THE MARYLAND NEWS SHEET

VOL. II---NO. 182. BALTIMORE, TUESDAY, APRIL 22, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

MARRIED,

On the 17th instant, at the residence of the bride, by Rev. W. H. Bates, CHAS. C. SEARS, U. S. A., to Miss JENNIE SKINNER, both of this city.

On the 17th instant, at the Seventh Baptist Church, by Rev. Richard Fuller, EDMUND L. WOODSIDE to MARGARET E., daughter of R. B. Porter, Esq., all of this city.

On the 8th instant, by Rev. Dr. Wyatt, JOHN HAMILTON to Miss JULIA ANN COULTER, all of this city.

DIED,

On the 20th of April, at the Sisters of Providence, BRITANNIA FERGUSON, in the 17th year of her age. The deceased was a native of Richmond, Va. Her death was one of calmness and Christian hope. E. J. P.

On the 19th instant, of consumption, PHILIP LINHARD, in the 33d year of his age.

On the 19th instant, MAGDALENE, wife of William Leinss, in the 29th year of her age.

At Ashland, in Baltimore county, on the 20th instant, ANN CONNOR, wife of Patrick Conner, in the 35th year of her age.

WAR AND OTHER NEWS.

In the Senate of the United States a resolution was introduced, calling upon the Secretary of State for the names of all persons arrested by his order in Kentucky, and the nature of the charges against them. It was laid over under the rule. The remainder of the session was occupied with a spirited debate on Mr. McDougall's resolutions in relation to the case of General Stone. Finally, a substitute for those resolutions was adopted, calling upon the President for the information in regard to the case, if not incompatible with the public interests.

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

The Division under Gen. McDowell made a forced march upon Fredericksburg yesterday from Warrenton Junction. The progress of the Division was disputed by a Confederate force consisting of one regiment of infantry, and one of cavalry, supported by a battery of artillery. These were driven finally across the Rappahannock river, but succeeded in burning the bridges, thus cutting off for the present all access to Fredericksburg. The Federal troops are now in the occupation of Falmouth, on the Northern banks of the river. From a statement in the *Norfolk Day Book* of the 18th, it is evident, however, that Fredericksburg has been evacuated by the Confederate troops, who, in addition to the destruction of the bridges burned three steamers, including the steamer St. Nicholas, twenty-two vessels laden with corn, and also one hundred bales of cotton, which was at the Railroad Depot. All the rolling stock of the Company was saved except seven cars.

General Hunter now commanding in the Southern Department has issued an order confiscating and declaring free all the slaves at Fort Pulaski and on Cockspur Island. It is also stated that he has addressed a letter to Mr. Pierce, the treasury agent in charge of the slaves at Port Royal and the adjacent islands in which he calls for a list of the names of the former owners of the abandoned plantations, and of the number of slaves now under the supervision of the Government agent. The intention of General Hunter is said to be to call upon the owners to come forward and prove their loyalty, and failing in this to give freedom to the slaves.—The accuracy of this latter statement is, however, doubted.

The battle of Shiloh, or Pittsburg Landing, is made the subject of very severe comments in some of the Western journals. Their correspondents denounce it as a "surprise battle," and relate what purport to be facts to show the utter negligence of the officers in command. The number of killed, wounded and missing of Grant's forces is still estimated as variously as ever. General Grant, in his official report, puts his loss at fifteen hundred killed and thirty-five hundred wounded. A correspondent of the Missouri *Democrat* states, on the other hand, and on the authority "of perhaps fifty different persons—officers and men who were in the fight and on the field afterwards"—that up to noon on the fourteenth, "three thousand six hundred of our dead had been buried on the field, and that "none put our loss at less than twenty thousand." The Rev. Robert Collyer, however, puts the aggregate loss in killed, wounded and missing, at ten thousand. In the midst of such conflicting accounts, it is manifestly impossible to separate truth from falsehood.

The affair at Lee's Mill, before Yorktown, on Wednesday last, appears to have been much more serious than was at first reported. The correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* gives what is certainly a lucid narrative of the engagement, and, ably accept it as tolerably accurate. From his account, after the batteries of the Confederates had been silenced by the Federal artillery, four companies of the 3rd Vermont regiment crossed the marsh in front of the Confederate works, entered the rifle pits and dispersed the men who occupied them, but were subsequently attacked in turn by superior forces and compelled to retreat. In the meantime the Confederates had opened a sluice, which flooded the marsh to such a degree, that the retreating troops could no longer wade through it. "Many of the wounded," says the writer, "fell exhausted to strangle in the mud; many stuck fast and were shot through the head; whilst many were killed and wounded before they reached the shelter of the woods." Seven other companies were ordered to the relief of their companions. These crossed in part at the dam, "but before they reached the trenches were driven back by the Confederates, who took some of them prisoners." The loss is estimated by General McClellan at one hundred and sixty-four. The Richmond *Enquirer*, in giving an account of the same affair, claims that the Federal loss, in killed, wounded and prisoners, was not less than five hundred, whilst the loss of the Confederates is estimated at twenty killed, and seventy-five wounded.

