THE MARYLAND NEWS SHEET

VOL. II---NO. 187. BALTIMORE, MONDAY, APRIL 28, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

MARRIED.

On the 22d instant, by Rev. Joseph O'Callogan, JOSEPH H. BARKER to HELENA V., daughter of Wm. Ward, Esq., o this city.

On the 24th instant, by Rev. E. R. Hera, at the residence of the bride's father, (Z. Alban, Esq.) CHARLES W. KOLB to Miss SARAH L. ALBAN, all of Baltimore county.

On the 21st instant, by Rev. S. V. Blake, ROBERT A. CULTER and Miss ANNIE V. EAE, both of this city.

On the 20th instant, at St. Peter's church, by Rev. Father McGeagan, PATRICK ROCKS to Miss MARY GOODWIN, both of Baltimore.

On the 1st January, 1862, at St. Joseph's Church, Barre street, by Rev. Mr. Slattery, FRANCIS GALLAGHER and Miss JANE O'BRIEN.

DIED.

On the 25th instant, Mrs. ELIZABETH WYMAN, in the 73d year of her age.

In Dublin, Harford county, Md., on Tuesday, 22d instant, in the 80th year of her age, Mrs. ELIZABETH, relict of the late Maj. George McCausland.

On the 25th instant, RUTH HOULTON, aged 3 years, 8 mo ths and 19 days, second daughter of Joseph and Sarah C. Holt.

On the 25th instant, MARY CATHERINE, only child of James P. and Margaret Welsh, in the 3d year of her age.

WAR AND OTHER NEWS.

A telegram—not official, however—from the column of General Banks, and sent from the "camp near Sparta," describes Jackson as "flying from our advanced column" beyond Harrisonburg, in the direction of Staunton; but hearing that the Union troops were already in possession of Staunton, he, with his whole force, took the Gordonsville pike, and at the latest accounts was near McGaugheystown. The occupation of Staunton by an unknown body of Union troops is certainly very important intelligence—if true.

General Banks reports to the War Department that one of his brigades on Friday last took possession of Harrisonburg, and that Jackson, who is said to have been reinforced, is in front, but had burned the bridges over the Shenandoah. A later telegram states that Jackson is moving slowly towards Gordonsville, and that he has been deserted by some eight hundred of the Virginia militia. Still later we are informed that Jackson is not retreating, but is halting with his entire force on the east side of the Shenandoah, sixteen miles from Harrisonburg, and that the Shenandoah bridge was not burnt, as previously stated. It is added that "the spongy nature of the soil prevents our advance at present."

According to the Richmond *Dispatch*, as reported to the War Department from Fortress Monroe, a Federal gunboat had succeeded in passing Fort Jackson, below New Orleans. The Confederates, however, regarded this somewhat daring act as a matter of little importance.

Commodore Foote reports to the Navy Department that the United States gunboat Tyler steamed up the Tennessee river, convoying two thousand troops to Chickasaw, Alabama, where the latter disembarked and destroyed two spans of the bridge at Bear Creek, the crossing of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

From the Camp before Yorktown, April 25th, we learn that a Federal gunboat moved up to the mouth of Wormleys Creek and commenced shelling the works at Yorktown; that the Confederates promptly returned the fire, and that the boat then fell back a distance of three miles where she again commenced to throw shells, which are said to have exploded in the enemy's works.

The latest news from before Yorktown is that two Federal officers, a Colonel and Major of the New York 93d regiment, deserted to the Confederates on Thursday last, and that letters had since been received from them, stating that they had met with a cordial reception. The affair, we are told, is to be investigated.

The correspondent of the Associated Press reports that three companies of the Massachusetts 1st regiment carried by storm a rifle pit in front of the Federal lines with a loss only of three killed and thirteen wounded. Fourteen of the Confederates were taken prisoners and their casualties, it is assumed, "must have been equal, if not more" than those sustained by the Federal troops. General McClellan also reports to the War Department an account of the same affair, but somewhat differently.

We have another version—the fifth—of the fight at South Mills, near Elizabeth City. According to this account the number of Federal troops under General Reno did not exceed five or six hundred men. The Confederates are said to have been driven from the field, but, learning subsequently that they were receiving reinforcements, General Reno retired during the night, leaving his wounded behind him for want of means to transport them to Elizabeth City.

The correspondents of the New York *Herald* at Washington and Fortress Monroe, respectively, indulge in some curious speculations concerning the object of the recent visit of M. Mercier to Richmond. According to one of these "reliable gentlemen," it is allegsd "that the French Government proposes to acknowledge the Southern Confederacy, and guarantees to it its interposition to bring about a peace," either by friendly or forcible means, provided the Confederate authorities will agree to a policy of non-intervention in regard to French designs on Mexico. On the other hand, we are assured, by the letter writer from Washington, that "wiser and more far-seeing men recognize in these mysterious visitations only a speculation in cotton and tobacco." Evidently M. Mercier has kept his secret—if he has a secret—so closely that everything he is assumed to have said or done during his visit to Richmond is purely conjectural.

