

Shenandoah and Frederick counties. A Union hostage, who escaped from Jackson on Saturday morning, reports that his forces at that time were 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, and through mud and crevices. In some cases they fell down from sheer exhaustion. This act has caused great indignation in our army, and loud cries are made for retaliation upon the prominent Secessionists heretofore.

HARRISONBURG, April 25.—Last night a strong reconnaissance was made from New Market towards Staunton. On reaching Mount Crawford, eight miles south of this town, the bridge over the branch of the south fork of the Shenandoah was found to be burnt, and the stream too deep and rapid to cross. A bridge over another branch of this same stream was found to be intact, and was used. It was not until Tuesday, but by the rebels, but by the 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 started to the citizens that our troops were in possession of Staunton. To-day one of our brigades passed through the town and took possession of one of the principal avenues leading from here.

Since our first entrance in town no attempt has been made by the rebels to re-enter. As usual, in all of the towns in this valley, but few males remain.

It is reported that Jackson is in front, and rumor says that he has been reinforced, but has turned the bridge over the Shenandoah, which prevents the possibility of any night attack. The roads, with the exception of the stone turnpike, are all in a state of ruin. We have a strong picket in front tonight.

April 26.—Nothing worthy of notice transpired last night. Losses from Jackson's militia report him making very slow progress towards Goshensville and that 800 of his militia have deserted during his absence. The Shenandoah bridge is not yet burned, but pickets are stationed there ready to apply the torch at our first approach.

ARRAIGNS.—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 the latter was killed by them this afternoon. The spongy nature of the soil prevents our advance at present. The weather is clear and pleasant.

IMPORTANT FROM YORKTOWN.

Despatch from Gen. McClellan.—A Rebel Battery Taken at the Point of the Bayonet.—Four Killed and Twelve Wounded.—Forty-two Rebels Captured.

MEMPHIS, April 25.—(11 A. M.) To the Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War.

Early this morning an advance benette of the rebels, on this side of the Warwick, near the head, was carried by Company II, First Massachusetts Regiment. The works had a ditch six feet deep, with a strong parapet, and was manned by two companies of infantry, but no artillery. Our men moved over open, soft ground, some six hundred yards, received the fire of the rebels at fifty yards, did not return it, but rushed over the ditch and parapet in the most gallant manner. The rebels broke and ran on our bayonet, but did not return it, but rushed over the ditch and parapet in the most gallant manner. The rebels broke and ran on our bayonet, but did not return it, but rushed over the ditch and parapet in the most gallant manner.

Our loss is three killed, one mortally and several otherwise wounded. We took fourteen prisoners and destroyed the work sufficiently to render it useless and raised.

The operation was conducted by General C. Grever, who managed the affair most successfully. Nothing could have been better than the conduct of all the men under fire. The supports, who were also under the fire of other works, were companies of the First and Second Massachusetts.

In spite of the rain our work progressed well.

G. B. McCLELLAN, Major General.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS.

Gen. Halleck's Army in Motion.—Our Forces Within Six Miles of Corinth.—Our Troops Pushing on.—An Engagement with the Rebels.—Guard of the Enemy.—Evacuation of Corinth.

CAIRO, April 26.—(Special to the Missouri Democrat.)—The passengers who reached here this morning on the steamer N. W. Thomas, which left Pittsburg Landing on Thursday night, bring highly important intelligence. An engagement took place between the advance guards of the national and rebel armies on Thursday.

The rebels were driven back toward Corinth. Maj. Gen. Halleck was pushing his whole army vigorously forward.

CHICAGO, April 26.—(Special to the Chicago Journal.)—A reconnaissance in force was made toward Corinth on Thursday by the United States troops. An engagement took place between a rebel camp, took twenty-seven prisoners, and destroyed an amount of camp equipment.

They then advanced to Pea Ridge, within six miles of Corinth, where they encamped from 11 o'clock in the morning until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, without finding any signs of the enemy.

Mr. Stevenson, of Danville, who accompanied the reconnaissance, reports that they heard a constant rattling of guns and sounding of whistles toward the direction of Memphis, and they got the impression that the rebels were evacuating Corinth for the latter place.

LATER.

CHICAGO, April 27.—A reconnaissance despatch from Cairo to the Times says that passengers from Pittsburg Landing report that on Thursday thirty deserters from the rebel army entered our camps and begged to be enrolled among our troops. They all corroborate the statement received the day before relative to the evacuation by the rebels of their present position. It is asserted that Beauregard had withdrawn a considerable portion of his forces for the defense of Memphis.

