MONDAY, APRIL 28, 1862.

THE LATEST WAR NEWS. The news of the fall of New Orleans will take the public by surprise, and cause a universal sentiment of joy. Simultaneously, we have the no less grateful information that Corinth has been evacuated. Beauregard has been outflanked, outgeneraled, and overwhelmed. He has acknowledged at length his defeat at Pittsburg Landing. He has retired the principal part of his army to Memphis; not that that point can be made any more impregnable than the other Gibraltars that have been built to be abandoned, but simply because retreat in any other direction was impracticable. Beauregard's career is drawing to a close, and Beauregard, so the rebels say, is the sole hope of the Confederacy. It was he who at Island No. 10 and Corinth was fighting the battle for New Orleans. All his strategy has been thrown away. Fort Jackson has been passed by our gunboats, and the Crescent City restored to the Union! The war promises to be shorter than the wisest of us could have anticipated. The grandsons of McClellan and Beauregard, instead of fighting out the final battle, as the Times predicted, may only have occasion to refer to this strife as a bloody chapter in the country's history, forever burried in the past, and never to be recalled without a feeling of regret.

The news from Yorktown, which appears in another column, would at any other time be entitled to the appellation of "glorious." But the news from New Orleans has monopolized that adjective, and will continue to enjoy it perhaps for weeks to come. General McClellan telegraphs to the War Department that, on Saturday morning, a Massachusetts company captured a rebel earthwork, at the point of the bayonet, with but trifling loss. Fourteen prisoners were secured. The affair must be pronounced a brilliant one.

The rebel General Jackson has undoubtedly retreated to Gordonville. General Banks is in rapid pursuit, but Jackson is so far ahead that we fear General Banks will not overtake him unless the rebel general determines to make a stand. The retreat of Jackson has had a good effect upon the people of that section of Virginia, as they were dreadfully persecuted by him. Many are coming out of the caves where they have been hiding to escape the rebel persecutions, and placing themselves under the protection of our soldiers.

One of our gunboats shelled Yorktown on Thursday last, and must certainly have done some damage, though to what extent is not yet known. The rebels promptly answered, but their fire was ineffectual. Shots were occasionally fired along the entire line to prevent the enemy from strengthening their defences.

The Navy Department has received advices that the gunboats Tyler and Lexington, with a land force under command of Gen. Sherman, have succeeded in destroying an important bridge on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, at Bear creek, near Chickasaw, Alabama. Some rebel cavalry disputed the passage of our forces, but they were

driven off. The news from General Halleck's army is exciting. General Halleck put his whole army in our camp state that Corinth has been evacuated by the rebels, and General Beauregard has withdrawn

his forces for the defence of Memphis. Major General Halleck has issued a general order in which he thanks Major Generals Grant and Buell and the officers and men of their respective commands for the bravery and endurance with which they sustained the general attacks of the enemy on the 6th, and for the heroic manner in which, on nerals Grant and Buell retain the immediate command of their respective armies in the field.

Further news from Jacksonville, Florida, has been received. Immediately after the evacuation of that place by the Federal troops, the rebel force entered and commenced committing their outrages on the people of the place. Two of our gunboats are in the harbor affording protection to the people

WE CAN think of few things more entertaining than the quarrels of clergymen. Our reverend fathers are so meek and lowly in a general way that when they differ it is not like other men. We can look on their quarrel without concern. Brave words are spoken, and fists are sometimes shaken—and the moderator, bishop, or presiding elder, is sorely vexed to restore harmony. This is the extent, however. No blood is shed. No blows are exchanged. It commences in words-it is continued in words-it is concluded in words. Nobody is injured but the King's good grammar; and the chief sufferer is our patient syntax. In the olden times, an ecclesiastical quarrel was something tangible. There was blood in it-life and substance. A man's religion was comprised in his creed and his sword. Balfour believed in gunpowder and the Confession of Faith, and when he met a dissenting brother either converted or killed him. "God bless you, my brethren, it is His cause. Stand strongly up and play the man—the worst that can befall us is a brie and bloody passage to heaven." This was a benediction in the olden time. But times have changed, and our clergymen with them. Their swords have long been pruning hooks; and while they occasionally scandalize us with their contests and unseemly differences of opinion, they never go beyond an angry sermon, a severe pamphlet, or a stormy meeting of the General Assembly.

As the rebellion is a great exception to every rule of law, honor, and decency, so in the course of the rebellion we have had some exceptions to the rule of clerical conduct. We have one fighting clergyman-a Right Reverend General in the rebel army-LEONI-DAS POLK. Polk has only been mentioned in connection with retreats, evacuations, and proclamations, and his generalship has been so little known in the Confederacy that it is now a matter of discussion whether he is alive or dead. He seems to be the Gabriel Kettledrummle of the concern; a Boanerges in the pulpit and camp, but singularly unostentatious in times of danger and combat. "Haud the clavering tongue of you, mither," said Cuddie Headrigg, during the skirmish at Drumclog, "and lie down ahint the cairn like Kettledrummle, honest man." The Bishop had a cairn at Columbus, and he may have found one at Corinth, or we should have heard of him since the disasters of that day. His brethren have been as valiant as their representative. The pastors of the Southern church have fostered the rebel sentiment in the Southern States. They have taken the lead in all manner of excesses and extravagance, from extravagant rhetoric in the pulpit to extravagant demonstrations of patriotism over church-bells and brass cannon. Instead of funds for missionaries, they raise funds for gunboats, and the gentle dames of the various congregations, instead of devoting themselves to mites for the poor and needy, sip tea and raise collectious to buy arms for the soldiers. Religion with them is a matter of rebellion, and all the holy agencies of the Church are prostituted to

its service. In the States on the border we have had other evidences of a wavering clerical sentiment. In South Carolina we find the preachers all one way, in Massachusetts we find them all another. In the doubtful States we find them both ways, and many are the troubles constantly arising. We had one or two in instances of clerical disloyalty in Philadelphia. In New York they have a reverend doctor who is bringing himself into painful promimence by his disloyalty; and throughout Maryland and the District of Columbia it is difficult to tell whether the loyal or disloyal clergymen are more numerous. In almost every vestry and congregation loyalty is an open question, and the newspaper correspondents are constantly telling us of disputes and discussions at the church meetings, and demonstrations of feeling whenever an allusion is made to the Union, or a prayer is offered up to God for our President. In Baltimore the same feeling exists, but to a greater degree. Indeed, and and militia; it is now within the sacred pre- selves in private life. His name was inspiracincts of the holy Church.

In Baltimore, there is a petty quarrel over the rectorship of Grace Church. Rev. Dr. Coxe, a scholar, orator, Christian, and pat lot, has given offence to the disaffected by his loyalty. A day or two since an attempt was made to deprive him of his pulpit; and of this attempt we have a brief and amusing account in our telegraphic columns. It reads like the report of some Democratic ward convention. The Secessionists "railied in all their strength," we are told, but the Unionists were not to be "taken by surprise." They "assembled in force," and the result was "a total rout of the Secessionist ticket." So far, very good: but the Secessionists threaten to take the matter into court, and we are to have an interminable chancery proceeding. The traitors, however, have a preacher after their own heart, named SLICER, and called in the original and quaint language of the report, "the war-horse of pro-slavery in the Methodist Episcopal Church." The "war-horse." it seems, was very disloyal at the recent Conference, and in the appointments for the coming year the bishop quietly placed SLICER in charge of a Bethel—a floating chapel in Baltimore harbor for the convenience of sailors. SLICER, in his Bethel, bids fair to become as famous as Baxter before the bar of Jeffries, or Bunyan in Bedford jail. He proclaims himself a martyr, and attracts crowds of sympathizing rebels to hear the story of his woes, and threatens to be revenged on his persecutors by preaching against them in the commons and the open air. SLICER in his Bethel is an object for ridicule and contempt, and we can afford to laugh at him: but SLICER prowling around the commons denouncing the Union might very soon become a nuisance, and as

such may be abated. But the most distinguished quarrel of all is that between Bishop Whittingham and some of the Washington pastors. The Bishop published a prayer, after the evacuation of Manassas, returning thanks to God for our recent victories, but many of the pastors refused to read it. Out of this refusal a correspondence has arisen, which we reprint to-day. The Rev. Mr. Syle, of Trinity Church, states the fact that two thirds of his people could not, for "various reasons," say Amen to the Bishop's prayer, and asks permission to omit it. The Bishop in reply is as mild and inoffensive as it is possible for a Union prelate to be. He does not give his consent to the omission, but endeavors to conciliate the disloyalty. While regarding "the sympathies of dwellers in the District of Columbia with the existing war waged by the rebels of the South as utterly without plea of excuse before God or man,' he so modifies the prayer that even Secession ists may "use it without reproach of conscience." This modified prayer, however, with as much water in it as the milk could possibly bear-this amended, half-and-half, accommodating prayer—this prayer for all consciences and all sentiments, will not suit the hearers at Trinity and elsewhere, and they are now in the midst of an animated and unchristian contest. Nothing but a prayer for Davis and BEAUREGARD will meet their views; and whenever an allusion is made to our country, our cause, or our rulers, they indignantly go from the church, and bring their quarrels into the vestry or a congregational meeting.