General Wool reports to the War Department that a copy of the Petersburg *Express*, of Saturday, which was received yesterday at Fortress Monroe, contained a telegram from Mobile dated the 25th inst., announcing that Fort Jackson was taken possession of by the Federal troops on Thursday morning last. The telegram states further that the excitement in New Orleans was "boundless;" that martial law had been proclaimed, and that all the cotton and many of the steamboats were destroyed; and that at a later hour the same day "the enemy had appeared before the city."

In confirmation of the above, General McDowell reports that whilst at the camp before Fredericksburg, he "was told" that the Richmond *Examiner* of Saturday, had been received in town, announcing the capture of New Orleans, and the destruction of property and cotton and steamboats by the inhabitants.

The captain of the steamer Boston, which arrived yesterday at New York, announces that Fort Jackson, on the Savannah river, has been taken by the Federal troops, and that the flotilla was within four miles of the city.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

CRIMINAL COURT—JUDGE BOND.

Archibald Sterling, Jr., State's Attorney, prosecuting.

Perry Dobson, colored, charged with assaulting H. J. Eckerman, a white man, with a knife, was adjudged guilty and remanded to jail.

C. H. Sheppard, charged with assaulting John Lawrence. Fined $10 and costs.

W. Ross, charged with assaulting and resisting officer Snavely, was sent to jail for three days.

J. H. Gerkins, charged with assaulting his wife. Compromised on payment of costs.

George Gale, a soldier, charged with stealing apples from a blind man, and assaulting a gentleman who remonstrated with him for it, was adjudged guilty and remanded for sentence.

M. Brislaw, charged with assaulting officer Sauerwald with a billy, was adjudged guilty and remanded for sentence.

Jane E. Johnson, colored, indicted for the larceny of a shawl, was adjudged guilty and remanded for sentence.

James Tennill, colored, charged with the larceny of 250 bricks, was adjudged guilty and remanded for sentence. Adjourned.

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE GILES.

John S. Wright, use of Maxwell, Wright & Co., vs. A. C. Schafer, garnishee of the Sun Mutual Insurance Company of New York. Verdict and judgment of condemnation for plaintiffs for $1,100.

Same vs. Thomas Pierce, garnishee of same. Verdict and judgment of condemnation for plaintiffs for $1,891 12.

Same vs. J. Parkhurst, Jr., & Co., garnishees of same. Verdict and judgment of condemnation for plaintiffs for $600.

Same vs. J. P. Rogers, garnishee of same. Verdict and judgment of condemnation for plaintiffs for $220.

Same vs. C. Morton Stewart, garnishee of the Orient Mutual Insurance Company. Verdict and judgment of condemnation for plaintiffs for $10,674 85.

Same vs. F. L. Brune & Co., garnishees of same. Verdict and judgment of condemnation for plaintiffs for $3,931 16.

Same vs. Thomas Pierce, garnishee of same.—Verdict and judgment of condemnation for plaintiffs for $1,893 62.

Same vs. F. W. Brune & Sons, garnishees of same. Verdict and judgment of condemnation for $4,833 13.

Same vs. James Cormer & Sons, garnishees of same. Verdict and judgment of condemnation for $1,687 18.

(Correspondence of the Maryland News Sheet.)

LOWER MARLBORO', April 23d.

Notwithstanding the backward spring, the [illegible] looking remarkably well here.

[illegible] promises a prolific yield.—[illegible] the Tobacco plant are not doing much [illegible] was twenty-four sales on the river [illegible] Many were disposed in a small way [illegible] a few shad, that the [illegible] to run quite abundantly. F.

LATEST NEWS.

TELEGRAMS.

Fall of Fort Jackson---Great Consternation Among the Rebels at New Orleans---All the Cotton Stored there and Many Steamboats Burnt.

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

A fugitive black man has just arrived from Portsmouth and brings the Petersburg *Express* of yesterday, which contains the following despatch:

"MOBILE, April 25th.—The enemy possessed Fort Jackson at 4 o'clock yesterday morning. When the news reached New Orleans, the excitement was boundless. Martial law was put in full force, and business was completely suspended. All the cotton and steamboats, excepting such as were necessary to transport coin and ammunition, &c., were destroyed. At 10 o'clock to-day the operators badly so good-bye, saying that the enemy had appeared before the city. This is the last we know regarding the fall. Will send particulars as they can be had."

The negro who brings the above, reports that the Rebels have two iron-clad steamboats nearly completed, and that it is believed that the Merrimac will be out to-morrow.

[Signed, JNO. E. WOOL, Major-General.

The News Confirmed Through Another Source.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT RAPPAHANNOCK, April 27th, 1862.

