wance for the time ordered. THE TRI-WEEKLY PRESS, Mailed to Subscribers out of the City at TERSE DOL-

The Press

MONDAY, APRIL 14, 1862.

Washington Irving.*

All who delight in good books, well got up, will feel gratified at knowing that George P. Putnam, of New York, is again prosperous, again in the field as a judicious publisher, whose name upon a title-page may be taken as an assurance of the value of the book. In former days, when he was the Murray of American publishers, doing a great business, and employing a little army of authors, Mr. Putnam was a gentle autocrat. He had great knowledge of the European book trade, and having "carried the war into Africa." (i. e. having porsonally superintended a branch of his own establishment in London,) and while he liberally encouraged American authors, knew how to select the best foreign for republication. The commercial crisis of 1857 injured him, as it injured many others, but there is a strong recuperative quality in American enterprise, and he managed to "still live." Honored with the friendship of Washington Irving, whose publication agent he was for years, Mr. Purnam gradually reinsmied himself, having never lest the confidence of "the trade," and his present catalogue, though not extensive, is very choice. Among its leading contents may be found various editions of Washington Irving s works-to which will soon be added the Artists' edition of "The Sketch Book," likely to take rank as the most superb illustrated volume ever published in America. Next comes the Caxton edition of Bayard Taylor's prose writings, in ten volumes, of which the fourth, containing "Eldroado," has just appeared.
Simultaneous in issue with this is the Aldine edition of the works of Thomas Hood, with wood-cuts from the author's own designs, and vignettes on steel, of which two monthly volumes have been published. Various antiquarian and literary works, (including both series of John Jay Smith's splendid folio "American Historical and Literary Curiosities;" Richard E. Kimball's Novels, and, to crown all, the "Rebellion Record," edited by Frank Moore, which relates, us it occurs, the history of the pre sent war) these are some of Mr. Putnam's publications, and are distinguished by good paper, clear type, fine illustrations, and handsome exte We have now before us, the latest of Mr. Put-

of Washington Irving, by his nephew, Pierre M. This gentleman was specially named by gentle Geoffry Crayon, as his biographer, and has so far fulfilled the duty with ability and delicacy. The materials placed in his hands were ample, consisting of "journals, note books, diaries at scattered intervals, and a large collection of family letters, with files of others from various correspondents, which, as he said, he had neither time nor spirit to examine or arrange," besides, his correspondence with his life-long friend, Henry Brevoort, of New York, and numerous letters to persons in this country and Europe. Out of these, Mr. Pierre Irving has made a book of much interest and value. It reminds us, in plan and execution, of Lockhart's Life of Scott-the author's personal interest and knowledge inspiriting the narrative, in which, as much as pessible, the story is told in the very words, from his own letters and memoranda, of the distinguished subject. The action of the work extends over more than half a century, during more than thirty years of which of letters of his own country and of Europe. The present volume brings the story down to the autumn of 1820, when Irving, then 37 years old, started from London on his second tour through continental Europe. At that time, his "Sketch Book" had Deen republished by Murray, of London, with remarkable success—his previous literary performance having been a share in "Salmagundi," the whole of Knickerbocker's Veritable "History of New York," and, for a time, the editorship of the Analectic Magazine, published in Philadelphia, 1813-1818, by our excellent friend and business-neighbor, Moses Thomas, of South Fourth street. Mr. Putnam's catalogue states that Irving's life will probably be completed in three volumes, but we doubt whether it can. Nor, to own the truth, is it desirable that the blography or our first and best original

nam's books-namely, the first volume (probably

to be completed in three) of the Life and Letters

prose-writer should be contracted. Washington Irving, born at New York, on the 3d of April, 1783, (he died at Tarrytown, November 28, 1859,) was the son of a Scotchman from the Orkneys and of an English lady from Cornwallhis parents thus coming from the extreme north of Scotland, and southwest of England. They reached New York in 1763, where they remained; the father, who had been a sailor, entering into trade. During the Revolution, the Irving family were staunch Whigs, and, in November 1783, soon after Washington's entry in New York, the boy, born some months before, was baptised. "Washington's work is ended," said the nother, "and the child shall be named after him." Some time after, a Scotch nurse-maid who saw Washington enter a shop, followed him with her lettle charge saying, "Please your Honor," she said, here's a bairn was named after you." Washingto did not disdain the delicate affinity, and placin his hand on the head of her little charge, gave him is blessing. Washington Irving received the usual moderate education of the time, which extended to a little Latin, and quitted school at about the age f sixteen. He read a great deal of miscellaneous literature hooks of voyages and travel first become s strong desire then to go to sea. At the age of 12, he contributed an occasional moral essay to the Wakly Museum, a small four page 4to periodyal of the day. At 13, he wrote a play, of which his biographer says: "It is fair to presume a had neat dramatic demerit." All the time he was at shool, he was remarkable for the ease and

fluency othis pen, writing other boys' "themes," while the worked out his "sums," his taste for arithmetic being small. Ho furtively learned anusic and encing-his father, a fine old Presbyterian Puritampaving a holy horror of such mundane accomplishmets. He delighted in visits to the theatre,—buthese were stolen delights, the discipline of the household being decidedly opposed to any familiaity with Thalia or Melpomene. He took enthusialically to poetry, and had a good memory as wel as good taste. At 16, instead of going to Columbia College, like his elder brothers, Peter and Johr, he was placed to study law, a profession whichhe disliked. His brothers' tastes were decidedly literary, and the youngster followed the family bias.
At the age of 17, an incident occurred, to which,

no doubt, the world has been indebted for a great deal of pleasure. This was his first voyage up the Hu and previous ofen in wear offester county. New York, and explored the recesses of Sleepy Hollow, but the ourney he now took was to the frontier region of New York, beyond Albany, where his two married sisters were settled. The impression made on him by the Highlands of the Hudson seems to have been deep and permanent, and, it may be said, in the language of Wordsworth, that the Kaatskill Mountains "haunted him like a

At the age of 19, Washington Irving became a law-student under Josiah Ogden Hoffman, (father of the gifted and unfortunate author Charles Fenno Hoffman, still surviving at Harrisburg,) and was happily placed, though his legal knowledge did not largely increase. In the winter, (1802,) he first regularly broke into authorship. His elder weave only cloth of frieze. At all events, let our brother, Peter, had then established a daily paper. the New York Morning Chronsele, to which Washington contributed a series of papers upon local subjects, over the signature Jonathan Oldstyle. They attracted attention, were much copied, expectedness. "The Channings" is not yet pubsand obtained for the author a visit from Charles lished in England, being printed here from ad-Brocden Brown, the novelist, with a request that he would write for a magazine he had established in Philadelphia. The Oldstyle papers were col-lected and republished, in 1823, without the author's knowledge or consent, and a good deal to

his regret, and curious critics have traced in them, however crude, the elements of that geniality which constitutes the charm of his matured A Journey to Canada, as far as Montreal, in 1902 probably led Irving to write "Astoria" in later years. In April, 1804, he came of age. By years. In April, 1804, he came or age. By that time, the usual symptoms of consumption had appeared, and his brothers, who entertained the agreement affection for him, sent him to Europe. His greatest affection for him, sent him to Europe. His carry o being in a position to with stand the loss and carry o being in a position to withstand the loss and cagerly embraced the proffered opportunity of vi-

of foreign languages and of travel was of great uso to him. By way of Nice he went to Genoa, and was detained a long time at the latter place, by difficulties about his passport, a complete system of espio-nage being established over him, on the suspicion * The Life and Letters of Washington Irving. By his Nephew Pierre M. Irving. Volume 1, pp. 463. New York: George P. Puluam. Philadelphia: George W.

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that he was English. Crossing over to Messina, he made a tour of Sicily, examining all curious objects very carefully, the Ear of Dionysius included. Thence to Naples, and forward to Rome-making | THE COMPLETE DETAILS OF THE TERRIBLE the acquaintance of Aliston, the poot-painter, in the Eternal City. A thorough friendship arose and ripened, and at one time Irving was strongly possessed with the idea of remaining in Rome, and becoming an artist, really having a strong feeling for the Beautiful in Art and Nature.