Governor Magoffin, of Kentucky, has vetoed the bill which has passed the Legislature, requiring a test oath to be taken by all ministers of the Gospel in that State, and declaring those who refuse it to be guilty of a misdemeanor if they attempt to solemnize marriage before complying with the provisions of the Act. Governor Magoffin gives his reasons at length why he declines to append his signature to the bill. Its further consideration was postponed till the November session.

From General Banks' Division, we learn that Jackson is still retreating. Deserters are said to express the belief that Jackson intends to cross the Blue Ridge, and reach Gordonsville. Others, however, think that he designs making a detour north in the valley of the South Fork of the Shenandoah, with a view to attack the Federal forces on their left flank.

At Fortress Monroe, all is reported to be unusually quiet. There had been some little firing between the Rip Raps and Sewell's Point.

SHOOTING OF MR. WHARTON AT WASHINGTON.—We have been furnished from an authentic source with the particulars of the killing, yesterday, at the Old Capitol prison, Washington city, of Jesse B. Wharton, one of the prisoners confined there. It appears that about eleven o'clock Mr. Wharton approached the window of his room in the second story, when the sentinel standing on the pavement below ordered him to take his damned head in, or he would shoot it off. Wharton, a young man of high spirit, retorted by saying that none but a coward would threaten an unarmed man and a prisoner. An altercation ensued. Wharton walked to the rear of the room, but hearing the sentinel talking on the pavement, again advanced to the window, folded his arms and said; "Shoot, you damned coward, if you dare." The sentinel took deliberate aim and fired, the ballpassing through the left arm and entirely through the lungs of the unfortunate young man. Mr. Wood, the Superintendent, kindly sent for Mr. Wharton's wife, who is the daughter of Colonel Whiting, of the Federal army; and Dr. John O. Wharton, his father, who resides at the Agricultural College, near Bladensburg, was called to his bedside in time to see him expire. The facts, as above stated, we understand, were derived from his fellow prisoners, one of whom is a son of Chancellor Walworth, of New York. Mr. Wharton was formerly a lieutenant in the U.S. army, but was arrested four months ago, at Hagerstown. He was a nephew of the Hon. John Thompson Mason, and his connections are of the highest respectability.

DAMAGE TO THE NEW YORK CANALS.—Freshets are just now prevailing in the creeks and rivers along the canals at the eastward. The Syracuse *Journal* says the sudden rise of the Cowassalone feeder, which enters the Erie Canal at Lenox, overflowed five hundred acres, damaged the banks of the feeder for a mile, and carried into the prism of the Erie Canal ten rods of the berm bank. The slope wall was also considerably damaged. Repairs cannot be effected till the water subsides; but it is expected that all may be done before the time of opening the canal, May 1.

SICK AND WOUNDED.—According to the official report, there were in the different Government hospitals in Washington and Baltimore yesterday 3,856 sick and wounded soldiers. All the above are in Washington, except 133 at the Adams House hospital, Baltimore.

The New York papers state that General Scott is at present sojourning at his home in New Jersey, and that as soon as the weather becomes settled he will proceed to Key West, where he designs spending the summer.

The schooner John Roe, at New York, reports, March 14, at 5 P. M., off Savannah, passed a steam propeller showing English colors, and after hauling them down run up the Confederate flag at the foremast head; was steering in the direction of Bermuda about N. E.

LATEST NEWS.

TELEGRAMS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

From the Gulf Coast of Florida.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—Commander Stellwagen, of United States steamer Mercida, off Apalachicola, under date of March 25th, makes report to Flag Officer McKean, who has forwarded to the Navy Department. He states that in consequence of intelligence received from two contrabands, that the town had been abandoned two days after our coming by all the Rebel soldiers, numbering some 650, followed by nearly all the inhabitants, and seeing steamboats either reinforcing or preparing to evacuate, he determined to sail to the city and ascertain the true facts of the case. The report which was made to him proved to be strictly correct, there not being a soldier, cannon or weapon of any kind apparently remaining in the town. Certain persons claiming to be influential men stated that everybody had been ordered peremptorily away by Gov. Milton, of Florida. The city, commander Stellwagen reports, was entirely at our mercy, the few remaining inhabitants having no means of defence whatever. Those left were part of a few white families, a small number of slaves, some Spanish fishermen, numbering altogether about from five to six hundred souls, including many women and small children.

He reports that he refrained from hoisting the American flag because his vessel did not lie near enough to protect the Union citizens in the place from the inhuman assaults of the Rebels, who had threatened to return and burn the town in case the citizens held any intercourse with us. The negroes represent the exodus of the women and children as being truly heart-rending. They were taken away at the shortest notice and in a storm, gathering together what little clothes and household furniture they could, to take with them.

