THE MARYLAND NEWS SHEET

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WAR AND OTHER NEWS.

Since General Hunter, with the sanction of the War Department, has taken the initiative in enrolling negroes into the military service of the United States, Secretary Welles has issued instructions to the various flag officers in command of the blockading squadrons, directing them to enlist contrabands freely in the navy, and to return monthly reports to the Department of the number employed on board of each vessel. The New York *World* follows the lead of the *Times* and *Tribune* in advocating the project of arming the slaves of the South, and calls upon General Butler to adopt it at New Orleans. The *World* is of opinion that it would be a wicked and wanton sacrifice of loyal men, to keep them through the summer in that deadly climate, when the city can be defended by stout blacks, who have little to fear from the pestilence, and who would gladly exchange their thraldom for liberty, a good musket, and a bright uniform." Evidently the abolition element has at length gained complete ascendancy in Congress, in the various Departments of the Government and at the North.

That the representatives in Congress of the border slave States should be growing restive under the recent developments of the policy to be pursued in the South in regard to the negroes, is not at all surprising. There is a current rumor at Washington that a number of them are seriously considering the propriety of withdrawing in a body from the Senate and the House. The correspondent of the *World* is of opinion that any defection of the kind "would have a most injurious effect upon the States of Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri and Maryland, by giving new hope to the secession element in those States." It is suggested by the *World* that these "dissatisfied fellow citizens" should leave the matter in the hands of President Lincoln.

The attacks of the New York papers on Secretary Stanton still continue, and with increasing bitterness. The *Times'* correspondent, writing from Yorktown, asserts that if General McClellan had been permitted to carry out his original plan "the would have turned Yorktown, and been in Richmond now." The New York *World*, after quoting this passage from the *Times*, endorses the truth of the statement, and charges that the delay on the Peninsula is owing to the interference of Secretary Stanton with the plans of General McClellan. The *World* attributes the ignorance of the public to "this disgraceful fact," to the shrewdly managed censorship of the Press.

There is news "of the highest importance" from Pittsburg Landing—so says a telegram from Cairo, dated May 2,—"but," and here follows the most curious part of the story, "its transmission over the wires is prohibited." A simultaneous attack was to have been made by the gunboats and mortars on Fort Wright before the close of the past week. At Memphis, a public meeting was held, very recently, at which it was resolved to burn the city in case of the approach of the Federal fleet. The Memphis journals were urging upon the people to reinforce General Price, at Fort Wright, as the only hope of saving the city. A division of Federal troops under General Wallace, had taken possession of Purdy without opposition. Purdy is a small village on the Mobile and Ohio railway, some twenty miles in the rear of Beauregard's position at Corinth.

We have a later despatch from General Halleck, announcing a skirmish between a portion of his troops and some forty-five hundred of the Confederates, in which the latter are said to have lost thirty five in killed and a large number in wounded.

Later advices have been received at the War Department from General Halleck, and it is intimated that important events will take place in the neighborhood of Corinth within the next two or three days.

The official reports of the Battle of Shiloh now estimate the aggregate Federal loss in that battle at thirteen thousand, six hundred and sixty-one. General Grant had previously estimated it at about five thousand.

The correspondent of the New York *Tribune* makes the horrible statement that five days after the battle many of the wounded were still on the field where they fell, and that a large number of them had died from sheer neglect, and the want of medical attention.

The actual condition of affairs at New Orleans remains as much a mystery as ever. The Norfolk *Day Book*, hints at treachery in that quarter. It says—"terrible suspicions are afloat; but we hold it best not to give voice to them until something more definite shall have reached us." The singular story reaches us by way of Mobile, that the city was to have been formally surrendered to Commodore Farragut on the 26th ult., but that the time had subsequently been extended. In the meanwhile, the sugar and molasses which were stored in the city were being carted off and emptied into the river.

General McClellan reports that the Confederates have abandoned Yorktown, and that he has now possession of their works and of the fortifications at Gloucester Point. He adds that he has captured their guns and camp equipage—how many of the former and how much of the latter he does not state—and has sent the gunboats up the river to West Point. He concludes with the confident assertion that he will soon push the Confederates "to the wall." In this connection a statement made by a correspondent of the Norfolk *Day Book*, writing from Richmond on Tuesday last, is not without interest. He states that heavy reinforcements were pouring into Richmond from the South; that Savannah and Charleston may be surrendered, but Richmond never; and that in a speech which was made by President Davis to the soldiers passing to Yorktown, he declared "the would continue this war for twenty years rather than one inch of Virginia soil should be surrendered."

From Savannah we learn that General Lawton has declared his intention never to surrender that city, and that his determination is sustained by the City Council. It is asserted, by a correspondent of the Augusta *Constitutionalist*, that notwithstanding the capture of Fort Pulaski, the Federal gunboats cannot easily overcome the obstructions in the river, whilst the Confederate force is too large to render the attempt to march upon the city by land either pleasant or profitable.

