The Press

(MONDAY, APRIL 21, 1862.

THE LATEST WAR NEWS. General McDowell's division has advanced across the Rappuhanneck and occupied Fredericksburg. Before entering that place a skirmish with the rebels took place, the Union loss amounting to 5 killed and 15 wounded. Fredericksburg was the headquarters of General Johnston immediately after the evacuation of Manassas, but was in turn abandoned when General McClellan's army was transported to Fortress Monroe.

General Banks still moves on; his army has entered Rockingham county. Ashby's cavalry endeavored to obstruct his advance, but were quickly dispersed. It is stated that General Jackson has a large army at Staunton, and as General Banks is gradually approaching him, a battle is not far

The news telegraphed from Cairo, and published on Saturday, to the effect that Fort Wright had | death and destruction into the ranks of the surrendered to Commodore Foote, was premature. The bombardment of that place still continues, and the dates from that place up to Friday evening state that the garrison were making a stubborn rasistance. The rebels have forty guns in position, and the forces are commanded by Gen. Bragg. Although the position may be hard to conquer, we are sure that Commodore Foote and Gen. Pope will triumph in the end.

The official report of Commodore Dupont and Captain Rodgers of their action during the bombardment of Fort Pulaski is presented in another column. By the generosity of General Hunter, our brave seamen were permitted to take a part in the hombardment. Under command of Captain Rodgers, of the Wabash, they manned one of the best Federal batteries, whose utterances had a marvellously persuasive effect upon the rebels, and helped greatly to convince them that their only hope was in surrender.

A number of refugees from Florida have arrived at New York on the transport Star of the South. They give a doleful account of affairs in Jacksonville before the Federal troops entered that place, and state that our forces did not arrive a moment too soon. So long as the town was occupied by our forces they felt secure, but when General Hunter superseded General Sherman, he ordered the town to be evacuated, and these people determined to come North to escape the further persecutions of the rebels. Apropos of Jacksonville, we have a capital letter from that point by "Chester," Another lot of forty thousand Enfield rifles had been imported into Florida from Nassau, N. P.

General Mitchell has again made an important movement. He has entered Iuka, which is but a short distance in the rear of Corinth. Other movements have taken place, but the particulars are not allowed to be published. The response to a message from Beauregard to Davis, by General Mitchell, is one of the most pleasing and comical episodes of the war.

General Halleck has reorganized his army, and is now almost ready to take the field again. A skirmish took place at Savannah, in which the rebels were defeated. General Sherman has moved his division two miles nearer the enemy, who contested his passage, but was driven back. It is stated that the rebels have 100,000 troops at Corinth, and that they are constructing new de-

The rebels penned up in Fort Macon made a sortie, on the 12th inst., and for a while did bravely, driving in our pickets, and covering themselves with imperishable glory. Coming in contact with skirmish ensued, in which the glory was not only

What is a parole? Was not PIERCE BUTLER set free from Fort Lafayette (without taking the oath to support the Constitution of the United States, in order to save his Southern property) on his moral obligation, implied or otherwise, to do nothing to interfere with the public peace or the national cause? Did not CHARLES HENRY FISHER SO understand it? Did not all who labored to get him out of the

fort so understand it? It is true, he refused to take the oath, on the ground that he had done nothing to subject him to imprisonment; but his friends all pledged him to the moral obligation referred to. We do not exactly know how this is, but if it is not something like a violated parole, what is?

Hon. George P. Fisher, the Representative from Delaware in Congress, having voted for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, we rejoice to notice that his course is cordially approved by his loyal constituents. A strong movement is being made to enroll the the little Blue Hen's Chicken in the list of free States, and its success is a mere question of time. The action of Mr. FISHER will, be endorsed by all who favor this reform. The Delaware State Journal warmly applauds his vote, and says: "Popular sentiment will have to take a most unexpected retrograde course, if, at the proper time, he does not meet with a hearty endorsement of his position, and a complete vindication."

The Delaware Inquirer, an earnest Douglas paper, denounces in most eloquent terms the Breckinridge faction of the State, and publishes communications strongly eulogizing the vote of Mr. FISHER.

THE CONJECTURE that the visit of the French minister to Richmond was caused chiefly by his desire to make arrangements in regard to tobacco held there is probably correct. Virginia was in 1850 the greatest tobacco-growthe greatest consumers of that product. The French Government naturally feels a deep interest in all that relates to it, on account of the large revenue it supplies. Intelligence of the "removal into the interior," or the destruction of tobacco and cotton crops, forms a stereotyped feature of the news from the South, and shows that the rebels are enforcing their dog-in-the-manger policy. To what length they are ready to go, even with property upon which France has pecuniary claims, cannot be clearly foreseen. MERCIER may warn them that there is a limit to the forbearance of his Government, and that if they remove or wantonly destroy, on the approach of our troops, any French tobacco, they may be held to a strict accountability by Louis Napoleon.

"Sink all differences of party in Pennsylvania, in order to keep the Republicans from falling to pieces; but in New England and New York, and other States, preserve your Abolition organization, if it be strong enough to contend with and defeat the Democracy. This is the present course of Abo-lition policy; and we mention it just now in order to give all aspirants an early insight into the pro-posed arrangement. Forney is imploring the Re-publicans to pursue this course, which is a sure sign that this game has been decided en. Let us, says the virtuous Chevalier, have an organization in which 'all good men' can unite, in order to crush 'the Breckinridge Democracy.' That unknown and indrinable thing. Breckinridge Democracy, apparently strikes more terror to the soul of Forney than would the invasion of Philadelphia by Beauregard and his rebel forces. But it is but the trick of the demogrape covering his retreat to the trick of the demagogue, covering his retreat to the camp of the Abolitionists."—Pittsburg Morning

ception of Illinois, there is no "Democracy" but that headed by the slaves of BUCHANAN, who applauded the proscriptions of himself and the other authors of this murderous attack upon free government. In Pennsyl. | country. Even those who do not approve all vania, these leaders are the masters and his acts accord to him perfect rectitude of owners of the Democratic organization, and purpose and fervent patriotism. Compelled I believe, is a prisoner and severely wounded, fought from W. B. REED down to the traitor Hong- to grapple with more fearful difficulties, and to sox, of the Jeffersonian, their hearts beat promptly decide more important questions, with the sentiment of sympathy to the traitors. Buchanan himself is the crafty every phase of the terrible struggles through counsellor of these party chiefs, and BRECK-INRIDGE, who last April, and as late as last August, talked precisely as the Pittsburg Post talks now, is in arms to show how profoundly he loves the Constitution and hates always tries to do exactly right, and that his the Abolitionists! The soldiers of the nation are on the battle-field to put down the leader of the Breckinridge Democracy, in the person of BRECKINRIDGE himself; and the patriots of

WE CALL attention to the poem of "Aceldama," published on our fourth page. It was intended to commemorate the massacre of the 19th of April, but was crowded out on that date by current news matter.

The Telegraph and the War. The invention of telegraphic communication is evidently destined to exercise as great an influence in war as in peace. It would be curious to trace through history the remarkable changes that would probably have occurred at important epochs, if the power of instantaneously transmitting intelligence between distant points had been possessed by the great military leaders of former ages, and by the countries they invaded. Many battles have been lost or won by the detention of couriers, and the absence of the facilities we now possess for promptly ordering detached divisions to the points where their services are most

imperatively required. The Italian campaign was the first in which the telegraph exercised a decided influence in military operations. Louis Napoleon, in advancing to the seat of war, not only kept up all his communications with the departments at Paris through its agency, but he established new lines leading to all his commands, and even on some of the battle-fields of that brief but bloody war wires were laid down, and, from a central point, regiments, brigades, and divisions received the orders that carried enemy an instant after they were conceived in the brain of the commander-in-chief. On a theatre of war so large as that now existing in this country, it would be almost impossible to have much concert of action with-

out telegraphic communication. Separated as our armies are by hundreds, and even thousands, of miles, such facilities are of incalculable value. While they dissipate many anxieties which would inevitably be engendered in their absence, they enable the generals of the armies in the field to announce their wants at Washington, and the War Department to issue such directions as may be deemed necessary as quickly as if all of our soldiers were encamped under the shadow of the Capitol. We are realizing now, more fully than ever before, what a great want the telegraph supplies, by annihilating space, and bringing the most distant regions into mental communion. Many of the startling events of the last year were moulded by its influence. The instantaneous uprising of the North, and the speed with which a great army was organized, equipped, and despatched to the vital points of the nation, are in a great measure due to its agency. When the secret history of all that relates to the wonderful events that are transpiring is written, every one will be amazed at finding how many results have depended upon the despatch gained by the electric avenues that traverse our country. The telegraph, however, may of course be