He also states that the batteries at the town appeared to be entirely of sand. The one at St. Vincent's he entirely destroyed, burning the platform for the guns, &c. Some few soldiers are at Ricats Bluff, ninety miles up the river. The rest are at Johnson's, 240 miles higher. At the latter place they have been five months building gunboats which had not yet been planked. The soldiers it is stated are dissatisfied and disheartened, and some 300 will leave as soon as their time is up.

A later report from Commander Stellwagen off Apalachicola, under date of April 4th, states that the town was captured without resistance, as well as all the vessels in the vicinity, by an expedition of eight armed boats from his ship, the Mercida and the United States gunboat Sagamore, Lieut. Drake commanding.

In this report Commander Stellwagen states that on the 30th ultimo, he heard that the sloop Octavo had run into St. Joseph's bay from Havana, and sent Acting Master Wilder with a sail boat to that place fifty miles, via the land, over an portage across the narrow strip of land connecting Cape St. Blas with the mainland. It was found that she had left, but indications from wheel tracks, spilled coffee, &c., showed that her freight had been landed and carted away. On the same day his boats chased a small sloop-of-war from Indian Pass to the city, and at night he sent his gig down thirty miles to the last Pass directing the Sagamore to join him at the earliest convenience. She arrived on the 1st inst, and the next day the boats were fully prepared for an armed expedition to the city and to Old Woman's Bluff, seven miles up the river.

The six boats started at 9 P. M. under command of Lieut. Abbot, of the Mercida, and Lieut. Bigelow, of the Sagamore, intending to pass the town in the night. Lieut. Drake and Commander Stellwagen followed in gigs to support them. On arriving at the city early in the morning, they found the Octavia and all the small vessels in possession of our men, and in due time the party came down the river towing the pilot boats Cygnet, Mary Olivia, and the schooners New Island, Floyd and Rose, the latter loaded with cotton. Considerable time was spent in trying to get the pilot boats and the New Island over the bar, but without success. They grounded in seven feet water.

Late in the afternoon we pulled in with all the boats to the landing place, and had an interview with the people of the town. Commander Stellwagen told them, knowing that they were in want of the necessaries of life, that they should be allowed to fish and oyster so long as they were friendly. After trying to get off the three boats which were aground, without any success, he ordered them to be set on fire. The sloops Octavia and Rose he determined to send to Key West for adjudication. He says: "I think the demonstration will be salutary to the people and serviceable to the cause. The men deserve great credit, having been from twenty-four to thirty-six hours away from the ship, engaged in very heavy work, which was cheerfully accomplished."

Appointments Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—The Senate to-day confirmed the nominations of Samuel F. Vinton and Daniel R. Goodloe, commissioners under the act to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, of Lieutenant in the 1st Infantry, for gallantry at Springfield and for faithful service to General Lyon; John S. Fillmore, of Colorado, to be an additional Paymaster; Wm. A. Warren, of Iowa, Assistant Quartermaster; John Merrill, of New York, Assistant Adjutant-General; George A. Johnston, of Massachusetts, Assistant Quartermaster; Franklin Haven, of Massachusetts, Assistant Quartermaster; Daniel P. Allen, of Illinois, Commissary of Subsistence; Geo. F. Noyes, of New York, Commissary of Subsistence; Richard F. Vanderer, of New York, Quartermaster; Lieutenant B. F. Smith, of Illinois, and Sheridan Watts, to be Assistant Adjutant-Generals; Stephen P. Elliot, of California, to be Brigade Surgeon; Alfred Russell, for United States Attorney for Michigan.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SHENANDOAH.

The Retreat of Jackson.

CAMP NEAR SPARTA, April 20.—Everything was quiet along our front yesterday. Our cavalry reconnoissances have penetrated the valley for some miles towards Harrisonburg. They report a large quantity of forage and fresh provisions there. Deserters report Jackson's advance to be at McGungheystown, east of Harrisonburg, and that he is still retreating. Ashby's command still forms the rear guard of the enemy.

The signal officers report the enemy's cavalry to be in sight yesterday afternoon.

Some of the deserters believe that Jackson means to cross the Blue Ridge and reach Gordonsville; others think he intends to make a detour north in the valley of the South Fork of the Shenandoah to attack our left flank.

A northeast storm is prevailing in the valley today.

Another of Ashby's Lieutenants was brought in yesterday.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

From the Agent of the Associated Press.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 20.—The weather continues unpleasant, with a cold wind and rain from the north.

The Rip Raps opened upon Sewall's Point at about half-past six o'clock yesterday evening, firing for about fifteen minutes. The Rebels replied with one gun. The firing was very good.

There is nothing new from Yorktown to-day.—Advices up to this afternoon represent everything as unusually quiet there.

The sale of *Harper's Weekly* for the present week has been stopped, on account of containing illustrations of our works in the vicinity of Yorktown.

Arrest of Col. Jennison, of Kansas.