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

I have just returned from the camp opposite Fredericksburg. I was told that the Richmond *Examiner* of the 26th (yesterday), had been received in town announcing as follows:

"New Orleans is taken. Great destruction of property and cotton and steamboats. Steamboats enough were saved to take away the ammunition. There is great consternation among the inhabitants."

[Signed] IRVIN MCDOWELL, Major-General.

Speculations on the Above.

The news which has come through several Rebels sources is deemed here to be of the utmost importance. What old England failed to do with all her power, has been handsomely accomplished by *new* England.

The manner in which the success at Forts Jackson and Phillip was followed up, is highly commended. In thirty hours our brave men consummated their victory, and appeared before the great city of the Southwest to receive its submission. This is but a foretaste of Southwestern operations.

No mention is made of their iron-clad turtles and rams, that were to annihilate the Yankee fleet, which leads to a suspicion that the common estimate of the Rebel motive power, from their own misrepresentation, has been a mistake. It is pretty clear that on this occasion their were so frightened that they could not stop to conceal the truth.

Reported Capture of Fort Jackson, near Savannah---Our Pickets Only Six Miles from the City---Arrival of the Atlantic from Port Royal.

NEW YORK, April 27.—The New York *Mercury* of to-day, states on authority of the officers of the steamer Boston, that Fort Jackson, six miles below Savannah Georgia, is in possession of our troops and that our pickets are within four miles of Savannah.

The steamer Atlantic from Port Royal on the 24th, brings eighty-five of the Fort Pulaski prisoners, and 1,957 bags of unginned cotton and 36 bags of ginned. She brings no news.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SHENANDOAH.

HARRISONBURG, April 25.—Last night a strong reconnoissance was made from New Market towards Staunton. On reaching Mount Crawford, eight miles south of Harrisonburg, the bridge over a branch of the south fork of the Shenandoah was found burnt, and the stream too deep and rapid to cross. The bridge over another branch of the same stream was also burnt. This was done last Tuesday, not by the Rebels but by citizens, as stated by persons in the neighborhood. It was ascertained from citizens that yesterday morning a body of mounted Rebels came to the river intending to cross, but found the current too deep and strong to hazard the attempt. They stated to the citizens that our troops were in possession of Staunton.

To-day one of our brigades passed through Harrisonburg and took possession of one of the principal avenues leading from here. Since our first entrance in the town no attempt has been made by the Rebel forces to re-enter. As usual in all the towns in this valley, but few males remain here.

It is reported that Jackson is in front, and rumor says he has been reinforced, but has burnt the bridges over the Shenandoah, which prevents the possibility of any night attack. The roads, with the exception of the stone turnpikes, are almost impassable. We have a strong picket in front to-night.

Later.

APRIL 26.—Nothing worthy of notice transpired last night. Deserters from Jackson's militia report him as making very slow progress towards Gordonsville, and that eight hundred militia had deserted during his escapade. The Shenandoah bridge is not yet burned, but the pickets stationed there are ready to apply the torch on our first approach.

HARRISONBURG, April 26—P. M.—Jackson is resting on the east side of the Shenandoah with his whole force, about sixteen miles hence. His scouts frequently make a dash on our pickets. One of them was killed by them this afternoon. The spongy nature of the soil prevents our advance at present.

The weather is now clear and pleasant.

LATEST FROM BANKS' DIVISION.

CAMP NEAR SPARTA, April 25.—Several deserters and refugees corroborate previous reports that Jackson, after flying from our advanced column on Friday last, pushed forward to a point one mile north of Harrisonburg, where a turnpike branches to the left, passing McGaugheystown, the south fork of the Shenandoah, the Blue Ridge, and running thence to Gordonsville.

Jackson's wagon train had been pushed towards Staunton, but hearing that town was in the possession of Union troops, he removed it to Harrisonburg. At an early hour Saturday morning, Jackson, with his whole force and train, took the Gordonsville pike, and at latest accounts had reached McGaugheystown.

On Saturday night, a squadron of the 1st Vermont while scouting along the Luray road, beyond Massanutten mountain, fell in with a body of the enemy's cavalry. A skirmish ensued, which resulted in the capture of seven of the enemy and eleven of their horses. None of our men were hurt, but a lieutenant had his horse shot under him.

The paymasters of the Vermont cavalry arrived at camp yesterday, to the great delight of the Green Mountain boys.

A train, containing shoes, stockings, etc., for Gen. Williams' division, reached Mount Jackson on Tuesday. They will be distributed to day. The stone turnpikes of this region are very destructive to shoes.

The inhabitants of this lovely and fertile valley, although they gave an almost unanimous vote for secession, now appear well pleased in the belief that the war in Virginia is nearly at an end.

Fresh meats and breadstuffs abound in this section, and owners are not disposed to conceal them beyond our reach.