as powerful for evil as for good. It can as readily be employed in sending the despatches of traitors as of loyal men. Within the limits of the Secession regions, it is as available to JEFF DAVIS as it is elsewhere to ABRAHAM Lincoln. It is quite possible, also, that it may in various ways be abused. The operators at either end of a line, and even those engaged at intermediate stations, become the depositories of vitally important secrets, and, faithfully as we believe they are generally kept, it is impossible to always prevent improper disclosures. The seizure of the telegraphic files some months ago by the United States marshals in the Northern cities, led to the detection of many infamous acts of treachery. The wires, too, are sometimes tampered with. There is little doubt now that it was part of the rebel spy system, in the earlier stages of the contest, to rifle the lines leading from Washington of important secrets by ingenious mechanical contrivances. The orders forwarded to our three-months volunteers en the upper Potomac probably reached the geas they were received by those for whom they were intended. In Missouri, one of these telegraphic spies was caught in the act of atlost, but the enemy were driven back to their taching a very delicate wire, scarcely thicker shelter, carrying with them five of their number than a fine thread, and he was shot dead on hors de combat-one of them very much so! the spot. But one of the most amusing, and, During the engagement seventy shots were fired | we hope, useful illustrations of the uncerfrom the fort, and as a result, two of our men were tainty of telegraphic communication, has just bama. The main line, over which BEAURE-GARD formerly communicated with Richmond. passed through Decatur. One of the first acts of our astronomical chieftain, after he reached the town, was, to cut the line passing eastward, and to enjoy, sub rosa, the pleasure of confidential correspondence with the victor of Bull Run and the vanquished of Shiloh. He soon had the honor of receiving a message from Corinth, intended for JEFF DAVIS, demanding reinforcements, and declaring that if | he was chosen, placed so powerful a weapon they were not promptly received that position would become untenable! He temporarily usurped, for patriotic purposes, the place of the usurper, and answered in the name of the attacking the flag, and participated in the chosen head of the rebellion, that they would soon be forwarded. It is probable that this Democratic party. The Democracy of the ruse was soon discovered, but even if it temporarily deceived the enemy it may produce

important results, and, by delaying their retreat, eventually make it impossible. The Territory of Lanniwa. A bill has recently been introduced into the Senate of the United States, and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, "to provide a temporary government for the Territory of Lanniwa," It is designed to officially call that portion of our country designated on our maps as "The Indian Territory" hereafter by the name of Lanniwa, and to enact that it "shall be and remain permanent for the occupancy and colonization of all Indians and tribes of Indians who are now there or who may hereafter go there." It provides for the protection of the rights of persons or property now pertaining to the Indians who reside there "so long as such rights shall remain unextinguished by treaty with the United States,"

but declares that slavery shall be prohibited. The second section of the bill authorizes the formation of treaties with Indians, in other portions of our country, to induce them to emigrate to Lanniwa, and to adjust all claims that may arise from their emigration. Out of the funds obtained from the sale of the lands they vacate a sufficient sum is to be reserved ing State in the Union, and France was one of to maintain schools for the education of their children, and for the construction of saw and grist mills, blacksmith shops, etc.

A Governor and Secretary, District Attorney and Marshal, of the Territory, are to be appointed by the President, and it is to have a Legislature, to consist of a Council and House of Representatives. The right of suffrage is to be enjoyed by every male Indian above the age of twenty-one years, after he is a resident of the Territory for thirty days, but by no white men, unless they are adopted into Indian tribes.

A delegate is to be sent to Congress who is to possess the same rights and privileges as are exercised and enjoyed by the delegates from other Territories.

The influence exercised over the Indians of this region by ALBERT PIKE proved extremely injurious to them and to our soldiers at Pea Ridge. The bill we have referred to, if adopted, will have an important bearing upon the future destiny of the Indian race. Lanniwa contains many semi-civilized Indians, whose example will assist other tribes in learning the arts of peace, and who will form the most available nucleus we possess for a prosperous Indian Confederacy. If the proposed bill gradually frees all other parts of our country from Indians, on such terms as they deem satisfactory, and transfers them to a new place of abode, where they will have superior opportunities for mental and moral improvement, it will accomplish a very useful

THE CONFIDENCE felt by all loyal men in the integrity and wisdom of President Lincoln forms one of the most marked and hopeful features of the existing political condition of our than any of his predecessors, he exhibits, in which we are passing, so much prudence, firmness, and unmistakable devotion to the interests of the nation, that every honest man feels and acknowledges that the President

efforts are crowned with great success. LARGE SALE OF CHOICE FRENCH DRESS GOODS. Ribbons, Gloves, Endroideries, Trimmings, &c. -We invite the early attention of purchasers to the the nation, on the fields of civil life, should not be blind to the acts of those who still believe in him.

Large and seasonable assortment of French, German, Swiss, and British dry goods, silks, Paris dress goods, embracing the choicest printed all-wool degoods, embracing the choicest printed all-wool de-laines, fine mozambiques, ribbons, gloves, trimmings, umbrellas and parasels, fancy goods, &c., embracing about 750 lots of choice articles, to be peremptorily sold, by catalogue, on a credit of four months, commencing this morning at 10 o'clock, and to be continued, without intermission, all day, by John B Myers & Co., auctioneers, Nos. 232 and

234 Market street.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

WASHINGTON, April 19, 1862. Have you ever heard a Secessionist talk politics who did not claim to be a Democrat? Have you ever heard a sympathizer with Secession talk politics who did not boast of his Democracy? Men who have been identified with all the battles against the honored organization-buried in the grave of Douglas-and whose malignity against the old principles of that party has been exhibited under all administrations, are now seeking shelter under the name of Democracy in order the more successfully to assist the rebels in arms against the Constitution and the laws. These partisans employ a logic of their own when reminded of their complicity with the traitors. They argue that the army is composed of a majority of Democrats, and that it is a shame to denounce them when these, their political friends, are engaged in defending the flag. If an appeal could be taken to the soldier-Democrats they would make such an answer to these assumptions as would abundantly satisfy the William B. Reeds, George M. Whartons, Fernando Woods, and Charles O'Conors, that all men who do not stand heartily by the Administration in the prosecution of this war are held in detestation and contempt. The only Democrats who really sympathise with these partisans are the men who follow the standard of John C. Breckinvidge. now one of the chiefs in the rebel army, and on the 6th of April one of the most bloodthirty assailants of our heroic columns. These Democrats regard every attack upon the Administration in the free States as a manifestation of friendship for them, and in proportion as their hopes of victory diminish they look forward to the day when the Breckinridge party may be reorganized in the loyal States, and when public sentiment in that quarter may be so divided as to render a restoration of the Union entirely impossible, unless upon such terms as shall bring back to power the active instrument of its attempted destruction. They are as greatly horrified at what they call a violation of the Federal Constitution as your local Secessionists, and, while toiling to destroy that Constitution, and to substitute for it the slave charter of the Confederacy, they re-echo every charge of the partisans alluded to, that Mr. Lincoln and his friends are con ducting this war outside of our own fundamental law. When the Norfolk Day Book calls for peace and for separation, it simply repeats the logic of William B. Reed and Robert Tyler when they insisted that the South could not be subjugated, denied the expediency or legality of coercion, and pleaded for such a partition of the Union as would throw Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and the free States of the Mississippi valley into close and permanent connection with the seceded section. These facts cannot be contradicted, and they present themselves with crushing force to the masses who are called upon in the name of Democracy to rally under the standard of the leaders who refused to withdraw Breckinridge from the field in 1860, and persisted in their treachery, knowing that Mr. Lincoln's election would be the inevitable result. Can loval Democrats forget the conduct of these men in the late Presidential campaign? Can they ever forgive their proceedings, their proscriptions, their tyrannies, at Charleston and at Baltimore? Nothing was asked of them but the acknowledgment of the plain principle that the majority should rule; nothing but a reaffirmation of the Cincinnati platform which they had adopted in 1856; nothing but that the doctrines so fearlessly advocated by Douglas-doctrines which, adhered to by Buchanan, would have tranquilized the public nerals of the enemy in this way nearly as soon | mind and prevented the present civil warshould be reincorporated platform. Douglas himself repeatedly pro-

posed that, if this were granted, he would gladly withdraw from the competition for the nomination and support any other candidate. His friends, in both Conventions, were the ascertained majority of the delegates-a majority not only over the Southern traitors, but hirelings of the Administration of Mr. Bu-

chanan and the men who sold out for a price after having been chosen to represent the Douglas sentiment of their respective districts. Had William B. Reed, Joseph B. Baker, Robert Tyler, Arnold Plumer, William Bigler, and their familiars, yielded to this demand, Mr. Lincoln might still have been elected President, but the Secessionists would have been deprived of the excuse which, after in their hands. But all appeals to these malignants were unavailing. They rejected every argument, clasped hands with the men now outrages which closed in the disruption of the free States, while recalling these events, have only to look around them to see that the same spirit is manifested by the same men at the present hour, and they may rest assured that,

divide the loyal sentiment of the loyal States, the country will be permanently and irreparably demoralized, and every hope of an honorble peace and a constitutional readjustment forever destroyed. OCCASIONAL. Letter from Pittsburg Landing.

A VISIT TO THE BATTLE-FIELD.

if they succeed in their designs, if they can

RELICS AND MEMORABLE SCENES

[From our Special Correspondent.] PREAMPMENT NEAR PITTSDURG LANDING.