LEAVENWORTH, April 19.—Colonel Jennison, late of the Seventh Kansas regiment, has been arrested by the military authorities and sent to Alton, Ill. The cause of his arrest is said to be insubordination and mutiny. Lieutenant Hoyt, of the same regiment, is also under arrest.

Brigadier General Carey has been assigned the command of the troops for the protection of the overland mail route.

The Sumter Prisoners—The Case of Messrs. Tunstall and Myers.

BOSTON, April 19.—Messrs. Tunstall and Myers, whose arrival here under arrest was announced last night, were not taken to Fort Warren, but remain in the city on parole until their cases are decided at Washington.

Governor Harvey, of Wisconsin, Drowned.

CAIRO, April 21.—Governor Harvey, of Wisconsin, was drowned at Savannah, Tennessee, on Saturday night by falling into the river, while stepping from one boat to another. His body had not been recovered when the last despatch left.

Heavy Freshet in Lower Canada.

MONTREAL, April 21.—There is a heavy freshet throughout Lower Canada. Many of the villages are flooded, and there is great destruction of property. The banks and dams near Ottawa City are in danger. The Western trains have been interrupted during the last three days, the road having been washed out near Cornwall. It is expected, however, to get right to-day.

New York Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, April 21.—The weekly statement of the City Banks shows the following totals: Decrease in loans, $342,208; increase in specie, $76,860, increase in circulation, $59,820; increase in deposits, $1,420,277.

Heavy Robbery.

NEW YORK, April 21.—The office of the Brooklyn White Lead Company, on Fulton street, was robbed on Saturday night of bonds amounting to from $40,000 to $50,000 of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad.

THE SICK AND WOUNDED BEFORE YORKTOWN TO BE SENT HOME.—An order, dated April 12, has been issued from Gen. Hamilton's headquarters, relative to the transmission of the wounded of the corps who can bear transportation, and the sick who require it, to Ship Point, on their way to their respective homes. Surgeon Helchhold of the 105th Pennsylvania, is intrusted with its execution. The sons of the Keystone State will fight none the worse for the knowledge that, if sick or suffering, dear hands will tend them, dear faces watch over them. It is understood that they owe this to Gov. Curtin.—*Cor. of the N. Y. Tribune.*

John C. Heenan, the pugilist, accompanied by his brother, James Heenan, arrived in Liverpool April 3d. He was warmly greeted, on landing, by a large number of friends, who were waiting his arrival. The object of Heenan's second visit to England is to encounter Mace for the belt and championship. He will probably visit the International Exhibition at London.—*New York World.*

The buildings in Albany heretofore used as barracks are to be converted into military hospitals. They can be made to accommodate twelve to fifteen hundred persons.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Times.

MR. CAMERON.

From present appearances, there is some considerable doubt whether Mr. Cameron will go to Russia as the successor of Mr. Clay. Recent developments raise the question whether the Administration can in justice to Russia permit Cameron to represent this Government at the Court of the Czar, who is counted our most powerful friend among the rulers of the earth. Among the things commented upon at the present time, and which reflect severely against Mr. Cameron, are the facts that the United States Senate called upon him by resolution on the 17th of July, 1861, for information concerning the number and amount of the contracts that had been made up to that time, for supplies for the army, especially arms. Mr. Cameron did not answer the call. On the 14th of January following, the Senate adopted a resolution "that the Secretary of War be again directed to answer the resolution of July 17, 1861." He responded by saying that he had not sufficient clerical force, and volunteered the following defence of himself.

WAR DEPARTMENT, January 15, 1862.

"In the meantime I take occasion to state that I have myself not made a single contract for any purpose whatever, having always interpreted the laws of Congress as contemplating that heads of bureaus shall make all contracts for supplies.

"SIMON CAMERON, Secretary of War."

The above extract will be found in Senate Executive document No. 17, of the second session of the Thirty-seventh Congress.

The successor of Mr. Cameron, upon assuming the duties of his office, responds to the House of Representatives for the same information required from Mr. Cameron by the Senate, and in the response the following appears under cover of a letter, dated "War Department, Washington city, D. C., March 3, 1862," and signed "Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War."

"Contracts by order of the Secretary of War, from Feb. 12, 1861, to Feb. 1, 1862, one million eight hundred and thirty-six thousand and nine hundred muskets and rifles."

Comments upon the two extracts are unnecessary.

Special Despatch to the New York Times.

GENERAL M'DOWELL'S MOVEMENTS

Major General McDowell remains in the city tonight, and returns to camp to-morrow. His forces are still in possession of Falmouth, opposite to Fredericksburg, a fact well known to the Confederates who occupy the latter city, and who are preparing to oppose any attempt of McDowell to cross the river; hence it is supposed that the loyal citizens of the United States may be trusted with the same information. When the Confederates retreated across the Rappahannock and burned the bridge behind them, they also burned the steamer St. Nicholas, which was stolen by the Confederates months ago, and all the other vessels in the port.