Jackson's retreat from this valley has had a beneficial effect upon the volunteers and drafted men from Rockingham and the surrounding counties. Large numbers of them are daily coming into our lines and deliver themselves up. It is stated that hundreds of them are now in the Massanutten mountains hiding from Ashby's scouts, only awaiting an opportunity to escape and claim protection from Gen. Banks. One who came in yesterday stated that he found a cave a few miles hence where were concealed sixteen refugees and deserters, who will probably come down to-day.

A portion of Ashby's cavalry are scouting both sides of the Mountain, near Harrisonburg, watching our movements and endeavoring to catch deserters. The main body, however, are believed to have gone with Jackson, wherever he may be.

The refugees and deserters are turned over to Lieutenant-Colonel Batchelder, Department Provost Marshal, and examined by Col. Clark, of Gen. Banks' staff.

Dr. Baxter, late Assistant Surgeon of the Wisconsin 3d, has been appointed Medical Purveyor for this department, and is temporarily stationed at Strasburg.

It is a fact worthy of notice that the Confederate hospitals are models of comfort, convenience, and cleanliness. At Mount Jackson three large two-story frame buildings have recently been constructed on the most approved plan, being lathed and plastered, and divided into appropriate wards. The ceilings are high, and the ventilation perfect. They are sufficient to accommodate 600 patients, and will be occupied by our sick.

Wagons are active in collecting forage and other supplies, which are more abundant here than they were in Shenandoah and Frederick counties.

A Union hostage, who escaped from Jackson Saturday morning, reports his force at that time six miles east of Harrisonburg, which place he left in a perfect panic.

The Union hostages taken by Jackson from Winchester and the Valley, many of whom are sixty years old and upwards—sick and crippled—were barbarously compelled to march on foot behind the train, up hill and down, through mud and creeks, and in some cases falling down from sheer exhaustion. This act has caused great indignation in our army, and loud cries are made for retaliation upon prominent secessionists hereabout.

Correspondence of the Associated Press.

FROM YORKTOWN.

Shelling of the Enemy's Works by a Gunboat.

CAMP BEFORE YORKTOWN, April 25.—The principal event yesterday, worth mentioning, was the shelling of Yorktown by one of our gunboats. She moved up to the mouth of Wormleys' Creek during the morning, opening a well-directed fire on their works, which was promptly answered by the Rebels.

The boat then fell back a distance of three miles from Yorktown, when she again opened, the shells exploding each time within the enemy's works, but obtained no response. A few shots were fired during the day along the whole line to keep the enemy from strengthening their works. No one was injured on our side.

It is raining again this morning, but the indications are that it will soon clear up.

The object of the flag of truce sent to the enemy's lines on Tuesday, by order of General McClellan, was for the object of effecting an exchange of four Rebel prisoners for a similar number of our wounded in their hands, in order that they might be better cared for. The answer showed that they were disposed to comply with the General's request, but the wounded had been sent to Richmond.

Desertion of Two Federal Officers to the Enemy.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY POTOMAC, Near Yorktown, April 26.

It is still raining here, making the roads next to impassable. The Rebels opened their battery at Yorktown this morning on three canal boats while passing into Wormley's Creek. Their nineteenth shot exploded in one of the boats without injuring any one, when, apparently satisfied, the enemy ceased.

Col. Concker and Major Cassidy, of the 93d New York regiment, on Thursday afternoon, passed through our outer pickets. Letters have been received from them to the effect that they are safe and well, and they seemed to be much pleased with the cordial reception they received. The sentry told them he was the outer guard. The affair will undergo an investigation. Everything is remarkably quiet.

Interesting From our Army Before Yorktown—A Rebel Outwork Carried by Assault.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, CAMP WINFIELD SCOTT April 26, 11 A. M.

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

Early this morning, an advanced lunette of the Rebels, on this side of the Warwick river, near its head, was carried by assault by Company H, 1st Massachusetts regiment. The work had a ditch six feet deep, with a strong parapet, and was manned by two companies of infantry—no artillery.

Our men moved over open soft ground some six hundred yards, received the fire of the Rebels at fifty yards but did not return it, but rushed over the ditch and parapet in the most gallant manner. The Rebels broke and ran as soon as they saw that our men intended to cross the parapet.

Our loss was three killed; one mortally, and twelve others were wounded. We took fourteen prisoners, destroyed the work sufficiently to render it useless, and retired. The operation was conducted by Gen. C. Grover, who managed the affair most handsomely. Nothing could have been better than the conduct of the men under fire. The supports, who were also under the artillery fire of the other works, were companies of the 1st and 11th Massachusetts.

In spite of the rain our work progresses well.

(Signed) G. B. MCCLELLAN, Major General.

(From the Correspondent of the Associated Press.)

CAMP SCOTT, DEPARTMENT OF THE POTOMAC, April 27.—During Friday the enemy constructed a rifle-pit in front of the lines of Gen. Hamilton, with a view of picking off the men working our field-pieces, which had been posted in a position to prevent the Rebels from strengthening their works.