April 14, 1862. |
If you have received my letter from this place, I am deeply indebted to R. Crawford, Esq., of New Albany, Indiana, who promised to deposit it at the Evansville Yesterday I rode over the entire Sattle-field, compose

of several forests, clean hills, valleys, swamps, wheat fields, and the banks of the Cumberland river. It was the first pleasant day since the battle, and I

interred, while most of the dead horses have been burned. The trees and tents bear unmistakable evidences of the variety of shot and shell which flew through the air. The gloom consequent upon the grief felt at the loss of boon companions is naturally growing less, although the reminiscences of the great struggle will remain ever fresh n the memory.

It was at first conjectured that, notwithstanding a victory had been won, it would be a poor recompense for But, to-day, the generals and other officers are mere jubilant, and exchange congratulations upon the grand success of the soldiers of the Union. Moreover, the killed will occupy a small space in com-parison to the list of wounded, which is enormous.

shall account for this in a proper place.

In my former letter I made no wild or idle specula. tions, and my statement of the killed and wounded will approximate facts. An universal sulder is bestowed upon Gen Grant Co. his unflinching courage and endurance, but he is severely

ndemned for being surprised. Gen. McClernand fought like a man, and, at the termination of the battle, exhibited no signs of fatigue or de Gen. Buribut is idolized by the fourth divison. He

has shown himself a fighting man of superior merit. He placed himself in front, and inspired his command by his undaunted courses and intrepidity. The mortality table of his division will corroborate this statement. By his performance upon the battle-field he has earned for himself the soubriquet, common in sporting circles, of 'Old Gan. W. T. Sharman, formarly canatal in command of the Kentucky department, was cool, coutious, and persevering during the struggle. He was ightly wounded. Gen. Prentiss had no opportunity of distinguishing

dress. He rushed wildly forward, and was early in the engagement a prisoner of the enemy. The last words he uttered to his "skedaddling" command were, "Come on, hove, let us whin the d-d scoundrels." Donelson, was ill at Savannah. General Lauman, who had never seen his brigade until the action, conducted himself meritoriously. He is indescribably jubilant at our success. In speaking of his command, he remarked to-day, "I did not know them,

himself but for a brief period. He fought in citiven?

and they did not know me; but Lord, how they did fight!" His horse was shot from under him, and he barely escaped being crushed. On Monday General Bueil commanded in person, and exhibited great reinforcements to his unquestion

rage and sterling ability. General Nelson, the portly brigadier, deserves the most praiseworthy notice. He commenced operations on Monday, and produced utter confusion in the ranks of the rebel army. He is very obese, but the material of his composition is fight—fight—fight! composition is night—night—night:

As to the regimental officers, most of them conduct
themselves as patriotic soldiers should.

Col. McHenry, of the Seventeenth Kentucky, had his coat form by musket balls in ten places. Several colonels give him honorable mention. He informed me last evening that he fought desperately, and would have sooned died than have been caught running. This was on Sunday. "But," cried he, "By thunder, I prayed for night or Grouchy !"

Lieut. Col. Ellis, in command of the Fifteenth Illinois, sponsibilities. A lieutenant of the Forty-fourth Indiana rushed in front, as the regiment exhibited symptoms of fear, drew his sword, and exclaimed, with a fearful imprecation, "Come on, or I will cut your hearts out!" Col. Reed, of the Forty-fourth Indiana, lest three horses shot from under him, and has a coat which was perforated with bullets.

The Twenty-third Indiana lost only two killed and a nall number wounded. They fought according to the cuave drill.

Martin's Indiana battery lost seventy-five horses pefore a man was wounded. Subsequently they heir captain and four artillerymen wounded. A cannon ball struck Colonel Craffs, of the Thirty-irst Indiana, in the thigh, struck a tree at a short disance, glanced, and killed Major Arne, of the same regi-A lieutenant of a Kentucky regiment fought all day Sunday gallantir, and upon the last retreat of our army on that day, jumped into the Tennessee river, and swam across. He came back the next day, expressed his regret for his conduct, but declared that he was bound not to be taken prisoner, for he hated New Orleans. A captain, who asseverated that he was not a coward. said that, when he saw his company being rapidly dimi-nished, he actually hid behind a tree. The cavalry were instrumental in getting up the panics of Sunday. In one instance, some wagons were approaching a certain point from one direction, and ambuwhich produced the most appalling effects.

ances, and caissons, and artillery, when half of a regiment of horsexien came dashing into their milat, shouting, "Run for your lives!" "We're whipped!" "Fly for God's sake!" "Fly, fly, we're all cut up!" &c., &c., Col. Johnson, of the Twenty-eighth Illinois Regiment, was placed in command of a brigade on Monday morning Gen. McClernand. The brigade was ordered to charg the right, and left thrown forward. In the movement hree of the rebel officers were caught in a trap, and i deavoring to effect their escape were discovered by Col Johnson. He had but one load left in his revolver, but put spurs to his horse, and rode diagonally across the pen space. When within pistol shot he fired, and our f the officers, a major, fell forward in his saddle. The colone) thought he was " playing Indian," and made up nis mind to bring him from the saddle, or lose his arm in the attempt. When the horses came together, both running, the colonel grabbed him, and, to his astonishment, brought the whole top of his head. The gentleman had worn a wig. The rebel major fell from his suddle nortally wounded. Col. Johnson has what he at first apposed to be a scalp upon exhibition in his 4 bouloir. Bergeant Gunsenhouser, of the Forty-fourth Indiana, iring one engagement, had four men lie down and load or him while he shot one hundred rounds.

Nine flag bearers of the Forty fourth Indiana were eitner killed or wounded, and the flag is torn by bullets in wenty-four places.
Private John E. Tellman, of company E, Ninth Regi-Buffalo Mountain, Western Virginia, on the 27th day of ecember, 1861, and at the battle of Pittsburg Landing the same private took from the hand of a dead rebel, or Monday, April 7, the same gun. He recognized it from his having had his name engraved on it when he first ecceived it. The gun was a Springfield rifle musket ... Notwithstanding a little fear was manifested on Sun day, the men, on the whole, fought like heroes, and have been applauded by their respective commanders, and encouraged to bear up under their effictions To-day they are quite cheerful, and all are in attendance at dress

nowledge of his presence has produced an inspiring ofect among the rank and file. The most exciting sights I ever witnessed in my life ccur daily upon the steep, awfully muddy bank of the anding. The hill is covered with horses, mules, soldiers itizens, sullers, wagons, ambulances, and every variety f stores. Several teams have rolled the whole length o he hill, and into the water.

Major General Halleck arrived about 9 o'cleck on

friday night, and was serenaded and saluted. The

About fifty large steamers are here waiting to unload. Four or five steamers have arrived from the Western tates for wounded soldiers. The State of Indiana is nobly represented by four gentlemen, who chartered the steamer Adams, and rought with them several emineut physicians and surgeons, thirty nurses, and a large amount of help. Medicines, couches, cots, stretchers, blankets, etc., were in abundance. The large dining hall and all the statecoms were filled with the wounded patriots, and I never saw such a spectacle.

Most of the Union soldiers who have been buried here have little thingles denoting who they were. I examined many of them to day, and found the following inscription upon a board at the head of one of the graves.

onote" it because I believe it one of the goms of Mrs.

Browning: " He fights for all he loves on earth,

And heaven his thield will be; He fights for home and household hearth, For God and Liberty." I have many little tropbies, such as a button from A.

lydney Johnson's coat, a fowling piece, a Mississippi knife, and some letters.

On Sunday night of the battle, the rebel soldiers slept n the Union tents. They destroyed nothing, as they xpected never to leave them. There were more than we thousand tents, besides a large amount of valuables f all descriptions. Many of the officers lost their clothing. John C. Breckinridge fought both days, and received a slight scratch upon the face. There is Eavannah. I do not believe Beauregard is wounded. The rebel pickets are within ten miles of us The following document, promulgated at Jackson, Mis-

sissippi, by Beauregard, explains why our soldiers were woulded to such an extent. It shows the author to be inhuman as well as shrewd. There had been evidently another order, at least, but accident did not place it in

my possession:
mands that they must aim at the rell instance, they came better to wound him than to kill. The enemy removes his wounded, and his force is thereby weakened.

III. No soldier will assist from the field his wounded comrale; the victory must be won, and to insure success we must not weaken our force by removing our wounded, for the wounded can be better cared for by our winning a victory. Any soldier disobeying this cyder must suffer instant death. Officers and file closers will see the offender instantly shot.

B. C. T.

FROM WASHINGTON THE DISTRICT EMANCIPATION RILL.

Ex-Mayor Berret Declines to Serve as Commissioner.

TO RICHMOND. OFFICIAL BUSINESS WITH THE FRENCH CONSUL. MEDICAL DEPARMENT OF THE ARMY.

PROVISIONS OF THE ACT TO ENHANCE THE ESTABLISHMENT OF BRANCH POST OFFICES IN THE CITIES.

\$800,000 TO PAY FOR AND FINISH THE STEVENS BATTERY.

The Emperor Napoleon's Opinion of the Monitor.

BRIGADIER GENERAL SHIELDS TO BE MADE MAJOR GENERAL.

