shell clear over us, and nearly across the river.—Their firing was very accurate, and from very heavy guns. The gunboats St. Louis, Carondolet and Cairo, stationed as picket ships near the extremity of the point, had to move up the river, to get out of range. The firing was kept up on both sides until midnight. The gunboats St. Louis and Cairo were struck by shells, but no damage was done.

Yesterday, Friday, but little firing was done. In the afternoon the mortars were shifted to the opposite side of the river, for greater protection, as in their former position they were in great danger from prowling Rebel bands, who have already cut the levee in two or three places, to embarrass the operations of the mortars. Deserters say the Rebel batteries now mount about forty guns, and that they have sixty more which are being rapidly put in position. General Bragg has command there, succeeding Vellipugne. There are about 6,000 troops there, and four gunboats in the river mounting twenty-four guns.

The Bombardment of Fort Wright by Commodore Foote's Flotilla.

CAIRO, April 18.—The bombardment of Fort Wright by Commodore Foote's fleet continues. The fight is participated in by the gunboats of the enemy at long range. The enemy reply vigorously, but doing no damage as yet. There is no expectation of the immediate reduction of the fort, as the high stage of water will prevent any co-operation on the part of the land forces for some days.

[illegible] water, and the telegraph from Cairo to Columbus, Tennessee, has been carried away by the high water. At Cairo the river is now within one foot of the top of the levee. Mound City is entirely submerged, and the water is running into the lower stories of the hospitals and dwellings. The railroad has discontinued running below Mound City, the track being submerged and carried away.

IMPORTANT FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF THE SHENANDOAH.

Retreat of Jackson from the Valley.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The following despatches were received by the Secretary of War today:

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

NEW MARKET, April 19—9 P. M.—To-day I have been to the bridges on the south fork of the Shenandoah, on Massanatten valley, with a force of infantry, cavalry and artillery, to protect the two important bridges that cross the river there. We were within sight of Savay. At the south bridge a sharp skirmish occurred with the Rebels, in which they lost several men taken prisoners. Their object was the destruction of the bridge.

One of the prisoners left the camp on the Rappahannock on Friday morning. No fortifications were there up to that time. Other reports indicate a stronger force at Gordonsville, the whole resulting in a belief that they are concentrating at York town.

I believe that Jackson left this valley yesterday. He is reported to have left Harrisonburg yesterday for Gordonsville, by the mountain road. He camped last night at McGangeytown, eleven miles from Harrisonburg.

(Signed) N. P. BANKS,
Major General Commanding.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

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

NEW MARKET, April 20, 9 A. M.—The flight of Jackson from the Valley by the way of the mountains, from Harrisonburg towards Staunardsville and Orange Court House on Gordonsville, is confirmed this morning by our scouts and prisoners.

[Signed] N. P. BANKS,
Major-General Commanding.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Naval Battle in Hampton Roads as Viewed in France.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—A private letter from an intelligent American recently in Paris, to a friend in this city, contains the following: "The naval battle in Hampton Roads between the Monitor and the Merrimac, is the absorbing topic throughout Europe. The Emperor Napoleon has been heard to say that it is now settled that there is no navy in the world that could make head against iron clad steamers. This was a sufficiently obvious remark perhaps, but it comes with peculiar emphasis from the Emperor of the French, who has iron-clad frigates which could sail directly up to London if he chose, without encountering any effective resistance except from the obstructions of a 'stone blockade' thrown into the channel of the Thames. But the British Government, of course, would scorn to avail itself of that means of defense."

The Occupation of Fredericksburg.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The design of General McDowell to advance on Fredericksburg was probably known to more than half a dozen persons in Washington, and they strictly kept the secret.

The news of the occupation of the suburbs of that town was the first intelligence concerning the movement made public.

Our troops are now in full occupation of the place.

General Shields to be Promoted.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—General Shields has been nominated as Major-General.

