

GRAND BATTLE AT FORT CRAIG!!

Terrible Loss on Both Sides - Desperate Encounter - Bravery of Capt. McRay.

St. Louis, March 12.—The Republic has advice from Albuquerque, N. Mex., dated February 23rd, which states the Texans have made various significant movements in the vicinity of Fort Craig.

On the 18th they advanced a column of infantry, one thousand strong, in line of battle in front of the Fort. They also moved a column of eighteen hundred cavalry to the west of the defences.

During the time of the advance Col. Canby prudently concealed the greater part of his forces in the rear of the fort. When the enemy commenced retreating the infantry was separated from the cavalry.

On the 19th and 20th the Texans crossed to the east bank of the Rio Grande, in order, it is supposed to take possession of the heights opposite Fort Craig.

On the 19th and 20th the Texans crossed to the east bank of the Rio Grande, in order, it is supposed to take possession of the heights opposite Fort Craig.

On the 19th and 20th the Texans crossed to the east bank of the Rio Grande, in order, it is supposed to take possession of the heights opposite Fort Craig.

On the 19th and 20th the Texans crossed to the east bank of the Rio Grande, in order, it is supposed to take possession of the heights opposite Fort Craig.

LATER.

The military express has just arrived from Fort Craig, with the news of serious conflicts between our forces and the Texans, which lasted from nine o'clock a. m. of the 21st, until sundown of said day.

The battle commenced by the artillery and skirmishers and soon became general. Towards evening most of the enemy's guns were silenced.

From Winchester, Va. WINCHESTER, March 15.—General Hamilton was yesterday afternoon waited upon by nearly all the officers of the division.

With his artillerymen cut down, his support killed, wounded or flying from the field, Capt. McRay sat down, calmly and quietly, on one of his guns, and with revolver in hand, refusing to fly or desert his post.

Many officers distinguished themselves on this day. Major Donaldson, who was Chief Aid of Col. Canby, acted bravely, and was conspicuous on every part of the field.

Kit Carson, in command of a regiment of volunteers, who were deployed as skirmishers, did good service during the action, and behaved well. We have, however, to name the loss of Lieutenants Michler and Stone, who, like Capt. McRay, nobly and bravely maintained the honor of the flag to the last, and gloriously died the death of patriots.

Our loss is about 200 killed and wounded; that of the enemy is believed to be much greater. The greatest confidence is reposed in Col. Canby, and if the volunteers will do their duty, the Texans will be ignominiously driven from the country.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

In the Rebel House of Representatives, on Monday, a resolution was passed advising the planters to draw from the cultivation of cotton and tobacco, and to devote their energies to raising provisions and cattle, hogs and sheep.

On Tuesday a vote of thanks was passed to Capt. Buchanan and his officers and crew, for their gallantry in the late action in Hampton Roads.

The Senate has passed a bill to organize the Supreme Court. The President sent a message to Congress, yesterday, stating that he had suspended Gen. Floyd and Gen. Pillow from their commands until they could give more satisfactory accounts of their action at Fort Donelson.

The Texas infantry in the meantime advanced to the relief of the cavalry, and a skirmish took place at the ravine. Major Duncan, late in the evening, was recalled, and the Texans continued to fall back.

It is reported that the Texans had eight pieces of artillery placed in a battery masked in the ravine but a short distance below where the skirmish took place.

On the 19th and 20th the Texans crossed to the east bank of the Rio Grande, in order, it is supposed to take possession of the heights opposite Fort Craig.

On the 19th and 20th the Texans crossed to the east bank of the Rio Grande, in order, it is supposed to take possession of the heights opposite Fort Craig.

On the 19th and 20th the Texans crossed to the east bank of the Rio Grande, in order, it is supposed to take possession of the heights opposite Fort Craig.

Another Rebel Raiding in Arkansas—Gen. Curtis in Good Position. ROLLA, March 18.—A short time since, anticipating rebel movements in Texas county, Mo., Gen. Halleck ordered five companies of troops and two light steel six pounders, mounted on two wheels, and drawn by two horses, under Colonel Wood, to repair to that vicinity.