Special Despatches to "The Press." WASHINGTON, April 20, 1862. Letter from Paris-The Monitor and Merrimac.

A private letter from an intelligent American, recently n Paris, to a gentleman of this city, contains the fol-

"The naval battle in Hampton Roads, between the Monitor and Merrimac, is the absorbing topic throughout Europe. The Emperor NaPoleon has been heard to say, that it is now settled that there is no navy in he wer'd that could make head against iron-cla teamers. This was a sufficiently obvious remark, perhaps, but it comes with peculiar emphasis from the Emperor of the French, who has iron-clad frigates which could sail directly up to London, if he chose, without encountering any effective resistance, except from the obstructions of a stone blockade thrown into the channel of the Thames. The British Government, course, would scorn to avail itself of that means of de

Memorial from the Colored People, A memorial to Congress is being numerously signed by the colored persons in this District, desiring most respectfully to show for themselves, their relatives and friends whom they represent, that they appreciate to the fullest extent the humans actions which are now inaugurated to give freedom to their race, but they believe that this freedom will result injuriously unless there shall be opened to the colored people a region to which they may comigrate, a country which is suited to their organization, and in which they may seek and secure by heir own industry that mental and physical development which will allow them an honorable position in the families of God's great world. Though colored and debarred from the rights of citizenship, their hearts, they say, none the less cling to the land of their birth, and they desire to go to Central America, there to be temporarily rotected so that they may not be wholly excluded from us, and that they may aid in bringing to us that reat commerce of the Pacific which will still further inrease the wealth and power of our country.

Proposed Aid for the Wounded Proposed Aid for the Wounded.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. G., April 15, 1862.—To Col. J. H. Pulceton, Military Agent of Pennsylvania: Sir.—The Secretary of War directs me to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 11th instant, stating that the Governor of Pennsylvania has directed you to say that should additional surgeons and nurses be needed to care and provide for the soldlers of the Union wounded in battle, a number with hospital stores and such medical conforts as may be necessary will be forwarded immediately upon the requisition of the Secretary, and to inform you, in reply, that your lefter has been referred to the Surgeon General with instructions to notify Governor Curtin whenever the volunteer services of surgeon and nurses and a gratulious supply of hospital stores can be made available for the necessary confort of the sick and wounded.

Yery respectfully, your obedient covant,

P. H. WATSON,

Assistant Secretary of War.

Assistant Secretary of War. In addition to the above, similar action has been taken

Ex-Mayor Berret. Ex-Mayor Berrut, of this city, has written a letter to the President declining to serve as a commissioner under he District emancipation bill. He states that he opposed the bill, but he thanks the President for the com-

The Medical Department of the Army. The act to reorganize and increase the efficiency of the Medical Department of the Army adds to the present corps ten surgeons and ten assistant surgeons, twenty ical cadets, and as many hospital stewards as the Eurgeon General may consider necessary. The surgeon general to be appointed by this law is to have the rank, pay, and emoluments of a brigadler general. There is to be one assistant surgeon general and one medical inspector general of hospitals, the latter to have supervisional control of the sanitary condition of the army. Besides, there are to be eight medical inspectors, charged with the duty of inspecting the sanitary condi-tion of transports, quarters, and camps of the field and general hospitals. The appointments to be made by the President, either from the regular or volunteer surgeons. with a sole regard to qualification.

General Shields Nominated for Major General. General SEIELDS has been nominated for major gene

Post Office Matters.

The Post Office appropriation bill provides a million for the service of the California Central route, and repeal the acts requiring the Postmaster General, in causing th United States and any toreign ports, or between any o our own ports, touching at foreign ports, to give prefer ence to American over foreign steamships, when departing from the same port for the same destination within three days of each other.

The Postmaster General is authorized to establish a

coast mail, not less than semi-monthly, by steam, be tween San Francisco and Crescent City, California, in cluding service at the intermediate points, provided the sum to be paid for such service shall not exceed \$20,00 per annum. The President has approved and signed the ve-named bills. The act authorizing the Postmaster General to es ablish branch post offices in the cities prescribes the charge of one cent, in addition to the regular postage, for every letter deposited in any branch of

forwarded by mail from the principal office, and which shall be propaid by stamps, and one cent for every letter delivered at such branch office, to be paid on delivery. Seven hundred and fifty thousand franked letters have been sent from the Washington post office within the ast three months. The Stevens Battery. naval appropriation bill contains an item nearly \$500,000 to pay for and fluish the Stevens but-

tery, the money not to be expended unless the Se

cretary of the Navy is of the opinion that the same

appropriating thirteen millions merely says,

able the Secretary to contract for iron-clad steam ves sels-of-war. Visit of the French Minister to Richmond. M. MERCIER'S (the French minister) visit to Richmond believed in semi-official circles to be on purely official business with the French consul at the rebel capital. Our Government has had a full correspondence with foreign Governments on the subject of the blockade, and agree freely to permit foreign ministers to go to secoded State on business solely connected with their representatives

GEN. McDOWELL'S ARMY. FREDERICKSBURG OCCUPIED. A SKIRMISH WITH REBEL CAVALBY.

Our Loss 5 killed and 15 Wounded.

WASHINGTON, April 19, 1862 .- A portion of Gene McDowell's army, the day before yesterday, marched from the vicinity of Warrenton Junction upon Fredericksburg. The distance was nineteen or twenty miles, which it accomplished by 7 A. M. yesterday. Its progress was disputed by a rebel force of one regiment of infantry, one of cavalry, and a battery of artillery, which attempted to make two distinct stands. They were, however, driven across the Rappahannock, after inflicting upon us a loss of five killed and sixteen wounded, all of them cavalry, including Lieut Decker, of the Harris Cavalry, killed; Colonel Fitzpatrick wounded, and a valuable scout, named Britten, bad! wounded. Colonel Bayard's horse was badly wounded

urder him. Immediately after making their escape across the Bape pahapuck bridge, opposite Fredericksburg, the recels applied the forch to it, and thus temporarily delayed our progress into the town. By this time, however, that obatacle is probably overc

It is not known what has been the loss of the rebels in the above mentioned skirmish.

A telegram dated "On the road between Fredericksburg and Acquia Creek, April 18," received to day

reads as follows: "We occupied the suburbs of Fredericksburg, on the left bank of the Rappahannock, at 7 o'clock. The troops under the immediate command of Brigadier General Anger left Catlett's Station yesterday and made a forced march across the country of twenty-six miles.
"The advance under Lieutenant Colonel Kilpatrick of the Second New York Regiment (the Ira Harris Cavalry), drove in the enemy on the outposts, and charged and captured one of his camps. Lieutenant Decker, of the Second New York Regiment, was killed by the ens-

my in the charge.
"The troops pushed on, the next day, at 2 o'clock in the morning. The advance, under Colonel Bayard, of the First Pennsylvania cavalry, was attacked by a body of infar try and cavalry, and had a hot skirmish, in which we lost 5 men and 15 horses killed, and had 16 men "Several of the enemy were killed and wounded in the charge made on them by Colonel Bayard. The number is not reported. The colonel had his horse shot four

times.
"The command then drove the enemy's forces, which fell back without further resistance, and which consisted another Johnson killed besides A. S. J., he was mortally of one regiment of infantry, one of cavalry, and a battery to save the bridges, which were prepared for burning by having tar, shavings, and light wood in the crib-work and which were fired as soon as the enemy had crossed. Sketch of Fredericksburg.

Fredericksburg, now occupied by Gen. McDowell's

Fredericksburg, now occupied by Gen. McDowell's Givision, is the chief town of Spottsylvania county, in Virginia, and is situated on the right bank of the Rapphannock river, at the head of tide water. It is botwen fifty and sixty miles from Richmond by railroad, and it is the strength of the Rapphannock river, at the head of tide water. It is botwen fifty and sixty miles from Richmond by railroad, and Rewport—the ferner by a ferry across the Rapphannock—and another turnpike leads through a wilderness to Orange Court House, where a railroad connects it with Gordoneville. The town itself is pleasantly situated in a fertile valley, and has advantages for commerce and manufactures. The railroad from Washington, via Acquis creak, pass-s through it, and thereby a large traffic and trade was done previous to the rebollion. As the through trains generally stopped at Fredericksburg station for about an hour on each trip, a not inconsiderable chance trade was caused thereby in the immediate locality of the depot. It is distant from Acquis creek by pailpoad about fifteen miles, from which point part of the Potomac river traffic used to be carried to Fredericksburg. A good canal had also been constructed from the town to a point on the Rappahannock river about forty miles above, by which large quantities of wheat, flour, and tobscow were received for exportation. The river afforded extensive water power, which, however, was not much used. The hills in the neighborhood, varying in height from forty to one hundred feet, abound in the granite and freestone. About thirty years since the prospect of Fredericksburg being a rapidly ricing town was very great; but it auddenly stoppeed in its prosperity, and after, as it were, standing still for about twenty years; it gradually retrograded in it is importance. In 1810 its population numbered nearly four thousand souls, and in 1860, ter, years after, it had only increased eighty eight persons—less than nine each year, and being about two per cent, in a decade—a remarkably small incr

fore the rebellion it contained five churches, one orphan as) lum, two seminaries, four newspaper offices, and two banks.