At Rome, a letter to Torlonia, the banker, produced unexpected hospitalities from the millionaire, but, on leaving, it turned out that the man of money had fancied, from his name, that he must be a kinsman of George Washington, and had honored him accordingly. As a set-off to this, when an English lady was passing by a bust of Washington, in an Italian gallery, her daughter asked, "Mother, who was Washington?" "Why, my dear, don't you know," was the astonished reply, "he wrote the

Through Switzerland, on to Paris, which he reached at the latter end of May, 1805-his eternal regret being that, for the sake of a pleasant companion to France, he sacrificed the chance of visiting Florence and Venice. His four months' residence in Paris was very pleasant, and he indulged his taste for theatricals to the full, every page in his diary recording his visits to dramatic or operatic performances. In a letter to his brother he wrote "Of all the places that I have seen in Europe Paris is the most fascinating, and I am well satisfied that for pleasure and amusements it must leave London far behind." He reached London far in the autumn of 1805, by way of the Netherlands, and, as usual, indulged his dramatic tastes. With John Kemble, though great in some parts, he was not quite satisfied—especially with his defective voice -but considered him a master of declamation. Of Mrs. Siddons, his criticism, in a letter home, was wholly favorable. Irving's acquaintance in London at this time, was limited, his letters of introduction having miscarried-and the only one he had being to Miss De Camp, afterwards married to Charles Remble. After a hasty tour through the West of England, Irving abandoned his projected visit to Scotland, and returned home, reaching New York in March, 1806, after a sixty-four-days voy-

Now, at the age of 23, he gathered around him, of relatives and friends, a select and intellectual society. Among these were Gouverneur Kemble, Henry Brevoort, and James K. Paulding. He resumed his law studies in Hoffman's office, and, in November, 1806, was admitted to the bar, though sadly deficient in legal lore. He sought office at Albany, and happily failed Early in 1807 appeared the first number of "Salmagundi," the iters for which were Paulding, with William and

Washington Irving. It appeared in numbers, twenty of which were blished in one year, when it was discontinued. It was at once "a bit—a palpable bit;" the more o because the authorship was concealed. All that the authors ever received from the publisher was \$100; he, however, is estimated to have made from \$10,000 to \$15,000 out of it. Full particulars of the respective authorship of the articles will be found in the last issue of "Salmagundi," issued by Mr. Putnam, a couple of years ago, edited by Evert A. Duyckinck, who has prefixed an entertaining preface. During the publication, Irving visited Philadelphia several times, and there met Dennie, conductor of "The Portfolio," and hit him off, very happily and pleasantly, in the character of Longstaff in the eighth number. A curious episode in Irving's life, during the

publication of "Salmagundi," was his being taken down to Richmond, on a retainer from one of the friends of Asran Burr, whose trial was then coming off. The advocate's law was so small that any expected aid must have been from 1807, also, Irving's father died. The discontinuance of "Salmagundi" from no want of subjects, but because of a difficulty with the publisher, who took upon himself the airs of a dictator. The work was reprinted in

London in 1811, (after the success of Knickerbocker,) and was favorably noticed there. Soon after "Salmagurdi" ceased, Washington Irving and his brother Peter, commenced the History of New York, to ridicale a somewhat grandiloquent Picture of New York, recently published Peter Irving soon went to Europe, leaving his heather to write the book. Ere it was completed, and sustained the heaviest misfortune of his life—the death of Matilda Hoffman, to whom he was and a ly attached, of rapid consumption at the age of seventeen. His biographer tells the story with simple and tender pathes. Amid the poignancy of his grief, the desolated lover had to proceed with his writing,—and this occupation was possibly a relief to his mind. At this time (1809) the portrait by Jarvis was painted, the sad expression of which has been often noticed. It is one of the illustrations of this volume, which also has as a frontis-

piece, a portrait by Vanderlyn, taken in Paris, Knickerbocker's History of New York was published in Philadelphia, and prefaced, in the New York papers, by various ingenious notices, drawing attention, in a covert manner, to the work and its subject. It was published in two volumes, 12mo., early in December, 1809, and its true character—as a combination of humor, satire, fancy, and ludicrous description—was soon appreciated. It offended some of the old Dutch New Yorkers, but the general feeling was admiration and a conviction that here, at last, was a native writer, with wit, genius, and originality. The second edition was presented to Walter Scott, in 1813, by Irving's friend, Henry Brevoort, and the Great Unknown warmly praised, not only its humor, reminding him of Swift, but some touches resembling Sterne's. The first edirature—notate fieling must have been excited by tion brought \$3,000 to the author. For several Robinson Crusce and Sindbad the Sailor. He had years, with the exception of a few magazine tion brought \$3,000 to the author. For several articles, Irving published nothing. Here, a debryedly popular author, at the early age of twentysià we shall leave him now, completing our notice

The Channings,* Mrs. Benry Wood, the new novelist, is a trump. card in the hands of two publishers—Bentley, of London, and T. B. Peterson, of Philadelphia. The former ran "East Lynne" through four editions in as many months, but the latter sold three editions of "The Earl's Heirs" in three weeks. This writer, about whose personality nobody seems to have any information, sustains the mystery of a denouement to the last-sustains it so advoitly as to puzzle the conjectures of even determined novel-readers, who are familiar with the unravelment of ordinary plots. She appears rather to observe than create characters, for the personages of her stories are downright, real, actual flesh and blood people. She also eschews the ordinary English practice of introducing a crowd of titled and "fashionable" folks. No-she deals with realities, and though there is (of course) a certain degree of mystery in her plots,

there never is the slightest improbability. This novelist's peculiar merits have been impressed which T. B. Peterson & Brothers will publish this week. It is entitled "The Channings," and mainly relates the domestic life of one family, so named. The two main incidents upon which hangs a story of great merit and well-sustained interest, are simple enough—the spoiling, by ink, of a chorister's white surplice in an English cathedral, and the abstruction of a bank-note from a letter, before it was deposited in the post office. Out of these grow a variety of natural circumstances, nearly all occurring in an English provincial city, and, of course, there is a slight infusion of romance, for what is a novel worth if it has no love-making in it? Mrs. Wood seems to have a fairy loom for weaving fiction, for she can produce cloth of gold where others readers take our word for it, that "The Channings" is one of the most readable novels of the day, and that, however they may guess at the winding-up, they will be surprised at its thorough unexpectedness. "The Channings" is not yet pub-

vance-sheets. # The Channings. A Domestic Novel of Real Life. By Mrs. Henry Weed, author of "The Earl's Heirs,"
"East Lynne," &c. Svo. Philadelphia: T. B. Peter-

STRAMER AMERICA LOST.—The N. O. Crescent says: The steamship America, outward bound, with a cargo of 1,300 bales of cotton, was announced as having been lost. The Yankees, however, did not obtain the coveted vessel and cargo. Finding the blockade tolerably effectual at the mouth of the river, the America put back and came in contact not have the least effect on their bank account.

sagerly embraced the proffered opportunity of visiting the Old World. Starting for Bordeaux, in May, 1804, the captain of the vessel prodicted, as the invalid stepped on deck, that he would certainly die ere the end of the voyage. But his health improved from the day he left New York, and he arrived at Bordeaux much recovered—met there by the startling news of Napoleon's election to the Imperial dignity.

His biographer gives a detailed account of this European tour, which lasted over a year and a half. He travelled through the south of France, in company with an eccentric and kind-hearted little being, Dr. Henry, of Lancaster, whose knowledge of foreign languages and of travel was of great use

Ar the siege of Yorktown the bands of the rebel regiments saucily play the air of "Dixie," and the lines are so close together that the music is distinctly heard in our camp, while we send back the glorious strains of the "Star spangled Banner." The owners of missing slaves have been making eager applications to Gen. Wadsworth to aid them in the recovery of missing property. The general,

PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, APRIL 14, 1862.

CONFLICT.

FORCES ENGAGED AND THE LOSSES. THE SCENE BY DAY AND NIGHT.

MEMORABLE INCIDENTS. **OUR CAVALRY'S GALLANT CHARGE.**

A STAND AT CORINTH IMPROBABLE. From the correspondence of the Cincinnati Times, we obtain the most complete account yet urnished of the late terrific battle in Tennessee. t possesses a fearful interest, independently of its

Position of the Forces.

The battle ground chosen for the struggle of today occupied a semi-circle of about three and a half miles from the town of Pittsburg, our forces being stationed in the form of a semi-circle, the right resting on a point north of Crump's Landing, our centre being directly in front of the main road to Corinth, and our left extending to the river, in the direction of Hamburg, a small place four miles north of Pittsburg Landing.

It has been known, for some days past, that proper attention has not been paid to the placing of pickets a sufficient distance from our front lines to insure against surprise, and in some cases it had even been neglected altogether. No pickets, it is said, have ever been placed in front of General Prentiss' division, although it was known that the Sreesh spies and scouting parties were continually hovering even near to the outside row of the tents of his regiments. They were to be met by every scouting party which left our camps, and the rencontres of the last few days have proven so disastrous to them that they determined to repay them with interest. Position of the Forces.

The First Attack. At two o'clock this morning, Colonel Peabody, of Prentiss' division, fearing that everything was not right, despatched a body of four hundred men beyond the camp, for the purpose of looking after any force which might be lurking in that direction. The step was wisely taken, for a half mile's advance showed a heavy force approaching, who fired upon them with great slaughter. Those who escaped, fell back to the Twenty-fifth Missouri Regiment, swiftly pursued by the enemy. The contest had been of but short duration, and the advance of the Seccasionists reached the brigade of Colonel Peabody just as the long roll was sounded and the men were falling into line. Their resistance, taken so unawares, was of but short duration, and they retreated in as good order as was possible under a

men were falling into line. Their resistance, taken so unawares, was of but short duration, and they retreated in as good order as was possible under a galling fire, until they reached the lines of the Second division.