At daylight yesterday morning three companies of the 1st Massachusetts regiment and two of the 11th, were sent out to endeavor to capture those who might occupy it, by getting between them and their reserves. The result was in every way successful, with the loss of only three killed and thirteen wounded. The number of killed and wounded on the part of the Rebels must have been equal, if not more than ours. Fourteen of the enemy were taken prisoners and brought to Headquarters, and were today taken on board the prison-boat, John R. Thompson.

The following is the official list of the killed and wounded, all belonging to Company H, 1st Massachusetts regiment: Killed—Geo. F. Noyes, Wm. D. Smith, Walter B. Andrews; wounded—Allen A. Kingsbury, mortally; Geo. L. Stoddart, Geo. H. Campbell, Wm. H. Montague, Thomas Cuttick, Horace A. Somms, Geo. H. Stone, Wm. H. Lane, O. C. Cooper, Wm. J. Wright, Jas. W. Spooner, W. F. Hallerow, Thos. Archer.

The boat from Old Point last night brought up about twenty paymasters. Their arrival will be hailed with much joy by the troops. Paymaster Cameron was attacked with congestion of the brain yesterday on the way up from Fortress Monroe. He is better to-day.

At our 10 o'clock to-day the enemy opened a brisk fire on our men [illegible] without, however, doing any damage.

One of our gunboats shelled the Rebel works near Yorktown this afternoon, for about an hour. The enemy responded, but without doing any harm.

The rain has ceased, and everything now indicates pleasant weather once more.

From the Agent of the Associated Press.

FIRE ON FORTRESS MONROE.

The Fight between South Mills, North Carolina.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 25.—A schooner was overhauled at eight o'clock this morning by the steam gunboat Cohasset on suspicion of an attempt to run the blockade and enter Elizabeth river. The captain was taken on board the Minnesota, and stated that he was bound for Hatteras Inlet with a cargo of beef, pork, &c. His papers were taken for examination.

A flag of truce to-day returned the schooner Mississippi, brought down from Norfolk yesterday afternoon with the 17 wounded Federal soldiers, made prisoners by the Rebels at the battle of South Mills, the location of the engagement of Saturday, which was fought by a detachment from the Union forces, consisted in all of detachments from five regiments—the Twenty-first Massachusetts, Fifty-fifth Pennsylvania, Ninth New York, Eighty-ninth New York, and Sixth New Hampshire, under command of General Reno, numbering altogether some five or six hundred men. They landed below Elizabeth city and marched up to the canal without opposition. The object of the movement was to break up the locks at that place.

The engagement took place during the afternoon, and the Rebels were driven from the field. Late in the evening it became known that the Rebels were receiving reinforcements, and General Reno retired during the night. No transportation having been provided for the wounded they were left in a temporary hospital, and Assistant Surgeon Warren, of the Twenty-first Massachusetts, was detailed to remain with them. Several others, who were also slightly wounded, left with the other troop.—Among them Col. Hawkins, wounded in the breast or shoulder.

The wounded men on their arrival here were taken to the General Hospital and properly cared for. They complain that while in the hands of the enemy they did not have enough to eat, but were otherwise properly taken care of.

There is no other news to speak of in this quarter.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 26.—A flag of truce was sent to Craney Island to-day, taking up a number of letters for prisoners and others at the South, and also the Secretary of the Spanish Legation at Washington. The boat had not returned at the time the steamer left for Baltimore.

Rain still continues to fall here, and it is very disagreeable. Wind N.E.

All the yards, &c., and even the lower masts have been taken out of the Galena, so that nothing is now seen above her deck but her smoke-stack.

The present week's number of *Harper's Weekly* arrived here this morning and was seized by Major Jones, on account of an objectionable editorial and a map of the vicinity of Yorktown.

IMPORTANT FROM PITTSBURG LANDING

Reconnoissance in Force towards Corinth—A Camp of the Enemy Surprised and Burnt.

ST. LOUIS, April 26.—A special despatch to the *Democrat*, dated Cairo, to-day, says: Passengers who left Pittsburg Landing on Thursday night, bring highly important intelligence of an engagement between the advance guard of the National and Rebel armies on Thursday. The Rebels were driven back to Corinth, and General Halleck was pushing his whole army vigorously forward.

CHICAGO, April 26.—A special Cairo despatch to the *Journal* says:—A reconnoissance in force was made towards Corinth on Thursday by our forces, and when nine miles out surprised a Rebel camp and took twenty-seven prisoners and destroyed the camp equipage of the enemy. We then advanced to Pea Ridge, within six miles of Corinth, remaining there from 11 o'clock in the morning until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, without seeing any signs of the enemy.

Mr. Stevenson, of Danville, who accompanied the reconnoissance, reports that he heard a constant rattling of cars and sounding of locomotive whistles towards Memphis, from which the impression was formed that the Rebels were evacuating Corinth for the latter place.