The county in which Fredericksburg is situated has an area of four hundred equare miles. The Bappahannock forms the boundary on the northeast, the North Anna river on the southwest, and the Mattapony rises within its limits. The surface is diversified by hill and dale. The soil is generally fertile in the vicinity of the streams. Two gold mines were worked within the county in 1850; and, as before stated, freestone and granite are abundant. The canal running northwest carries the river traffic far above the falls, and the county? is intersacted by the Richmond and Potonac Railroad. Spottsylvania was organized is-1720, and named in honor of Alexander Spottswood, at that time Governor of Virginia. The capital of the county is Spottsylvania Court House, a post village on the Poriver, and situated over sixty miles nearly due north from Richmond, with which it is connected by a turnpike road. The last return of the population gave nearly fifteen thousand persons, over one-half of whom were slaves. The adjoining counties of Stafford and King George run along on the opposite side of the Rappahannock, and, together, have an area of four hundred and twenty-kix hilles. The surface of the soil is hilly, partially fertile, and partially arid. Their united population, at least returns, amounted to 13,975, over one-half of whom were slaves. Granite, freestone, and gold have also been found here—the two first in great quantities. The former is a very old county, having been formed in 1675, and named after the English county of the same denomination. The water-power and drainage of Stafford are very good, and, if properly used, would have been sources of wealth to the inhabitants of the neighborhood. The before mentioned railroad also intersects Stafford county. Faunier county adjoins Stafford county en its western border.

OUR TROOPS IN FULL OCCUPATION. WASHINGTON, April 20.—The design of Gen. McDowell to advance upon Fredericksburg was probably known o more than half a dozen persons in Washington, and they strictly kept the secret. The occupation of the Our treops are now in full occupation.

COMMODORE FOOTE'S OPERATIONS. THE ATTACK ON FORT WRIGHT.

THE FIGHT ON THURSDAY AND FRIDAY. CAIRO, April 19 .- (Special to Chicago Tribune.) -- Off Fort Wright there was very heavy firing on both sides on Thursday, our mortars opening at noon. The enemy replied briskly from his land batteries, throwing shell

was very accurate, and from very heavy guns. The gunboats St. Louis, Carondelet, and Cairo, which were stationed as picket ships near the extremity of the oint, had to move up the river to get out of range. The firing was kept up on both sides until midnight. The no damage was done. Yesterday there was but little firing. In the afternoon the mortars were shifted to the opposite side of the river

were in great danger from prowling rebel bands, who have already cut the levee in two or three places, to embarrass the operations of the mortars. Deserters from the enemy say their batteries can mount about forty guns, and they have sixty more which are being rapidly put in position. General Bragg has assumed command, succeeding Villipugue. There are about six thousand rebel troops there, and four gunboats in the river, mounting twenty-four guns.

for greater protection. In their former position they

Later.
The bembardment of Fort Wright continues, and is participated in by our mortars and gunboats. The enemy reply vigorously, doing no damage. There is no expectation of a reduction of the fort at present. The nigh stage of the water will prevent any co-operation on the part of the land forces for some days.

Every house in Columbus is surrounded by water, The telegraph line from Cairo to Pittsburg, Tenn., has been carried away by high water. At Cairo, the river is now within a fast of the tanof the laves Mound City is entirely submerged, and the water is running into the lower steries of the hospitals and dwellings. The Illinois Central Bailroad has discontinued and carried away.

Operations of Gen. Halleck's Army. A SKIRMISH AT SAVANNAH. ADVANCE OF GEN. SHERMAN'S DIVISION THE REBELS DISPUTING HIS PASSAGE.

CAIRO, April 18, vis St. Louis. April 19.—A gentleman, who has just arrived from Pittsburg, reports that sil the wounded have been taken away from that point. A skirmish took place at Savannab, Tenn., on Wednesday, between a detachment of our cavalry and a rebel picket guard, which was posted uncomfortably near our lines, and very strong. The rebels were driven back, having 5 killed and 65 wounded.

Some of the refugees report that the rebels are fortifying themselves at Lick Creek, half way to Corinth, and strengthening their works at Corinth; and also that trains are arriving bringing fresh troops through; while others may the rebels are singling off their stores preparatory to an evacuation. NEW YORK, April 19 .- The schooner John Ree, which has arrived at this port, reports that on March 14, at 5 P. M., when off Savannah, she passed a propeller showing English colors, which, after hauling them down, ran up the rebil flag. She was steering in the direction of Bermuda, about northwest. CHICAGO, April 19 .-- A special despatch from Cairo to

the Tribune says:

"General Sherman moved his division on Wednesday
two miles farther into the interior.

"After a sharp skirmish, in which the enemy was
defeated, with a loss of 50 to 60 killed, and as many
wounded, he succeeded in maintaining his position. Departure of the Steamer Bavaria. New York April 19 _The steamer Bararia sailed for Bremen to-day with ninety passengers and \$250,000

Arrival of the Steamer Philadel-LATEST FROM FORTRESS MONROE. phia from Fort Pickens. Rebel Speculations about the French

McKinney, and 75 wounded.

neut with the regulars.

s still visible.

The New York Fifth Regiment is considered the best

brilled in the army of Vorktown, and the post of honor

has been assigned to it, being the only volunteer regi-

The smoke and flame from the conflagration at Norfolk

rought, no to know what news they contained.

that the beseiging party would wait to starve them out

ouilt for protection.

A little skirmish took place about a week since, no

All Quiet at Fortress Monroe.

Washington, April 20.—The latest advices from For

il was quiet and no appearance of the Merrimuc. It

They are full of heart, and ready for another fight a

seen as they recover. Not a groun was heard as they

The Rebel Force at Corinth.

HUNDRED THOUSAND MEN.

Reinforcements are arriving for Beauregard's army at an unexampled rate. He has now 100,000 men. The

rebels are now fortifying Corinth, building entrenchments, &c., and entertain no doubt of their success in the

CAIRO, April 18,-The steemers Minnehaha and Pat-

ton were fired into by the rebels vesterday while ascend-

killed on the Minnehaka and one wounded. No one was

injured on the other vessel. The troops on the Minne

haha were landed, and burned a row of wooden building

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. MITCHELL.

HIS ARMY IN THE REAR OF CORINTH.

THE GENERAL ANSWERS A TELEGRAM

FROM REATTREGARD

CAIRO, April 18 .- [Special to the Chicago Tribune]-

General Mitchell is now at Iuka, not a great distance in

the rear of Corinth, having burned the bridges across

CAIRO, April 19 .- [Special to the Tribune]-When

Beauregard sent a mersage to President Davis, de

nauding reinforcements for Corinth, declaring that he

could not otherwise hold the position. General Mitchel

An important movement has taken place, the particu-

ars of which are not allowed to be published at present

At the latest dates, the armies at Pittsburg were nearing

The Capture of Fort Pulaski.

OFFICIAL REPORTS OF COMMODORE DUPONT

WASHINGTON, April 19.—The following despatch

Hunter, with a generous spirit long to be remembered permitted the navy to be represented on this inte

resting occasion by allowing a detachment of seame and officers from this ship to serve one of the breaching

Bigader General Ginnors for the acts of consideration shown by them to my officers and men.

I enclose the report of Commander C. R. P. Rogers, who had the honor to command the battery "Sigil" on the second and important day.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ers and men, that they might profit by the exper

cers and men, that they might profit by the experience to be acquired.

The bombardment began at 'eight o'clock A. M. on the 10th, and continued during the day.

At first while procuring the ranges, it was somewhat inaccurate, many of the artillerists being quite untrained. On the second day, in spite of a high wind, the firing from the rifled guns and columbiads was excellent, the former boring into the brick face of the wall like angers, at die latter striking and breaking of great masses of masenry which bad been cut loose by the rifles.

The four upper batteries were about sixteen hündröd yards distant from Fort Pul-ski, and quite boyond the distance at which it has hitherto been held practicable to effect a breach, but it proved an easy breaching range

distance at which it has hitherto been held practicable to effect a breach, but it proved an easy breaching range with those wonderful projectiles which we now possess.

When the fort surrendered the barbette guns had been silenced, and many of them dismounted. The breach was practicable in two places, and could have been stonned without doubt. Our projectiles were passing it rough it, and were knocking down the opposite wall, which protected the main magazine, so that the garrison were convinced that in an hour the magazine must have blown up. The heavy thirteen-inch morters inflicted much less injury than I had expected. The casemates did not seem at all shaken by them. The parade ground had been farmed into deep furrows, into which the shells relifd abd burst, without the power of doing much harm. The guns used by the men of the Wabash were three James.

I am, very respectfully, C. R. R. RODGERS, Co.

C. R. R. RODGERS, Commander, Colonel Manon, late of the Third Ohio Regiment, and now attached to General Hunter's staff, has arrived. bringing deepatches to the War Department, but which, up to 1 o'clock to-day, had not been celivered. He states that among the prisoners taken is Captain Simms, editor of the Savannah Republican. The sword belonging to the latter he has presented to Representative Gurley, of Ohio.