At six o'clock the attack had become general along the entire front of our line. The enemy, in large force, had driven in the pickets of General Sherman's division, and fallen with vengeance on the Forty-eight Regiment O. V. M., Col. Sullivan, the Seventieth, Col. Cockerell, and the Seventy-second, Col. Buckland. The troops here had never before been in action, and being so unexpectedly attacked, ere they could fully understand their position, or get into file, they made as able a resistance as was possible, but were, in common with the force of General Prentiss, forced to seek support on the troops immediately in their rear. The Fifth Ohio Cavalry, formerly belonging to this division, had been remeved to General Hurlbut's command the day before yesterday, and their place supplied and camp occupied by the Second Illinois Cavalry. These latter knew nothing of the approach of the enemy until they were in their midst, firing into their tents and applying the torch as they came.

The slaughter on this first onslaught of the enemy was very severe, scores falling at every dircharge of the enemy's gans, and all making their best effort to escape, or repel the foe. It, however, soon became evident that the Secssion force was overpowering, and nothing was left for the advance line but retreat. This was done in considerable disorder, both officers and men losing the advance line but retreat. This was done in considerable disorder, both officers and men losing every particle of their baggage, it, of course, falling

The Prospect at that Hour. At half past eight o'clock the fight had become quite general, the second line of divisions having received the advance in good order, and made every preparation for a suitable reception of the foe.

As your correspondent reached the third line of our forces, he met several thousands of stragglers, many of them from the hospitals, but many more who had never before witnessed the service in the hattle-field, and who so far had not found it much to their liking. Their faces were turned to the river, and neither persuasion nor threats could inriver, and neither persuasion nor threats could induce that the hundrure, your correspondent was
strongly reminded of the great panic at Bull Run,
for appearances indicated that the same scenes
were likely to be re-enacted upon this occasion.
Men and women came promisenously, singly, and
by dozens, filling the road; limping, staggering
along, in some cases supported on the arms of
comrades or others, but all having the same destination and bent on the accomplishment of the same
purpose—viz: To escape from the sound of the
whitzing balls, which were flying in every direction.

whitzing balls, which were nying in every direction.

The timely arrival of General Grant, who had hastened up from Savanosh, led to the adoption of such measures as put a termination to this uncalledfor flight from the battle field. A strong guard was posted across the thoroughfares, with orders to halt every soldier whose face was turned riverward. Some few of the wounded were allowed to proceed, but the self-constituted guard, who had chosen that as a means of escape, were made to keep within the lines under penalty of a stronger admonition at the hands of the established line of sentrics.

All the wagons and other vehicles of transportation.

All the wagons and other vehicles of transporta-All the wagons and other vehicles of transportation, on their way to the camps, wore turned back,
and the road given, as far as was practicable, to the
use of the ambulances, which were now getting to
be very plenty. They were not, however, sufficient
for the demands of the occasion, there being, in
many cases, but two to each regiment, and heavy
army wagons were used to make up the deficiency.
These rattled along over the jagged road, through
the mud, over roots and stones, filled to the top
with the wounded and such of the sick as were unable to leave the regimental hospitals without assistence.

Ten O'clock.

At ten o'clock the entire line on both sides was engaged in one of the most terrible battles ever known in this country. The roar of the cannon and musketry was without intermission from the main centre to a point extending half way down the left wing. The great struggle was more upon the gathered forces which had fallen back upon Sherman's position into the next line of troops. A desperate charge had just been made upon the Fourteenth Ohio battery, and it not being sufficiently sustained by a force of infantry, it was at last relinquished, and fell into the hands of the enemy. Another severagight occurred for the possession of the Fifth Ohio battery, which resulted in three of its guns being taken by the Secession three of its guns being taken by the Secession By eleven o'clock quite a number of the commanders of regiments had fallen, and in some cases not a single field officer remained; yet the fighting continued with an earnestness which plainly showed that the contest on both sides was for death or vic-

that the contest on both sides was for death or victory. The almost desfening sound of artillery, and the rattle of the musketry, were all that could be heard as the men stood and silently delivered their fire, evidently bent on the work of desuration with a fervor which knew no bounds. Foot by foot the ground was contested, a single narrow strip of open land dividing the epponents. Not having had time, in their hasty departure from their camps, to bring forward the hand stretchers so necessary for the mann as word at hand was any and all all dier's outstretched blanket received his crippled comrade, as the only available method by which he could be carried to the rear. Many who were maimed fell back without help, while others still tought in the ranks until they were actually forced back by their company officers. back by their company officers.

A Struggle on the Left Wing. A Struggle on the Left Wing.

Finding it impossible to drive back the centre of our column, at iwelve o'clock the enemy slackened his fire upon it, and made a most vigorous effort on our left wing, endeavoring to outlank it by driving it into the river bank at a point about one and a half miles above Pittsburg Landing. This wing was under command of Gen. Hurlbut, and was composed of the Fourteenth, Thirty-second, Forty-fourth, and Fifty-seventh Indiana, the Eighth, Twenty-first, and Eighteenth Illinois. Fronting its entire line, however, was a brigade under Gen. Sherman, composed of the Fifty-fourth, Fifty-seventh, and Seventy-seventh Ohio. Taylor's Fifth Obio Cavalry were also in Gen. Hurlbut's division, but from the improper nature of the arms with which they were provided, they were not able to do one-half the execution the men desired. do one-half the execution the men desired.

With the first demonstration of the enemy upon

With the first demonstration of the enemy upon the left wing it was to be seen that all the fury was being poured out upon it with the determination that it should give way. For nearly two hours a sheet of fire blazed from both columns, and I could liken the explosion of the small arms to nothing save a cane brake in a state of conflagration. The Mississippi ridemen, a large and well-organized body of good marksmen and desperate man, fought with a valor that was only equalled by those who received their unerring fire, and returned it with an energy which assured them that many of those who had endured the fire of Donelson were in the ranks before them.

In this quarter it seemed, for the period of nearly an hour, that the enemy would succeed in driving in our forces. Three different times they drove our men slowly before them, until they came in sight of the river, and were plainly visible even to those on the main landing below.

The Gunboat takes a Hand. The Gunboat takes a Hand.

While the conflict raged the hottest in the quarter we are writing of, the gunboat Tyler passed slowly up the river to a point directly opposite the force of the enemy, and poured in a broadside from her immense guns. The shell went tearing and crashing through the weeds, felling trees in their course, and spreading havoe wherever they fell. The explosions were tremendous, and the shell falling far inland, most probably from their direction in the very heart of the Secession force, must have told with a starting effect. At any rate, I attribute the failure of the foe to carry the left wing, in a great measure, to the well-directed shots wing, in a great measure, to the well-directed shot of the Tyler.

The Final Struggle of the Day. The Final Struggle of the Day.

At five o'clock there was a short cessation in the firing of the enemy, their lines falling back on the centre for the distance, perhaps, of nearly half a mile; then suddenly wheeled and again threw their entire force upon the left wing, determined to make the final struggle of the day in that quarter. The gunboat Lexington, in the meantime, had arrived from Savannah, and after sending a messenger to General Grant to sectrain the direction in which the enemy lay from the river, the two boats took position about half a mile above the landing and poured their shell up a deep ravine

BATTLE OF PITTSBURG LANDING. In the meantime, Gen. Wallace had taken a circultous route from Orump's Landing and appeared suddenly on the right wing of the enemy. In face of this combination of circumstances, the rebels felt that their enterprise was for the day a failure, and that their enterprise was for the day a failure, and as night was about at hand they slowly fell back, fighting as they went, until they reached an advactageous position, somewhat in the rear, and yet occupying the main road to Corinth. The gunboats continued to send their shells after them until they had entirely got beyond their reach. Thus ends an outline of the battle on the first day.

Arrival of Gen. Buell's Forces.

After a wearied watching of several hours of the most intense anxiety, the advance regiments of Gen. Buell's division appeared on the opposite bank of the river, at five o'cleck this afternoon. Steamers were immediately sent over, and the work of ferriage began, the Thirty-sixth Indiana, and the Sixth Ohio being the first to cross, followed by the main portion of Gen. Nelson's division. They were succeeded by General Bruce's command, embracing, among others, the First and Second Kentucky. Cheer after cheer greeted the arrival of the reinforcements, a knowledge of their importance in the crisis being firmly impressed upon all Arrival of Gen. Buell's Forces. being a confirmation of the completeness of our victory, and of the valor which deserved and the remotements, a knowledge of their impor-tance in the crisis being firmly impressed upon all who had witnessed the events of this dreadful day. Without a moment's delay, they disembarked and marched to the advance, where they rested on their arms for the night.

The Scene at Midnight.

As I sit, to night, writing this epistle, the dead and wounded are all around me. The knife of the and wounded are all around me. The knife of the surgeon is busy at work, and amputated legs and arms lie scattered in every direction. The cries of the suffering victims, and the groans of those who patiently await for medical attendence, are most distressing to any one who has any sympathy with his fellow-man. All day long they have been coming in, and they are placed upon the decks and within the cibins of the steamers, and wherever else they can find a resting place. I hope my eyes may never again look upon such sights. Men with their entrails protruding, others with broken arms and legs, others with broken arms and legs, others with bullets in their breasts or shoulders; and one poor wretch I found whose eyes had been shot entirely away. All kinds of conceivable wounds are to be seen, in all parts of the body, and from all varieties of weapons. body, and from all varieties of weapons. Miscellaneons

Miscellaneous.