We have a purpose in thus reviewing the attitude of these churches and churchmen tomotion, and on Thursday they met and drove back wards our country. We wish to show how the advance guard of Beauregard's army. At the rebellion has so demoralized religion in latest advices General Halleck's army were at Pea many places that one cannot worship God Ridge, within six miles of Corinth, having, on their | without having his loyalty and allegiance inmatch, destroyed a rebel camp and taken a num- sulted. We wish to commend the moderation ber of prisoners. Deserters who have arrived in and wisdom of the General Government in dealing with these minions of crime and treason. To throw the civil power in their way would be to elevate their sin into an importance it can never possess. If SLICER were sent to Fort Lafayette every ranting traitor in Maryland would become a SLICER, and every township would have its Bethel. No, let this miserable treason bud and flourish and flaunt to ashes in the air. The God whom these pious traiters attempt to serve must rebuke the 7th instant, they defeated and routed the entire and punish a devotion which is inspired by the rebel army. General Halleck also orders that Geo infamies of such men as Mason and Benjamin, and which returns thanks for the sufferings and death of our dear brothers in the field, who suffer and die that we may have a Government and a Constitution. In glorious contrast to a religion so contaminated and so base, we have that of the Northern Church. Our ministers have been loyal and true, and self-denying. Our congregations have made the personal comfort and spiritual welfare of the soldier a labor of love. They minister to his sickness, bind up his wounds, alleviate his suffering, keep from starvation the dear ones left behind, and over all shed the blessing of prayer for his triumph and our country's peace. Beautiful and sacred is the religion which has fostered this spirit of loyalty and love, and which we find around us wherever

the name of God is worshipped. THE CAPTURE of New Orleans will have the effect of reovening another field for the Union sentiment of the South. This strange city, in many respects the Paris of America, was never devoted to the cause of Secession. Comprising within its limits more largely, perhaps, than any other city of the continent the elements of nearly every existing nationality, the city of New Orleans has been cosmopolitan in feeling, generally fair in politics, and devoted in an enthusiastic degree to the American Union. We find in New Orleans the Yankee trader and Western producer, the Spaniard, the Frenchman, the Englishman, the Italian, the Portuguese, the German, the Irishman, and the Scotchman. We find them not as we do in the North, scattered irregular and rare, but in large communities, the English and French predominating. Of these classes, the French is, perhaps, the only one which has been tinctured with Secession: and this because the old Creole sentiment in Louisiana, natural in the descendants of the Bourbons, haughty and aristocratic to the last degree, has been for a century past laboring to have a monarchy established on the shores of the Gulf. From this class we have BEAUREGARD and SLIDELL; the former by birth and hereditary feeling, the latter an adopted parvenu, rich, selfish, and proud. As monarchists in feeling, they naturally became Secessionists in practice, and accordingly we find them almost unanimously in favor of the Southern Confederacy. But the other classes in New Orleans—the men of Germany and Ireland, Spain and the Northern States-are naturally in favor of the Union; and now that the flag of the Union is floating over its Cathedral and Custom-house, we confidently look for a proud and exultant demonstration of re-

turning loyalty. Tur Union has lost one of its ablest defen ders, and Pennsylvania a noble, upright citizen, ever zealous for the public good. Gen. CHARLES FERGUSON SMITH died at Savannah, Tennessee, on Friday last, from an illness contracted at the time of his occupation of that town. The deceased officer was a son of Dr. SAMUEL B. SMITH, of this city, and his name and fame have therefore been endeared to many readers of THE PRESS. From the date of his graduation at West Point, in 1825, his advancement, not only in rank, but in the esteem and confidence of his fellow-officers, was merited and rapid. Commencing his military career as a second lieutenant of artillery, his distinguished merit on the fields of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma. Monterey, Cherubusco, and Contreras, raised him in quick succession to the ranks of major, lieutenant colonel, and colonel. At the time of his death he was colonel of the Third In fantry-one of the best regiments in the service. Such worth as his could not lie dormant in the present struggle. In August last he was made rays, and many are the troubles present struggle. In August last he was made the expedition against Forts Henry and Donelson, and another clergyman, ported most ignominiously sat Fortress Monroe, are the state of the expension of the whole force, and by his soldierlike the first general and a state of the whole force, and by his soldierlike disposition of the troops he effectually shut the representation of the troops he effect and the representation o Philadelphia. Young Wise, who went to Donelson his valor was conspicuous, alike to Richmond a year ago, and another clergyman, friend and foe, and won for him the rank of through the lines at Fortress Monroe, are the life devoted wholly to its country. Pennsylvania has offered up her first general, and a dauntless heart, on the altar of national honor and perpetuity. The sacrifice was not unworthy of its object. No patriotic zeal was ever more intense or self-denying than that of General Surri; no death has ever caused more genuine regret in this community. We mourn him as a soldier and a Philadelphian. We will not merely say that he was brave; for who, in such a cause as ours, would not be brave? The praise is faint that boasts the valor of the Union soldier. General Suith was a type of the true warrior-discreet, magnanimous, well versed in his profession, and the soul of manly courage. In a pre-eminent degree those shining qualities, whose inheriwe are ashamed to write it, treason has taken its last refuge in the sanctuary. It has been driven from the magistracy, from the legisla- outlines of his character; and, not subordinate live hall, from the press, from the local police to these, his social excellences revealed them-

tion in the battle. Be his memory ever green! for interment.

LETTER FROM "OCCASION. WASHINGTON, April 27, 186. Rebel Report of the Capture of

The Cincinnati Gazette, in view of the in. pending battle near Corinth, Mississippi, addresses itself earnestly to the authorities and people of Ohio in order that the most generous provisions may be made in advance for the care of the wounded. I copy an extract from this article: "The lessons of Donelson and Pittsburg Landing

"The lessons of Donelson and Pittsburg Landing are still fresh in the public mind. We should not wait, therefore, until the cries of suffering soldiers reach us from the battle-field; but preparations should be made promptly, in advance, and upon an extensive scale, for the benefit of those who will need assistance. The Sanitary Commission should be in a condition to reach the field within twelve hours after the battle shall be fought. This may cost something more than to wait until a battle is reported. But what of that? What is money compared with the lives and the interests of our brave soldiers? Shall we who are at home attending to our business, and enjoying the pleasures and comforts of the we who are at home attending to our business; and enjoying the pleasures and comforts of the family circle quibble about dollars, when those who are risking their lives in defence of our homes, our families, and our countay, need, or are about to need, assistance? Away with the idea of economy, under such circumstances. It becometh the people to pour out their treasures in this cause as freely as the soldiers are pouring out their blood. Let boats be chartered, then; nurses engaged; physicians procured; supplies obtained, and everything be put in readiness at once for the approaching mission. Let the Legislature appropriate money to stimulate and swell private contributions. Hitherto, Ohio has been behind other States in this respect. Let it be in advance now. There can be no excuse for

has been behind other States in this respect. Let it be in advance now. There can be no excuse for delay. We all know a bloody battle is impending. It is almost certain that it will be fought before the close of the present week. General Halleck has his army concentrated. It is organized and equipped. The enemy will grow stronger by delay. Our side is expected to make the attack. The commander knows the importance of striking quickly, and he will not delay the blow. Much of this appeal can be made with equal force to the people of Pennsylvania and New Jersey in the forefront of the events rapidly reaching a climax in Eastern Virginia. Governor Curtin has done his whole duty in the premises. He proved his humane foresight in the admirable preparations which served our poor soldiers so well after the victory at Winchester, but there is no doubt that much good would flow from the exertions of individuals and voluntary combinations who may feel desirous of co-operating with him should that conflict take place, which now seems to be inevitable, on the grand fiel | occupied by McClellan, McDowell, and Banks. There is not a word in the article of the Gazette that does not apply with equal force to all classes and conditions among our citizens not engaged in the active duties of the campaign. Hundreds of physicians would gladly come forward to render their services, and there is not an active man in private life who could not do something towards making these services effective. I notice in this city that private subscriptions are being taken up, to employ surgical and medical aid in anticipation of the battle, and it is gratifying to know that the Sanitary Commission, here, is doing its uttermost to have everything in readiness. The ladies of Philadelphia, who have shown themselves worthy of being the mothers, sisters, and daughters of the patriotic men now fighting for the preservation of the Union. have set an example that many of the sterner sex could appropriately follow. I trust there will be little need for these precautions, but