Among the latter are three Colonels. Our loss was about fifty.—The prisoners taken by Gen. Curtis at Pea Ridge are now en route for St. Louis, under a proper guard.

The demoralized and crippled forces of Generals Price and Van Dorn are moving South.

Desertions from the Rebel Army. A late letter from Nashville says: A number of deserters from two companies of Nashville Home Guards (Capt. Catel and Capt. Hawkins) came in yesterday and to-day, and report that while they were in the neighborhood of Shelbyville, Bedford county, proceeding toward Decatur and the Tennessee river, the desertions were so numerous that the organization of the companies would doubtless be broken up.

Price was wounded in the hand.—Van Dorn got away safe. Col. Reeves of the Rebel second Missouri, is mortally wounded. Albert Pike commands the Indians. Many of our wounded have been tomahawked and scalped by the Indians, with savage ferocity, unbecoming civilized warfare.

I give a list of our casualties of killed and wounded: Col. Hendricks, Twenty-Second Indiana, was killed by the Indians, Lieutenant Colonel Herron was wounded in the heel, and taken prisoner.

From Winchester, Va. WINCHESTER, March 15.—General Hamilton was yesterday afternoon waited upon by nearly all the officers of the division, to congratulate him on his advancement, and also to express their profound regret at the necessity for his departure.

Recovery of Col. Cameron's Body. WASHINGTON, March 15.—The grave of Col. Cameron having, it is said, been found at Bull Run, the body has been brought to Georgetown and is awaiting the order of his brother, Gen. Cameron.

The Battle of Pea Ridge!

Fifteen Thousand Rebel Troops!—FUGITIVE BARRAGANS!

In the Missouri Democrat are two letters of date 9th, giving accounts of the battle at Pea Ridge, from which we quote as follows: During the past three days we have had some terrible fighting against fearful odds.

General Sigel, at Bentonville, was also ordered to rejoin Gen. Curtis at the same point. Sigel's rear cut their way through the enemy at the latter place, and kept up the fight for six miles.

The battle commenced at half-past 10, a. m., and raged for eight hours, until darkness put an end to the contest.

At this hour (2 p. m.) we are within range, but as yet heard nothing from the enemy, who appears in large force on the Kentucky shore.

The numerous instances of gallantry and heroic devotion which occurred, cannot be mentioned in this communication. The movement of the enemy caused a change of our line.

The line of battle, which extended over two miles, was a magnificent sight. The enemy occupied an open wood, directly in front, a perfect live of them.

The Capture of New Madrid.—Precipitate Flight of the Rebels—\$3,000,000 Worth of Property Seized—Rebel Army Totally Demoralized—Our Killed and Wounded.

St. Louis, March 14.—The following is a copy of an official dispatch sent to the Secretary of War: After several days' skirmishing and a number of attempts by the enemy's gunboats to dislodge Gen. Pope's batteries at Point Pleasant, the enemy has evacuated his fort and intrenchments at New Madrid.

St. Louis, March 15.—Gen. Pope, in a dispatch to Gen. Halleck says: Our success at New Madrid has been even greater than reported. Twenty-five pieces of heavy artillery, twenty-five pounders and rifled thirty-two, batteries, field artillery, and an immense quantity of fixed ammunition; several thousand small arms; hundreds of boxes of musket cartridges; three hundred mules and horses; tents for an army of 12,000 men, and an immense quantity of other property, of not less value than a million dollars, have fallen into our hands.

FROM ANOTHER ACCOUNT. The rebels numbered about 40,000. Our forces, under General Curtis, numbered but 15,000. Our killed and wounded are about 1,000 or 1,500; the majority are wounded—the killed are comparatively few.

During the whole day yesterday, our lines were drawn closer around their works, under a furious fire of sixty pieces of artillery. The fear of an assault on their works at daylight induced them to flee precipitately during the night.