Memorial From Colored People in Favor of Colonization.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—A memorial to Congress is being numerously signed by colored persons in the District, desiring most respectfully to shew for themselves and their relatives and friends whom they represent, that they appreciate to the fullest extent the humane actions which are now inaugurated to give freedom to their race, but they believe that this freedom will result injuriously unless there shall be opened to colored people a region to which they may immigrate—a country which is suited to their organization, and in which they may seek and secure, by their own industry, that mental and physical development which will allow them an honorable position in the families of God's great world. Though colored, and debarred from the rights of citizenship, their hearts, they say, none the less cling to the land of their birth. They desire to go to Central America, there to be temporarily protected, so that they may not be wholly excluded from us, and that they may aid in bringing to us that great commerce of the Pacific, which will still further increase the wealth and power of our country.

Further from Fort Pickens.

NEW YORK, April 20.—The steamer Philadelphia, from Fort Pickens, has arrived. The main features of her news have been anticipated via Havana.

Deserters were constantly coming over from Pensacola. The Rebels had not evacuated the place, but were moving their guns away. The town was under martial law, and all citizens remaining there were forced into the army.

Large fires were seen every night from Fort Pickens, and it was supposed that the Rebels were destroying their property.

A proclamation issued by Col. Jones, the Rebel commander at Pensacola, threatens all idle people with the gallows, which he says will be in constant use after the 3d of April.

Rise in the Connecticut River.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 18.—At 9 o'clock this evening the Connecticut river was eighteen feet above low-water mark and rapidly rising. This is within four feet four inches of the great flood of May 1, 1854, and such a rise of the river without rain is unparalleled.

LATER FROM NEWBERN.

The Investment of Fort Macon—The Rebels Make a sortie and Driven Back.

NEW YORK, April 20.—The steamer Ellen S. Terry, from Newbern on the 17th, and Cape Hatteras on the 18th, has arrived. She sailed in company with the transport Haze, for Fortress Monroe, with despatches for General McClellan.

Hatteras light was lighted on the 17th.

Four companies of the Connecticut 8th regiment had a skirmish on the 12th with a force of 150 Rebels, who made a sortie from Fort Macon and drove in our pickets. After a sharp engagement the Rebels were driven back to the fort. Captain Schaeffer and one private of Company H were severely wounded. The Rebels carried four of their men into the fort, one supposed to be dead. During the engagement Fort Macon fired seventy shots at the engaging force. The building of fortifications by our troops was still going on.

The Terry brought over a bodies of dead soldiers, also a number of men from various regiments at Newbern, and the sum of $250,000, sent by the soldiers for their families. The health of our troops continued good.

THE LATEST FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The latest advices from Fortress Monroe, received at the War Department, state that all was quiet there, and there was no appearance of the Merrimac.

It is ascertained from another source that Fort Wool and Newall's Point exchanged shots yesterday afternoon, but no harm was done as far as heard from.

Forty of the wounded Vermont soldiers came down to Old Point on the boat from ship Point this evening. They are full of heart and ready for another trial as soon as they recover. Not a group came from the crowd in all the handling in getting them on board.

FROM CAIRO.

Rise in the River--A Flood Apprehended.

CAIRO, April 18.—The river at this point is rising very rapidly.

It is already four feet above the low-water mark, and up to the hour of the break which flooded Cairo some years ago.

Great preparations are being made in anticipation of its breaking through the levee.

There is no news from the Tennessee river and nothing that can be published from Commodore Foote's flotilla.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

From the Agent of the Associated Press.

The Rebels Perplexed About the Visit of the French Minister—The Loss of the Rebels in the Sortie of Thursday Night--Extensive Fire at Norfolk.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 18.—Per flag of truce today Norfolk papers were received.

The *Day Book*, speaking of the arrival of M. Mercier at Richmond, speculates in relation to the object of his mission, and says: "It is an event fraught with grave significance." "The most probable solution," it says, "is that the French monopoly of tobacco underlies the whole mystery. We believe we declare the popular determination when we affirm that the Confederate States will not tolerate any diplomacy which places them beyond the pale of public law, and attempts to deny on their very waters their nationality. Let us but be true to our honor, and we shall at least win the acknowledgment of posterity that we deserve to be free."