COUNTERTREY DEFECTORS for sale regularly, at Lewis' Book Store.

THE TRADING ALMANAC for 1862, for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

Particulars of the Capture of Huntsville, Alabama.

The Nashville correspondent of the Louisville Journal, writing under date of April 14, says:—

Huntsville, Alabama, has been captured, with two hundred prisoners, and a large amount of stores. The brigade of Gen. Turchin marched into the city on the night of Friday last, and the citizens awoke the next morning to find the old flag, which had disappeared on the same day a year before lying in its accustomed place. The day was the 12th of April, the day on which Sumpter was attacked, and the day on which the flag had been torn down at Huntsville. They looked at it floating proudly from their court-house, though they still dreamed, rubbed their eyes, and turned about to find conviction of their condition in the sight of the stolid figures on guard at the street corners. The citizens are said to have been taken completely by surprise, and were startled with amazement and wonder. Is there not a touch of poetical justice in this celebration of this anniversary?

The force taking the town of Huntsville was as follows: Gen. Turchin's brigade of infantry, Col. Kennerly's Fourth Ohio cavalry, and Capt. Simonson's battery of Ohio artillery. This is looked upon as one of the most magnificent brigades in the army of the Ohio, and it certainly gave proofs of that quality on Friday last. It marched in an axial state in fourteen hours, and captured the city.

General Mitchell's despatch to Gen. Dumont says the march was made in the face of great difficulties, though I imagine but little danger. He says he succeeded in taking fifteen locomotives and their trains, two siege guns, two hundred prisoners, two mail bags and their contents, and the telegraph office. Much valuable information has been learned and important stores have been taken. The railroad is cut in a great number of places, and entirely ruined for many months to come. Gen. Mitchell calls it the "great artery."

The loss of the locomotives will be a serious one to the rebels, and the destruction of the railroad will marplot many of their plans. Huntsville is one of the most important points on the line of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, and one of the most beautiful cities of the rebel Confederacy. It is the residence of Jerry Clemons.

John C. Breckinridge had just been withdrawn from Huntsville when it was taken. He was sent to reinforce the army at Corinth, after their defeat. General Maxey, who was at Chattanooga, was also taken to Corinth, with ten thousand men. The Alabama levies were sent forward from Atlanta to Chattanooga, and they now hold that place. I do not imagine there is any intention to move against Chattanooga at all. I do not see the necessity, as it can easily be flanked. Fortifications are being erected in great haste at Decatur, which are not likely ever to be attacked.

Florence is the vulnerable point, but it is not of any use to us or we would surely have occupied it long ago. We have not even a gabuzat at that point, though they sometimes make occasional visits thither for South.

The rebel army was certainly large enough without demanding poor Breckinridge's 9,000 men as reinforcements. After the glorious victory which they claim to have won, their army consisted of no less than 90,000 men, in three grand corps d'armee. These were commanded by Johnston, Bragg, and Clemons.

Johnson had command of the first corps, which was divided into two divisions, one of which was commanded by Maj. Gen. Wm. J. Hardee, but I do not know who had charge of the other. Hindman, Claiborne, Wood, and others had command of brigades in the first corps. This corps numbered 35,000 men, many of whom were the demoralized Bowling Green rebels.

The second corps was under command of Maj. Gen. Bragg, and one of the two divisions into which it was divided was under command of Major General Brooks of this State, which division was composed of the militia raised under Hardee last fall. Bragg's other division was composed of his Peasola troops, and was under command of Brigadier Gen. R. H. Anderson.

The third corps was Crittenden's, composed of Polk's division of troops from Columbus, and Crittenden's remnants from Mill Spring. This corps numbered about 50,000, and that of Bragg's 25,000, making a total of 90,000 for the three grand corps. Of the officers engaged, we know positively, from Southern information, that Johnston, Polk, and Brooks are killed; Johnston died on the field, after having, it is said, tried to get relieved of the command.

Gen. Bishop Polk died the Sunday night of the fight, and with the most horrible imprecations on his traitor lips. Of the brigadiers, Southern accounts state the loss of Hindman, Claiborne, and Gladden. It is also said that the rebels have lost from five to six hundred field officers, who, owing to the demoralized state of the men, were compelled to expose themselves and lead their men into danger. The mortality among the officers, field and general, must have been very large.