Special Correspondence of the New York Tribune.

ACCIDENT TO GEN. BLENKER.

A rumor, which the War Department has not yet had opportunity to disprove or verify, asserts that General Blenker has been seriously injured by a fall from his horse. It is not true that his command has been assigned to General Rosecrans. The report to this effect probably arose from the fact that that officer is at present stationed not far from Gen. Blenker's division.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser, April 18.

GENERAL McCLELLAN AND SECRETARY STANTON.

We have reason to believe that the President is far from satisfied with the Secretary's treatment of General McClellan. It is even said that after the General commanding went to Yorktown, the President felt it to be his duty peremptorily to interfere for his protection, and sent troops to him that Mr. Stanton had withheld; and we believe that such is the fact.

There are other unpleasant rumors afloat. Various reasons are assigned for the behavior of the Secretary of War to General McClellan, the most common of which is that the Secretary has seen visions of a white house that will want an occupant in 1864, and that a desire to be that occupant has taken engrossing possession of his mind. The judgment being thus warped, jealousy of McClellan has followed, and is bearing some very unpleasant fruits. Such is the common rumor. Of its truth we are not competent to judge, and therefore offer no opinion. But that from his first entrance upon office down to the present time, Mr. Secretary Stanton has not given General McClellan a cordial support, to say the least, is very generally understood. The evidences of this spirit are abundant. The letter addressed to the *Tribune* by the Secretary, in response to that journal's excusive laudation of him at General McClellan's expense, was a pitiful exhibition of this temper. It was followed soon by a circumvention of the General commanding, dragged into a letter of thanks to General Lander, and has been shown in other ways since.

It is reported that the course pursued by the Secretary of War to the commander of the army of the Potomac had become the subject of grave Cabinet discussions, and that the President had "put his foot down"—which is a way he has—greatly to Mr. Stanton's surprise and disgust. It is not improbable that the President will have some President has no jealousies of McClellan, and that he has much confidence in him, and we are well assured that he will, if necessary, very summarily dismiss from his Cabinet any man who tries to thwart, from whatever motive, that enduring General's efforts to give the final blow to the rebellion. Mr. Stanton must change either his policy or his place.

ADVANCE OF GEN. McDOWELL'S ARMY.

FALMOUTH, OPPOSITE FREDERICKSBURG, OCCUPIED—THE SCENES OVER THE RAPPAHANNOCK DESTROYED.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—A portion of General McDowell's army, the day before yesterday, marched from the vicinity of Warrenton Junction upon Fredericksburg. The distance was nineteen or twenty miles, which it accomplished by 7 A. M. yesterday morning. Its progress was disputed by a Confederate force of one regiment of infantry, one of cavalry, and a battery of artillery. They were, however, driven across the Rappahannock, after inflicting upon us a loss of five killed and sixteen wounded, all of the cavalry, including Lieutenant Decker, of the Harris cavalry, killed; Colonel Fitzpatrick wounded, and a valuable scout named Britton badly wounded. Colonel Bayard's horse was badly wounded under him. Immediately after making their escape across the Rappahannock bridge, opposite Fredericksburg, the Confederates applied the torch to it and thus temporarily delayed our progress into the town. By this time, however, that obstacle is probably overcome. It is not known what has been the loss of the Confederates in the above mentioned skirmishing.

A despatch dated on the road between Fredericksburg and Aquia Creek, April 18th, received to-day, reads as follows:—"We occupied the suburbs of Fredericksburg, on the left bank of the Rappahannock, at 7 o'clock. The troops now in the command of Brigadier-General Augar left Catlett's Station yesterday, and made a forced march across the country of twenty-six miles. The advance, under Lieutenant Colonel Kilpatrick, of the 2d New York regiment (Harris Cavalry), drove in the enemy on the outposts, and charged and captured one of his camps.

"Lieutenant Decker, of the 2d New York regiment, was killed by the enemy in the charge. The troops pushed on the next day at two o'clock in the morning. The advance, under Colonel Bayard, of the 1st Pennsylvania cavalry, was attacked by a body of infantry and cavalry, and a hot skirmish, in which we lost five men and fifteen horses killed, and had sixteen men wounded. Several of the enemy were killed and wounded in the charge made on them by Colonel Bayard. The number is not reported. The Colonel had his horse shot four times. The command then drove the enemy's forces, which fell back without further resistance, and which consisted of one regiment of infantry, one of cavalry, and a battery of artillery, across the Rappahannock, but we were unable to save the bridges which were prepared for burning by having tar and shavings and light-wood in the crib-work, and were fired as soon as the Confederates crossed."

From the New York Herald, April 21.

LATEST FROM PENSACOLA.

The United States steam transport Philadelphia, Captain Henry Barton, arrived at this port yesterday morning from Fort Pickens and Key West. She left Fort Pickens on the 6th and Key West on the 14th of April.

Everything quiet at Fort Pickens.