The *Day Book* of this morning mentions that in the skirmish of last (Thursday) night—[The affair alluded to in General McClellan's despatch published this morning.]—Colonel Hickinney, of a North Carolina regiment, and twenty-five men, were killed, and seventy-five wounded.

There was a very extensive fire in Norfolk last night, and it has continued to burn all day. Several buildings, at least, must have been destroyed, judging from the light.

From the Mountain Department.

HEADQUARTERS, NEAR WHEELING, April 20.

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

Intelligence just received from Gen. Milroy states that the enemy, numbering about 3,500, with two batteries, including two rifled guns, are constructing fortifications upon the crest of the Shenandoah.

Relics of five hundred men were constantly at work day and night. The rebel encampment is on the western slope of the mountain, extending down five miles from the summit. A notorious guerilla, named Frederick W. Downing, has been captured by a cavalry company, under General Milroy.

(Signed) J. C. FREMONT,
Major General.

Violent Storm in Northern Missouri.

ST. JOSEPH, April 16.—A most violent hurricane passed in an easterly direction from this place last night. The station freight house on the Pacific Central Railroad was demolished, injuring several persons. The steamer Majors, of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, was torn from her moorings and carried down the river several miles, but finally made a landing, being badly damaged. Her passengers were all saved. The steamer Bacotah, of the same line, was sunk, and is a total loss. She carried down her engineer, a railroad conductor, and a soldier across yellow [illegible] The telegraph line is down between here and Atchison.

From Fort Pulaski.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—Colonel Mason, late of the Third Ohio regiment and now attached to General Hunter's staff, has arrived, bringing despatches to the War Department, but which, up to one o'clock to-day, had not been delivered. It is stated that among the prisoners taken is Capt. Simms, editor of the Savannah *Republican*. The sword belonging to the latter he has presented to Representative Gurley, of Ohio.

The Captured Officers of the Sumter.

BOSTON, April 18.—Thos. T. Tassall, late United States Consul at Tangier, and Mr. Myers, Purser of the Sumter, arrested at Algesiras, Morocco, arrived here to-day in the bark Harvest Home, to which they were transferred by the United States gunboat Ino. The prisoners were in irons, which were removed by order of Marshal Keys, and they were sent to Fort Warren, to await instructions from the Government.

Col. John S. Phelps to Return to Congress.

ST. LOUIS, April 19.—Colonel John S. Phelps, who performed a distinguished part at the battle of Pea Ridge, has arrived from Springfield. He is in bad health, suffering from disease contracted in the field. He will remain here for a few days, and then proceed to Washington to take his seat in Congress.

Arrival of the Wounded and Prisoners at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, April 18.—The steamer Imperial arrived last night, bringing 440 sick and wounded, 107 being prisoners from Pittsburg, this being the last of the wounded there.

The steamer Evansville has also arrived with 350 Rebel prisoners from Island No. 10. The Evansville, we learn, will sail to-day with the captives for Prairie du Chien.

Western Lakes--Opening of Navigation.

MILWAUKIE, WIS., April 18.—The propeller Queen of the Lake has just arrived from Buffalo through the Straits. Lake Pepin, on the Mississippi, is also open, the steamer Keokuk being the first boat that passed through.

Inundation of the Mohawk Valley.

ROME, N. Y., April 18.—The whole Mohawk Valley is inundated. The trains on the Central Railroad were detained last night, but they came through to-day, although several miles of the track were under water.

Launch of the Gunboat Tioga.

BOSTON, April 18.—The gunboat Tioga was successfully launched at the Charlestown Navy Yard this afternoon.

The War in Alabama—Movements of General Mitchell.

CAIRO, April 18.—(Special to the Chicago *Tribune.*)—General Mitchell is now at Iuka, having burned the bridges across the Tennessee at Decatur and Florence.

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE EFFECT OF THE EMANCIPATION BILL ON MARYLAND.

Correspondence of the New York Express.