We have a thousand recipes to live long, for one to live well; and hence the use of the present, which we have, is thrown away in idle schemes for abusing that future we may never have.

advanced to Keatsville, but found no enemy on the road. The entire rebel forces are dispersed and scattered over the country. We have taken about one thousand prisoners, and continue their capture every hour.

Important from Island No. 10.—Com. Foote Shelling the Rebels—They Attempt to Escape—Gen. Pope Opens Fire From Shore.

The flotilla got under way at 5:30 this morning—dropped down slowly till about 7 o'clock, when the flag ship being about twenty miles ahead, and six miles above the Island, discovered a stern wheel steamer run out from shelter, of a point on the Kentucky shore, and steamed down the river.

A large number of transports can be seen across the low point on the Missouri shore, busily engaged around the Island. What they are doing we cannot determine.

At 9 o'clock the fleet rounded to about three miles above the Island. The Commodore ordered three mortar boats into position.

At this hour (2 p. m.) we are within range, but as yet heard nothing from the enemy, who appears in large force on the Kentucky shore.

The numerous instances of gallantry and heroic devotion which occurred, cannot be mentioned in this communication. The movement of the enemy caused a change of our line.

The Capture of New Madrid.—Precipitate Flight of the Rebels—\$3,000,000 Worth of Property Seized—Rebel Army Totally Demoralized—Our Killed and Wounded.

St. Louis, March 14.—The following is a copy of an official dispatch sent to the Secretary of War: After several days' skirmishing and a number of attempts by the enemy's gunboats to dislodge Gen. Pope's batteries at Point Pleasant, the enemy has evacuated his fort and intrenchments at New Madrid.

St. Louis, March 15.—Gen. Pope, in a dispatch to Gen. Halleck says: Our success at New Madrid has been even greater than reported. Twenty-five pieces of heavy artillery, twenty-five pounders and rifled thirty-two, batteries, field artillery, and an immense quantity of fixed ammunition; several thousand small arms; hundreds of boxes of musket cartridges; three hundred mules and horses; tents for an army of 12,000 men, and an immense quantity of other property, of not less value than a million dollars, have fallen into our hands.

FROM ANOTHER ACCOUNT. The rebels numbered about 40,000. Our forces, under General Curtis, numbered but 15,000. Our killed and wounded are about 1,000 or 1,500; the majority are wounded—the killed are comparatively few.

During the whole day yesterday, our lines were drawn closer around their works, under a furious fire of sixty pieces of artillery. The fear of an assault on their works at daylight induced them to flee precipitately during the night.

We have a thousand recipes to live long, for one to live well; and hence the use of the present, which we have, is thrown away in idle schemes for abusing that future we may never have.

The Battle at Sugar Creek, Arkansas—Further Particulars.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., March 11, via R.R., March 12.—A special dispatch to the Republican says: A messenger arrived at 10 o'clock last night, bringing additional news of the engagement that took place on Little Sugar Creek, five miles this side of the stream of the same name where a skirmish took place on Marsh Down.

On Friday the engagement became general, and continued so throughout, the officers behaving with much gallantry. The most exposed position was occupied by Col. Carr's division, and the greatest loss was suffered by them.

A letter from Col. Carr says that the losses in the 4th and 9th Iowa, 35th Illinois, and 25th Missouri are from a hundred and fifty to two hundred in each regiment killed and wounded.

Rebel Officers Killed and Wounded: Brigadier General McCulloch, killed; Brigadier General Stack, dangerously wounded; Col. McIntosh, killed; Col. B. H. Rives, dangerously wounded.

Thirteen pieces of artillery were captured by our men, among them one lost by Sigel at Wilson's Creek. Our loss is estimated at 800 or 1,000 killed and wounded.

Address from General McClellan to His Soldiers. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Fairfax C. H., Va., March 14, 1862.

For a long time I have kept you inactive, but not without a purpose.—You were to be disciplined, armed and instructed. The formidable artillery you now have, had to be created. Other armies were to move and accomplish certain results.