my belief is that nothing will be lost by taking time by the forelock. Judge Collamer's speech in the Senate, on the confiscation bill, a few days ago, was listened to with almost reverential attention by the Senators of both parties, and particularly by the younger men of the body. It was delivered in an easy, unaffected, and straightforward style, and suggested something of a contrast to those who delight in the declamations of these our latter days. Judge Collamer is the oldest member of the Senate. He was horn in 1792, in New York, and removed to Verin the late war with England, and filled various positions in his own State up to 1843, when he was elected a Representative in Congress, serving until 1849, when he was appointed Postmaster General by President Taylor. He resigned in 1850, with the rest of the Cabinet, after the death of the President, and, on his return to Vermont, was reappointed Judge of the Supreme Court, a position which he continued to hold until 1854, when he was chosen to the United States Senate. Although now seventy years of age he is in a fine state of intellectual and physical preservation, and wields a large and deserved influence among his fellow-members.

Talking of confiscation, by the way, it ought not to be difficult to establish such a system in Eastern Virginia as would place the deserted lands in that part of the Old Dominion nearest the capital under the fostering care of Northern men. This might be done without impairing the rights of the loyalists or of the unoffending children of the traitors themselves. It is a fact, frequently verified, that the most violent assailants of the Go vernment, with few exceptions, were found among the owners of the soil in Eastern Virginia. Most of these persons are now in arms under Jefferson Davis, or are serving him as best they can. They are deeply interested in any law that will prevent the confiscation of their property, and will no doubt appear, at a distant day, to ask indemnity for sufferings inflicted by themselves, or to make claims upon those who may succeed them in the possession of their property. In this very city, by a somewhat easy process, houses owned by the most violent rebels, now absent, are rented by agents, who collect the rents from the tenants and pay them over directly or indirectly to these rebels themselves. It would be a mercy to all parties if something could be done by which the immense tract of country extending from the Potomac for many miles into Virginia could at once be put in charge of experienced farmers and prepared for culture. But on this subject, I have written in another letter. OCCASIONAL.

A National Loss—Death of Major General Smith.

Pirrabuno Lindino, April 28, via Louisvilla. Major General C. F. Smith died at Savannah, Tenn., on the 25th, at 4 P. M. He was taken sick with dysentery shortly after the occupation of Savannah by the force under him, and, it will be remembered, was prevented from actively participating in the battle of Shiloh. He though his condition was not thought dangerous unti His family have been notified, and are on their way to

SKETCH OF GEN. SMITH.

Major General Charles Ferguson Smith was a

native of Pennsylvania, and son of the celebrated

Dr. Samuel B. Smith, one of the most eminent citizens of Philadelphia. He entered the Military Academy as a cadet in 1821, and graduated in 1825, standing No. 19 in his class. On the 1st of July of that year he was made a second lieutenant of the Second Artillery. In 1829 he was appointed the assistant instructor in infantry tactics at the Military Academy, which position he retained until September, 1831, when he was promoted to the adulatory, retaining the same office till April, 1838. During that interval (May, 1832) he was made a first lieutenant. On the 1st of April, 1838, he was appointed instructor in infantry tactics, and commandant of cadets, at West Point, which position he filled until September 1, 1842, in the meantime being promoted to a captaincy-viz: July 7, 1838. In April, 1847, he was breveted major for gallant conduct in the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, in Texas, his brevet dating from May 9, 1846. In May, 1848, he received another brevet, being that of lieutenant colonel, for gallant conduc in several conflicts in Monterey, Mexico, on the 21st, 22d, and 23d of September, 1847, his brevet bearing the last mentioned date. During the following August he received another brevet (colonel) for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battles of for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battles of Contrerss and Cherubusco. This brevet dates frem August 20, 1847. He was appointed acting inspector general in Mexico during June, 1848. On the 25th of November, 1854, he was promoted to the majorcy of the First Artillery, and on the 3d of March, 1855, was farther promoted to the lieutenant coloneloy of the Tenth Infantry. On the 31st of August, 1861, he was made a brigadier general of volunteers, and took charge, under General Halleck, of the troops at Paducah. When rebels up in their fort. When, on the third day of the siege of Donelson, our troops were almost demoralized by their constant work and watching, Gen. Grant ordered some of our troops to carry the place by storm, and assigned General Smith to lead the charge. When the order was conveyed to him the veteran raised himself in the saddle, and, with a look of determination, said, "Better late than never; tell General Grant I'll 'do it." Turning around to his men, he addressed them in a few words, and then ordered them to fix bayonets, and charge on a double-quick. The saquel is known. With their general at their head they charged over the ramparts of the foe and won the field. For his gallantry on this occasion he was prometed to a major generalship, but on his arrival with his division at Savannah he had a severe attack of illness, from which he never recovered. In tack of illness, from which he never recovered. In consequence of this sickness, he was not at the bat-tle at Shiloh, and his loss was deeply felt, for if he had been present, many of the disasters of that Sunthe at Shiloh, and his loss was deeply felt, for it not had been present, many of the disasters of that Sunday would have been arrested. His division was under command of General W. H. L. Wallace, who was killed during the battle.

The city of Philadelphia lately voted the deceased officer a sword, and was to have presented it through the hands of a committee in a few weeks. It is probable that his body will be brought here

GLORIOUS NEWS!

New Orleans. The FLEET PASS FORT JACKSON. GRE-T CONSTERNATION.

All the Steambows and Cotton Destroyed.

For hess Monros, April 27. To the Hon, Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War: A fugitive black, just arrived from restamouth, brings the Petersburg Express of yesterday, whice contains the following despatch :

MOBILE, April 25.—The enemy passed Fort Jankson at 4 o'clock yesterday morning. When the news reaches New Orleans the excitement was boundless. Martial law was put in full force, and business was completely suspended. All the cotton and steamboats, excepting such as were necessary to transport coin, ammunition &c., were destroyed.

At one o'clock to-day the telegraph operators bade us good bye, saying that the enemy had appeared before the city. This is the last we know regarding the fall. We will send you the particulars as soon as they can be

The negro bringing the above reports that the rebels have two iron-clad steamers nearly completed at Norfolk, and that it is believed that the Merrimac will be

JOHN E. WOOL.

The Report Confirmed. HEADQUARTERS, RAPPAHANNOCK, April 27, 1862. to the Bon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of Wa I have just returned from the camp opposite Frede icksburg. I was told that the Richmond Examiner. follows:

"New Orleans Taken-Great Destruction of Property, Cotton, and Steamboats—Enough Steamboat. Saved to Carry Away the Ammunition—Great Con

IRVIN McDOWELL, Major General. The Defences of New Orleans. New Orleans is extensively fortified, both on the sid of the Mississippi, and that of Lake Pontchartrain. Re doubts of a formiduble character were thrown up, and heavy cannon mounted at every available point. It i probable that the rebels relied more upon the extensiv ortifications at the Rigolets, and those defending the Mississippi river, near its outlet, then they did up an the earthworks and batteries surrounding the city. THE RIGOLETS.

At last accounts, an expedition left Shin Island, and i reported to have taken the direction of Lake Pontchar train. In that case, the channels commonly called the Rigolets would have to be passed through, before entering the lake. Now, an island at the mouth of the lake tified. On the island itself stand Forts Pike and Macomb. If, as has been reported, the former is in our possession, one great obstacle to the advance is re moved. Still, the latter and the batteries on the opposi shores would have to be silenced before a successful ad vance of the fleet could be insured. Assuming, however, that the forts referred to have been reduced, it is possible that our forces did not meet again with any determined resistance before reaching within strikin

EXPEDITION UP THE MISSISSIPPI. But the main attack, in all probability, was made by way of the Mississippi river. The first formidable ba eries encountered were those called Forts Jackson and St. Philip, situated opposite each other, and commanding an entire range of the stream. These forts have an armament of one hundred and seventy heavy guns, con sisting chiefly of 68-pound rifled cannon. The navigation of the river is stopped by a dam, distant about a quarter of a mile from the forts. From this point to New Orleans the banks of the Mississippi are lined with constant succession of earthworks and stone fortifications, the most formidable of the latter descrip called Point a la Hachs, Woodville, and Leon. The land forces for the defence of New Orleans were under com-mand of Major General Lovell, and the naval force under the redoubtable Commodore Hollins.