"If it were done when 'tis done, then 'twere well it were done quickly," doubtless thought our President when his eyes beheld the District Emancipation bill; and acting upon that sentiment, though with less hesitancy than the guilty Thane who uttered it, he signed the bill, and in thus giving token of his approval, he fully repudiates the sentiments which he has heretofore entertained and which are now on record, showing a direct opposite to his present policy; however, it must not be forgotten that politics must always have conceded a large margin for inconsistent tergiversation. The passage of this bill virtually extends all its provisions to the tier of southern counties in Maryland which encircle this District, and where the great mass of the slaves of that State reside. Their facilities for reaching the District are so ample that the false shield of protection to their owners is thrown down. Furthermore, its passage, so far as this locality is concerned, virtually repeals the fugitive slave law. No claimant of a slave fleeing to this refuge of "contrabands," can reclaim his property under its provisions, nor could he even, in the present feeling of the present itinerant population, secure the aid of the Government authorities to execute the law. The inevitable consequence must be a very great influx of fugitive negroes, and drain on the pockets of the philanthropic, besides possibly calling for Governmental assistance.

Since Abolitionism, under the misnomer of Republicanism, has dropped its flimsy veil, and openly shows itself in all its hideous deformity, fully prepared to trample down all securities and rights allowed by the Constitution and the Supreme Court under its guidance, there is a awakening throughout the length and breadth of the land a feeling of conservatism or "sober second thought" which, after all, is destined to be the sheet-anchor of our national safety. Already the tocsin has been sounded, and, judging from recent elections in the North and West, the "anaconda" of reason is preparing to throw his folds around the monster of abolitionism, and crush the venomous thing which is endeavoring to suck the very life-blood of the nation. The machinations of abolitionists in Congress are accomplishing just directly opposite to what they ostensibly pretend, and the people of the country have found it out. It is doubted here—and on very good grounds—whether Mr. Lovejoy, who has several times lately enjoyed the rare felicity of schooling the colored population at "Bethel Chapel," and whose name has been cried out in their meeting with expressions of delight, will ever again, by choice of his constituency, parade his insane teachings in the national council chamber.

PARTICULARS OF THE CAPTURE OF FORT PULASKI.

A TERRIBLE BOMBARDMENT—EVACUATION OF JACKSONVILLE.

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

The transport steamer McClellan arrived in New York on Friday, from Port Royal on the 14th inst., bringing the particulars of the capture of Fort Pulaski.

PARTICULARS OF THE CAPTURE OF FORT PULASKI.

The news of the reception of Fort Pulaski by Gen. Hunter's forces, first received here through Confederate sources, is fully confirmed by this arrival. Our troops are now in full possession of that important point, the only formidable obstacle which prevented our approach to Savannah. The 7th Connecticut regiment garrison the fort lately occupied by the 1st Georgia volunteers.

On the morning of the 10th instant the preparations for the bombardment of the fort were completed under the direction of Brigadier General Gilmore, and a flag of truce was then sent to Col. Olmstead, the Confederate commander, with a demand for unconditional surrender.

Col. Olmstead replied to this message in a courteous note, stating that he was placed there "to defend, not to surrender the fort."

On receipt of this note, at 7.52 A. M. of the 10th, General Gilmore immediately opened fire upon the fort from the batteries on Tybee Island. After a few rounds had been fired from all our batteries, which had been rapidly brought into action, a chance shot carried away the halyards of the flagstaff in the fort, and the Confederate flag fell. At this moment our fire slackened, our officers thinking instead of the Confederate flag it might be its appearance to surrender yet. The flag was replaced, floating from a temporary flag staff erected on the parapet.

Our batteries on Tybee Island then recommenced the fire with redoubled vigor, and the bombardment continued without cessation during the remainder of the day. Towards night General Gilmore ordered a slackening of the fire, having become convinced, from the effects of his Parrott guns, of the practicability of breaching the walls. Arrangements were immediately made for planting more guns in the batteries on Goat Island, the point nearest the fort, the distance being but sixteen hundred and eighty-five yards. From sunset to midnight there was no firing, after midnight an occasional shot was fired until daylight appeared.

On the morning of the 11th two small breaches were visible in the southeast face of the fort; and, by noon, under the heavy and well directed fire of the Goat Point batteries, these breaches assumed wonderful proportions.