It is known that Gen. Prentiss was taken prisoner in the early part of the day; Col. Peabody, acting brigadier in the Sixth division, was killed soon after the fight began, Major Powell, of the Twenty-fith Missouri, Italing mortally wounded near to him. I merely refer to these at this place because they occur to me as I write.

Many of the regiments who have sustained the bright of the entire day's fight have not tasted one mouthful of food since last night, nor can I see how they are to be supplied with any to-night. They are beyond their camps, and cannot, in the darkness, he reached by wagons laden with stores, of which there is an almost endless quantity here. Even if such stores were in their possession they Even if such stores were in their possession they have no means to cook with, their kettles having been left behind, and the beating rain being sufficient to extinguish any fire which thay might kindle. No order had been given to keep cooked ra-tions on hand previous to the fight, because it was but little expected that any would be needed in so

THE SECOND DAY. THE SECOND DAY.

PRITSBURG, April 7, 1862.—During all the horrors of lust night the steamers lying at this point, which were not too heavily laden with stores or too much filled with the weatheded, were engaged in ferrying the troops belonging to Nelson's division from the opposite shore. Every load was greeted with cheers from those on shore, and returned lustily by those who had so opportunely arrived to take part in the battle to-day. As the boats reached the shore the troops immediately left, and, without music, took their way to the advance on the left wing of our forces. They had received marching orders at a late hour in the afternoon, and had come on a "double quick!" from Savannah. With the first hours of daylight it was evident, and nad come on a "double quite." From savaman.
With the first hours of daylight it was evident,
however, that the enemy had also been strongly
reinforced, for, notwithstanding they must have
known of the arrival of the new Union troops, they
were the first to open the battle, which they did
about 7 o'clock, and with considerable alacrity.
The attack then began from the main Corinth road, a point to which they seemed strongly attached. All the Line again Engaged.

Within half an hour from the first firing of the Within half an hour from the first firing of the morning, the contest had again spread in either direction, and both the main centre and left wing were actively engaged. The rebels were, however, not so anxious to fight their way to the river's bank as on the previous day, having had a slight experience of what they might again expect if brought again under the powerful guns of the Tyler and Lexington, whose black hulls steamed slowly along the stream, keeping a careful watchfulness for any signs they might be able to gather as to the exact location of the enemy in the dense forest which stretched away to their right. The foe was not however the stream, activities and they for was not, however, lacking in a single and they for was not, however, lacking in a single and they for was a single and they still unwearied soldiers of yesterday, with a strange that they could not have expected. At nine o'clock, the sound of the artillery and musketry fully equalled that of the day previous, though it could not be said to continue so long in one quarter. It now became evident that the one quarter. It now became evident that the rebels were avoiding the extreme of the left wings and endeavoring to find some week point in the lines by which to turn our force, and thus create an irrecoverable confusion. It is wonderful with what persevorance and determination they adhered to the purpose. They left one point but to return to perseverance and determination they stated to this purpose. They left one point but to return to it immediately, and then as suddenly would, by some masterly stroke of generalship, direct a most vigorous assault upon some divison where they fancied they would not be expected.

Eleven O'clock, A. M.

Eleven O'clock, A. M.

Notwithstanding the continued rebuff of the rebels wherever they had made their assaults, up to eleven o'clock they had given no evidence of retring from the field. Their firing had been as rapid and vigorous at times as during the most terrible hours of the previous day, yet not so well directed, nor so long confined to one point of attack. Still further reinforcements now began to arrive. The steamers Crescent City, Hiawatha, Louisville, John Warner, and others, having left Savannah loaded to the guards with troops belonging to General Buell's command. These immediately mounted the hill, and took possession upon the right of the main centre, under Gen. Wallace. So tar the fight of the morning had been waged some one and a half miles within our former lines, and but a short distance from the river's bank, in a due westerly direction.

Generals Grant, Buell, Nelson, Sherman, and Crittenden (I learn, though I have not seen him) were present everywhere, directing the movements for a new stroke on our part against the foe. Gen. Wallace's division, on the right, had been strongly reinforced, and suddenly both wings of our army were turned upon the enemy with the intention of driving the immense body into an extensive ravine. At-the same time a powerful battery had been stationed near an open field known as the "battalion drill ground," for Sherman's division, and this, loaded with canister, poured volley after volley upon the somewhat disgusted rebels. The cannonading of the day previous had been mostly confined to shell and heavy ball, but it was evident

cannonading of the day previous had been mostly confined to shell and heavy ball, but it was evident that the change now made was having a telling

At half past eleven o'clock the roar of the battle almost shook the earth in this vicinity, for the Union guns were being fired with all the energy that the prospect of the enemy's defeat could inspire. The fire from the rebels was not, however, so vigorous, and they began to evince a desire to withdraw. They fought as they slowly moved back, keeping up their fire from their artillery and muskets along their whole column, and apparently disdaining any motion which could be considered as approximating to a retreat. As they retreated they went in excellent order, battling at every advantageous point, and delivering their fire with considerable effect. Moving somewhat in the direction of the river, closely followed by our men, General Grant feared that some mistake might messenger was sent, cruerton for a Accordingly and the fire of the condition of the impassa.

Accordingly and the past of the gunbosts, which we out the divascer on the past of the gunbosts, which out the past of the condition of the roads, the rout would have carried that he considered that for some days. It has been account of the condition of the impossible, on account At half past eleven o'clock the roar of the battle

At Noonday.

It was now a matter, settled beyond dispute, that Price a large force of rebel cavalry appeared in the enemy were retreating. They were making the little fire, and heading their entire column for eight our lines, and remained there, but General Corinth, by both roads leading in that direction Shean, who occupied the advance, had been or-from all divisions of our lines they were closely deriot to bring on an engagement. Consequent-pursued, a galling fire being kept upon their rear, which they still returned at intervals, but with little or no effect.

The Charge of the Cavairy. I have neglected heretofore to mention that, from Sunday noon until night, and from Monday morning up to the time I have now reached, in this morning up to the time I have now reached, in this outline description of the battle, not less than three thousand cavalry had remained seated in their saddles on the hill-top overlooking the river, patiently and sarnestly awaiting the arrival of the time when an order should come for them to pursue the flying enemy. That time had now arrived, and a courier from General Grant had scarcely delivered his message, before the entire body was in motion. Those who have haver witnessed a charge of so large a force of horsemen should have been there to have seen the wild tumult of the eager riders, and apparently equally excited steeds. The enemy have been driven beyond our former lines, and are in full retreat in the direction of Corinth.

An old surgeon, who has been long in the service, and who has just returned from the field for the first time since the battle began, said to me as he sat down to night on the river bank; "I have been present at both Bull Run and Fort Donelson, but they were skirmishes to what I have seen since but they were skirmishes to what I have seen since yesterday morning." Such, it seems, is the testimony of all with whom I have conversed in relation The Force Engaged, and the Killed and Wounded.

As near as I can estimate the entire force engaged in this conflict, I have set it down at the opening of the battle as being about sixty thousand on the rebel side, with a somewhat smaller sand on the rebel side, with a somewhat smaller number, say over fifty thousand, on ours. This morning witnessed an addition to our troops of about twelve thousand men, while from the testimony of the rebel prisoners taken to day, the reinforcements to the enemy were about eight thousand men, more than half of whom had been left at Corinth when the troops moved from that point on Saturday evening last.

The intimuta knowledge researed by the enemy

rinth when the troops moved from that point on Saturday evening last.

The intimata knowledge possessed by the enemy follow from Pittsburg Landing than has already of every foot of the contested soil on which the battle was fought, gave them a greater advantage than was awarded us by the trifling increase in the newspapers. As Gen. Halleck is numbers, but on either side the battle was feug is ery soon expected.

The intimata knowledge possessed by the enemy follow from Pittsburg Landing than has already of every foot of the contested soil on which the newspapers. As Gen. Halleck is a few in the newspapers. As Gen. Halleck is numbers, but on either side the battle was feug is ery soon expected.

With a desperation which I could not have believe the telegraph line to Savannah, Tennessee, was to exist in the minds of men, unless in cases of stroopersonal grievance. The determination appears to even under the most galling fire, to be victor death. The Mississippians, on the side of the even under the most galling fire, to be victor and the wire carried away, so that the communication is not now perfect.

St. Louis, April 12.—The War Department in the interest of the received no further interest of the last battle, an official account he to exist in the minds of men, unless in cases of stroopersonal grievance.

The tree interest of the last battle, an official account he to exist in the minds of which is given to exist in the most galling fire, to be victor completed last Tuesday, but it has been broken, and the wire carried away, so that the communication is not now perfect.

St. Louis, April 12.—The War Department in the minds of the wire carried away, so that the communication is not now perfect.