From General McClellan's Army

IMPASSABLE ROADS FIRING FROM A REBEL BATTERY.

Two New York Officers in the Rebel Camp.

HEADQUARTERS NEAR YORKTOWN, April 26 -It still raining, making the reads next to impassable. The rebels opened their battery at Yorktown this forning on three canal boats, while passing into Wormley's creek. The nineteenth shell exploded in one of the boats without injuring any one, when, apparently satis-

fied, the rebels ceased firing. Colonel Gruker and Major Cassady, of the Ninety-third New York Regiment, on Thursday afternoon, passed through our outer pickets. Letters have been received from them to the effect that they are safe and well, and seemed to be much pleased with the cordial reception they met with. The sentry told them that he was the Everything is remarkably quiet,

FROM YORKTOWN.

The Town Shelled by a Gunboat EFFECT OF OUR FIRE NOT KNOWN.

NO RESPONSE FROM THE REBELS. BEFORE YORKTOWN, April 25 .- The principal event

lown by one of the gunboats. She moved up the mouth of Wormley's creek, during the morning, opening a well-directed fire on their works which was promptly answered by the rebels. The boat then fell back a distance of three miles from Yorktown, when she again opened, the shells exploding each time within the enemy's works, but obtained n

A few shots were fired during the day along the whole No one injured. it will soon clear up. The object of the flag of truce that went to the enemy ines on Tuesday, by order of Gen. McClellan, was to effect an exchange of feur rebel prisoners for a similar

they might be better cared for. The answer showed that they were disposed to comply with the General's request, but the wounded had bee sent to Richmo Captain M. W. Bartlett, acting liautenant colonal of

the Twentieth Massachusetts, was shot before Yorktown on Wednesday. He had his left leg amputated. He The Origin of the Rumors about Secreleft for Balitmore in the boat this evening and is doin

IMPORTANT FROM YORKTOWN. DESPATCH FROM GEN. McCLELLAN.

A Rebel Battery Taken at the Point of the Bayonet.

FOUR KILLED AND TWELVE WOUNDED.

Fourteen Rebeis Captured.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, CAMP WINFIELD SCOTT, April 25-11 A. M. To the Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War: Early this morning, an advanced lunette of the rebel n this side of the Warwick, near its head, was carried by assault, by Company H. First Massachusetts Regiment. The works had a ditch six feet deep, with a strong parapet, and was manned by two companies of infantry, but no artillery. Our men moved over open. soft ground, some six hundred yards, received the fire of the rebels at fifty yards, did not return is, but rushed over the ditch and passed in the most gallant manner. men intended to cross the parapet. Our loss is three killed, one mortally and twelve other wise wounded

We took fourteen prisoners and destroyed the work sufficiently to render it useless and retired. The operation was conducted by General C. Grover, who managed the affair most handsomely. Nothing could have been better than the conduct of all the men under fire. The supports, who were also under the artillery fire of other works, were companies of the First and Eleventh Massachusetts. In spite of the rain our work progresses well.

G. B. McCLELLAN, Major General. respondent of the Associated Press. CAMP SCOTT, DEPARTMENT OF THE POTOMAC, April 27 During Friday the enemy constructed a rifle pit i picking off the men working our field pieces, which had seen posted in a position to prevent them from strength ening their works at daylight yesterday morning. Three companies of the First Massachusetts regimen and two of the Eleventh were sent out to endeavor to cepture those who might occupy it by getting between hem and their reserve. The result was in every way wounded. The number of killed and wounded on the part of the rebels must have been equal if not more than urs. Fourteen of the enemy were caken prisoners and brought to headquarters, and were to-day taken or board the prison boat John R. Thor The following is the official list of killed and wounded, all KILLED .- George P. Noyes, William D. Smith, Walter B. Andrews. WOUNDED .- Allen A. Kingebury, mortally ; George L. Stoddard, George W. Campbell, William H. Montague, Thomas Crittick, Horace A. Somms, George H. Stone,

William H. Lane, O. C. Cooper, William T. James W. Speoner, William P. Hallome, and Thomas The boat from Old Point last night brought up about twenty paymasters. Their arrival will be hailed with much joy by the troops. Paymaster Cameron was attacked with congestion of the brain yesterday, on the way up from Fortress Monroe, but he is better to-day. About ten o'clock to-day the enemy opened a brisk fire on our men near York river, without doing any damage.
One of our gunboats shelled the rebel works near Yorktown this afternoon for about an hour. The enemy responded, but without doing any harm.

The rain has ceased, and everything indicates pleasant

weather once more. STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE, to-morrow, at the Exchange. A large sale.

SALE OF ALDERNEY CATTLE, 1st MAY, at the farm of Mr Cavender. See Thomas & Sons' advertisements and pamphlet catalogues of both sates.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS. Gen. Halleck's Army in Motion. OUR FORCES WITHIN SIX MILES OF

CORINTH.

OUR TROOPS PUSHING ON.

An Engagement with the Advance Guard of the Enemy.

POSSIBLE EVACUATION OF CORINTH, CAIRO, April 26 .- [Special to the Missouri Democrat. ...The passengers who reached here this morning on the steamer N. W. Thomas, which left Pittsburg Landing

on Thursday night, bring highly important intelligence. An engagement took place between the advance guards of the national and rebel armies on Thursday.

The rebels were driven back toward Corinth. Major exeral Hallock was pushing his whole army vigorously [SECOND DESPATCH.]

CAIRO, April 26 -[Special to the Chicago Journal.] in force was made toward Corinth o Thursday by the United States troops. When nine miles out they surprised a rebel camp, took wenty-seven prisoners, and destroyed an amount of They then advanced to Pea Ridge, within six miles

of Corinth, where they encamped from 11 o'clock in the

morning until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, without finding any signs of the enemy.

Mr. Stevenson, of Danville, who accompanied the reprolesance, reports that they heard a constant rattlin of cars and sounding of whistles toward the direction of Memphis, and they got the impression that the rebelre evacuating Corinth for the latter place.

LATER. ARRIVAL OF REDEL DESERTERS.

Evacuation of Corinth Confirmed

Beauregard Coing to Defend Memphis. CHICAGO, April 27.-A special despatch from Cairo t the Times says that passengers from Pittsburg Landing report that on Thursday thirty deserters from the rebel army entered our camps and begged to be enrolled among our troops. They all corroborate the statement

the rebels of their present position. It is asserted that Beauregard had withdrawn a considerable portion of his forces for the defence of Memphis. Reported Occupation of Fort Jackson, Relow Savannah.

received the day before relative to the evacuation by

OUR PICKETS WITHIN FOUR MILES OF THE CITY.

Arrival of Rebel Prisoners and Cotton. NEW YORK, April 27. The Mercury states, on uthority of the officers of the steamer Boston, that Fort Jackson, six miles below Savannah, is in posse our troops, and that our pickets are within four miles of The steemer Atlantic, from Port Royal, with dates t the 24th inst., brings 85 prisoners from Fort Pulaski, and 1,257 bags of unginned, and 36 bags of ginned cotton.

FROM WASHINGTON

How the New Orleans Victory is Received, An Historical Incident.

The President Visits a French War Vessel. A CORDIAL WELCOME EXTENDED TO HIM.

Despatches from our Naval Officers on the Tennessee River.

Special Despatches to "The Press,"

WASHINGTON, April 27, 1862. The Victory at New Orleans. The news from New Orleans, which has come through several rebel sources, is deemed here to be of the utmos importance. What old England failed to do with all her power, has been handsomely accomplished by Nev

The manner in which the success at Forts Jackson and hours our brave men consu peared before the great city of the Southwest to receive its submission. This is but a foretaste of the Southwes No mention is made by the rebels of their iron-clad

turtles and rams, that were to annihilate the Yankee fleet, which leads to a suspicion that the common estimate of the rebel motive power, from their own misrethat on this occasion they were so frightened that they could not stop to conceal the truth. Death of Colonel Wheeler.