At 2.18 P. M. on the 11th, after sustained and terrible fire from our batteries, during the continuance of which over one thousand shells fell within the fort, and seven breaches were made in the walls, a white flag was displayed from Pulaski. General Gilmore sent a boat to the fort, and received the unconditional surrender of the garrison. Colonel Olmstead declared that it was impossible to hold out any longer, as our rifle shots were fast working their way into their magazines, and a number of his guns had been disabled; he was therefore compelled to comply with General Gilmore's demand. Accordingly, on the same night, the 7th Connecticut regiment, Colonel Terry, was thrown into the fort, and the munitions of war, provisions, &c., were turned over to the credit of the Union.

The Union loss was one killed and three slightly wounded.

The Confederate loss was five wounded. Amputation was necessary in all the cases, and was performed immediately.

INCIDENTS OF THE SIEGE.

The bombardment was most effective from the batteries on Goat Island. These were mounted with Parrott and James guns, and on the second day their rapid and heavy fire made two large breaches in the fort. One of them, says our informant, was twelve or fifteen feet wide, and large enough to drive a double team through;" the other was eight or ten feet in width, and the debris from the fort filled the moat with bricks and mortar, so that after the surrender our men had no difficulty in walking across the moat on the piles of rubbish.

One of the officers of the McClellan says that our batteries on Tybee Island were erected in the rear of the woods and dense chaparral, and were completely finished before the woods were cleared away. They at once opened on the fort, and their extent and size were a surprise to the Confederates.

When our men entered the fort they made search for the Confederate flag, but could find no trace of it. It had been destroyed before the white flag was raised. The magazine of the fort was abundantly supplied with ammunition, and the force had food enough to enable them to stand a siege of twenty days.

It was supposed that the Union forces had succeeded in cutting off all communication with the fort and the city they received a mail regularly every other day. On the morning of the surrender two men came down with a canoe through the swamp, and brought letters and newspapers to the fort.

Fort Pulaski is a modern but formidable work, with casemated and orbery protection for its guns mounted *en barbette* were protected by traverses of sand bags. This will account for the fact that none of the Confederates were killed and but few wounded. It was only when the large breaches were made and the shells were bursting in close proximity to the magazine that the Confederates thought it was time to surrender.

THE PRISONERS.

Three hundred and eighty-five prisoners were taken in the fort. Of these the McClellan brought one hundred and six under the charge of twenty five soldiers. There were no officers among the prisoners, and they were landed at Governor's Island and sent to Fort William at 9 o'clock this morning. The remaining prisoners were put on board the steamer Ben Deford, and arrived at Hilton Head at the same time with the McClellan. It was uncertain whether the Ben Deford would sail for the North, but if she does not the Cahawba will bring the prisoners.

The prisoners were much better clothed than the Confederates are generally. They say they had an abundance of food, and were supplied with everything they needed. A large number of the prisoners are Irishmen. Two of them were recognized by the chief engineer of the McClellan as coal-passers once in his employ. These Irishmen were at the South in want of work, and enlisted because they could get no other employment. They were very much elated by the surrender, and were not despondent on account of the defeat.

On the passage to this port the prisoners were allowed the run of the ship. No restrictions were placed upon them, and they behaved very well. The McClellan furnished transportation only, as the guard brought the rations for themselves and the prisoners.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS—THE PREPARATIONS FOR THE BOMBARDMENT.

The preparations for the bombardment were in progress on Tybee and Goat Islands for more than three months before the attack began. Heavy cannon were shipped from this port for the reduction of the fort, and among them were several formidable 100 pounder Parrott rifled guns. There were also Parrott 30-pounders, James' cannon, columbiads, and a considerable number of 13-inch mortars, cast at Pittsburg.

The batteries were mostly constructed under cover of the woods, and were fifteen in number, mounting, we are informed, but thirty-six guns, but these were nearly all of immense size and weight. The heaviest batteries were situated on Goat Island, at an average distance of less than two thousand yards from Fort Pulaski.