The Charleston *Mercury* asserts, "on undoubted authority," that M. Mercier's object in visiting Richmond was to ascertain, in person whether it was possible for the Federal Government to conquer the Confederate States within sixty days, as it had promised to do, and that he quitted Richmond pretty well satisfied of the absurdity of such expectations, and of the ability of the Confederate States to maintain themselves.

According to the New York *Herald*, the visit of M. Mercier to Richmond, in spite of all that has been said to the contrary, "has a grave political significance." The *Herald* asserts, on the authority of its Washington correspondence, that although the best informed of the French residents at the capital may be wrong in believing that M. Mercier has concluded with the Confederate Government a treaty which is both political and commercial in its character, "there can be no doubt that diplomatic movements have been set on foot in Washington, with a view to bringing about a compromise involving a recognition of the political independence of the South." A later telegram from Washington denies that there is the slightest foundation for the story in regard to French intervention and a proposed armistice.

Secretary Seward has addressed circulars to the Foreign Ministers at Washington announcing that the mails are now allowed to pass to and from New Orleans, but that a military surveillance will be maintained over such mails, so far as the Government find it necessary for the public safety. He also announces that a Collector for the port of New Orleans has been appointed, and that the blockade is about to be so modified as to permit "limited shipments" at certain times and upon certain conditions, not only to and from that port, but also to other ports which are now closed.

ELECTION IN DELAWARE CITY.

Correspondence of the Maryland News Sheet.

DELAWARE CITY, May 3, 1862.

Our town election has just taken place, with the following result. The election was held on purely party grounds, and resulted in a complete Democratic victory:

Democratic.		*Black Republican.*	
Commissioners.		Commissioners.	
Wm. R. Bright	79	Jessee Alexander	52
Wm. Davidson	78	Amos K. Davidson	53
David H. Cullen	78	Reuben Anderson	62
Assessor.		Assessor.	
Geo. W. Craig	78	Jas. Pogue	53
Treasurer.		Treasurer.	
Geo. W. Robinson	77	John A. Patterson	54

NEW PAPER.—We have received the first numbers of a new paper just started in Washington. It is called the *Times*, is published every afternoon on beautiful type furnished by Mr. Henry A. Lucas, of this city.

The Democrats have carried Quincy, Illinois, by a majority of three or four hundred. This is by far the largest majority ever obtained by that party in that city.

LATEST NEWS.

TELEGRAMS.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

Yorktown Evacuated—The Enemy's Works now Occupied by Gen. McClellan.

[OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.]

WASHINGTON, May 4—12.30 P. M.—The following highly important announcement is just received from Fortress Monroe:

"Yorktown was evacuated last night. Our troops now occupy the enemy's works.

"The enemy left a large amount of camp equipage and guns, which they could not destroy for fear of being seen."

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, May 4th—9 A. M.

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

We have the ramparts of the enemy. We have his guns, ammunition, camp equipage, etc., and hold the entire line of his works, which the Engineers report as being very strong.

I have thrown all my cavalry and horse artillery in pursuit, supported by infantry.

I move Franklin, and as much more as I can transport by water, up to West Point to-day. No time shall be lost.

The gunboats have gone up York river.

I omitted to state that Gloucester is also in our possession.

I shall push the enemy to the wall.

[Signed] G. B. McCLELLAN, Major General.

From the Army Correspondent of the Associated Press.

Particulars of the Retreat of the Enemy—The Rebel Army Demoralized and Disheartened—The Pursuit—An Engagement with the Rear Guard Anticipated—The Union Gunboats Advancing up York River Shelling the Shores.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, May 4th—10 A. M.

This morning at 5 o'clock your correspondent had the pleasure of entering the enemy's works at Yorktown, which the rear of their army deserted four hours before.

Everything was found to be in utter confusion, as though they left in great haste. Between forty and fifty pieces of heavy artillery have been left in their works after being spiked, together with a large amount of ammunition, medical stores, camp equipage, tents, and private property of their officers. A negro who was left in the town states that the Rebels threw a large amount of ordnance stores into the river to prevent its falling into our hands.

Several deserters have succeeded in running into our lines. One of them, a very intelligent man from New York, who had been connected with the Ordnance Department ever since the works at Yorktown were constructed, states that the Rebels evacuated the place owing to the near approach of our parallel covering the immense siege works of our men. That they feared the success of the Union gunboats in the York river and James rivers, by means of which their communication with the outer world would be cut off.

The order was given to evacuate by Gen. Johnson on Thursday, to commence the following morning, which was accordingly done.