Arrival of the Wounded and Prisoners at

St. Louis.

Br. Louis, April 19.—The steamer Imperial arrived

last night, bringing four hundred and forty nick and

wounded, one hundred and seven being prisoners, from Pittsburg, this being the last of the wounded there.

The steamer Evansville has also arrived, with three

Rupning the Blockade.

only in telegraphic communication.

promised the reinforcements.

ach other slowly.

n the bluffs near which the firing originated

ext battle.

lonnecticut, and four others were wounded.

been honorably discharged

PENSACOLA NOT EVACUATED. Minister's Visit to Richmond MARTIAL LAW PROCLAIMED

ARRIVAL OF WOUNDED FROM YORKTOWN. The Rebels Moving their Cuns. THE CONFLAGRATION AT NORFOLK. New York, April 20 .- The steamer Philadelphia from Fort Pickens, has arrived. The main features of her news have been anticipated by the advices received LATER FROM HATTERAS AND NEWBERN FORTERS MONROE, April 19.-The Norfolk Days

Book of yesterday, speaking of the arrival of M. Mer-cier at Richmond, speculates in relation to the objects Deserters were constantly coming over from Pensacola. The rebels have not evacuated the city defences, but it is of his mission, and says it is an event fraught with grave significance. The most probable solution, it says, is, believed are moving their guns away. The city is under martial law, and all the citizens remaining are forced into that a French monopoly of tobacco underlies the whol the army. Large fires are seen every night, and it is supposed that the rebels are destroying their property.

An expedition from Fort Pickens on the 1st of April matter:

"We believe we declare the popular determination when we affirm that the Confederate States will not tolerate any diplomacy which places them beyond the pulse in the public law, and denies in their very waters their nationality. Let us but be true to our honor, and we shall at least win the acknowledgment of posterity that we deserve to he free." went to the east end of Santa Rosas Island, and shelled the buildings occupied by the rebels as storehouses, scattering them in every direction. The expedition the The Norfolk Day-Book of to-day mentions that, in the

Minard Wood, a native of this city, is the name of the utler who excaped from the reliefs with \$10,000 in gold. skirmish of last night, Colonel McKenney, of a North Carolina regiment, and twenty-five men, were killed, He came hither in the steamer Philadelphia. A proclamation issued by Colonel Jones, the rebel and seventy-five wounded.
There was a very extensive fire in Norfolk last night, commander at Pensacola, threatens all idle people with the gallows, which he says will be in constant use after and it has continued to burn all day to-day.

FORTHESS MONROR, April 19.—Thirty-nine wounded the 3d of April, when the city was placed under martial om Yorktown, arrived here to day, making 90, in all, The United States sloop-of-war Vincennes sailed April

wounded in the fight on the left flank on Thursday. The whole number reported is 32 killed and 90 wounded. 5th, for Ship Island, with the mails.

The frigate Niagara and the gunboats Mercedita and Jeneral Magruder's report of the same fight, in the Nor-De Solo were at Key West on the 14th. olk papers, gives 25 rebels killed, including Colonel The storeship Guard sailed for Ship Island on the 14th The ship Nightingale was at Tortugas on the 4th. We can hear occasional cannonading towards York-The Philadelphia spoke the gunboat Santiago de Cube own, but learn that it is movely attempts of the enemy n the 15th, critising in the Gulf. to disturb our working parties. With the exception of the rifle pit affair on Thursday, the rebels have got the The I'hiladelphia brings nve refugees from Pensacol and a number of other passengers, besides 75 discharged soldlers and 60 discharged laborers from Key West, worst of all the skirmishing so far. The works are pro-gressing rapidly, and when the siege does commence it

FROM NEWBERN, N. C. SKIRMISH NEAR FORT MACON. A SORTIE BY THE GARRISON.

There was a flag of truce to-day, but the agent of the THE REBELS REPULSED. Associated Press was not allowed to see the papers NEW YORK, April 20 .- The steamer Ellen S. Terry The steamer Haze arrived this morning from Newbers and Hatteras, with dates to the 18th inst. has arrived from Newbern on the 17th, and Hatteras on the 18th. She sailed in company with the transport Fort Macon is thoroughly cut off, and it being ascerained that the supply of provisions is short, it was Haze for Fortress Monroe, with despatches for Genera hought that no attack would be made on the fort, bu

Slight expectations still prevailed that the rebels would attack Newbern, and fortifications were being Four companies of the Connecticut Eighth had a skirmish on the 12th with a force of one hundred and fifty rebels, who made a sortie from Fort Macon, and drove eaufort, in which Captain Schofield, of the Eighth in our pickets. After a sharp engagement the rebels were driven back to the fort. Captain Shoffer and one General Burnside had made a short visit to Beaufort. Mr. Quigg, the correspondent of the New York World. private of Cempany H were severely wounded. The rebels carried four of their men into the fort, one supposed to be dead. During the engagement Fort Macon fired seventy shots

The Hatteras light was illuminated for the first time

at the engaging forces. The building of batteries is still going on for the reducress Monrue received at the War Department state that lan of Fort Macon. The Terry brings eleven bodies of dead soldiers. Also, certained from another source that Fort Wool and a number of men from the various regiments, and \$250,000 Sewell's Point exchanged abots yesterday afternoon. No ion the soldiers for their tamilies. armdine as far as beard from. Forty of the wounded Vermont soldiers had arrived

The health of the troops is good. Important Order by Gen. Hunter.

The Slaves at Fort Pulaski and Cocksnur Island Confiscated and Made Free.

The New York Times says the following general or-BEAUREGARD REPORTED TO HAVE ONE der, one of the most important of the campaign, and issued at Fort Pulaski the day after the surrender of that important fortress, shows how the number of loyal CAIRO, April 18 .- (Special to the Chicago Times.)freemen in the State is likely to be increased. Recent intelligence from Corinth confirms the previous reports concerning the magnitude of the enemy's force.

freemen in the State is likely to be increased.

HEADQULATERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, SOUTH PULASKI, COCKSPUR SLAND, GA., April 13, 1862

All persons of color lately beld to involuntary service by enemies of the United States in Fort Pulaski, and on Cockspur Island, Georgia, are hereby confiscated and declared free, it conformity with law, and shall hereafter veceive the fruits of their own labor. Such of said per sons of color as are shie odied, and may be required, shall be employed in the Quartermaster's Department, at the rates heretofore established by Brigadier General T. W. Sherman. By Command of Major General DAVID HUNTER.

CHAS. G. HALPINE, Assistant Adjutant General

Nor is this all. General Hunter has addressed to Mr. ng the Tennessee river with troops. One man was Nor is this all. General Hunter has addressed to Mr. Pierce, the Treasury agent in charge of the abandoned

Sea Island plantations, a letter asking, among other things, for "the names of the former owners, and the number of persons formerly hald to involuntary service," this information, we understand it to be the intention of Ceneral Hunter to afford said owners a reasonable time to prove their fealty to the Government, and then, in case of their failure to do so, and upon sufficient proof of their treason, he will at once restore these slaves to freedom. He has also requested to know of Mr. Pierce "the prothe lands in his charge. It has struck practical minds that the extensive planting of cotton by our Government in pour coroning is a mistage. It is an article of commerce, and subject to great risks of damage and destruc-General Mitchell reached Decatur, Ala., on the late bridge expedition, he took possession of the telegraph tion. Meantime, we are to support a large army in that region, as well as provide for the subsistence of the desorted contrabands themselves. In these circumstances it has seemed a measure of wisdom to Gen. Hunter to

> the army mainly to the raising of food for the support of the soldiers as well as the producers. WAR BULLETIN.

> direct all the negro labor not needed in the operations of

FROM GEN. BANKS' COLUMN.

Safety of the Bridges Across the Shenandoah;

A SKIRMISH—FLIGHT OF JACKSON. To the Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War.

New Market, Va., April 19—9 o'clock P. M.—Today I have been to the bridges on the south firk of the Shenandoah, is the Massamillen valley, with a force of infantry, cavalry, and artillery to protect the two important bridges that cross the Fiver. Wa were within sight of Suray. At the south bridge a sharp skirmish occurred with the releaf, in which they lost several men taken prisoners. Their object was the destruction of the bridges. One of the prisoners left the camp on the Bappahannock on Tuesday morning. He says there were no fortifications there up to that time. Other reports in dicute a stronger force at Gordonsville, and a contest there as probable. The whole resulting in a belief that they are concentrating at Yorktown.

I telieve that Jackson left this valley yesterday, for Gordonsville, by the mountain road. He camped last night at McGrangeytown, eleven miles from Harrisonburg.

Major General commanding. FLAG-SHIP WAIMANI,

PORT ROYAL HARBOR, P. C., April 13, 1862

SIR: The despatches from the Commanding General of
this Department to the Honorable Secretary of War will
convey the grantijing intelligence of the fall of Fors Palashi. It was a purely military operation, the result of
laborious and scientific preparation, and of consummate
skill and bravery in the execution. It would not have
pertained to me to address you in reference to this brilliant and successful achievement had not Major General
Hunter, with a generous spirit ions to be remembered. and others from this sing to serve one of the breathing batteries.