THEY NEVER GET THERE.—A letter from a Louisiana major in the Rebel army, to his sister in New Orleans, dated Little Rock, Feb. 27, found after one of our recent victories, contains a curious exemplification of the effect of the war on the Southern mind:

"I don't like the Yankees, a bit; I have been educated to hate them, and I do hate them heartily; but I must acknowledge the South has been sadly mistaken in their character. We have always believed that the Yankees would not fight for anything like a principle; that they had no chivalry, no poetry in their nature. Perhaps they have not; but that they are brave, determined, persevering, they have proved beyond question. The trouble with them is, they never get tired of anything. They lost all our battles at first, and after Mississippi we despatched them. This year has inaugurated a new state of affairs. We are beaten at all points. We do nothing but retreat and create; and while I hate the Yankees more than ever, I respect them—I can't help it—for their dogged obstinacy, and the slow but steady manner in which they carry out their plans."

State of Feeling in Kentucky.

LETTER FROM A LOYAL WOMAN.

The following letter, says the New York Evening Post, written by a lady residing in the richest part of the State of Kentucky, and one of the strongholds of secession in that State, gives an interesting picture of the condition of public sentiment there.

"My dear * * * You ask me to tell you something about affairs in Kentucky. As I am in the midst of secession, I can probably tell you something. This is next to the strongest secession district in the State. I do not know of a single family that is not somewhat divided. There are four brothers, friends of ours, one a captain and another a colonel in the federal army, the third is a surgeon in Price's army, and the fourth was with Buckner in Tennessee. In spite of this there is a great bitterness of feeling here, and families and friends are alienated, never to be friends again. There are a great many secessionists in Kentucky; I believe a majority of the wealthier classes are secessionists. You know the opinion that Southerners have of the Yankees. The French transported to the Crimea 300,268 men, and 41,974 horses and mules, of the men they lost 92,229 by sickness and casualties. The result is that our calculations as to the number and tonnage of vessels it would require to transport the men, horses, guns, &c.

Incidents of the Battle of Pittsburg Landing.

A correspondent writing from Pittsburg Landing says: I am so overwhelmed with incidents of the battle, that I puzzle me to know how to tell you of it. I will give you a few by way of variety.

A member of Gen. Grant's staff had a shell thrown close to him that it took him from the skirt of his coat. Yet he was unharmed. Gen. Beauregard shot four under him and several shells exploded near him and Gen. McCook without injuring either.

One color sergeant of one of the regiments was shot down, receiving five balls in less than a minute. A standard was immediately seized by a young scout sixteen years of age, who, amid a perfect shower of balls, rushed about eighty yards ahead of the regiment, and waved the flag defiantly to his pursuers. His clothes were torn with bullets, but he escaped unhurt. I endeavored to get his name and father, but I fear he will be mentioned in the official reports.

One company in an Illinois regiment had every officer, commissioned and non-commissioned, shot down. By consent, a private named command, and conducted them hand-to-hand through the fight.

Among the wounded rebels was a youth from Alabama. Both of his legs were shattered. During the battle he asked for water, and was supplied. He then said: "This is my mother's fault. I did not want to fight against the Union, but she called me a coward and forced me to enlist."

He gave the National soldier a ring and requested him to send it to his mother, and to say to her that he died a brave boy, but regretting that he had taken up arms against his country. When he will be the peace of a mother's heart when she receives this message?

There were few Colored who were not crack with balls. One of the most remarkable episodes was that of Col. Mangum, of Ohio. His horse's mane was nearly cut away with bullets, and several passed through his clothing, but he never even staggered. The rebels shot at him continually at our officers of all ranks. Some of the regiments have scarcely an officer on duty, but have plenty of good soldiers in the ranks with all cartridges.

A corporal and a rebel soldier were found dead, side by side, with hands clasped. It is supposed that they fell near each other, mutually encouraged, and making friends, died in peace.

The killed and wounded in the Second Kentucky were all shot within five minutes. The experiment of the regiment in Western Virginia enabled them to judge balls, shell and bullets, while for several hours they were protecting a battery, and during that time not a man was wounded. They charged, however, in the face of a heavy fire, and it was their duty to charge and be killed. They were "regiment."

One young Ohio volunteer, who had been recently wounded, died before being picked up, was found with the miniature of a young lady fixed to his lips. His comrades state that he had an idea he would be killed, and was several times seen looking at the daguerotype while the regiment was in retreat.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

April 25, 1862.

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