The Philadelphia landed fifty bullocks and fifty sheep without loss; also transferred all the Government stores on board of store brig East, by order of Captain A. M. Shipley, Chief Quartermaster, Department of Florida, who took charge in person, and worked day and night until the ship was discharged, thus saving several days' waiting for the surf to abate, as no boats could reach the beach.

The Confederates have not evacuated, but are moving their guns away. The town is under martial law, and all the citizens who remain have been forced into the army. Colonel T. M. Jones is commanding the army of Pensacola. Large fires are seen on the mainland every night. It is supposed the Confederates are destroying property.

An expedition started from Fort Pickens April 1, under command of Captain W. H. Closson, of the regulars, consisting of Company L, 1st artillery, and Companies D, Captain Duffy, and K, Capt. Hoeltze, of Wilson's Zouaves. They marched to the east end of Santa Rosa Island, and were provided with boats from the United States schooner Mary E. Wood to cross the mainland. The object of the expedition was to capture a picket company of Confederates who were in charge of a storehouse and barracks, where vessels running the blockade were in the habit of landing their cargoes. For reasons best known to the officer in command, he did not cross over; and, after throwing a few shells into the buildings, scattering the Confederates in all directions, the companies returned to Fort Pickens.

On the night of March 30, Minard Wood, a native of New York city, came over from Pensacola in a skiff, with two other men. He brought a copy of a proclamation issued by the commanding officer at Pensacola:

PROCLAMATION.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF PENSACOLA, March 30, 1862.

For the Information of all Concerned.

There are certain lounging, worthless people, white as well as colored, who frequent Pensacola and vicinity, and have no observable occupation. Their intentions may be honest; but the Colonel commanding does not believe it, and as he has no use for their presence they are warned to leave, or the consequences must rest on their own heads.—The gallows is erected in Pensacola, and will be in constant use on and after the 3d of April, 1862.—The town is under complete martial law.

By order of, COL. T. M. JONES, Commanding Army of Pensacola.

J. H. BUTT, Acting Assistant Adjt. Gen.

FROM THE SOUTH.

[FROM THE BALTIMORE REPUBLICAN OF YESTERDAY.]

The Battle on the Peninsula.

We have received to-day the Norfolk *Day Book* of Saturday, which we find brimful of interest.—We reproduce the following items:

From the Petersburg Express, April 18.

Intelligence reached this city at an early hour yesterday morning that an engagement of some severity had taken place on the peninsula, on Wednesday afternoon, in which 10,000 men were engaged, 5,000 on each side. The fight is said to have been spirited, and continued from three until seven o'clock, P. M., when night closed upon the conflict. At the time of this writing we are without the full particulars.

It is known that the 15th North Carolina regiment was engaged, and the gallant young colonel of that regiment, Robert M. McKinney, was killed while bravely leading his men into the fray.

The fight occurred at Lee's Mills, and was commenced by the invaders, who attempted to drive our forces from that point.

They have long desired to obtain possession of this mill, as it is not only a strong position, but the mill itself furnishes provisions to a considerable extent for our troops.

Colonel McKinney, whose death we record with sincere regret, was a young gentleman of thorough military attainments, handsome features, commanding person, and was widely known and beloved.—He was a native of Lynchburg, Va., where his parents still reside.

He leaves near relatives also in this city, who have been plunged into deep distress at his untimely death. Colonel McKinney only 25 years of age, and was probably the youngest colonel in the Confederate service, was except Colonel Olmstead, of Georgia, who was in command of Fort Pulaski last week when it was surrendered.

Colonel McKinney, who was killed on the peninsula on Wednesday, was buried at Lynchburg this evening. There was a large turnout.

LATER.

After the above was in type, we received a despatch from Richmond, giving further particulars of the fight on Wednesday. The despatch will be found in another column. We infer that the fight was of much greater magnitude than at first supposed.

It lasted from 8½ A. M., until 7 in the evening, instead of from 3 to 7 P. M., as stated above. The enemy must have intended a general movement, as they opened a furious bombardment all along our lines, but were "splendidly repulsed," to use the language of the telegraph.

They next waded a creek, and essayed to force General Cobb's position betwee Lee's and Wynne's Mills, and succeeded in gaining a momentary advantage, but were again quickly driven back with heavy loss. Our casualties were not large, and there is every reason for gratification at the result.

The fight will not end here, unless McClellan has received the impression from the repulse that the road to Richmond via the peninsula is equally as difficult a road to travel as was that via Manassas last summer.

But even should this be his impression, the North will never excuse him for retiring after an exploit of but one day, and with only 50,000 men engaged. He must try again and bring his 120,000 into action, before the popular clamor of the Yankee nation will be satisfied.

STILL LATER.

We saw gentlemen last evening who had conversed with two or three officers attached to the 15th North Carolina regiment, and who were in the fight on Wednesday. From them we get a few additional particulars.