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St. Louis, April 12.—Major McDonald, of the Bight Missouri, arrived l

Mississippi rifles, the old Harper's Ferry, or even the Algiers rifle, of which they seemed to have a irge number.
In regard to our killed and wounded, I shall re-In regard to our killed and wounded, I shall refrom from mentioning anything further than I have
in former parts of this epistle. The various rumors
afloat, without a shadow of foundation, justify me
in this determination. As a total, I would set down
our killed, during the two days! fight, at near one
thousand, and our wounded at about thirty-five
hundred. I find but few, who have an equal opportunity of judging, but set my estimate at too low
a figure. Many of the wounded are trivially injured, and will soon be able to egain perform the
duties of the soldier's life. No correct estimate
can be made within the next five days, as it will
require some time to gather the wounded torequire some time to gather the wounded to-gether, and inter the dead. The confusion of the hour at which I write, so early after the close of the battle, prevents any more accuracy than I have given in this particular.

No Stand at Corinth. I am of opinion that the rebels have fought their last grand light in this vicinity. That they will make no stand at Corinth is evident from the fact that the surrender of Island No. 10 must immediately follow this defeat—because, with the Memphis and Charleston Railway in our possession, we shall be able to throw the forces of Gen. Pope on their left, while the entire force now here will be in front of them eager for another trial as to bravery, endu-rance, and military skill.

Their lest effort may be to make a rally in some more southern portion of either Alabama or Mississippi, where the hotter climate may make it unsafe for our troops to pursue them. This is, however, a matter for Gen. Beauregard and circumstances to determine, Gen. Algernon Sidney Johnston not being in the consultation, having been sent by some well-directed shot to a hotter climate than that of even the cotton-growing States of the Gulf

Curious Incidents. One strange feature in the battle was, that neither yesterday mr to-day have I seen many prisoners. On our sidelt did not seem to be a contest for captives. It was a life and death struggle to us, and the rebels seemed to entertain the same idea as to themselves. I do not believe that more than one themselves; I do not believe task more than one hundred priceners were taken to the rear, during the battle of both days. All I know is, that, if any prisoneriwere taken, I do not see how they disposed of them. I found, sen at the end of the first day's fight-

disposed vi vem.

I found, seen at the end of the first day's fighting, that may of our surgeons were missing. They were known to have been at the hospital tents at the period inwhich the battle opened, but after that time they were not to be found. After the retreat of the enemy had began, and those of the sick who had been left in the hospitals were again under the protection of our troops, they stated that the rebels had forced the surgeous away with them, in order that they might attend to their wounded. I have no doubt the greatly needed their services.

One singular feature was remarkable after the battle, which as it may have some connection with this department, I may mention here. Numbers of our men wer found with the hair on the top of their heads, heir whiskers, and sometimes a portion of their per clothing, burned away. They presented a strange and ghastly appearance, whether the were mere wanton acts on the part of the enem; or whether the victims were those who had bee inmates of some of the burned hospital tents, I cannot say. If the latter, they had made an attempt to escape, and had so far succeeded that try had reached the woods, and there, from sheer chaustion, had laid them down to die.

NEWFACTS OF INTEREST.

CHICAGO April 12.—The reporter of the Triune, of the city, has returned from Pittsburg Landing, ad furnishes the following intelligence relative tohé récent battle at Pittsburg ; Taylor'and Waterhouse's batteries, supported by the Tenty-third Illinois and the Seventy-seventh an Twenty-third Ohio Regiments, were first in the figt. Both of the Ohio regiments ran-the Seventyeventh without firing a gun-leaving Waterhouse battery without support. The Ater fought for half an hour, however. Captain Waterhouse retiring with three of his guns. Ie was wounded in the thigh by a Minie ball, be not fatally. His battery was badly cut

Tylor's battery, continued the fight, splen-

didly apported by the Illinois regiment, until his suppol was outflanked on both sides. He then retired through a cross fire, having but one man killedrith seventeen wounded. In meantime, Waterhouse, with his three remaining guns, took a position, supported by the Seend Brigade of McClernand's division, compied of the One Hundred and Sixteenth, One Hindred and lighteenth, Seventeenth, Twentieth, forty fifth, and Forty-eighth Illinois Regiments, Colonel Merch commanding. During the fight they were coupelled to retire through their own encamprent, with a heavy lose, into some woods Ap advance was then ordered by General Noternand a hundred rods beyond them, in sight the rebels. Here commenced one of the most ficely-contested engagements of the day, resultth through our encampment. At this point the emy met with reinforcements, and our ammunin giving out, Marsh's command gave way to other brigade. They, however, were compelled retreat within half a mile of the river. At this moment the gunboats, by throwing their

pund in every direction with the rebel slain. ivior's battery again took a position on the mae rebel battery which had been placed eight huned yards distant. A splendid artillery duel here took place, reing in the silencing of the rebel batteries and explosion of their caissons. Taylor's battery s then ordered into the reserve during the fight. everal Mississippi regiments, who had arrived Saturday night, came into the fight on "double ck." They were almost immediately repulsed. Monday a Michigan battery, which was capd the day before, was retaken by the Fifteenth consin Regiment. The fight over this battery conducted on the part of the rebels by Beaure. in person. In his efforts to recover it he was ded in the arm. He was successful in taking

but it was again taken from him. It was capand recaptured no less than six times, mpany A, of the Chicago Light Artillery, was erely handled on the first day that they were able to man three guns on Monday, but with after a desperate contest, they succeeded in cately silencing and capturing a robel battery olgans; but they were, however, compelled to alon it from lack of horses to draw it off. Their Oveces were brought off. an Monday, our cavalry following until the

howere tired out. But for the almost impassa. bindition of the roads, the rout would have

The Times' special says the responsibility of the urfise rosts with the commanding officer. On Premained in position until Sunday morning.

anded as a screen behind which Beauregard for is troops in line of battle who secovored. Whe attack was first made, the Fifty-third. Fidenth, Seventy-first, and Seventy-Seventh nents, displayed inexcusable inefficiency. The fled without firing a gun. The others or two rounds and then fled. wardice of these regiments left that point reled. The enemy immediately closed and miled the more advanced regiments. It is al od that the Eighteenth Wisconsin and Sixter own Regiments fied after firing two or the enemy fied they burned their wagons

louse's battery lost I killed and 16 woundthe New Orleans regiments, the Louisiana Twere almost entirely left on the battle-field, wounded. They were nearly all wealthy rentiss escaped on Tuesday, and came into ne. In the confusion of the retreat he to elude the rebel vigilance. egard intended to make his attack two viously, but the extraordinary rains im-

Night.

[SECOND DESPATCH)

MEMPHIS, April 7 .- A despatch from Corinth,

the "great victory" was announced, and the follow-ing resolutions introduced:

Resolved, That Congress has learned, with feelings of deep joy and greattude to the Divine Ruler of nations, the news of the recent glorious victory of our arms in Ten-

TWO CENTS.

the wicked will flee like mist before the brow of day. He has left a noble example of magnanimity in the midst of unjust complaint, and of courage and fortisude amid disaster. His fame rises brighter from the severe ordeal through which he has passed, and his name will live green and fresh forever in the hearts of a grateful people. Mr. Speakany in the roads. It is not impossible, however, as we have received no tidings of any of the measter's freaks among the Yankes small fry, that rough w. 18 ther may have prevented her attempting anything to this time. Commoditude that in command, and nobody will doubt that if nothing is done it will not be for lack of will nor daring.

Fail of Fort Craig. Fort Donelson, was also killed. He thinks all the the wicked will flee like mist before the brow of

army and then whip Buell, and thushold their railreads. If they lost the day, he said they might as well lay down their arms and go home.

The story of the escape of General Prentiss not believed. The greater part of his brigade were taken prisoners early in the fight of Sun-The gunboats did fine work, and probably saved our army from total disaster on Sunday.

The beginning of the fight on that day was a to

taken in their tents and slaughtered or taken prisoners. Gen. Smith was not in the fight, but ying sick at Savannah, not being able to get out of When about to assume command of this department, the Government charged me with the duty of deciding the question of occupying Bowling Green, Kenjugky, widelt involved not only initivary out political consideration. At the time of my arrival at Nashville, the action of the Legislature of Kentucky had put an end to the latter by sanctioning the formation of companies menacing Tenno see, by assuming the cause of the Government at Washington, and by abandoning the noturality it professed, and in consequence of their action the occupation of Bowling Green because necessary as an act of self-defence, at least in the first step.

About the middle of September Gen. Buckner advanced with a small force of about 4,000 meg, which was increased by the 15th of October to 12,000, and though accessions of force were recived, it continued at about the same strength until the end of November, measles and other diseases keeping down the effective force. The enemy's force was then reaseted to the War Department 50,000, and an advance was impossible.