I have thanked the General personally for this kindness, and I desire, at the same time, to express my actual knowledgments to Brigadier General Benham and Acting Brigadier General Gilmore for the acts of consideration

NEW MARKET. Va., April 20—9 o'clock, A. M.
To the Hon. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.
The flight of Juckson from the valley by the way of the second and important day.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
S. F. DUPONT,

Flag-Officer Commanding South Atlantic
Blockading Squadron.

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

Flag-Ship Wanash.

Port Royal Harbor, S. C., April 13, 1832.

Flag-Officer S. F. Dupont—Shi: I have the honor to report the return of the detachment from this ship, which had the good fortune to take part in the bombardment of Fort Pulsaki. It reached Tybee on the morning of the 16th instant, just before the fire was opened, and the batteries being already manned, our men could not participate in the action of the first day.

General Hunter, General Benham, and General Gilmore all manifested the most generous desire to give the navy a share in the good work; and on the 11th, the most important day, two rifled guis in battery "Sigsl," one of the nearest and most exposed batteries, and consequently one of the posts of honor, were assigned to the men of the Wabash. We occupied it at daybreak, and kept up a steady and well-directed fire until the fort hauded fow its flag, at 2 o'clock P. M.

The officers and men behaved well. I bag leave to commend to you Lieutenant Irwin. Acting Master Robertson, and Midshipmen M. L. Johnson and F. R. Pearsex, Lewis Boun, captain of the forceastle, and George H. Wood, quartermaster. When the enemy holsted the white flag, General Benham most courtecutally invited me to detail a naval officer to accompany the officers sent by him to arrange the terms of the surrender, and I sent Lieutesant Irwin upon that henorable duty.

I spent the dret day of the bombardment in the trenches with General Hunter, and in visiting the different battaries, which I caused to be visited by several of our officers and men, that they might profit by the experience to be acquired. the mountains from Harrisburg towards Stannardsville and Orange Court House on Gordonsville, is confirmed by

our scouts and prisoners. N. P. BANKS,
Major General Commandi Desputch from General Fremont. HEADQUARTERS, WHEELING, Va., April 20, 1852. To the Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Intelligence has just been received from General
Milroy, stating that the enemy, numbering about
3,500 men, with two batteries, including two rited
guns, are constructing fortifications upon the crest
of the Shenadosh. Reliefs of five hundred men are
constantly at work day and night. The rebel encampment is on the eastern slope of the mountain, extending
down five miles from the summit, A notorious guerille, named Frederick W. Chowning, has been captured
by a cavatry comman, under fam Milroy. a cavalry company, under Gen, Milroy.

J. C. FREMONT.

THE BALL'S BLUFF DISASTER. THE REMAINS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA SOL. DIERS BUBIED.

The Official Report of Surgeon General

His Excellency A. G. CURTIN, Governor of Pennsylvania Siz: I have the honor to report the execution of your order through Surgeon J. B. Crawford, directing me to provide for the interment or removal of the Pennaylvanians who fell in the battle of Ball's Bluss. Very respectfully, H. H. SMITH,
Surgeon General of Pennsylvania. H. H. SMITH,

BATTLEFIELD AT BALL'S BLUFF, VA., } BATTLEFIELD AT BALL'S BLUFF, VA., April 18, 1862.

SURGEON GENERAL II. H. SMITH: SRI: In obedience to your order, dated April 16, I proceeded, with the party assigned me, to this place, arriving here early this morning, and at once commenced making the examination necessary to determine the expediency of removing the bodies of Pennsylvania volunteers, who fell in the battle at this place on the 21st of October, 1861, to the soil of their own State for burial.

The advanced stage of decomposition in which I found the bodies utterly precluded any attempt at their removal

moval

I found the bodies of our killed in that engagement

moval

I found the bodies of our killed in that engagement deposited in various places; some in isolated grayts, all of which are in good condition; but most of them had been promiscuously placed in stuices or washes formed by recent water currents on the declivities of the battle ground. These had been but superficially covered with oastly, and some of the bodies were exposed. Some had been mutilated.

Being mentle in many cases to determine the State to which the bodies had belonged, and finding that the condition of them all admitted of no recognition of their identity, I concluded that my proper course was to leave those which were undisturbed in the places where I found the m; to re-inter the detached portions of bodies in the places from which they had been removed; to cover them properly with earth and stones, and guard, so far as could be done, against their future exposure. I deem it proper to state that this course received the unqualified approval of those members of my party who have kindred among those slain and builed here.

Having procured a party of laborers from Leesburg, I proceeded to carry out this determination. A mound of earth of sufficient thickness was thrown over the five distinct places of promiscuous burials. These were flagged with stones, and again covered with earth. A large stone was placed at coan refrontity of the several lines of graves, distinctly marking their position. Trenches were duag around them, so as to protest them from luture washing; and, so far as possible, the water courses were changed by digging new channels. Grass seed was sown upon the mounds, and much pains were taken to give them a neat appearance. No enclosure could be erected for wantof materials.

The steamer Evansuille has also arrived, with three hundred and sixty rebel prisoners from Island No. 10. The Evansesille, we are informed, will sail to day with the captives for Prairie du Chien.

From Kansas—Arrest of Col. Jennison.

Ikivenworth, April 19.—Col. Jennison.

Ikivenworth, April 19.—Col. Jennison, lete of the Seventh Kansas Regiment, has been arrested by the military authorities and sent to Alton, Ill. The cause of his arrest is said to be insubordination.

Brigadler General Carey has been assigned to the commail route.

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Test.

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Assistant Surgeon, P. V.

The minute mounds, and much pains the much and much pains the mounds, and much pains the much and much pains the much and much pains.

A reliable mass abeat parames. No enclosure could be rected for want of masterials.

A reliable may was engaged to attend to keeping all things about these graves in their present condition. The owner of the lend on which the graves are situated in the graves are situate

Public Amusements.

been made with care and attention paid to both the quality and the number of the performers. Having previeusly alluded to the merits of these individually, we need only say that the combination indicates taste, and the selections of music are made with due regard to variety, popularity, and novelty. Few better concerts have been given in the city, and as the beneficiary is young, active, and ambitious, a desire to encourage him should second the less landable desire to be pleased with

The arrangements for Mark Hassler's concort have

THE CITY.

FOR ADDITIONAL CITY NEWS, SEE FOURTH PAGE Opening of the New Catholic

Cathedral.

A CROWDED HOUSE.

DESCRIPTION OF THE EDIFFCE. The Catholic "Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul vas opened yesterday afternoon at two o'clock, and peedily crowded to repletion. An hour before the commencement of the services the immense floor of the Ca. walked upon them from end to end of the house. Notwithstancing the uncomfirtable condition of the people, the lofty ceiling and thorough ventilation of the place relieved the auditors from the unpleasantness that would have been otherwise engendered. A few aged and feeble women fainted during the afternoon, and these were im-mediately carried into the house of the Bishop and con-

iderately treated. The appearance of the building in its unfinished state was very unique, but suggestive of its massive character and of the splender of the adornments when it shall be finished. High scaffolds were erected in all the niches and against many of the columns. Rough gangways led to the dome, but these were barricaded to shut out curious intruders, many of whom would probably have climbed o the roof, walked on the top of the cornice, and so perilied their necks and violated the sanctity of the place. Beams joined the capitals of columns on the oppoits sides of the house, and blocks and tackle were sussuspended in various places. The great columns of naked brick with their greoves and unfinished cornices, he rough, ponderous arches, and the generally chill and heerless appearance of the structure contrasted oddly with the gay audience and the thousands of nodding ribbons and beavers that shook over faces of every con-

ceivable nationality, expression, and creed.

A broad, high platform, provuled with seats, eccupied a site almost in the centre of the building, and this was appropriated to the priests. A temporary altar, adorned with tapers, crosses, and crucifixes, adjoined the platform to the east, standing just beneath the dome. The building was lighted cutirely from overhead, and the effect was therefore softened and made less intense. This nellowed and ballowed the floor below, so that, notwithstanding the great pressure and anxiety, the people spoke quietly, as if impressed with the holiness of the ouse. Art has indeed contributed to the uses of religion in this building. Few could remain passive and callons under the great dome, in the solemn light, and hear the thrill of the music as it seems to shake the strong walls and make the pulses beat accordances to its throbbing. Here masons and cunning artificers had been toiling for years, placing stone upon stone, and tile upon tile, Staid people had looked for the better part of their live upon the great dome and massive walls, but the gates had been shut, so that few could penetrate the mysteries of the place. Some doubted, indeed, that the building would ever be completed, at least within the span of this generation, while almost imperceptibly the work progressed, the great gilded cross was litted to the crest. and

he Catholic population of the city were at length thrilled

by the announcement that on Easter Sunday, 1862, the

ccasion would be celebrated in the new cathodral with olemn and impressive coremonies. DESCRIPTION OF THE BUILDING. The building, as they saw it, may be thus described : The exterior of the building is constructed of brown stone. It is one hundred and thirty six feet front, two hundred and sixteen feet long, and one hundred and one feet six inches high to the apex of the padiment. The front is divided into three parts or divisions; the centre one embraces the whole width and height of the nave, and is decorated by engaged Corinthian columns, about six feet in diameter, supporting an entablature and prediment. The three main entrances are placed between there columns. On either side of this centre are the wing walls which screen the aisles, orthanented by pilasters, columns, and niches. The flank and rear walls are finished in the most simple and unadorned manner. dorned manner.