It is stated by one that the 15th North Carolina had been in line of battle for several hours during the day, expecting an attack; but the enemy not appearing, they were ordered to stack arms and prepare for dinner. While enjoying their repast, a couple of Yankee companies waded Warwick river, a very narrow stream, which was believed to be unfordable, and thus eluding our pickets came suddenly upon the camp. The long roll was sounded immediately, and the men rushed to their arms, driving the enemy back into the creek, killing all of both companies, except eight, who were taken prisoners.

It is stated that it was during this charge that Colonel McKinney was killed, the bullet striking him at the top of the forehead and passing through his head. He died instantly. Another statement represents that too regiment was drawn up in line of battle, and the Colonel discovering that one wing of his regiment appeared to falter, rushed in that direction with his cap off, waving his men to follow. This singled him out as a prominent mark for the enemy's sharpshooters, and he fell mortally wounded. The enemy, hearing the firing, appeared in large numbers on the opposite banks of the river, and the fight then became general, the 15th North Carolina, the 16th Georgia, and the 24 Louisiana being actively engaged.

The fight lasted from 3 P. M. until 7, and not from 8 A. M. until 7, as stated in our telegraphic despatch.

Gen. Howell Cobb commanded, and it is stated with consummate skill.

One report says that the enemy must have had an entire brigade engaged, and that the river and the hills beyond were literally covered with their dead and wounded. We took several prisoners, who made various statements as to their numbers, &c., but we could not hear what they were.

It is stated that General Cobb's adjutant received a severe wound in the leg, and that some 20 or more of the 15th North Carolina were killed, but we have been unable to ascertain their names. It is the almost universal feeling that there must be a general engagement on the peninsula to-day or to-morrow.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

We understand that the 15th North Carolina bore the brunt of the fight some half hour or more before the Louisiana and Georgia regiments came to their aid. They had been in the rifle pits for two days, hourly expecting a fight, with but little food, and no opportunities for sleep, and had retired for dinner but a half hour before the enemy made his appearance.

When attacked they fought with great gallantry, and suffered considerably, as the following list of casualties will show: 11 killed, 34 wounded, and 31 missing. Of the wounded, two had died yesterday, before our informant left, and some twenty others it is thought will die. We were unable to learn the names of any of the killed, wounded or missing.

From the Day Book:

A gentleman who was a witness of the engagement at Lee's farm on the peninsula on Wednesday last, gives it as his opinion that at least 500 of the Federals were killed and wounded on that occasion. He says the enemy commenced the engagement by picket firing at long range, which they kept up for a considerable time.

They then advanced in force and attacked the centre of our column, which they forced, and got possession of one of our batteries, at which there were some rifle pits. At this time they were carrying all before them, but just then another regiment of ours arrived on the ground, and put them to flight over a marsh, by which most of them had advanced.

It was during their flight over this marsh that such terrible execution was done them. Many were of the opinion that at least 1,000 of them were slain, but he thinks within bounds he can safely assert that 500 were killed and wounded.

Telegraphic Summary from Richmond.

RICHMOND, April 18.—The Senate passed the bill increasing postage to 10 cents on single letters. Also, the House bill prohibiting the sale of cotton, sugar or tobacco to the enemy.

The House passed a bill to raise partizan bands of rangers. Gen. Van Dorn's report of the battle of Pea Ridge was presented.

The Advance Upon Fredericksburg.

At 4 o'clock on the afternoon of Thursday the Yankees appeared six miles from Falmouth. Our pickets were driven in and several were wounded. The infantry and cavalry were sent out to meet the enemy, and twice repulsed them.

The enemy being in large force advanced, and our troops fell back to Fredericksburg and set fire to three bridges across the river; also burnt three steamers and twenty-two vessels loaded with one hundred thousand bushels of corn, and one hundred bales of cotton, at the depot. The panic of the inhabitants was tremendous. Our troops evacuated the city.

The enemy sent a shell after them which struck the cotton factory, doing much damage. The rolling stock of the railroad company was all saved except eight cars.

From Tennessee.

The Knoxville *Register* has a despatch dated the 16th, which states that neither Decatur nor Decatur's bridge had been taken. There were only 3,000 Yankees at Huntsville, the balance having fallen back, and there are more this side.

The steamboat Lookout was not taken but is at Guntersville with 2,000 sacks Government corn and salt pork untouched. A man just from Nashville says the enemy is moving his stores, sick and wounded, and cannon over the river to Edgefield.

A gentleman from Westerhause says Colonel Sloan killed seventy-five of the enemy and wounded a large number in a late fight.

There were only two bridges burnt on the Charleston and Memphis Railroad. Our pickets went to Bellefont last night, and saw no enemy.—From best information they have gone to Huntsville.

Brilliant Fight by Capt. Ashly's Cavalry.

KNOXVILLE, April 18.—Captain Ashly, with 300 cavalry, encountered 750 Lincolnites stampeding for Kentucky, near Jacksonboro', Tenn. They had a hand-to-hand fight, and he succeeded in killing about 75 and taking five hundred prisoners. Our loss—none killed, about 25 wounded, some mortally. No less than 2,500 Lincolnites left East Tennessee for Kentucky since the Governor's proclamation calling out the militia.