* * * * * * * *

Believing it to be of the greatest moment to protract the campairn, as the dearth of cotton might bring strength from abroad and discourage the North, and es gain time to strengthen myself by new troops from Tennessee and other States, I magofiled my forces to the enemy, but made known my true strength to the department and the Governore of States. The sid gives was small. At length, when General Beauregard came out in February, he expressed his surprises at the smallness of my force, and was impressed with the changer of my position. I admitted what was so manifest, and laid before him my views for the future, in which he entirely concurred, and easi me a pignorandum of our conference, we copy of which I would you. I documined to Our forces on Sunday were not over 35,000. The enemy's force was not less than 90,000. The rebel quartermaster says 90,000 rations were issued be ore they left Corinth. The second day's fight was not half as desperate as the first. The rebels soon gave way before our fresh troops. The pursuit was not continued. Major McDonald thinks our killed was at least 1,000, and wounded 3,000. He says fourteen or fixteen hundred of the rebel wounded were left on the field, and thinks their killed amount to 3,000.

000 prisoners. Major McDonald thinks Beauregard was not prepared to make a stand at Corinth, and, if pushed, will retreat to Jackson, Miss. Arrivals from Ironton say Gen Ven Dorn is at Pittman's Ferry, on Current river, near the Misouri line, with 10,000 or 12,000 men, awaiting re-

LATEST SOUTHERN NEWS. THE REBEL ACCOUNTS OF THE PITTSBURG BATTLE.

reports about Beauregard being wounded to be un-

An officer of the New Orleans Croole battalion

who was taken prisoner, says Beauregard made a

speech on Saturday, the day before the battle, in which he told the troops that the result was a sure

thing, and they could not fail to capture Grant's

tal suspelse, many officers and soldiers being over-

nesides the wounded. We did not take more than

fore him my views for the future, in which he entirely concurred, and eent me a memorandum of our conference, a copy of which I would to you. I dotermined to fight for Nashvilke at Donelson, and have the best part of my army to do it, retaining only 14,000 men to cover my front, and g ving 16,000 to defend Donelson.

Fi.The force at Donelson is stated in General Fillow's report at much less, and I do not doubt the correctness of his statement, for the force at Bowling Green, which I supposed to be 14,000 effective men (the medical report shewing only a little over 500 sick in the hospital), was adminished more than 5,000 by those who wyers unable to stoud the fatigue of a march, and made my force on reaching Nashville less than 10,000 men. I enclose Medical Director's report. THE DEATH OF GENERAL JOHNSTON ADMITTED.

NO MENTION OF THE SECOND DAY'S STRUGGLE. RESOLUTION OF THANKS IN THE REBEL CONGRESS.

reaching Nashville iess than 10,000 men. I oncome mea-dical Director's report.

Had I wholly uncovered my front to defend Donelson, Ruell would have known it, and marched directly on Naghville. There were only tan small steamers in the Cumberland, in imperfect condition—only three of which were available at Nashville, while the transportation of Posthumous Letter of Gen. Johnston. HIS EXPLANATION OF THE FALL OF FORT DONELSON.

MOVEMENTS. FORT MACON PROVISIONED FOR SIX MONTHS.

SOUTHERN ACCOUNTS OF GEN. BURNSIDE'S

Rebel Accounts of the Attack on Yorktown.

NARROW ESCAPE OF GEN. MAGREDER. FALL OF FORT CRAIG, NEW MEXICO. THE FEDERAL ATTACK ON FORT PASS

CHRISTIAN. Richmond papers of Wednesday last contain much interesting Southern news. Its main features are herewith presented. Rebel Accounts of the Great Battle on the Tennessee. [From the Richmond Whig of Friday.]

The following despatch, received at the Adjutant General's office, yesterday, gives glorious confirma-tion of our victory on the Tennessee river, Sunday last:

BATTLE OF SHILOH, April 6th,
via Corinth, Mississippi, and Chattanooga, 7th.
To General S. Cooper, Adjutant General: We, this morning, steached tho enemy in a strong position in front of Pittsburg, and after a severe battle of ten
hours, thanks to the Almighty, gained a complete victory,
driving the enemy from every position. The lost on both
sides is heavy, including our Commander-in-Chief, Gonoral Albert Sidney Johnston, who fell gallantly loading his
troops into the thickest of the fight.

G. T. BEAUREGARD,

G. T. BEAUREGARD,

General Commanding.

The fall of a military chieftain on the field of hener and victory, at the head of his rushing columns, fighting for liberty, is the death the soldier most covets, and the country most laments. Such has been the fate of General Albert Sidney Johnston. A despatch from General Beauregard says he fell "gailantly leading his troops into the thickest of the fight." Better information in regard to his recent retirement from Bowling Green, and his presumed responsibility for the disasters at Forts Henry and Donelson, had already cleared him of the hasty and unjust censure visited upon him for these occurrences, and now his splendid victory and glorious death come to canonize his name for history. His countrymen, in their rejoicings, will not withhold the tribute of their tears, and coming generations will keep his memory fresh. This battle, the importance of which cannot well be over estimated, was fought in Southwest Tennessee, in Hardin county, on or near the Tennessee, in Hardin county, on or near the Tennessee engaged, though they are known to have been large on both sides, or particulars as to casualties, which must have been heavy. It may safely be concluded that after the lesson of Manassás (for which we do not charge him with the responsibilities), General Beauregard will push the victory to all attainable consequences of profit and advantage. It will be some days before we get full details. In the meantime we furnish such as we have.

The following is the telegram for the newspapers, received last night:

[FIRST DESPARCH.]

MORILE. April 7.—Special despatches to the

received last night:

[FIRST DESPATCH.]

MOBILE, April 7.—Special despatches to the Advertiser and Kegister, dated Corinth, yesterday afternoon, say that the battle continues fierce and furious, the enemy stubbornly resisting their fate, while the Southerners continue to press upon them with resistless determination, slowly but surely forcing them back. Our loss is heavy, but our me toring them back. Our loss is heavy, but our men are in good spirits, and are thoroughly warmed up to the work in hand. All fight well; but the Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana troops display splendid gallanty. The Twenty-first Alabama covered themselves with glory. This regiment captured two batteries. The First Louisiana Regiment of regulars took a battery. General Bushrod Johnson, one of the Donelson prisoners who subsequently escaped, is wounded.

Night

The enemy are in full retreat, and the Confederates in hot pursuit. I write from the enemy's camp, and on Federal paper. Large numbers of Federal prisoners have already been taken, and we Federal prisoners have already been taken, and we expect to capture the greater part of the Federal army. We are driving them back on the river, and shall kill or capture the entire army. The battle is still raging with terrible fury. We have captured Gen. Prentiss and a large number of officers of the still radius in the body. He died while gallently and steadily leading our victorious troops. Gen. Beauregard now commands the army. He says this is a second Manaspa fight. General Buell was not in time to take part in the action. Gen. Grant was in command of the Federal forces.

MEMPHIS, April 7.—A despatch from Corinth, dated yesterday, says: The great battle commenced at daylight this morning. The Yankees were driven back two miles. Our victorious columns are still advancing. The First Louisiana Regiment has taken one Federal battery, and several others have been captured. Colonel Williams, of Memphis, was killed. General Prentiss was captured. He says they had thirty-five thousand men in the field, and eighteen batteries, nearly all of which have been captured. Gen. Buell had a portion of his love at Duck river.

Toro at Duck river.

We have the enemy's camp, and all their ammunition, stores, &c. The battle was a very Severd one; less on both sides heavy. The fighting is still going on. General Polk is in the advance. Gens. Prentiss, Grant, Sherman, McClernand, Wallace, and Smith, commanded the Federals. Gen. Smith was sick. Two thousand prisoners have been taken, and sent to our rear. It is reported that our forces are fighting Buell to day. Gen. Clark and Col. Brown, of Mississippi, and Col. Richards, of Missouri, were wounded. The Federals have been driven to the river, and are attempting to cross on transports. Many prisoners are still being brought in. The Rebel Congress---Johnston's Explana-tion of the Fall of Donelson.

In the rebel House at Richmond, on Monday last

Yorktown.

Resolved. That the death of General Albert Sidney Resolved, That the death of General Albert Singley Johnston, the commander of our forces, while leading his troops to victory, cannot but temper our exuitation with a shade of sadness at the loss of so able, skilful, and gallant an officer.

Resolved, That, in respect to the memory of General Johnston—the Se: ate concurring—Congress do now ad-Johnston—the Se: are concurring—Congress do now adjourn until twelve o'clock to-morrow.

The Senate, however, thought there might be some error in the announcement, and refused to act on the resolution, and it was afterwards adopted as a Moure resolution. a House resolve.