Our batteries were manned partly by the crew of the frigate Wabash and other war steamers, and partly by the Rhode Island artillerists, and a few soldiers from other companies. An immense amount of ammunition had been provided for the siege, and on the 10th instant all the preparations were complete, and a sufficient number of troops for the occupation of the fort had been landed at Tybee Island, in expectation of the capture.

THE BEGINNING OF THE BOMBARDMENT.

At 7 o'clock and fifty-two minutes on the morning of the 10th instant, the attack on the fort began. The Confederates at once replied, and the firing slowly opened from the different batteries on our side. The orders of our men were to fire four shots from each piece per hour, and to continue without intermission. The Confederates fired rapidly and fiercely, endeavoring to silence our guns, or compel the evacuation of the battery; but as the fire opened along the line, rendering new batteries, the enemy, apparently surprised at the extent of our works, redoubled their fire, and in an hour the fight was conducted with the utmost desperation on their part, but without effect, their shot either falling short, or passing over our batteries.

As a proof that the Confederates were not acquainted with the localities in which our batteries were built, it is stated that their fire followed the opening of ours from the different points in regular order, until all our batteries had opened, and then distributed their efforts, keeping up their rapid and desperate firing for two hours and a half. Meanwhile, our fire was continued from Tybee and Goat Islands as it had begun; and the Confederates, failing to do any execution, relaxed their efforts.

Much enthusiasm was manifested by the Union forces, and as the effects of the best shots were noted—the bricks and mortar of the fort occasionally flying in all directions—the men jumped on the batteries and gave loud cheers. These demonstrations of course subsided, especially as there were no corresponding ones from the fort; and towards the middle of the day the firing on both sides became regular, the Confederates, however, sometimes retiring from one part of the fort to another, as the range of our guns grew better and rendered their positions dangerous.

THE EFFECT OF THE FIRING.

The effect of the firing was visible on the fort from the first, but no breach was made the first day. One or two of the guns were dismounted, and some of the embrasures were injured, and it was not until ten o'clock on the morning of the 11th that any important breach in the walls of the fort was made. It has been stated that the projectiles fired from our guns went at once through the walls, but such was not the case. Second and third shots, which were aimed at the same place with extreme accuracy, did the work which the Confederates attributed to single shots.

The spectacle of the bombardment was grand.—Our guns discharging rifle shots and shells, the effect was a continuous explosion inside the fort; fragments of shot and shell and of the works of the fort sometimes filling almost the entire area of the enclosure, and compelling the Confederates to remain in their casemates, but for which the loss of life among them would have been fearful.

THE SURRENDER.

About noon on the 11th the Confederates' fire suddenly increased, and they worked at all their available guns with a persistency quite equal to, if not surpassing that with which they began on the first day. But the immense breach in the fort, in an exact line with the magazine, threatened to be the cause of their total destruction through an explosion, and at eighteen minutes past two o'clock in the afternoon they hauled down their flag, which had been once shot away, and ran up a flag of truce. The firing, of course, at once ceased on our side, and it was not until next evening that two hundred men, accompanied by their officers and General Gilmore, went over to the fort to accept the surrender of the garrison.

The number of our batteries engaged was thirteen, six of which were mortar batteries, while the number of guns engaged at all the batteries was thirty-six.

The following are the names of the officers who surrendered at Fort Pulaski, and who will arrive here with the remainder of the prisoners in the steamer Ben Deford:

Colonel Charles H. Olmstead, First Georgia Volunteers.

Major John Foley, First Georgia Volunteers.

Adj. Matt. H. Hopkins, First Georgia Volunteers.

Second Major Robert Erwin, First Georgia Volunteers.

Commissary Robert D. Walker, First Georgia Volunteers.

Assist. Surgeon J. J. McFarland, First Georgia Volunteers.

Captain J. W. Simons, First Georgia Volunteers.

Captain John McMahon, First Georgia Volunteers.

Captain Lawrence J. Gilmartin, Montgomery Guards.

Captain John Stapler, German Volunteers.

Captain John McMullen, Twenty-fifth regiment Georgia Volunteers.