General Magruder is said to have most strenuously opposed the measure, stating that if they could not whip the Federals here, there was no other place in Virginia where they could. He swore in the presence of his men that this was so, and they vociferously cheered him. He became much excited, and completely lost control of himself.

General Robert E. Lee, Commander-in Chief, arrived at Yorktown on Wednesday, and minutely examined the works of McClellan, when he is supposed to have recommended the abandonment of the works, deeming them untenable.

The deserters all agree in stating that their troops were very much demoralized, and became disheartened when the order to retreat was made known, as they all anticipated having an engagement at this point. The deserters also agree in saying that the Rebels had a force of 100,000 men on the Peninsula, together with some 400 pieces of field artillery.

From the last information received, they have fallen back to Chickahominy Creek, beyond Williamsburg, where it is expected to make a stand.

Immediately on the fact of the flight of the enemy becoming known, our troops were ordered under arms, and are now in motion from the right and left wing of the army. A large force under Gen. Stoneman, consisting of cavalry, artillery and infantry, are in the advance, and will probably move up with the rear of the enemy before night, if they should remain near Williamsburg.

Our gunboats have passed above Yorktown, and are now shelling the shore on their way up. Following the gunboats is a large steamer and other transports loaded with troops, who will effect a landing above.

It is said that Magruder swore he was not afraid of McClellan if Lee was, and that if he could not successfully fight him here he could do it nowhere.

Only one man was left in Yorktown, and he was a negro.

General Jameson and Colonel Samuel Black were the first to enter the enemy's main works.

The only casualty that occurred was the killing of two men and the wounding of three by the explosion of a concealed shell within the enemy's works. Their names were as follows: they belonged to Company A, 40th New York; Killed—Geo. McFarland and Michael McDermot; Wounded—Sergeant James Smith, Frederick Sickle and Laurence Burns.

The works are very extensive, and show that they were designed by scientific engineers.

Later.

An official report, just made to headquarters, shows that the enemy left 71 guns on the works at Gloucester Point. The ordnance stores were also left.

Another deserter has just come in and reports that Jefferson Davis came with General Lee, on Wednesday last, and after a consultation with the most prominent officers, all were agreed to the evacuation except General Magruder.

Capture of General Johnson's Baggage.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, May 4th—9 P. M.

It is certain that the Rebels received reinforcements by steamers from Richmond on Thursday last, but did not disembark them.

The enemy's troops are badly demoralized, and they evinced symptoms of mutiny on account of the retreat.

Inside the fortifications and all along the Williamsburg road, on which they are retreating, they have buried torpedoes and percussion shells, which are occasionally exploding and injuring persons.

General Joseph Johnson's baggage has just been captured.

D. B. Lathrope, army telegraph operator, has been mortally wounded by the explosion of a torpedo. Another torpedo attached to a 13-inch shell has just been discovered in the telegraph office.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Correspondence of the Baltimore American.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 2.—The cannonading at Yorktown can be heard here distinctly this morning, and people listen and conjecture that the grand attack has commenced.

From passengers who come from North Carolina I learn that the work at Fort Macon was principally done by our rifled Parrott guns. The bombardment opened in the morning, and by six o'clock in the afternoon the fort was untenable.

The gunboat Young Rover leaves here to-night for Key West and the Gulf, with despatches for our squadrons.

A flag of truce went up to Craney Island to-day, but brought no newspapers down.

From Fortress Monroe—The Evacuation of Yorktown—The Merrimac off Sewell's Point on a Reconnoissance.

[PER TELEGRAPH.]

FORTRESS MONROE, May 4, P. M.—The news received here this morning of the evacuation of Yorktown took everybody by surprise. For some days we have had evidence of the intention of the enemy, but the testimony was not strong enough to induce belief. On the arrival of the news here it quickly circulated on shore and through the fleet, and the greatest excitement was manifested.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

FORTRESS MONROE, May 4—4.30 P. M.—The Merrimac made her appearance beyond Sewell's Point at one o'clock this afternoon. She stopped off the point, and up to the present time, 4 o'clock, has not changed her location. She is not attended by any other gunboats, as usual, and it is supposed it is not her intention to visit us to-day.

The Monitor and other vessels of our naval fleet are all in readiness for action on short notice, and all hands are hoping she will come down.

The supposed design of the enemy is to endeavor to prevent any expedition from going up the James river to cut off the retreat from Yorktown.

Three deserters arrived here this morning in a Rebel schooner, and report the evacuation of Mulberry Island and Jamestown early yesterday morning.

FROM GEN. HALLECK'S DEPARTMENT.

The Enemy being Vigorously Pushed—Reconnoissance toward Corinth—Camp of the Rebels Captured and the Enemy Routed—Two Bridges on the Charleston and Memphis Railroad Destroyed.

PITTSBURG LANDING, May 3.