In the course of the debate, Mr. Barksdale, of Aller This devices of the debate, Mr. Barksdale, of finishing of pair progress, and delayed his arrival at the tighaded. Gen. Buell could not possibly have his based of the course of the debate, Mr. Barksdale, of finishing and to the tighaded. Gen. Buell could not possibly have his based of the course of the debate, Mr. Barksdale, of finishing and tight in the course of the debate, Mr. Barksdale, of finishing and tight in the course of the debate, Mr. Barksdale, of the course of the letter the best of the correct of the course of the letter the best of the course of the Confederacy, to whom he had enlisted at an entire change in naval warfare; and, while it is with very inconsiderable dumage to us. To the course of the letter the best of the confederacy, to whom he had enlisted at an entire change in naval warfare; and, while it is with very inconsiderable dumage to us. To the course of the letter the best of the confederacy, to whom he had enlisted at an entire change in naval warfare; and, while it is with very inconsiderable dumage to us. To the course of the letter the best of the confederacy, to whom he had enlisted at an entire change in maval warfare; and, while it is with very inconsiderable at many and united to have seeme the should in the course of the confederacy, to whom he had enlisted at an entire change in maval warfare; and, while it is controlled to the confederacy, to work of the control that the consumption of the confederacy and

Fail of Fort Craig.

A letter has been received in New Orleans, from San Antonio, in which it is stated that authentic intelligence of the surrender of Fort Craig had been sectived there. The capitulation was unconditional. Colonel Canby, the Federal commander, proposed that himself and command be permitted to depart, on condition that they pledge themselves not teserve again during the war, but General Sibley insisted upon an unconditional surrender. With the fall of Fort Craig, the last vestige of Federal rule vanishes from New Mexico.

We are now masters of that vast and wealthy region have taken all the enemy's strongholds, captured some four thousand of his men, besides as immense amount of provisions for man and horse, My Dear General:

I received the despatches from Bichmond, with your private letter by Captain Wieldlife, three days since; but the preserve of affewrs and the necessity of getting my command arross the Tennesser prevented me from sending you an earlier rerly.

I anticipated all that you have told me as to the centere which the fall of Fort Donelson drew upon me, and the attacks to which you might be subjected, but it was impossible for me to gather the facts for a databled report or to spare time which was required to extructs the remainder of my troops, and save the large accuration of stores and provisions after that disheartening disaster. ter.

I transmitted the reports of Generals Floyd and Pillow without examining or suslyzing the lacts, and scarcely with time to read them.

When about to assume command of this department, the immense amount of provisions for man and horse, and large stores of ammunition and arms. The quantities of provisions and ammunition must be flurge, as Fort Graig was said to be in condition for a six months' siege. All honor to the Texan Ran-

The Steamer "Nanhville."

PATTONSBURG, N. C., March 29, 1962
TO THE EDITOR OF THE WHIG: In your issue of the 26th of this month, I see a notice in which you make a slight mistake as regards the person who was left in abarge of the steamer Nashville. One was left in command of Lieutenant William C. Whittle, Confederate States navy, son of Captain William C. Whittle, Confederate States navy. On hearing that the entmy had taken Newbern, he, rather than burn the gallant little ship, determined, on his own responsibility, to run the blockade again and take her into another port. He was successful, and ran out under a hot fire from the whole hostile fleet. The Nashville has now been sold, and Lieutenant Whitle has been sent to Charleston to deliver her to her owners. I hope this mistake will be corrected and honor be given to whom honor is due. The Steamer "Nashville."

Federal Attack on Pass Christian. Mobiles, April 5.—The operator at Bay of —
bas telegraphed as follows: "The enemy shelled
Pass Christian yesterday, They landed 2400
troops, and attacked us with two thousand men and
twolvo brass 4-pounder howitzers. Our force was three hundred men and two 6-pounder howitzen I was in the party and had a narrow escape."

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THE VICTORY AT ISLAND NO. 10.

Gen. Pope's Official Report.

EXPEDITIONARY FORCES, NEW MADRID, MO, April 9. Major General H. W. Hallock.

The canal across the peninsufa opposite Island No 10—and for the idea of which I am indebted to Gen. Schuyler Hamilton—was completed by Col. Bissell's Engineer Regiment, and four steamers were brought through on the fight of the 6th. The heavy batteries I had thrown us below Tiptonville completely commanded the lowest point of the high ground on the Tennessee shore, entirely cutting off the enemy's retreat by water; his retreat by land has never been possible through the swamps. On the night of the 4th, Capt. Walke, of the may, rag the free my's batteries at Island No. 10, with the gunboat Garondelet, and reported to me here. On the night of the 6th the gunboat Pittsburg also ran the blockade. Our transports were brought into the river from the bayon, where they had been kept concealed, and atdaylight on the 1th had Paine's division loaded. The anal lad been a proligiously laborious work. It was twelve miles long, six miles of which were through heavy timber which had to be sawed off by hand four feet under water.

The onemy has lined the opposite shore with batteries, extending from Island No. 10 to Tiptonville, Merriwaather Landing, to prevent the passage of the river by this army.

I directed Capt, Walke to run down with the two guns Major General H. W. Hulleck :

Comberland, in imperfect condition—only three of which were available at Nashville, while the transportation of the enemy was great.

The evacuation of Bowling Green was imperatively necessary, and was ordered before, and executed while the battle was being fought at Donelson. I had made every disposition of the defence of the fort my means allowed, and the troops were among the best of my force. The generals, Floyd, Pillow, and Euckner, were high in the opinion of officers and men for skill and courage, and among the best of officers of my command. They were popular with the rount ers and all had soen much service. No reinforcements were asked. I awaited the event opposite Nashville. The result of the conflict each day was favorable. At midnight on the 15th I received news of a glorious victory; at dawn, of a retreat,

My column during the day and night was thrown over the river—(a battery had been established below the city to secure the passage.) Nashville was incanable of defence from its position, and from the forces advancing from Bowling Green and up the Cumberland. A rear guard was left under Gen. Flayl to Essairs the stores and provisions, but did not completely effect the object. The people were terrified, and some of the troops were disheariened. The discouragement was spreading, and I ordered the command to Murfreesboro', where I managed, by assembling Critenden's division and the furtilives from Donelson, to collect an army able to offer battle. The weather was inclement, the floods excessive, and the bridges were washed away, but most of the stores and provisions were saved and conveyed to new depots.

This hwing been accomplished, though with serious loss, in conformity with my original design, I marched southward and crossed the Tempsee at the title point. Landing, to prevent the passage of the river by this amy.

I directed Capt. Walke to run down with the two gunboats at daylight en the 7th to the point selected for crossing, and silence the enemy's balteries near it. He performed the service gallantly, and I here beer testimony to the thorough and brilliant manner in which this officer discharged his difficult duties, with me, and to the hearty and carnest zeal with which, at all hazards, he co-operated with me. As seen as the signaled me, the boats containing Paine's division moved out from the landing and began to cross the river. The passage of this wide, furious river, by our large force, was one of the mest magnificent spectacles I ever witnessed. By twelve o'clock that might, site 7th, all the orrest designed to crose the river were ever, without delay or accident.

As soon as we commenced to crose, the enemy began to evacuate Island No. 10 and his batteries along the shore. The divisions were pushed forward to Tiptonville as fast as they landed, Paine's leading. The enemy was driven before him, and, although they made savaral attempts to form in line of battle and make a stand, Paine did not once deploy his columns. The enemy was pushed all night vigorously, until, at 4 o'clock A. M., he was driven back upon the swamps and forced to surrender. Three generals, severa clonels, seven regiments, several battalions of infarty, the companies of artillery, over one hundred heavy riege guns, twenty-four pieces of field artillery, an immense quantity of ammunition and suspices, several thousand stand of small arms, a great number of tents, horses, wagons, etc., etc., have fallen into our hands.

Before abandoning Island No. 10, the enemy was the

Der of tents, horses, wagons, etc., etc., have fallen into our hands.

Before abandoning Island No. 10, the enemy sunk the gunboat Grampus and six of his transports. These fast I am raising, and expect to have ready for service in a few days. The famous floating battery was scuttled, and third additional street of the sand run aground in shoal water, by our forces, at New Madrid.

Our success is complete and overwhelming. Our troops, as I expected, behaved gloriously. I will, in my full report, sudrayor to do full instice to all. Brigadier Generals Paine, Stanley, and Hamilton crossed the river, and conducted their divisions with untiring activity and skill. I am especially indebted to them. General Paine, fortunate in having the advance, exhibited unusual vigor and courage, and had the satisfaction to receive the surrender of the analy. Of Colonel Bissell, of the engineer regiment, I can hardly say too much. Full of resource, untiring and determined, he labored night and day, and completed a work which will be a monument of enter-

completed a work which will be a monument of enter-prise and skill.

We have crossed this great river with a large army, the banks of which were lined with batteries of the chemy to oppose our passage: have pursued and captured all his forces and material of war, and have not lost a man, nor met with an accident.

JOHN POPE, Major General.

to avert or remedy the dissater of Fort Donelson, before alluding to the conduct of the generals.

When the force was detached, I was in hopes that such disposition would have been made as would have enabled the forces to defend the fort, or withdraw without sacrificing the army. On the 14th, I ordered Gen. Floyd by telegragh, if I he last the fort to get his troops to Nashville." It is nossible this might have been done, but justice requires us to look at eventsas they appeared at the time, and not alone by the light of subsequent information. All the facts in relation to the surrender will be transmitted to the Secretary of War, as soon as they can be collected, in obedience to his order. It appears from the information received, that Gen. Buckner, being the junior officer, took the lead in advising the surrender, and that Gen. Floyd acquiesced, and they all concurred in the belief that their force could not maintain its position—all concurred that it would require a great eacrifice of life to extricate the command.