Colonel WHEELER, late in command of the Seventi ent, died here vesterday The Abolishment of Slavery The Board of Commissioners, under the act for the

abolishment of slavery in the District of Columbia, will mmence their sessions in the City Hall on Tuesday. a Historical Event-Visit of the Presi dent to a French War Vessel, The President's visit to the French frigate Gassend esterday, was an event of historical important

It was the first time a President ever went on board a

loreign vessel-cf-war, and the first French vessel-of-wa that ever came to Washington The President was received with all the honors paid a Emperor of France. The yards were manned, the ship floated at the main, and the French flag at the fore nizzen and peak. The national salute was fired on the President's arrival and again on his departure. Admiral BEYNAUD received him at the foot of the ladder, and the seamen shouted " Vive le President !" or him hospitably in his cabin, and presented the officers of the ship. The President was attended at the landing by a full guard of marines and the band, who played the

National airs, Captain DARLGREN and the other officer of the yard receiving him in a body. The President was accompanied on board by the Secretary of State, and Captain Danluren. The French minister was aboard to receive him, and present his countrymen. The reception was a gratifying one to the Prosident, and the affair massed off to their mutual satis faction, and was deemed a happy augury for the future amicable relations of the two countries.

The Navy Department is desirous of learning the ad

drass of Mr. BIRNEY, the inventor of the combustible

tary Welles' Resignation. The Washington Republican, of yesterday morning, aplains the origin of the reports concerning the resignation of Secretary Welles. It states that they originated with persons who sought to make steam the Navy Department, but were unable vince Mr. Welles of the necessity therefor.

The Visit of the French Minister. The arrival of the French minister created something like a sensation up at the court end of the town. The flaming notices of his arrival at Richmond in the rebei newspapers, and the positive statement that he had opened negotiations with the Confederates, gave same uneasiness in diplomatic and governmental circles though it is supposed that the President and Mr. Saw 450 were perfectly aware of the object of his vielt. Count MERCIER at once visited the State Department, and it is stated that Mr. Saward is perfectly satisfied with the ex-

planations made General Cameron's Departure. General CAMERON has left here finally, preparatory to

7th proxime. Operations below New Orleans-A Gunboat Passes Fort Jackson. A despatch received at the at the War Departmen yestorday, says that the Richmond Dispatch of the 20th states that a Federal gunboat had succeeded in passing Fort Jackson, below New Orleans, but the rebels add that they regard it of little importance, as they he

other defences to be depended apon. An Important Move in the West-Another Railroad Bridge Destroyed. The Navy Department has received despatches from emmodore Foots, enclosing a report from Lieut. Com nanding Gwin, dated the 14th, in which he says:

"The Tyler and Lexington conveyed two transports, containing two thousand troops, of infantry and cavalry, under command of General Sherman, to Chicksasw, Alabama, where they disembarked, and proceeded rapidly to Bear creek bridge, the crossing of the Memphis and Charleston Bailroad, for the purpose of destroying it, and as much of the tressel work as they could burn.
"The expedition was entirely successful. The bridge. as much of the tressel work as they could burn.

"The expedition was entirely successful. The bridge, consisting of two spans of 110 feet each, was completely destroyed—that is, the superstructure—together with some 500 feet of tressel work, and half a mile of telegraph line. The rebels made a feeble resistance to our cavalry—120 in number—but soon hastily retreated, losing four killed. The United States troops suffered no loss." Official Announcement of Gen. C. F.

PITTSBURG LANDING, April 27. To the Hon. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War: Major General C. F. Smith died at 4 o'clock P. M., or the 25th. His remains have been sent to St. Louis where they will be buried with military honors. He is a grealoss to this army they will be buried with mintary nonors. He is a gree-loss to this army.

I have not directed military honors to be paid to his memory here, but will wait your orders.

The enemy has been strongly reinforced since the last battle.

H. W. HALLECK, Major General. Order Directing Military Honors to be Paid to the Memory of Major General C. F. Smith. WAR DEPARTMENT, April 27, 1862.

This department has learned, with deep regret, that the gallant Major (icneral C. F. Smith, whose patriotic valor and military skill were signally exhibited at the capture of Fort Donelson, died at Sayannah, in Tennessee, at the hour of 4 o'clock on the 25th of this month, and it is ordered that the customary military honors be paid to his memory.

EDWIN M STANTUN,

Secretary of War.

LARGE SALE OF CHOICE FRENCH DRESS GOODS, RIBBONS, GLOVES, EMBROIDERIES, TRIMMINGS, &c.-We invite the early attention of purchasers to the large and seasonable assortment of French, German, Swiss, and British dry-goods, dress goods, including fine black and white check silks; 850 cartons newest style Paris ribbons, embroideries, gloves, trimmings, umbrellas and parasols, fancy goods, &c., embracing about 1,000 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 internission, all day, and part of the evening, by John B. Myers & Co., auctioneers, Nos. 232 and 234

FIRE.—About three o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in an unoccupied frame house in Fitzwater street, near Sixth. The damage done was triding.

FROM GEN-BANKS' COMMAND. The Enemy Still Retreating.

Deserters from their Ranks coming into our Army.

RECONNOISSANCE TOWARDS STAUNTON. THE PURSUIT OF JACKSON. 800 Rebel Deserters.

CAMP REAR SPARTA, April 25, via Washington, April 26.—Several deserters and refugees corroborate the previous reports that Jackson, after flying from our adance column on Friday last, pushed forward to a poin one mile north of Harrisonburg, where a turnpike branches to the left, passing Magargheystown, the south fork of the Shenandoah, the Blue Bidge, and running thence to Gordonsville. Jackson's wagon train had been pushed towards Stann. ion, but hearing that the town was in the possession o the Union troops, he remanded it to Harrisonburg. wounded men were on board and the surmise proved At an early heur on Saturday morning, Jackson, with his whole force and train, took the Gordonsville he flag. It was ascertained that the men were in the pike, and at the latest accounts had reached Magarg-

On Saturday night a squadron of the First Vermont Cavalry, while scouting the Lursy road, beyond the Massanutten mountain, fell in with a body of the enemy cavalry. A skirmish ensued, resulting in the capture of our men were hurt, but a lieutenant had his horse sho The paymaster of the Vermont Cavalry arrived at camp yesterday, to the great delight of the Green Mountain

A train containing shoes, stockings, etc., for General Williams' division, reached Mount Jackson on Friday They will be distributed to day. The stone turnpikes of this region are very destructive to shoes. The weather, since Friday, has been very inclamant trating the tents and clothing, and chilling the bodies o the men. There are loud calls for the restoration of the The inhabitants of this lovely and fertile valley,

although they gave an almost unanimous vote for Secession, now sincerely regret it, and appear well pleased

in the belief that the war in Virginia is nearly at an end. Fresh meats and breadstuffs abound in this section, and the owners are not disposed to conceal or spiri hem away beyond our reach. Jackson's retreat from this valley has had a beneficial effect upon the volunteers and drafted men from Rockingham and the surrounding counties. Large numbers of them are daily coming into our lines and delivering themselves up. It is stated that hundreds of them ar now in the Massanutten mountains, hiding from Ashby's scouts, and only waiting an opportunity to escape and esterday reported that he found a cave a few mile nence, where there were concealed sixteen refugees and leserters, who will probably come into camp to day.

A portion of Ashby's cavalry are scouting both side of the mountain near Harrisonburg, watching our move ments and endeavoring to catch deserters. The main body, however, are believed to have gone with Jackson, wherever he may be. The refugees and desorters are turned over to Lieut Colonel Batchelor, provost marshal, and are examined by Colonel Clark, of General Banks' staff, Dr. Baxter, late assistant surgeon of the Wisconsin Third Regiment, has been appointed medical purveyor for this department, and is temporarily stationed at

It is a fact worthy of notice that the Confederate hospitals are models of comfort, convenience, and cleanliness At Mount Jackson, three large two-story frame building: have been recently constructed on the most approved plan, being lathed and plastered, and divided into appropriate wards. The ceilings are high and the ventilation perfect. They are capable of accommodating six hundred patients, and will be occupied by our sick. The wagons are actively collecting forage and other in Shenandoah and Frederick counties. A Union hostage, who escaped from Jackson on Satur day morning, reports that his forces at that time were six miles east of Harrisonburg, which place he left in a perfect panic. The Union hostages taken by Jackson from Winchester and the valley, many of whom are sixty years old and upwards, sick and crippled, were barbarously

compelled to march on foot behind the train, up hill and

lown, and through mud and creeks. In some cases they

great indignation in our army, and loud cries are made

fell down from sheer exhaustion. This act has cause

for retaliation upon the prominent Secessionists here-HARRISONBURG, April 25 .- Last night a strong recon noissance was made from New Market towards Stann ton. On reaching Mount Crawford, eight miles south of this town, the bridge over the branch of the south fork of the Shenandoah was found to be burnt, and the eam too deep and rapid to cross. A bridge over and ther branch of this same stream was also burned. This was done last Tuesday, not by the rebels, but by the It was accertained from citizens that yesterday morning a body of mounted rebels came to the river intending to cross, but found the current too deed and strong to lib-

Since our first entrance in town no attempt has bee made by the rebel forces to re-enter. As usual, in all of the towns in this valley, but few males remain. It is reported that Jackson is in front, and rumor says that he has been reinforced, but has burnt the bridges over the Shenandoah, which prevents the possibility of any night attack. The roads, with the exception of the stone turnpikes, are almost impassable. We have a strong picket in front to night.