Jackson Retreating.

A report, seemingly reliable, by the Orange train, says Stonewall Jackson had a fight with the enemy yesterday morning, but the enemy overpowering, Jackson fell back and is in full retreat towards Staunton.

No statement of the loss on either side further than that 40 Confederates were taken prisoners.—It is supposed that Jackson would not make a stand until he reached Waynesboro.

Skirmish at White March Island.

AUGUSTA, April 18.—The Savannah *Morning News* says a skirmish took place at White March Island on Wednesday, between some companies of the 16th Georgia and a Michigan regiment, in which the latter were repulsed with the loss of about twenty men. The Confederate loss in killed and missing was only five and several slightly wounded.

Attack on Fort Macon.

WILMINGTON, April 18.—A private letter dated the 17th says: The enemy attacked Fort Macon last Saturday, and had been fighting for two days. Col. Whitehead got out a part of his men on the beach, and found three hundred Yankees.

They killed fifteen of our men, and we then retreated to the fort. Col. White fired canister at the enemy, killing large numbers.

The enemy have built a battery on the beach and planted mortars and large size siege guns. Eleven ships are outside.

The enemy had sent to Newbern for gunboats to operate in the Sound. They are committing every imaginable outrage in Carteret and Onslow counties. Fort Macon had not been taken.

Interview with the French Minister.

We understand that on yesterday, Dr. Lemoine, the representative of thirty thousand French residents of Louisiana, held an interview with M. le Comte Henri Mercier, the French Minister to the U. S., who arrived in this city from Washington on Wednesday.

The result of the interview we have not ascertained, but it is very probable that matters were represented in their true light to the visiting Minister respecting the war, its causes and policy.—Dr. Lemoine is an enthusiastic sympathizer with the South, and is looked up to by those whose sentiments he speaks with confidence and veneration.

John M. Botts.

The court of inquiry which has been deliberating for some time past upon the advisability of releasing John Minor Botts from imprisonment, adjourned yesterday.

The result of their labors, so far as we can learn, has not yet transpired. Mr. Botts was returned to the charge of the officers.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

From the Missouri Democrat, April 15, Evening Edition.

MORE OF THE PITTSBURG BATTLE.

SOME INCIDENTS OF THE FIGHT—STATEMENTS OF OFFICERS—APPALLING NEGLIGENCE AND ITS RESULTS—ESTIMATES OF KILLED AND WOUNDED BY PARTICIPANTS IN THE BATTLE, &c., &c.

CAIRO, April 14.—The more one contemplates the late battle of Pittsburg Landing, and the better he becomes acquainted with its details, the more thoroughly he becomes convinced that a few such victories (?) would ruin our cause. It was not a fight, in the ordinary sense of that term, but it was a slaughter, the blame of which rests somewhere; and the thousand anxious friends of the slain, who congregate here to receive the remains and minister to their relatives, and bear their bodies home to civilized burial, are neither dumb nor remarkably complimentary to the conduct that has produced such results. Men will think, and some will talk, martial law to the contrary notwithstanding. And we are in no power to illustrate what I have seen and heard in the last two days at this focus of anxiety and confusion, notwithstanding the distance from the field of death, the picture would be one of thing but flattering to leaders in this dance of death. No amount of puffing and sentimental description of glory and gallantry will hide the rugged points of the plain truth concerning this battle, as it is being developed. Ask the wife that can gain no tidings of her husband; the father who has searched in vain for a missing son; and the weeping orphan who mourns a father gone, will find little consolation in the laudation of officers, and the fulsome praise of the "strategy" which *surprised* their relatives out of the world.

The soul sickens as the canvass moves on, and the panoramic view of this "masterly" blunder—for it is a blunder—is presented to the eye. And now the question comes up, which I have heard asked a thousand times in two days, Why all this needless slaughter, which has desolated every other home in the Northwest? The answer is, "surprised" through criminal negligence. "A general surprised in a general disgraced," says the Iron Duke. But here was a surprise without a parallel in history, without excuse, without apology, and to that alone is attributable four-fifths of our loss. Of this there can be no question, as some of the incidents of the fight, and those immediately preceding it, as related by officers and men engaged in it, will show. A gentleman who was with the 25th Missouri, and was taken prisoner by the Confederates on Sunday, states that the enemy were known to be moving on us Friday, and yet not a picket worthy the name or an advance guard was thrown out to watch his movements.

And when, on Sunday morning at 1 o'clock, Col. Peabody, of the 25th Missouri, sent Major Powell, of his regiment, with a detachment of 150 men, to learn the enemy's movements, and he was found to be marching on us in force but five miles distant, the Major returned and so reported. Colonel Peabody was taken sharply to task for even that small precautionary act, by General Prentiss, who