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

General Paine's division made a reconnoissance to Farmington to-day, and forced about 4,500 of the enemy and drove them in handsome style, killing 30 and wounding many; also capturing some prisoners and their tents, camp equipage, etc. At dark our cavalry were in pursuit of their artillery and a baggage train beyond Farmington, in the direction of Corinth. I witnessed the fight. Our men behaved splendidly.

An artillery reconnoissance went to Glendale this morning and destroyed two trestle bridges and some of the track of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. It has been a splendid day's work for the left wing.

The weather is clear and the roads are becoming good.

[Signed] THOS. A. SCOTT, Assistant Secretary of War.

The Latest From Gen. Halleck—Important Events to Transpire Shortly.

WASHINGTON, May 4—The War Department upon to-day received advices from Gen. Halleck, from which it is inferred that important events will take place in the neighborhood of Corinth within the next two or three days.

THE WAR IN LOUISIANA.

Advance of the United States Forces—Capture of Baton Rouge and the Rebel Arsenal.

CHICAGO, May 2.—A special despatch to the Chicago *Tribune* says:

We have news from Commodore Foote's fleet; intelligence has been received from Memphis of the advance of the United States forces in Louisiana, and the capture of Baton Rouge and the Confederate arsenal.

INTERESTING FROM THE SOUTH.

Further Particulars of the Capture of New Orleans—Movement of the Federals Upon Charleston, South Carolina—Capture of a Confederate Battery 24 Miles from Charleston—Further Particulars of the Capture of Fort Macon—The Editor of the Memphis Avalanche Arrested by the Confederate Authorities—Confederate Accounts of Affairs in the West.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—The following was received by the Secretary of War on Saturday morning:

The Richmond *Enquirer* of yesterday, May 2, contains the annexed news items:

SAVANNAH, May 1.—A despatch from the Corinth correspondent of the Savannah *Republican*, dated 29th ult., says that the enemy have been reinforced and are advancing. There is heavy skirmishing daily. Quite an affair occurred to-day this side of Monterey.

MOBILE, May 1.—A special despatch to the Mobile *Advertiser* from Corinth, dated 26th ult., says that Colonel Scott's Louisiana cavalry, consisting of two companies, had driven out a regiment of Federals from Tuscumbia, killed several and took forty prisoners. The enemy burnt the stores and were pursued by the Confederates. The result is unknown.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

MOBILE, May 2.—The telegraph operator from the Bay of St. Louis has telegraphed to the Mobile office that the stores in New Orleans were being emptied of sugar and molasses, which were being thrown into the river. The city was to have been formally surrendered on the 26th ult., but the time was extended. Some of the enemy's vessels have gone up the river.

AUGUSTA, April 30.—The New Orleans *Bulletin* of Friday says that "F. B. Renshow, Confederate States Navy, telegraphed from Point Alabache, on the 24th, that seven of our gunboats (secesh) had been fired by the enemy. The Navy Department received a similar despatch last Saturday, but it is not known what boats are referred to."

SAVANNAH, April 30.—Letters received here today from the prisoners taken at Fort Pulaski state that they are all at Fort Columbus, on Governor's Island, New York Harbor. All well and kindly treated.

SAVANNAH, May 1.—Gen. Lawton has formally communicated to the City Councils his determination never to surrender the city. The Council has resolved to sustain Gen. Lawton.

MEMPHIS, April 29.—Dr. Foulkes, editor of the Memphis *Avalanche*, has been arrested for publishing an article calculated to array the planters against the Government.

CHARLESTON, May 1.—The Federals have captured a small battery of two guns near White Point, twenty-two miles from Charleston. Gen. Evans sent a force to look after the Yankees.

From the Wilmington (N. C.) *Journal* of the 29th April we have the following details of this event, the surrender of Fort Macon,) which took place on Friday last. When the enemy opened fire from strong batteries of heavy Parrott and other rifled guns and mortars planted within 1,400 yards of the fort, and behind very high sand banks, which prevented their being seen by the garrison until the fire was opened. After ten hours' fire of shot and shell the fort was breached and completely torn to pieces.

The fleet outside did no damage whatever to the fort. Most of the guns in the fort were disabled, including all that could have been brought to bear upon the enemy. Under these circumstances Col. White surrendered the fort with the honors of war—the officers retaining their side-arms. All the baggage of the officers and men was saved. Col. White and one hundred and fifty-five of his command were brought to the main Cape Fear bar yesterday (Monday) afternoon, on board the U. S. gunboat Chippewa, where they were transferred to one of our transport steamers, under a flag of truce. They reached here at 12 o'clock last night. The remainder of the men composing the garrison were sent through the Sound to Newbern, we presume. They were all on parole. The loss on our side was seven killed and eighteen wounded, two of them mortally. The latter two were left in the fort.