APRIL 26.—Nothing worthy of notice transpired last night. Deserters from Jackson's militia report him making very slow progress towards Gordonsville and that

troops were in possession of Staunton. To day one of

our brigades passed through the town and took nosse

800 of his militia have deserted during his escapade. The Shenandoah bridge is not yet burned, but pickfirst approach. AFTERNOON .- Jackson is resting on the east side of the Shenandeah, with his whole force, about sixteen niles hence. His scouts irequently make a dash on our nickets. One of the latter was killed by them this after

advance at present. The weather is clear and plea FROM FORTRESS MONROE. Arrival of Wounded Prisoners from

North Carolina. LIST OF THEIR NAMES

FORTRESS MONROE, April 25 .- The steamer Thoma Morgan did not arrive till noon to-day.

A schooner was overhauled at 6 o'clock this morning by the United States gunboat Cohasset, on suspicion o an attempt to run the blockade and enter the Elizabeth river. The captain was taken on board the Minnesota, and stated that he was bound for Hatteras Inlet. He had a cargo of beef, pork, &c His papers were taken

The Released Wounded Prisoners from North Carolina. A flag of truce to day returned with the schooner Mississippi, which brought down from Norfolk yesterday afternoon the nineteen wounded prisoners taken at he battle of South Mills, the location of the engagemen on the Saturday previously reported. viz : the Twenty-first Massachusetts, Fifty-first Penn sylvania, Ninth New York, Eighty-ninth New York, and Sixth New Hampshire, under the command of Gen. Reno numbering 500 or 600 men.

They landed below Elizabeth City and marched up to

the canal without opposition. The object of the move-ment was to break up the locks. The engagement took place during the afternoon, and the rebels were driven from the field. Late in the evening it was known that the rebels were receiving reinforcements, and Gen. Reno retired during the night. No transportation having been provided for the wounded, they were left in a temporary hespital, and Assistant Surgeon Warren, of the Twenty-first Massachusetts, was detailed to remain with them. Several others, who were only slightly wounded, left

with the troops; among them, Colonel Hawkins, wounded in the breast or shoulder. The wounded men. on their arrival here, were taken to the general hospital and properly cared for. They com plain that while in the hands of the enemy they did not have enough to eat, but were otherwise properly care for. The following are their names: Lieut. Lewis Hullman, Fifty-first Pennsylvania, Com-John Dunn, Twenty-first Massachusetts, Company

C, right shoulder.
W. W. Done, Twenty-first Massachusetis, Company C, James E. Brown, Twenty-first Massachusettes, Com pany G, right thigh Charles H. Walter, Minth New York, Company A right thigh.

William Cortelyou, Ninth New York, Company B, am

John Curtin, Ninth New York, Company B, left arm T. T. Kelley, Ninth New York, Company E, wounded n the right side. G. W. Wilcox, Ninth New York, Company F, wound-Alexander Denney, Ninth New York, Company H, Averill Harris, Eighty-ninth New York, Company A

James H. Zearfus, Fifty-first Pennsylvania, Company Renjamin Hevely, Fifty-first Pennsylvania, Company , wounded in right side.

Abraham Cusler, Fifty-first Pennsylvania, Company , wounded in stomach.

Jacob S. Buskirk, Fifty-first Pennsylvania, Company i, wounded in left arm. Assistant Surgeon Warren, of the Twenty-first Massa-husetts detached to attend the wounded, accompanied FORTRESS MONROE, April 26 .- The packages of Har-

Jacob Laning, Eighty-first Pennsylvania, Company

seized, by Major Jones, on account of objectionable editorials and a map of the vicinity of Yorktown. A flag of truce went to Crancy Island to-day, and took up a number of letters for prisoners and others at the South, and also the secretary of the Spanish legation at Washington.

The weather is disagreeable, with the wind at the

All the yards and even the lower masts of the gunboa Galena have been taken out, and nothing is now to be seen above the deck but the smoke-stack. Arrival of Wounded at Pittsburg. PITTSBURG, April 27.—The steamers Marengo and Hillman, sent to Pittsburg Landing from this city, re turned to-day with 70 wounded sodiers, who were placed in the Marine Hospital. The boats started with nearly 500 wounded, nearly all of whom were left at

points on the river nearest to their homes. Among the

wounded arrived here are two rebel prisoners. NARROW ESCAPE.-Yesterday afternoon a girl, eight years of age, named Mary Hosaute, fell into the Delaware et Callowhill-street wharf, and would have been drowned but fey the exercious of Officer Hart, who rescued her.

LETTER FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Arrival of a Boat-load of Wounded Prisoners Their Condition, Treatment, Sentiments, &c. .

-How they were Taken-Advance of our Troops-A Fight-Retreat Ordered-Its masterly Conduct—How the Prisoners fell into the hands of the Rebels—Norfolk Rumors— How the Rebels get their News.—The Merri-mac ... Rumored Battle at Corinth ... 9,000 Prisoners Taken by the Rebel Newspapers Bold Attempt to Run the Blockade.

Correspondence of The Press.] FORTRESS MONROE, April 25, 1862. Considerable excitement was created yesterday mornang at this point by the news brought by a flag of truce hat a boat load of wounded prisoners would be sent from rfolk in the afternoon. The intelligence caused considerable surprise, but it was concluded to wait, and quarters in the hospital were at once made ready. Between four and five o'clock vesterday afternoon s rebel boat, having a schooner in tow and with the white flag of truce at the fore, made her appearance outside of

schooner, and as the Nelly Raker had no accommoda-tions for the wounded it was settled that the schooner should be sent down in tow of the Nelly Baker, to be returned to the rebels the next day.

It was not long before the Nelly Baker with her charge arrived at the wharf, and the wounded prisoners were brought ashore from the dirty, unwholesome, dungeon-like hold of the schooner They had had nothing to lie upon but some straw, and the privations they had endured— the gaping wounds imperfectly bandaged and illy at-tended to—had vaduced them to mere skeletons. Although agony from severe wounds, their eyes brightened and hey seemed to grow stronger to see the stars and stripes once more. All of them expressed the wish that they would soon be well enough to rejoin their regiments, and once more deal death to the rehele heard the circumstances of their capture. They were taken the day after the battle of South Mills. The battle seems to have been an affair of some magnitude from their account of it, meagre as it is. Their account, and the scanty report received through rebel newspapers, which I forwarded a few days since, is all that is known at present. From what I learn, it appears that, in accordance with orders from General Burnelde, and in fulilment of the grand plan of General McClellan, that of cutting off the coast water communication of the rebel-lious States, Brigadier General Jesse L. Reno, of Pennsylvania, moved the troops composing his brigade to

Elizabeth City in transports, where he effected a landing under the cover of our gunboats.

After the landing, which took some little time, the dumn of march was quickly formed, and the troops marched fifteen miles in an enemy's country, and swat narshes and swamps that had hitherto been considered almost impassable. Little did they know the indomitable character of the Yankee. Besides the difficulties of the march, the robels appeared in force at several places on the march and offered attle, but they would always run after a few shots from

the Union troops. Thus advancing and fighting they went ahead until late in the afternoon. I will violate no parole when I inform you of the object of the expedition. The Norfolkites drive a very profitable trade through the Dismal Swamp canal. This canal runs through the Dismal Swamp, so celebrated for its morasses and lakes, its malaria, the noxious insects and reptiles that infest it, and as being a haunt, secure from intrusion, for the negro who escapes from his master. To destroy the locks on this canal, and thus cut off mmunication with Norfolk, was the object of the ex-

About four o'clock in the afternoon (Friday, the 16th of April) the enemy was met in some force, in a very strong position, at an insignificant place known to the residents of that region as South Mills. Here our brave men engaged the enemy until the sun sank below the horizon, when the rebels retreated discomited. Still, the object of the expedition was not wholly accomplished. Seven locks had been destroyed, but all had not been attended to. The remainder of the work was left for the morning. Prudently and thoughtfully and like a soldier, General sero formed his camp, set his guards, and the tired men slumber. But General Reno slept not. He was busy planning out the operations for the morrow, when inormation was brought by a trusty hand that the enemy