Subsequent events show that the investment was not so complete as their information from their scouts led them to believe. The conference resulted in the surrender. The command was irregularly transferred, and devoted upon the junior general, but not apparently to avoid any just responsibility, or from any want of personal or moral intrepidity. The blow was most disastrous, and almost without a remedy. I, therefore, in my first report, remained silent. This silence you were kind enough to attribute to my generosity. I will not lay claim to the motive to excuse my course. I observed silence, as it seemed to be the best way to serve the cause and the country. The facts were not fully known, discontent prevailed, and criticism or condemnation were more likely to alignment than to course the evil. I refrained, well knowing that heavy censure would fall upon me, but convinced that it was better to endure them for the present, and defer to a more propitious time an investigation of the conduct of the g The Iron-clad Monitor. At the last stated monthly meeting of the Frank lin Institute, as we learn from the Journal of that Association, some statements were made on the Monitor and other iron-olad steamers, which are I have thus recurred to the motives by which I have been governed, from a deep personal sense of the friendship and confidence you have always shown me, and from the conviction that they have not been withdrawn from me in adversity.

All the reports requisite for a full official investigation have been systemed from command. [Here followed some allusions not necessary to an understanding of the main objects of the letter, and a statement of the disposition of the forces in command, which is not deemed necessary to publish. The letter closes as follows:] interesting just now. We subjoin the report : Mr. B. H. Bartol exhibited to the meeting several diagrams of the iron-clad steamer Monitor, a section of the vessel building at Mystic, Conn., and a model of the one now being built by Merrick &

a model of the one now being built by Merriok & Song, of this city.

He stated that, while the credit of designing and constructing the Monitor belonged to Captain Ericsson, it was but just to say that the plan of a revolving turnet was not his. In fact, Captain E. had himself, in a recent latter to the aditor of the New York Times, specially disclaimed being the originator of it, but claiming the peculiar details of the vessel as his. The recent trial of the Monitor with the Merrimac, while it proved the ability of the former to resist the shot of the latter, and in so far was a success, yet her ability to atloses as follows:]
I have troubled you with these details as I cannot I have troubled you win these cickins as I cannot properly communicate them by telegraph.

The test of merit in my profession, with the people, is success. It is a hard rule, but I think it right. If I join this corps to the forces of General Beauregard, (I confess a hazardous experiment,) then those who are now declaiming against me will be without an argument.

Your Irlend,

A. S. JOHNSTON. nator with the Merrimac, while it proved the ability of the former to resist the shot of the latter, and in so far was a success, yet her ability to attack and capture has yet to be proved.

A perfectly successful iron-plated war steamer must not be simply a vessel for harbor defence; she must, with certainty, be able to go along our coast unsided, and in moderately rough weather; and her socommodations must not be a dangeon, requiring artificial light and ventilation. Comfort in time of peace, security in war, and a fair speed, are the essabilial clements of a war vossel.

The three vessels now building by the Navy Department were authorized by a law of Congress passed last August, appropriating \$1,500,000 for iron-clad vessels. Plans and proposals were advertised for and a hand proposals were advertised for and a hand and proposals were advertised for and a hand a proposal were advertised for the both its protected on the wood by through boits with nuts on the inside. These plates lap on each other in such a way that the head of the bolt is protected on the dock, and above it is a covering of moderately thick sheet iron, which cennot be shot proof, but will no doubt resist musket or rifie balls.

The vessel building in this city, by Merrick & Sons, is of timber, plated with iron. She is 240 feet long on deck, 59 feet beam, and 25 feet hold; 5,500 tohs; greatest dreft of water, 15 feet. She has a berth, gun, and spar dvolar for 4 feet below and 4 feet above load line. From that point to spar deck, she is plated 170 feet amid Your irlend,
Rebel Account of the Operations of GenBurnside.
The Fayetteville Observer learns from a reliable
source that up to the 21st instant, Fort Macon had
not been attacked, but that a Yankee regiment
was at Shepardsville on the night of the 21st.
Shepardsville is in Castavate counts about 14 miles was at Shepardsville on the night of the 21st. Shepardsville is in Cartarat county, about 14 miles from Beaufort and Limiles from Fort Macon. The enemy have taken possession of Swansboro', which is a small port at the end of Bogue Sound, about 50 miles from Wilmington, sad had advanced to Pollockville, in Jones county. Gen. Ransom's brigade, we learn, is looking affect, there were not be a left Beaufort, their means of egress having been cut off. The Carolina City Hotel had been burnt by order—it is said—of Colonel White, the commandant at Fort Macon, for what reason we cannot imaging. Fort Macon is Colonel White, the commandant at Fort Macon, for what reason we cannot imaging. Fort Macon is fully provisioned for six months, which will serve for eight or ten months, if caraculty preserved. There are five North Carolina companies there, having, probably, about three hundred effective men. These companies are, Captain Blount's, from Wilson county; Captain Cagdell's (formerly Andrews'), from Wayne; Captain Pool's and Captain Manney's from Captain, Pool's and Captain Manney's from Captain, and Captain Guyon's, from Newbern. These have no higher officer than a captain, and Colonel White, of the Confederate army (of Mississippi), is in command. He is a graduate of West Point, about twenty eight years of age, and had been in the United States army. He has the reputation of being as brave a man as ever lived. and 4 feet above load line. From that point to spar deck, she is plated 170 feet amidships, and has iron-plated bulkheads across ship at the termination of the side-plating. Her spar deck consists of 3 ins. of wood and 1 in. of iron; thus, a clear space on the gun-deck, 170 feet long by 54 feet wide, is impervious to shot, unless one enters at the porthole. The battery of this vessel will consist of sixteen 9-inch guns, eight on a side, and a couple of light rine guns at bow and stern on her spar-deck, for chasing and bringing to distant vessels, while her large guns are for engaging war vessels or land batteries. It is believed that her powers of resistance will enable her to go alongside of any vessel or fort with impunity, while, from her large size, she can carry a sufficient force to capture the vessel she may disable. Her speed is to be 94 knots per hour; at which, with her iron prow in front, she would sink any vessel with which she might come in contact. She is to have three masts, and to be bark-rigged. Her spars are so arranged that, when in action, they all come down to the spar deck. Her machinery consists of two horizonial condensing engines, with oylinders 50-inch diameter by 30-inch stroke, to make 85 revolutions turning a 13-foot propeller. Four horizontal tubular boilers, capable of developing 1,600-horse power. Coal bunks for ten days' steaming. From which it will be seen that this vessel is a cruising ship that may be sent under steam or sail to any part of the world, requiring neither artifi-A number of negroes had run away and gone into Newherp, but Burnside did not feed them, and had delivered them up to their owners whenever applied for. Six of them had been shot by the Yanee sentinels.
The enemy's boats went to Washington a few The enemy's boats went to Washington a few days ago and took quiet possession. The troops marched through the town, and departed without perpetrating any of their customary outrages. From our exchanges, we learn that the Yankees holsted the United States flag over the court house, cheering it, whilst the people remained perfectly silent. They destroyed a gunboat and some gun carriages, threatened to hang any negroes that came to their boats, and expressed disappointment at not finding a Union sentiment there. Rebel Account of the Federal Attack on The Richmond Whig, of Tuesday last, says:
Matters grow interesting. After an interval of nearly ten months, another battle is impending on the Peninsula. A heavy force of the enemy landed on Friday at Ship Point, a few miles below Yorktown. The Point had been occupied by a small Confederate force for observation, but had been considerate lords for observations, it was duly cannonaded before the landing. General Magruder, with his staff, was at the time at the Lee House, below the staff, was at the time at the Lee House, below the point of landing, and had to run a gauntlet not entirely free from danger, in getting back to Yorktown, as was proven by the fact that one of his staff, Major J. B. Cary, had his horse shot. From 10 to 12 o'clock Saturday, there was heavy skirmishing, with very inconsiderable damage to us. To the enemy, it is believed to have been somewhat serious.

norse power. Coal surks for ten days steaming. From which it will be seen that this vessel is a cruising ship that may be sent under steam or sail to any part of the world, requiring neither artificial light or ventilation; while those vessels which are purely floating batteries will rust out at anchor in times of peace.

The construction of iron-clad vessels will make an entire change in naval warfare; and, while it is positive that our reliance for safety is to be in vessels of this class, yet at the same time we should proceed with caution, and not rush headlong into the construction of a large number of vessels, before any one plan has been fully tested. At the present crisis, we should build about a dozen vessels of from ten to fifteen feet draft of water, each of which should have fair speed, and carry in front below the water line an iron prow, for penetrating any vessel with which they may come in contact.

Revolving turrets or towers, similar to that on the Monitor, were patented by Captain C. P. Coles, of the English navy, March 30th, 1859, and experimentally applied to the steamer Trusty in August, 1860.

Mr. B. also exhibited to the meeting a model of a plen for closing ports (when the gun was run in), designed by Chief Engineer W. W. Wood of the