Capture of the Rebel Privateer Isabel, Loaded with Enfield Rifles and Rifled Cannon.

U. S. GUNBOAT SHIP WABASH, Port Royal Harbor, April 28, 1862.

SIR:—I have just time this morning, before the departure of the Susquehanna, to inform the Department of the arrival here of the Rebel steamer Isabel (Ellen Worley) in charge of Lieut. Gibson and a prize crew—she having been captured by the St. Jago de Cuba, (Commander Ridgely, one hundred miles north of Abaco.

She is deeply loaded with Enfield rifles, and has, it is supposed, rifled cannon in her hold, which has not yet been examined. These guns were taken on board, of course, at one of the neutral colonies off our coast.

I am informed by Lieut. Gibson that the St. Jago de Cuba discovered and chased the Nashville, but the latter was much too swift for her. The Nashville also has guns on board for the Rebels, intended to run the blockade, if possible.

Very respectfully, your obed't serv't,

H. F. DUPONT, Flag Officer Commanding, &c.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy, Washington.

FROM PITTSBURG LANDING.

Highly Important News.

CAIRO, May 2.—The river is stationary. The water is eight inches higher than it was ever known to have been before.

The news from Pittsburg Landing is of the highest importance, but its transmission over the wires is prohibited.

The latest advices from Fort Wright say that a simultaneous attack will be made by the fleet before the close of the week.

The Memphis papers of the 29th say a meeting was held there on the previous night, at which it was concluded to burn the city in case of the approach of the Union fleet.

The editorials urgently call on the people to reinforce Gen. Price at Fort Wright, as the only hope for the salvation of the city.

Gen. Yeatz, of Illinois, left to-night for Pittsburg with a hospital steamer and barge, and a quantity of sanitary stores.

FROM CAIRO.

Occupation of Purdy, Tenn., by General Wallace—The Bombardment of Fort Wright.

CAIRO, May 2.—General Lew. Wallace's division have taken possession of Purdy without opposition. The enemy's left flank had rested on that town.

The mortar-boats below continue firing on Fort Wright at intervals of ten minutes.

Commodore Foote is preparing for a general attack on the Rebel gunboats. Our flotilla accordingly formed in line of battle to receive them, but no demonstration was made.

From Havana and Mexico.

NEW YORK, May 4.—The steamer Roanoke, from Havana, has arrived.

The advices from Mexico state that the French Commissioners would no longer treat with the present Mexican Government; that they will aid and protect Almonte, who was recognized by the French Emperor.

Active hostilities between the allies and the Mexican troops was expected.

President Juarez has issued a call for troops, and men are flocking to the Government standard.

Five small steamers and four schooners, loaded with cotton, had arrived at Havana between the 18th and 27th, from New Orleans.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Generals of the United States Army.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—The latest count shows there are now 168 Brigadier Generals, and that 26 in addition await Senatorial action.

A favorable report has been made on the nomination of Daniel E. Sickels, and there seems to be no doubt that he will soon be confirmed.

The bill proposing to limit the number to 200, and of Major Generals to 20, will in all probability become a law.

A Sensation Story Spoiled.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—There is authority for stating that there is not a shadow of foundation for the story in circulation relative to French intervention and a proposed armistice with the Rebels, etc.

Important Circulars from the State Department Relative to Trade with the South.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The following two important circulars have been addressed to the foreign ministers, announcing the reopening communication with southern localities reconquered from the insurgents:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, May 2.

SIR:—I have the honor to state for your information, that the mails are now allowed to pass to and from New Orleans and other places, which having heretofore been seized by insurgent forces, have since been recovered, and are now reoccupied by land and naval forces of the United States.

It is proper, however, to add that a military surveillance is maintained over such mails, so far as the Government finds it necessary for the public safety.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WM. H. SEWARD.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, May 5, 1862.

SIR:—I have the honor to state for the information of your Government, that a Collector has been appointed by the President for New Orleans, and that the necessary preparations are being made to modify the blockade so far as to permit limited shipment to be made to and from that, and one or more other ports, which are now closed by the blockade at times and upon conditions which will be made known by proclamation.

I am sir, your obedient servant,

WM. H. SEWARD.

Arrival of the Prize Steamer Florida, with 200 Bales of Cotton.

PHILADELPHIA, May 4.—The steamer Florida, which, as was heretofore stated, was captured a short time since in St. Andrew's Bay, Florida, has also arrived at the Navy Yard in charge of Prize Master Lewis. She has on board 200 bales of cotton. W. H. Harrison, her pilot, with her engineers and nine of the crew, took the oath of allegiance, and came here on board the steamer. Nine of the crew who refused to take the oath were put ashore in St. Andrew's Bay.