General Reno would not be outgeneralled. Calling his ickets in, and collecting all the wounded that could be ound, he immediately gave the order to retreat, and in se than thirty minutes the line of march was taken up for the sea shore. This was accomplished, soon after daylight, without an accident, and the transports were safely Judging from the accounts of the prisoners and the few

had been reinforced, and was advancing, ten thousand

strong. under General Huger.

paragraphs in rebel newspapers this must have been one of the best conducted and most memorable retreats on o much work in a day and a night, to march twelve miles, fight every step of the way, with a stubborn for disputing the ground inch by inch, to fight a battle lasting over three hours, and then to retreat in good order to the fleet, shows the beavery, courage, and endurance of the National froom, and the consummate skill with which they were handled. A good general when he finds his foe too strong for him must netreat—humanity and reason It is quite possible that in the hurry of preparations

for the retreat some few of the wounded might have been left. In fact, it could hardly have been otherwise, Seeking wounded by night is a difficult work, and would be the battle was fought. These were found by the rehels North. Nothing could be gained by keeping them, and the South have quite enough to attend to with their own Their stories are pitiful in the extreme, Surgeons

being badly needed by the rebels, and there being an al-most total lack of hospital stores and medicines in the Southern States, these few must have died had it not een for the untiring energy of the surgeon of the Fiftyfirst Pennsylvania Regiment. This noble man remained with the wounded, collected them, and while engaged in relieving their hurts, and endering them as comfortable as possible under the cirunistances, was also made a prisoner by the robels. He them here, and saw that all were snugly placed in the nospital. He remarked last night that his only aim was now not to rejoin his family but his regiment, which is now without a surgeon. Such examples of patriotism and devotion will surely

eet with a great reward. I regret that I am unable to obtain the name of this truly brave man, Three States and three regiments are represented among the prisoners. Foremost among them are some of the Fifty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, Col. Hart-ranft, which behaved so nobly at Newbern; the Ninth New York Zonaves, Major Kimball; and the Twentyfirst Massachusetts, Col. Augustus Morse. It was rumored in Norfolk vesterday that Major Kimcharge on Fort Bartow, had been severaly wannied

and it would be a great loss to the regiment should he hallly hasd avail News of a certain naval affair, which happened not many miles frem here, night before last, was known and talked about in Norfolk resterday afternoon, and thence was telegraphed all over the Southern Confederacy, while the correspondents of loyal Northern newspapers are not llewed to say one word about it.

hoped that it is false. Major Kimball is a gallant officer,

How the rebels get this news is not at all surprising Houses line the Southern shore of the bay all the way to Cape Henry, and almost every one of those is fitted up ith telescopes and used as observatories by the rebels A line of telegraph is built from Cape Henry, connecting with many of these houses, particularly those that con mand a good view of the bay, and ending at Norfolk. Here they sit in security, watch all the movements of our navy, count the transports as they come in, estimate th as fast as the telegraph can convey it. The Union men sometimes defeat the objects of the

rebels in this way by cutting the line. The rebel jour nals complain "that the wires are often mysteriously severed on most important occasions," and say that son of the perpetrators have been caught and were in jail. The remains of Licutenant Wagner, who died from the effects of a wound received about a week ago, were sent North last evening: Very heavy firing was heard yesterday afternoon

the direction of Sewell's point. Upon inquiry, I found that it was caused by the Merrimac trying her guns preparatory to an attack on the fleet Another rumor was current in Norfolk that a great battle had been fought at Corinth, Miss. As usual, the rebels claim the victory, and say they took 9,000 prisoners. Up to the present time no news has been received, through Northern sources, of any fight at that place. This morning a schooner of some 150 tons burden mad a Douce where to run the blockade and got into Norfolk. She came in from the current who internedly, passed the outside blockade, and ran up pass who other vessels as if nothing was wrong.

The wind was fair; and, while it is nothing was wrong. all sail, she ran up the roads as if she were steering for Newport News. However, as soon as she got pretty well up the bay she hoisted the rebel tlag, put her helm hard-a-port, and made for Sewell's Point, hoping to get under the protection of the battery there. But the game verhauled in very short order. Her crew made no restance, and she was brought down, and now lies at anchor among the other vessels. Her name I could not earn. It is said that she had a large quantity of drugs and medicines on board.

The boat from Baltimore, which was due here at seve a'clock this morning, did not arrive until nearly one o'clock to-day. The croakers, which are everywhere to be four d, started a story that she had founde nany of the timid believed. But when she arrived the

There is no other news. The Merrimac has not yet made her appearance, although all is ready for her. It is cloudy to-day, and more rain is expected. Till next From Jacksonville. Flarida NEW YORK, April 26.—A gentleman who left Jackson-ville, Fla., on Monday last, and who, while there, had excellent opportunities to observe everything that was going on, assures us that there is no truth in the report that the Con

cause of the delay was easily ascertained. The Adelaide

t appears, has been laid up for repairs, and the Thomas

. Morgan, a new boat, has been put upon the line to sup-

ply her place. The machinery being a little stiff, and the

nat being heavily laden caused the delay.

that the Contourates, and the troops, hanged three Union men.
The rebel soldiers in the neighborhood of Jacksonville, he further says, were mostly residents of the town, had property, or relatives and friends there, and were not disposed, therefore, to commit any outrages upon the in-The rebel soldiers in the neighborhood of Jacksonville, he further says, were mostly residents of the town, had property, or relatives and friends there, and were not dispead, therefore, to commit any outrages upon the inhabitants.

It is true, however, that there was a strong feeling life true, however, that there was a strong feeling life true, however, that there was a strong feeling life true, however, that there was a strong feeling life true, however, that there was a strong feeling life true, however, that there was a strong feeling life true, however, that there was a strong feeling life true, however, that there was a strong feeling life true, however, that there was a strong feeling life true, however, that there was a strong feeling the true was a lieutenant. His name is Charley Bliss. I am well acquainted with the family, having been their physician. This boy went through the whole of the Donelson fight, and the life life true, how the life is true, however, that there was a strong feeling there was a lieutenant. His name is Charley Bliss. I am well acquainted with the family, having been their physician. This boy went through the whole of the Donelson fight, and was engaged during the two days of that as Pittsburg. His father was wounded in three places, whilst he had his clothes pheroed with bullets, and blood once slightly drawn from about the knoe.

Bishop Whittingham and Rev. Mr. Svig. The following correspondence between Rev. Mr. Syle, who lately refused to read the prayer for the Union, at Washington city, and Bishop Whittingham, is interesting

Weakington city, and Bishop Whittingham, is interesting and worthy of attention:

Washington, D. C., March 17, 1802.

Bight Rev. Bishop WHITTINGHAM, Baltimore-Drag Bishor: I have received your telegram, and the letter to which it refers, accompanying a prayer of themissiving, for use in the purch now under my charge.

Without going into the right or the reason of the thing, I will simply inform you of the fact—or rather of what I suppose to be the fact—in regard to the congragation in which I am at present officiating.

My impression is that at least two-thirds of the people could not, for various reasons, say a Amea? to the prayer which your letter transmiss, and that the use of it in Trinity parish would cause a very great and very unprodiable, may, a very injurious, cavitement of recting, as well as a renewal of actimonious discussion, involving questions of fact and of opinion which, in the present unsettied state of public affairs, could not possibly be set at rest. I give you my "supposition" and "inspression" rather thin undertake to apalle as of my own hand-ledge.

Allow me to add, that what I now write is entirely

Allow me to add, that what I now write is entirely proprio motu, and without consultation with any one on the subject; and the question which I respectfully put is, Whether, under these circumstances, you would still what the prayer to be used in Trinity Ohurch?

Believe me, dear Bishop, very sincerely and affectionately, yours in the Lord. BALTIMORE, March 18, 1862.

BEVEREND AND DEAR BROTHER: I regret very much to receive from you the statement of your impression that, of the congregation in which you minister, at least two-thirds of the people could not, for various reasons, say "Amen" to the prayer which I transmitted to you for use on occasion of the rating of the nitted to you for use on occasion of the raising of the blockade and siege of the city of Washington, and other

mitted to you for use on occasion of the raising of the blockede and sige of the city of Washington, and other late victories.

It was formally requested by one having right to do so, at the suggestion of the ecclesiastical authority of his parish, to act on the occasion.

I was thus driven to inquire what ground I had for refusing as to act. I could find none that might not, by parity of reasoning, be urged against the performance of any duty which might, for any cause, be distasteful to any considerable portion of the community.

It is an express it junction of the word of God, "in everything to also them is a furtherly," it abjectally made the subject of divinely inspired exhortation.

Our Church, by innaemorial practice, by provision of certain more general forms, and by particular legislation in reference to more special occasions, has furnished the interpretation of these Scriptural rules in their application to Farnitz.