Rev. Peter Whalen, Edward Hopkins, Edward Drummond, and Patrick Short, civilians, are amongst the prisoners.

By the capture of Fort Pulaski, besides the prisoners taken, forty-five cannon and a large amount of ammunition were seized. A large quantity of powder, about thirty-five thousand pounds, together with shot and shell, were captured.

CAPTURE OF FORT PULASKI—OFFICIAL REPORT.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The following was received at the War Department to-day, from General Hunter, commanding the Union forces in South Carolina:—

PORT ROYAL, S. C., April 16,
Via SAVAN HOOK, N. J., April 18.

We opened our batteries on Fort Pulaski on the morning of the 10th. After thirty hours' continuous firing, a practicable breach was made, also preparations for storming, and it was about to commence when the Rebel flag was struck.

We captured 47 guns, 7,000 shot and shells, 40,000 pounds of powder, three hundred and sixty prisoners, with their small arms and accoutrements and a good supply of provisions.

One of our men was killed, and not one wounded.

FROM BEFORE YORKTOWN.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune

IN CAMP, GEN. KEYES'S COURT,
On the PENINSULA, Va., April 15, 1862.

Continued good weather has much improved the roads, and given a stimulus to the operations of the army. The spirits of our troops are excellent, and their sanitary condition far better than we had any reason to expect. The tenants of the hospitals number but few, if, indeed, any more than under ordinary circumstances. If one thing more than another can be stated as going to show the feeling prevalent among our troops, it is a galling impatience at the halt that has been made before the enemy's works. When the advance is made—when over that may be—General Wm. F. Smith's division will be first in all heavy and perilous work. No man in the army enjoys the confidence of General McClellan and his Generals more than General Smith. His energy and capacity have won him this position. In Hancock, Brooks, and Davidson, whose brigades comprise his division, he has Generals that have few if any superiors; while in Captain Ayres (a shame it is that he is only Captain,) Chief of Artillery in his division, he has an officer of acknowledged skill and bravery. The troops of the division are largely from Vermont, Maine, and Pennsylvania. There are no better in the army of the Potomac.

General Keyes still has his headquarters at Warwick Court-House, where he laboriously discharges the arduous duties of his position. He is much in the saddle along the line of his front, keeping a watchful eye on the crafty enemy with whom he has to deal.

To-day I rode to our extreme right on the York River, and visited many camps and headquarters. I found but one tone among all the men. They have seen enough of camp life and chaffed at the halt. I cannot resist the conclusion that they will, if necessary, contend successfully against decided odds. Here the Confederates have been largely reinforced, have thrown up new works, and materially strengthen their lines of defence. I am not disposed to give currency to an exaggerated view of the facts. Behind such a line—a line naturally as strong as you can conceive—50,000 men are equal to 100,000 in an open field. Yorktown, strong as it is, is not front, that portion of the line. [illegible] tures. As you follow the Confederate line across the peninsula toward James river, you meet with natural features of great strength.

The forest deepens, the flat country becomes spotted with swamps, in which the Warwick and other tributary streams have their source, and which, crooking and commingling naturally, now swollen and flooded by artificial appliances, constitute a network of defence, to occupy which the Confederate army might well forsake Manassas. Through these forests, into these swamps and streams, our troops are ready to plunge, though it be in the face of a galling fire. One thing may be set down as certain—this is to be the scene of a deadly contest.

To-day we have a report that Jefferson Davis is on the Confederate line, examining the defences and encouraging the men. This is not at all improbable, as the facilities for reaching the Peninsula from Richmond are such as would bring him here in three hours. White General Joe Johnston is undoubtedly at the head of the Confederates in front, the reported presence of Gen. Lee needs confirmation.

For three days all has been quiet along the entire line, with the exception of an exchange of a few shots by pickets, now another, and a few shots from the Confederate heavy guns.

Special Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

THE GUNS AT WORK.

NEAR YORKTOWN, April 17.—Yesterday our gunboats threw a few shells into the Gloucester Point and water batteries, the enemy reciprocating,