Arrival of the Remains of Gen. Smith at Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA, May 4.—The remains of General C. F. Smith arrived here last night, and now lie in state in Independence Hall.

Yet Another Prize—Capture of the Steamer Nostra.

NEW YORK, May 4.—The U. S. steamer Empire City has arrived with the prize steamer Nostra Signor de Regis; also, the captains and crews of the prize schooners Dixie, Wave and Bella.

Official Report of Gen. Burnside.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The following official report of Gen. Burnside has been received:

HEADQUARTERS DEP'T OF NORTH CAROLINA, NEWBERN, April 22, 1862.

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

SIR:—I have the honor to enclose Gen. Reno's report of the movements made by him in accordance with my order, for the purpose of accomplishing certain objects already indicated in a former despatch, the main order of which was most successfully accomplished.

Gen. Reno's report gives a detailed account of the movement, and I need only add that I feel an increased confidence in the brave officers and soldiers who accomplished so much in so short a time.

Our loss in the engagement was 14 killed and 96 wounded, and 2 taken prisoners.

The enemy's loss must have been much greater, as the chaplain of the New York regiment, left in charge of the wounded, reports having seen on the field 30 killed, besides several wounded, the main body of the wounded having been taken from the field when they retreated.

Our forces drove the enemy from the field in a most gallant style, buried our dead, bivouacked on the field for several hours, and transported all the wounded except fourteen, so severely wounded that they could not be moved, but who were comfortably provided for and left in charge of a surgeon and chaplain.

General Reno then, in obedience to orders, returned to his fleet and embarked his men. He felt less reluctance in leaving behind these fourteen wounded with the surgeon and chaplain from the fact that I had but a few days before released some eighty wounded, with the surgeons, who were left by the enemy in Newbern, and the commanding officer in that neighborhood would be less than human were he to refuse to release these wounded as soon as they can be transported safely.

I beg to enclose my congratulatory order with the report of Gen. Reno, also the correspondence between the General and the Commanding Officer at South Mills.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

A. E. BURNSIDE,

Major General Commanding Department of North Carolina.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT N. CAROLINA, April 20th, 1862.

General Orders—No. 30.

The Commanding General desires to express his high appreciation of the excellent conduct of the forces under command of Brigadier-General Reno, in the late demonstration upon Norfolk. He congratulates them as well upon the manly fortitude with which they endured excessive heat and extraordinary fatigue and a forced march of forty miles in twenty-four hours, as upon the indomitable courage with which, notwithstanding their exhausted condition, they attacked a large body of the enemy's best artillery, infantry and cavalry in their own chosen position, acquiring a complete victory.

It is therefore ordered as a deserved tribute to the perseverance, discipline and bravery exhibited by the officers and soldiers of the 21st Massachusetts, 51st Pennsylvania, 9th New York, 89th New York and 6th New Hampshire, on the 19th of April, a day already memorable in the history of our country, that the above regiments inscribe upon their respective colors the name Camden, April 19.

The General Commanding desires to express his approbation of General Reno's strict observance of his orders, when the temptation to follow the retreating enemy was so great. By command of

Major General A. E. BURNSIDE.

LEWIS RICHMOND, Ass't Adj't Gen.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE, DEPARTMENT NORTH CAROLINA, April 20.

To the Commanding Officer at Elizabeth City, or at South Mills: SIR—In the recent engagement near South Mills, owing to the lack of transportation, I was compelled to leave a few of my wounded under the charge of one of our surgeons. As it has been invariably our practice to release the wounded on parole, I confidently anticipate that you will pursue the same course, in which case you will please inform Commander Rowan at what time and place they can be received. I also request permission to remove the body of Lieut. Gadsden, of the 9th New York. The surgeon will point out the place of his interment.

I have the honor to be very respectfully your obedient servant,

J. L. RENO, Brigadier General.

DEPARTMENT OF NORFOLK, HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE VOLS., CAMDEN COUNTY, N. C., April 21, 1862.

Brig. General J. L. Reno, U. S. A.

GENERAL:—In reply to your letter of 20th inst., I have to say that I have referred the subject of the wounded men to department headquarters, and I am instructed to inform you that they will be paroled and sent to Commander Rowan as soon as they are able to be transported, of which due notice will be given.

The body of Lieut. Gadsden will be sent as soon as possible. The surgeon will be released with the paroled wounded.

I have now to call your attention to the case of Lieut. H. E. Jarrigan, of company C, 31 Georgia Volunteers, who was left as a nurse with Lieut. Colonel Lack, that Lieut. Jarrigan be paroled, or exchanged for one of your men, prisoners in our possession.

Your obedient servant,

ALBERT BLANCHARD, Brigadier General C. S. A.

Report of Gen. Reno.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, NEWBERN, N. C., April 22, 1862.