It is hard to imagine an occasion in which general public thanksgiving would be more fit and proper, more aprivilege and a bounden duty for a Christian community, than when a great city, with its suborban district, after exposure for almost twelve mopulis to the daily dauger of clease investment by a great army, never in all that time a day's journey distant, and, after suffering the inconveniences and privations of blockade for many continuous months, is, by a series of successes, some sangulanty, but the most important unexpectedly bloodless, of the armies of its Government, at once, in all human probability finally, delive del from its beleaguerment.

If this was not an occasion for acknowledgment of the merciful providence of Him who reveals himself as a God of hosts, the King of kings, and Lord of lords, there never is nore ver could be one.

And who should render to Him who reveals himself as a God of hosts, the King of kings, and Lord of lords, there

to noise, the ling of single, and Lord of force, there never is nor ever could be one.

And who should render to Him thanks for such great mercies but they who, of all others, are bound to consider themselves most benefited in the general successes, and are specially and exclusively advantaged by the local deliversuc.

der themselves moet benefited in the general successes, and are specially and exclusively advantaged by the local deliverance?

Is there suy "power" under heaven to which rosidens in she histrict of Columbia can claim to owe "subjection," as God's ordinance, except the Federal Government of the United States! They can have no pretariof of doubtful or divided allegiance. But one only authority has any show of pretension to "bear the sword" over said in behalf of them, in Schmidtskin from Him who bids us "be subject to it," both "for wrath" and for 'con science' sake."

Are we, my brother, set as witnesses for the truth and binding obligation of God's word, or are we not! If we are, when could I, in my official duty, have occasion to vindicate the Seriptural taashings about brayer for rulers and recognition of their antionfly, against the wayward wilfulness of erring brethren, if the present he not such! Were I to give way to the allegad preposession of a portion of my dock, by the shaudonment of the discharge of my own official furction as a director and leader of their worship, in this respect to make answer before God, either for my trust or for their souls, imperiled by wilful neglect and disobedience of Divine prescriptions? I regard the sympathis of dwellers in the District of Columbia with the aviating was waged by the Febbal of the Bouth as utterly without plet of excuse, before, God or man. Yet, in consideration of them groundless and unjustifiable as I believe them to be, I have so modified the language of the prayer of the Church as that even they who calertain them may use it without reproach of concicine. Has any inhabitant of Washington or the District cause to be otherwise than thaukful for its deliverance from threatened siege and blockade! Are the "successes" that have led to that deliverance other than "happy," in as far as they have tended to the producting of that result is or other than happy in the estimation of any lover of mankfulness, to those who "sympathizs" with the rebollion which is

Bishop of l Rev. E. W. SYLE, officiating in Trinity Pa

Secessionism in Baltimore BALTIMORE, April 26 .- The Secessionists of Grace Church, whereof the Rev. Dr. A. Cleveland Coxe is the rector, rallied in all their strength to elect a purely Se cassian vestry, with a view to the displacement of their Union-loving pastor and calling Dr. Hawks, of New York, to the vacancy. The Unionists, on the other hand. were not to be taken by sucprise, but assembled in force ready for the conflict, and the result was a total rout of the Secessionist ticket and the election of an entire Union vestry. The Secessionists had only one outspoken mem

westry. The Secessionists had only one outspoken member in the last board, Mason Campbell, son-in-law of Judge Taney, and he, too, was thrown overboard. The defeated party are angered by your insaury, and threshed to go into court to dissolve the election, on the ground of some pretended illegality. The Secessionists dub the successful party "Abolitionists."

Since Dr. Slicer, the war-horse of pro-slavery in the Methodist Episcopal Church, has been put in Coventry by an assignment to a Bothel in our harbor, he has crowded audiences of Secessionists to hear him, through the deep sympathies they feel for his degradation. He tells his heavers that he would have preferred to be broken altogether to this ignominious exile; but he would be reverged on his persecutors by preaching, this summer, to the public on the colonians and in the opan air. He does not spare the loyalists, but pitches into them con amore, cutting right and left, and sides with the robelliou and slavery as far as his position will let him, though he does it constitution ally!

General Order by General Hallack The following is the order in full of Gen. Halleck :

GENERAL ORDERS No. 16. HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MESSISPET, PITTEBERG, Tenn., April 13, 1862.

I. The Major General commanding this department thanks Major General Grant, and Major General Buell, and the officers and men of their respective commands, for the bravery and endurance with which they eastingd the general attacks of the enemy on the 6th, and for the hereic manner in which, on the 7th instant, they defeated and reuted the entire robel army. The soldiers of the great West have added new laurels to those which they had already won on numerous fields.

II. While congratulating the troops on their glorious successes, the commanding general desires to impressupon all, officers as well as men, the necessity of greater discipline and order. These areas essential to the success as to the health of the samy, and without them recannot long expect to be victorious; but with them we cannot long expect to be victorious; but with them we cannot long expect to be victorious; but with them we cannot long expect to be victorious; but with them we cannot long expect to be victorious; but with them we cannot long expect to be victorious; but with them we cannot long expect to be victorious; but with them we cannot long expect to be victorious; but with them we cannot long expect to be victorious; but with them we cannot long expect to be victorious; but with them we cannot long expect to be victorious; but with them me cannot long expect to be victorious; but with the intermediate command of their respective armies in the field.

By command of Major General HALLECK.,,
N. II. McLean, Assistant Adjutant General. BEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSISSIPPI

Public Amusements. At the Walnut; to:night; Mr. E. N. Thaver's annu benefit is to come off. The beautiful drama of "D' Cricket on the Hearth" is one of the attractions. M Charlotte Thompson will realize the celebrated char Peerybingle. The conic drama entitled "Grist tose

CONTINENTAL THEATRE .- Mr. McKeon, whose mane

nent has been indicious and successful, again places at

his friends, the public. We have never seen the pan of Legree, Eva, and Topsy so well performed as hereby Mr. C. Lewis, little Miss Chapman, and Mrs. H. Cap-OLYMPIC MUSIC HALL .- This is the present name of John McDonough's pretty little theatre, in Bace stret. We mention it to draw attention to the graceful perform

ances of Miss Kats Psynoyer, a charming young daw seuse from New York, whose engagement Wednesday evening. MR. PERELLI'S CONCERT.—Rain or shine, this conce will be one of the most delightful of the season. The programme is of unusual excellence, and the best acteurs of Philadelphia will assist to make the entertal. ACADEMY OF MUSIC.-The deserving and truly com-

ons attachés of this establishment take their first benef there, this evening, giving an excellent musical enter ainment, instrumental and vocal. JOHN B. GOUGH AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC-"Temperance" is Gough's great forte. It saily revels in its contemplation, and surpasses ever one in ts discussion. His lectures are never prosyon this beme, and the one which he will deliver on nex Saturday evening, May 3d, is expected to be one of by most distillant efforts of his fertile mind. As an orato he is sui genera. — ntterance is extremely 720. his sui generis. ... niterance is extremely rap; his figures of speech original and suithing; his poweraf dacription wonderfully vivid; his imitative facultiesomoleis, and through his whole orations there is a vi of genial humor that always keeps an audience in tod humer, and often culminates in most irresistible outbut

large number of very good unreserved seats can also be A Heroic Boy.

in the parquet, parquet circle, or balcony, at fifty cents—which will be a great in incoment for many to attend—a

f uproarious laughter and applause.

When the armies of the United States, fighting, as they are, for Freedom and the Union, enclose within them such heroism as that of the little boy mentioned in the extract which follows, can it be surprising that they everywhere overwhelm those the pro-slavery miscreants who are assailing the life of the nation? Let the name of this gallant little fellow pass

Let "Charley Blas" be the equivalent of noble deeds, all the more exalted because his young heart yearned for a resting place within the arms of his mother. I take the following from a letter just lative in this city.

should enter, and it was to avoid a hostile manitestation of this feeling that the Unionists left the town as soon as the United States troops were recalled.

Our informant represents the panic among these people as very great. A rush was made to every vessed in the harbor, and the schooner in which our informant came passenger was througed with families. Some of these were well off, and brought on board considerable spuns of money. Two German families were on board. An soon as they arrived here, they took passage to the spuns of money. Two German families were on board. An soon as they arrived here, they took passage to the fold country," declaring that they had had enough of America to last them a lifetiae.

Our informant thinks the Federal gunboats in the harbor of Jacksonville would be powerful enough to protect the Union people still remaining in the action, there was nothing to prevent them.

Gurilla bands continued to harass the country round about Jacksonville, preying on friends and foss alike. When caught, these follows were savaraly dealt with hy the Confederates.