Beauregard Reported to be Evacuating Corinth

CHICAGO, April 27.—A special despatch from Cairo to the *Times* says that passengers from Pittsburg report that on Thursday over thirty deserters from the Rebel army entered our camp, and begged to be enrolled among our troops. They all corroborate the statements received the day before relative to the evacuation by the Rebels of their present position. It is reported that Beauregard had withdrawn a considerable portion of his forces for the defence of Memphis.

The Death of General Smith.

PITTSBURG LANDING, April 26.

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

Major General C. F. Smith died at 4 P. M. on the 25th. His remains have been sent to St. Louis, where they will be buried with military honors. He is a great loss to this army. I have not directed military honors to be paid to his memory here, but will await your orders. The enemy has been strongly reinforced since the last battle.

(Signed) H. W. HALLECK, Major General.

Order from the War Department.

WAR DEPARTMENT, April 27, 1862.

Orders directing military honors to be paid to the memory of Major-General C. F. Smith. This Department has learned with deep regret that the gallant Major-General C. F. Smith, whose patriotic valor and military skill was signally exhibited at the capture of Fort Donelson, died at Savannah, in Tennessee, at the hour of 4 o'clock, P. M., on the 25th of this month, and it is ordered that the customary military honors be paid to his memory.

[Signed.] EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Col. Jennison Released.

ST. LOUIS, April 25.—An order has been issued for the release of Colonel Jennison from the military prison, he giving bonds in $20,000 to appear and answer to whatever charges may be produced against him. The particular offence which led to his arrest has not been made public, but it is presumed that all the facts will shortly be forthcoming.

Jennison, on being arrested, immediately resigned his position in the army.

The Abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The Board of Commissioners, under the act for the abolishment of slavery in the District of Columbia, will commence their public sessions at the City Hall on Tuesday.

Visit of the President of the United States to the French Frigate Gassendi, at Washington—The President Received with the Highest Honors National Salute and the Vivas of the Crew.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—The President's visit to the French frigate Gassendi this afternoon, was an event of historical importance. It was the first time the President of the United States ever went on board a foreign vessel of war, and the first French vessel of war that ever came to Washington.

The President was received with all the honors paid to a crowned head, being the same as usually shown the Emperor. The yards were manned and the ship was dressed with flags; the American National ensign floated at the main, and the French flag at the fore mizzen and peak. The national salute was fired on the arrival of the President, and again on his departure. Admiral Raynaud received him at the foot of the ladder, and the seamen, who manned the yards, seven times shouted "Vive le President" on his arriving and coming.

Capt. Gautier entertained the President hospitably in his cabin and presented the officers of the ship. The President was attended to the landing by a full guard of Marines and the band who played the national airs. Capt. Dahlgren and the other officers of the Yard receiving him in a body. The President was accompanied on board by the Secretary of State and by Capt. Dahlgren.

The French Minister, Count Mercier, was on board to receive the President and present him to his countrymen.

The reception was gratifying to the President as a marked evidence of the kindly feelings shown by France to this country. The affair passed off to the mutual satisfaction of all and was deemed a happy augury for the future amicable relations of the two countries.

Death of General C. F. Smith.

PITTSBURG LANDING, April 26, (via Louisville).—Major-General C. F. Smith died at Savannah, Tennessee, on the 25th, at 4 P. M., of dysentery. He was taken sick shortly after the occupation of Savannah by the forces under him, and has been suffering and sinking slowly for some weeks, though his condition was not thought dangerous until within the past week. His family are on their way to Savannah.

Death of Col. Wheeler.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—Col. Wheeler, late in command of the Massachusetts 7th regiment, died here yesterday.

General Sherman at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, April 26.—General T. W. Sherman arrived here yesterday.

A CANDID AND GRAPHIC ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE OF SHILOH BY A FEDERAL OFFICER OF HIGH RANK.

The following extract from a letter of a Federal officer to a friend in this city, narrating his personal experiences in the battle of Shiloh, exhibits so much of apparent candor, fairness and magnanimity, that we with pleasure give it a place in our columns. It will doubtless interest our readers:

SHILOH, TENN., April 12th, 1862.

I wrote you a long letter on last Saturday night (in pencil), and in it, I think, I said that the Confederates would "regain their name for bravery, unless we would not wait for us to go to Corinth to get a fight, but that they would attack us here." My predictions were but too true. On Sunday morning (6th) at about 6 A. M., our pickets and advanced guards came in to our lines in a great hurry, and reported that they had been driven in by the enemy, and that they were coming on in great force. That night a rebel prisoner was brought in, who stated that the rebels were about to give us battle and that we were not kept in doubt on that point. Hardly ten minutes had elapsed from the arrival of our pickets, before they were upon us—"horse, foot, and artillery." Then commenced the *greatest battle of the age*. They attacked us along our whole line. Hardee commanded their right, Bragg and Beauregard their centre, and Cheatham their left, and the whole army commanded by General A. Sidney Johnston.