Capt. Lewis Richmond, Ass't Adj. General:

Captain—I have the honor to report that, in obedience to the order of Major General Burnside, I proceeded from Newbern with the 21st Massachusetts and 51st Pennsylvania regiments, to Roanoke Island, and was there joined by a part of the 9th and 89th New York and 6th New Hampshire.

I then ordered both regiments to form a junction with the 21st Massachusetts. In the meantime the 51st Pennsylvania and 21st Massachusetts kept up an incessant fire upon the Rebels, who now had withdrawn their artillery, and had commenced to retreat in good order.

The 6th New Hampshire had steadily advanced in line to the left of the road, and when within about 200 yards poured in a most deadly volley, which completely demoralized the enemy and ended the battle.

Our men were so completely fagged out by the intense heat and their long march, that we could not pursue them.

The men rested under arms in line of battle until about 10 o'clock P. M., when I ordered a return to our boats, having accomplished the principal object of the expedition, conveying the idea that the entire Burnside expedition was marching upon Norfolk.

Owing to want of transportation, I was compelled to leave some sixteen of our most severely wounded men. Assistant-Surgeon Warren was left with the men. I sent a flag of truce the next day to ask that they might be returned to us, Commander Rowan kindly volunteering to attend to it.

We took only a few prisoners, some ten or fifteen. Most of them belonged to the 3d Georgia regiment. The 9th New York suffered most severely, owing to their premature charge. Our total loss in killed and wounded being about 90, and some 60 belonging to that regiment.

The officers and men of the several regiments all behaved with their usual gallantry, and many are worthy of particular mention, and I presume the brigade and regimental commanders will do justice to their respective commands. I will forward their reports as soon as received.

The return march was made in perfect order, and few if any stragglers were left behind. Considering that during the advance the weather was intensely hot, and that on the return a severe rain rendered the roads very muddy, and that a portion of the command had to march 45 miles and the other 35, and fight a battle in the meantime, and that all this was accomplished in less than 24 hours, I think that the Commanding General has every reason to be satisfied with his command.

I desire to return thanks to Commander Rowan and the officers and men under him, for their untiring energy in disembarking and re-embarking my command; and also to Lieut. Flusher for the gallant manner in which he assisted us by proceeding up the river and driving the enemy out of the woods along the banks.

Col. Hawkins, commanding the First Brigade, and Lieut. Col. Bell, commanding the Second, both displayed conspicuous courage, as did also the regimental commanders—Lieut. Col. Clark, commanding the 21st Pennsylvania; Major Schall, the 51st Pennsylvania; Lieut. Col. Kimball, the 9th New York, and Lieut. Col. Griffin, the 6th New Hampshire.

Captain Fearing, aid-de-camp of Gen. Burnside, accompanied me as a volunteer aid and rendered efficient and gallant service. Also Capt. Ritchie, A. C. S., and Lieuts. Gordon and Breed, of the signal corps. My own aids, Lieuts. Reno and Morris, behaved with their usual gallantry.

As soon as the brigade and regimental reports are furnished, I will forward them, together with a complete list of killed and wounded.

The enemy's loss was considerable, but they succeeded in carrying off most of their wounded.—Several, however, were left on the field, one of whom was the Captain of the 3d Georgia regiment. The color bearer of the 3d Georgia regiment was shot down by the 21st Massachusetts regiment while waving defiantly his traitorous flag.

The enemy had from six to ten pieces of artillery, and from 1,800 to 2,000 men.

We approached to within 30 miles of Norfolk and undoubtedly the defeat of one of their best regiments, the 3d Georgia, produced considerable panic at Norfolk.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

[Signed] J. L. RENO, Brig.-Gen. Commanding 2d Division.

EXPEDITION AGAINST NEW ORLEANS.

Report of General Butler.

WASHINGTON, May 4.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, SHIP ISLAND, April 12, 1862.

To the Hon. Secretary of War:

SIR:—I have the honor to report my safe arrival at Ship Island on the 21st of March, after a series of casualties set forth in my last report from Port Royal to the General commanding the army, but from thence no further accident.

For three days after my arrival a storm prevented a landing of either troops or stores. Upon consultation with Flag Officer Farragut, I was informed by him that he would probably be able to move in seven days. Accordingly, by dint of most strenuous labor of my troops day and night, I had embarked and ready for embarkation six thousand of my best men to support his operations, a force judged to be sufficient for the advance, to be at once supported by the remainder of my disposable force. After waiting four days with troops on shipboard, I learned from the Flag Officer that the storms and low water at the bar had prevented his getting his ships into position. For sanitary reasons I disembarked the troops, and shall re-embark to-morrow, and shall sail for the Head of the Passes, when I am informed that the navy will be ready for operations.