The interior is cruciform in its arrangement, and deadorned manner.

The interior is cruciform in its arrangement, and designed in the most claborate and pure Roman Corinthian at le. The nave and transepta, ench fity feet wide, and respectively one hundred and ninety-two feet and one hundred and twenty-eight feet long, are divided from the aidles and chapte by arcaded piers supporting the clear story. Each pier is faced by a Corinthian pillaster four feet wide and forty feet bigh, supporting a full enriched criablature him lett it is lett it inches high, broken avar analyphaster, and extending completely around the building. The semi-circular vaulted ceilings, which spring above the entablature, are eighty feet high, and ornamented with richly-decorated double-sunk panels, each series of three panels in longth being divided into archivolt bands springing over the pilasters. The clear story windows are groined through the vaulting, and relieved by mondlings.

Corresponding with the piers and arches of the nave a second row of piers is placed on the outer side of each of the aisles, forming arched receases nine feet six inches deep, for side alters. The alakes are twenty-two feet wide and forty-seven f.et high to the top of the pausell dipendentive domes, each of which spring over the squares formed by the aisle and side piers. There are ten of these domes, and light is admitted through the linettes pierced in each one.

The "choir" or sanctnary, which is formed by the fitty feet wide, and forty-six etect deep within the retires pierced in the continuation of the nave beyond the transepts, will be centinuation of the fitty feet with a feet deep within the retires.

fitr for wide, and forty-six feet deep with speed, win to fittr for wide, and forty-six feet deep within the railing. Its floor will be elevated three steps above the transcepts, and the platform for the bigh altar will be elevated first ates more. The bishop's throne will be placed against the northwest pier of the sanctuary, and elevated three On each side of the sanctuary there will be a domed chapel, such one twenty-two feel wide, thirty-night feet six inches long, and forty-seven feet high. The altar pieces in each will be architectural—the one on the south side to be in the Topic order, and the methods in the Communian order. Light will be admitted into these characterized class in the domes. Outminian order. Light will be admitted into these charles through stained glass in the domes.

The principal organ will be placed in the loft erected at the west end over the entrance doors, and will be supported upon four Roman Boric columns and plers, with a hold projecting cornice upon brackets serving to form

he chair.

The great dome is suspended over the space formed by The great dome is suspended over the space formed by the intersection of the nave and transents, and is suspended by arches and pendentives of masonry apringing from the massive piers at the augies. The weight of this suspended mass of materials is computed to be over three thousand tons. The base of this dome commences coem hundred and five feet five inches above the pacement; its greatest exterior diameter is seventy-one feet, the foot of the pedestal above it is one hundred and sixty-one feet, eight inches from the parement; total height to the tup of the cross is over two hundred and ten feet. The silt globe, under the cross, is six feet eight inches in diameter. meter
The interior of the dome is fifty-one feet in diameter.

The interior of the dome is fifty-one feet in diameter, and its height from the church pavement to the lunette above the hemspherical vault is one hundred and dity-six feet eight inches. The drum of the dome is decorated by twelve Corinthian pllasters, which, with the entablature, are thirty feet six inches high, and between these pilasters are twelve windows, through which the principal light of the building will be admitted. The lunette of the dome will be ornamented by a painting of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin, executed by the celebrated Brumidi, artist at the Capitol at Washington.

Unlike most buildings in this country, there are no side windows, and all the light is introduced from abovo, which, taken in confunction with the provailing color of the whole interior, made to resemble Paris stone, heightens the architectural effect, and imparts the solemn and religious tone appropriate to such an edifice.

The corner-stone of the Cathedral was laid at the

The corner-stone of the Cathedral was laid at the northeast angle of the Sanchary, on Sunday afternoon, September 6tt, 1845, by the Right Rev. Bishop Keurick, assisted by a large number of priests, and in presence of at least 15,000 percons. The block was of marble, handsomely squared, and weighing over one ton and a haf; and within the cavify formed on the top, a leaden box was inserted which contained a suitable inscription engrossed on parchment, and a few coins. The trowed used by the Bishop to mark the crosses on each side of the stone, was of sild silver, made expressly for the occasion, and subsequently, according to European custon, presented to the architect. architect.

The only remarkable event which occurred since the laying of the corner-stone took place on the 14th of September, 1859, on which occasion the gilt cross was fixed on its pedertal over the apex of the pediment of the fixeds. The interesting ceremony, performed by the Hight Rev. Bishop Wood, of the blessing of the cross, which preceded its erection, was withessed by An immense throng of persons within the building, who were afterwards addressed by the Right Rev. Bishop Spaulding.

were afterwards addressed by the Right Rev. Bishop Spaulding.

The designer and architect of the building, Napoleon Le Brun, Req., is now diligently directing the work, and has superintended its construction since the commencement (with the exception of an interval of six years, during which the front wall or facade, drawn by John Notman, Esq., was erected) It has now attained such a state of advancement that it can easily be completed in June, 1863, if sufficient pecuniary aid is given to vigorously prosecute the work.

The following is a concise report, by the architect, of the progress of the work on the Cathedral since April, 1261; to the present time: The unfinished work on the exterior and interior of the main dome has been complished. Our afterion during the year has been almost Entered Our attention during the year has been com-exclusively given to the plastering of the domes and the elaborately ornamented ceiling and cornice of the in-

This portion of the work is now complete, and, I am happy to state, has been executed with all the skill and care which it was possible to bestow on it, and with the best materials which could be procured. Every ornament is in full relief, and the work has been colored in ment is in full relief, and the work has been colored in distemper to represent Casn stone, thus producing a more pleasing and harmonious effect.

We are now engaged in plastering the pendentives and lewer part of the drum of the main dome, and will, nozt month, commence the work on the balance of the entablature, plers, pilasters, and arches. As this work is not of such an elaborate and tedious nature as that just completed, I can safely predict that, if the usual large force of worknien is employed, the whole interior plastering can be completed during the month of August heaxt.

Nothing has yet been done towards the erection of the altars, the arching for the interior pavement, the heating arrangements, the vestibules, and organ loft. I would recommend that all those works be in progress with as little delay as possible, so that when the plastering is finished, the work remaining to be done to place the building in a complete state for dedication will require but about ten months for its proper execution.

THE EXERCISES YESTEBDAY.

The exercises did not commence till four stelock, what the house being thoroughly sammed, the procession filed in from the Episcopal residence, in the following order:

1. Bight Rev. Bishop Wood, with crozier and mitre, and in full pontifical robes.

2. Assistant Friest O'llare. 3. Deacons of Honor. 4. Deacons of the Vespors.

Clargymen of the diocess. S. Students of the Seminaries of St. Charles and of . Christian Brothers of St. Michael's Church. 8. Bisters of Churity of St. Joseph's Church

S. Sisters of Charity of St. Joseph's Ohurch.

These gentlemen arranged themselves upon the platform, and as they were probably three hundred in number, they completely filled it. The choir sat in the rear of the sirar, and the splendid wax tapers were it, praducing an instantaneous and brilliant effect.

The music on the occasion was of a rare and passionate character, such, indeed, as is seldom heard. Many of the finest voices of Philadelphia were collected in the choir. The effect of the scene and the sounds was simply grand. The rich robus cleaning with will lace. simply grand. The rich robes, gleaming with gold lace, the tall mitre, and the brazen rozier, were universally remarked. All that art and Bome could do was elicited to asionish, to dazze, and to awe.

First came the singing of grand pontifical vespers, with rist came the singing of grant pointness vespers, with the following officers:
Right Rev. Bishop Wood, Assistant Priest; Very Rev. Dr. O'Hare, Vicar-General.
Deacons of Honor—Rev. Father Barbellu, St. Joseph's Church; Rev. Father Strobel, of St. Mary's.
Deacons of the Vespers—Rev. John F. Branagan,

"Beatus vir," "Laudate pueri, dominum, and "Laudate dominum."

After the chapter "Benedictus Beus," etc., came the singing of Hummel's Paschel or Easter Hymn of "Alima Virgo," by Mrs. Welch. This was a beautiful feature of the singing, the lady's voice being clear and ringing as a bell. Then came the singing of the "Magnificat," followed by Novello's "Regina Coril."

The yesper sprvice, as sunc, was composed in parts and newly arranged by M. H. Cross, Esq.
The "To Deum," sing in the beginning of the Vespers, was taught to the students by Professor Newland, professor of Gregorian chants and organist.

The speeches followed.

THE ADDRESSES. 1 4-1

Pattiar McGlothlen of Richmond, commenced a speech by stating that he scarcely knew what to say relative to the gorgeous character of the building and the immense concourse of people. He regretted that his nerve and ability were inadequate to the time and place. On the

andly separy of the recurrection of his blessed Lord, it was