We (Sherman's division) held our ground for two-and-a-half hours. The fighting was desperate on both sides; but they succeeded in driving General Prentiss (two was on our left) back, taking him and 1,500 of his men prisoners. We were then compelled to fall back about half a mile. *Many of our Ohio regiments broke and ran like sheep, and did not stop till they reached the river.* Confederates with loud shouts, and fought like devils. We, not being supported by Generals McClernand and Hurlbut, as we should have been, were, after half an hour, again compelled to fall back on to McClernand's line. Here the fighting became terrible. Our men then, for the first time, realized that by further retreat would only be our utter ruin, and fought with desperation. The contest raged here without one moment's intermission for three hours. Sometimes they would drive us back a few hundred yards; then we, in turn, would force them to retire. It was one constant roar of artillery and musketry, and sounded like [illegible] and wounded lay as thick as leaves. Fortunately for us, one regiment was still in line, and as they came on, delivered one well-directed fire, and many a gallant horseman bit the dust. *It seemed to me as though one whole company sank into the ground.* But on they came, till a second discharge, and down went their front again. The fire was too much for them, and they were driven back with terrible loss. The fight now slackened with us. They had too hard cases, and too stubborn, and turned their attention to Generals McClernand and Hurlbut, and *had nearly driven them into the river* when the gunboats took up the fight, and in turn drove them back. Night had now come on, and I do assure you it was a God-send to us. We could not have held out an hour longer. They were also quite as glad as we. During the night Buell came with 30,000 fresh men, and at daylight the fight was renewed with desperation on both sides. We drove them back, inch by inch, till we reached the ground on which we had held them in check on Sunday. Here they made a desperate effort to regain their lost ground, and held it in check for at least three hours.—Beauregard and Bragg here led their men in person, and could be seen wherever the fight raged the hottest; but flesh and blood could not stand the lead and iron hail that was showered on them. Their men were nearly worn out by twelve hours' hard fighting the day before, while, on our side, we had thirty thousand fresh men. At 3½ P. M. they gave way, and left the field to us. *But they retreated in very good order, and did not appear very badly whipped.* We followed them about three miles and then returned to our old camp, very glad that was all over for that time. I think all parties had enough. They fought with desperate courage and great gallantry; worthy a better cause. I will send you General Sherman's report of the battle; it is an excellent description of the fight. I was in the thickest of it both days, and came out untouched myself, but with three crippled horses.

Sunday night, while we lay on our arms on the battle-field, the Generals, Beauregard and Bragg, slept in General Sherman's bed, and General John C. Breckinridge in mine. General Johnston was killed Sunday morning, right in front of our camp. Our loss (Sherman's division) was 2,027. McClernand's and Hurlbutts not yet learned, but must be great. The Confederate loss was much greater. They admit 4,000 killed (*I doubt it*) and 6,000 wounded. We lost about 3,000 prisoners, taken on Sunday, including General Prentiss.

On Tuesday our division went out to ascertain how far they had retreated, and there learned that they had gone back to Corinth, and, from appearances, after getting out of our sight, retreated during the whole night in great disorder. They, however, had kept Forrest's celebrated cavalry behind to cover their crossing of Lick Creek, and on our approach, instead of retreating, as was supposed, Forrest charged in most gallant style on the 77th Ohio, (our advanced guard,) and drove them like sheep; also, one battalion of the 4th Illinois cavalry. But he was brought to a stand by a whole brigade drawn up in line of battle.

Forrest himself rode down within forty yards of us, and there he and a sergeant of the 4th Illinois had a handsome little fight of their own. Forrest was badly wounded in the side, but got away. I was glad of it; he was too brave a man to be taken prisoner. This time they came near getting me. I was with the 77th, in front, and supposed they would stand their ground and form a square; but when they ran your darling —— thought of you, and showed them some tall running. I think I never rode faster in my life—I certainly never tried harder. A good horse saved me. In this fight they had the best of it, as they killed and wounded about 50 of our men, and took as many more prisoners; while we only killed and wounded about 15 of them. We are not yet through with them; they will give us some hard fighting before long.

Mr. ADAMS' VISIT TO PARIS.—The Paris correspondent of the Albany *Evening Journal* thus explains the visit of Mr. Adams to Paris:

"Hon. Charles Francis Adams, United States Minister to England, arrived in Paris on Saturday last, (April 5,) and is still sojourning in this capital. The object of Mr. Adams' visit has not been stated, but from the fact that he has had several conferences with Mr. Dayton and Mr. Weed, it may reasonably be supposed to be connected with the public business. The extraordinary sensation created by the invention of the Monitor, and the eagerness with which the governments of Europe have applied themselves to the examinations of the subject, would seem to render it expedient for our agents abroad to compare notes and exchange ideas, in order that the Department of State may be promptly and accurately advised of all that is going forward."