I have pleasure in reporting the safe arrival of all the troops assigned to this department, the last regiment from the North arrived last night, the Thirteenth Connecticut volunteers, except Nims' battery, the only drilled corps of artillery given me, which had for some unexplained reason been detained at Fortress Monroe.

During my enforced delay by shipwreck, Gen. Phelps had sent away both the Constitution and Fulton steamers, so that I am much crippled for transportation. But where there is a will there is a way, and I shall be able by means of sailing vessels under tow, to make my way up the Mississippi, but for ulterior movements on the coast, one at least of these steamers will be of the last necessity, as well as several light draft steamers for which I had made requisition upon the Quartermaster General.

In the meantime I have rent a regiment and section of a battery, under the direction of Major Strong, my Chief of Staff, to co operate with the navy to demand an apology for an insult to our flag of truce sent on an errand of mercy with a shipwrecked passenger, as well as to destroy the position of a regiment of the enemy at Pass Christian. The service was gallantly performed, the proper apology was made at Biloxi, the town surrendered into our hands, and the Rebels at Pass Christian, an equal force, with four pieces of artillery, driven from their camp, which, with its material, was burned.

No lives were lost, and only two of our men were wounded. I trust my next despatch, by the first opportunity of sending by a mail steamer, will give an account of a larger and as successful operations. I think it due to the good conduct of the brave men of that expedition to ask that I have published the general order upon that subject enclosed.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

BENJ. F. BUTLER, Major-General Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, SHIP ISLAND, April 12, 1862.

General Orders—No. 10.

The Major-General commanding desires publicly to express his approbation of the gallant courage of the 9th regiment of Connecticut volunteers, Col. Cahill commanding, and a section of the 6th Massachusetts battery, under Capt. Kinsman, attached to the Vermont brigade, under the command of that expedition. Of their bravery in the field, he felt assured, but another quality more trying to the soldier, claims his admiration.

After having been for months subjected to the privations necessarily incident to camp life upon this island, these well disciplined soldiers, although for many hours in the field, with the Rebel villages filled with what to them were most desirable luxuries, abstained from the least interference with private property and all molestations of peaceable citizens. This behavior is worthy of all praise—it robs war of half its horror—it shows our enemies how much they have been misinformed by their designing leaders as to the character of our soldiers and the intention of our Government.

It gives them a lesson and an example in humanity and civilized warfare, much needed, however little it may be followed.

The General Commanding commends the action of the men of this expedition to every soldier in this Department. Let it be imitated by all in the towns and cities we shall occupy—a living witness that the United States soldier fights only for the Union, the Constitution, and the enforcement of the laws.

By command of MAJOR GENERAL BUTLER.

GEN. C. STRONG, A. A. G.

Operations of the Gunboats on the Tennessee River.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The following, from a report of the Lieutenant-Commanding Gwin of the United States gunboat Taylor, addressed to Com. Foote, has been received at the Navy Department. The report is dated Hamburg, Tennessee, April 23:

SIR—I have to inform you that on the 21st I proceeded on this vessel as high up the Tennessee river as Florence, Alabama, capturing the steamer Alfred Robb, (which has been used as a Rebel transport on the upper part of this river, not having been sunk as we first supposed,) and burning the Dunbar, which had been used as a gunboat previous to the fall of Fort Henry. I found the Dunbar some distance up Cypress creek, which is two miles below Florence, Alabama, sunk, the water being above her guards. It was impossible for me to raise her.

I am happy to inform you that the Rebels have neither a boat nor a gun on this river. I captured their last gun at Florence, and it is now on board the "Lady Foote," late Robb.

I learned at Florence that their bridge was destroyed by order of General Beauregard. The inhabitants were very indignant at such a wanton destruction.

Capture of the Rebel Steamer Bermuda With a Cargo of Gunpowder, Cannon, Swords, Pistols, Ammunition, and Other Contraband Goods.

PHILADELPHIA, May 4.—The Rebel steamer Bermuda, which sailed from Liverpool about the 1st of April, for Bermuda, was captured on Sunday last, off the Hole-in-the-Wall, by the United States steamer Mercidita, commander Stellwagen, and brought here last evening in charge of prize master Abbott. Her cargo is principally powder and munitions of war and arms. She is heavily laden. Her captain, crew and twelve passengers were also taken.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The United States steamer Mercidita, commander Stellwagen, on the 27th ult. about 15 miles north of the Hole-in-the-Wall, captured the steamer Bermuda, laden with articles contraband of war; among which are 42,000 pounds of powder, seven field gun carriages and a number of cannon, swords, pistols, shells, fuses, cartridges, military goods, saltpetre, saddles, ingots, tin, &c. She has been taken into Philadelphia.

Explosion of Powder Mills.

PORTLAND, Maine, May 1.—The powder mills at Buckfield exploded on Tuesday morning. No particulars have been received. One of the buildings