Gen. McClellan's Division. There will be no pause, writes the Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Post, in the advance of our armies upon Richmond, and within a month it is hoped that the rebel capital will be in our hands.

SIGEL'S DISCIPLINE.—Gen. Sigel is a strict disciplinarian. During the advance into Arkansas he halted his command at Keatsville, and made a short energetic speech to them—first in German, then in English.

It is over we will return to our homes and feel that we can ask no higher honor than the proud consciousness that we belonged to the army of the Potomac.

Important from the South—Sinking of the Rebel Steamer Prince, and Seventy-five Rebels Drowned, &c.

The Cincinnati Commercial on Friday found a letter from Cairo full of interesting news. A young river man by the name of McBride had just reached there from Hickman, and brings important intelligence.

The Rebel Gunboats Engaged in Shelling our troops at New Madrid, on Tuesday week, were five in number, classified as follows: Lady Polk, (formerly Ed. Howard), bearing four guns, three at the bow and one astern.

Taking of Newburn, N. C., and Defeat of the Rebels!

Gen Burnside's Official Report. WASHINGTON, March 19.—Gen. Burnside, in his official report, says: I must defer, for want of time, a detailed account of the action. It is enough to say that after an engagement of four hours, we succeeded in carrying a continuous line of field works of over a mile in length; protected on the river flank by a battery of thirteen heavy guns, and on the opposite flank by a line of redoubts, of over a half a mile in length.

The naval fleet was pushing its way up the river, throwing their shot into the forts in front of us, the enemy retreating in great confusion, throwing away blankets, knapsacks, arms, &c. across the railroad bridge and country road bridge.

The city was set on fire by the retreating rebels in many places, but owing to the exertions of the naval officers, the remaining citizens were induced to aid in extinguishing the flames, so that but little harm was done.

By this victory our combined forces have captured eight batteries containing forty-six heavy guns, three batteries of light artillery, of six guns each, making in all sixty-four guns, two steamboats and a number of sailing vessels, horses, a large quantity of ammunition, commissary and quartermasters' stores forage, and the entire camp equipage of the rebel troops.

Latest from Island No. 10! How Pope Sunk a Steamer!! THE REST CAUGHT IN A TRAP!! The following is a copy of the latest telegram sent by Gen. Halleck, to the Secretary of War.

Capture of Yancey! Commissioner Yancey was captured a few days since on board a schooner which was trying to run the blockade. He was dressed in sailor's clothes, and was recognized by one of the newspaper correspondents.

Another Old U. S. Fort Taken. WASHINGTON, March 19.—Dispatches have been received at the Navy Department from Flag Officer Depont, announcing that the flag of the United States floats over Fort Marion, at St. Augustine, Fla. The town was surrendered without a fight.

Jacksonville, Fla., was also surrendered. The Governor of Florida has recommended the entire evacuation of East Florida.

The town of St. Augustine was surrendered without a fight, the town authorities receiving Commanded Rodgers in the town Hall, and after being assured that he would protect the loyal citizens, they raised the flag with their own hands.

The Battle at Island No. 10—Fine Rifle Practice and Great Execution of the Mortar Shell. WASHINGTON, March 20.—An official dispatch from Commodore Foote, received at 12 o'clock, midnight, yesterday, at Cairo, and telegraphed hither to-day, says:—Island No. 10 is harder to conquer than Columbus, and the Island shores are lined with forts, each fort commanding the one above it.

Children, when I am dead sing a song of praise to God." Such were the dying words of the mother of John and Charles Wesley.

Children, when I am dead sing a song of praise to God." Such were the dying words of the mother of John and Charles Wesley.

Children, when I am dead sing a song of praise to God." Such were the dying words of the mother of John and Charles Wesley.

Children, when I am dead sing a song of praise to God." Such were the dying words of the mother of John and Charles Wesley.

Children, when I am dead sing a song of praise to God." Such were the dying words of the mother of John and Charles Wesley.