THE POOR WHITES.—The Detroit *Free Press* says: "As the Abolitionists begin to talk of the employment of the masters by the slaves, and the representation of constituencies in Congress by niggers, we suggest that the black people form benevolent associations for the benefit of the white race. The political sufferings of the latter class are beginning to be unendurable. They are utterly unrepresented in Congress, and are now subject to the hypothetical good of the slaves." "For God's sake let somebody do something for white men."—*Indiana State Sentinel.*

A SIAMESE SHIP.—A Hamburg letter states that the first vessel with the Siamese flag, a white elephant on a red ground, ever seen there, has just entered that port. The ship formerly belonged to Bremen, and was purchased by the King of Siam.

MR. BRIGHT AND THE NEW YORK CHAMBER OF COMMERCE—THE NORTH AND THE SOUTH.

From the London Saturday Review, April 12.

The New York Chamber of Commerce has written a complimentary letter to Mr. Bright, and as the member for Birmingham represents the remnant of the United States much more faithfully than he represents any but the minutest section of his own country men, perhaps the men of New York could scarcely have done less than they have done to express their sense of the obligations due to the English demagogue. Mr. Bright too has written a characteristically unscrupulous reply to the flattering epistle of his American friends; and perhaps after all the experience we have had of his domestic career, we have no right to say that he could have done anything less. There is not, we believe, a county or a borough in all England which would endorse the opinions which Mr. Bright expressed on the Trent affair and other episodes of the American struggle. Certainly, not one Englishman in a thousand, at the critical time when the Federal Government had almost forced England into war, joined with Mr. Bright in espousing the cause whose injustice was redeemed in his eyes by the fact that the insult was levelled at the country of his birth and came from the country which has all his affection. Mr. Bright was substantially alone, and he knew that he was alone, in his unpatriotic course; but now, with an effrontery which does him credit as a professional agitator, he accepts the compliment of the Transatlantic flatterer who salutes the frog as a bull, and assures his New York friends that he has not mistaken or misrepresented the true sentiments of the great majority of his countrymen, and that the compliment which he ought to be ashamed to receive is, in truth, a compliment to the British people.

It is not necessary to discuss the question whether Mr. Bright or his countrymen be right in their views; but even if we are all wrong, and he alone right, this does not justify the assertion addressed to a foreign nation, that he virtually represents the people of England. Mr. Bright's policy has all along been openly declared to be uncompromising adherence to the Northern side of the American dispute. So far he has carried his partisanship that he was content to have his peace theories to the winds, in his admiration for the authors of a fratricidal war. He was ready, too, though this probably cost him less effort, to recommend abject submission on the part of England to an insult which Mr. Seward himself admitted to be unjustifiable. To combine Aiva with the Quaker was reserved for one who would, with equal eye, see Savoy perish and Charleston free run with an Abel's blood. These are the views which Mr. Bright has advocated with his utmost energy, and without an attempt to disguise or gild them. How far they accord, as Mr. Bright asserts, with the sentiments of the great majority of his countrymen, the history of the last year sufficiently testifies. England has been as resolute to preserve neutrality as Mr. Bright has been to break it. On the Trent question, the country was calm, unanimous and determined. A Ministry not otherwise too strong has been sustained mainly by the fidelity with which it has given effect to the national feelings, both in avoiding any favor to either party to the American quarrel, and in enforcing reparation for the wrong which the meek Mr. Bright would have endured, as he would have endured anything at the hands of his Republican friends. It matters very little, on ordinary occasions, whether Mr. Bright indulges to a greater or less extent in his taste for perverting the truth, but it is a grave offence to assume to be the representative of a people who have almost been accused of his opinions as equally un-English and unfair. It is a common device for orators to assume that a doubtful or hostile audience is prepared to go with them in the views they advocate; but what is regarded as a pardonable license in a rhetorical speech becomes something worse when it is solemnly asserted in a deliberate epistle addressed by foreigners as a formal testimony to English opinion.

After his first sweeping claim to be the exponent of the country whose acts he has denounced, it is almost superfluous to notice the minor inaccuracies of Mr. Bright's statement. He believes, or, at least, professes to believe, "that there is no other country in which men have been so free or so prosperous as in the United States; and though now, that the freedom, such as it was, is gone, and the prosperity is gone, too, yet still Mr. Bright has the decency to speak in the past tense, he must know that the great majority of Englishmen are convinced that their own Constitution is one of greater freedom than the United States in its happiest times could boast. The revulsion which he produced against reform by his incessant appeals to the example of America must have taught him that his doctrines in this matter were never shared by the country at large; and we, doubtless, if he could, even in Birmingham, fill a room with enemies of the British Constitution so extravagant as to proclaim with him, that "there is no other political constitution" than that which has broken down in America, "in the preservation of which the human race is so deeply interested." To have suspended the *Habeas Corpus* Act, and to propose to hang political enemies by the score, constitute a triumph of indignant apostrophe rather a Madame Roland.

We do not dispute Mr. Bright's right to