

Capture of Washington, N. C. WASHINGTON, April 7.—The following communication has been forwarded to the Navy Department by Commander Rowan:

U. S. STEAMER LOUISIANA, Washington, N. C., March 26, '62. Sir: In obedience to your orders of the 20th instant, I proceeded to this place, arriving at the obstructions, about five miles below, on the morning of the 21st. The naval column consisted of this vessel, the Delaware, Lieut. Commanding Quackenbush, and the Commodore Perry, Lieut. Commanding Flusser. We were accompanied to the obstructions by the steamer Admiral, an army transport, with eight companies of the 24th regiment of Massachusetts volunteers, Colonel Stevens, and a small tug boat. We met with no resistance, the batteries having been abandoned and their armament removed by blasting and other processes. We soon forced a channel through the piles, though they had been driven very deep, in triple rows, and cut off three feet below the surface. At eleven o'clock last night, we arrived abreast of the town, the Delaware bringing from the transport the field officers, two companies of troops and the regimental band. The authorities, with many of the citizens, met us on the wharf, where I briefly explained to them the object of our visit.

The military then formed, and we proceeded to the Court House, where, with all the ceremonies, we hoisted the flag of the Union. The troops returned to the Delaware with unbroke front.

I found on further consultation with the authorities on whom I made my demand for the restoration of the Hatteras Light property, that underlying an apparent acquiescence of the people of the town and neighborhood in permitting the building of gunboats and the construction of batteries to repel the approach of the Union forces, was a deep-rooted affection for the old Union, and not a little animosity for its enemies. The latter element not being diminished by the importation of troops from a distant State. The result of this state of affairs was to be anticipated, the abandonment of its defenses by the troops, followed by the destruction of what remained of rebel property by the people. The launched gunboat had been towed several miles up the river, loaded with turpentine, and fired on the night of our arrival. A few hundred bushels of meal and corn, left in the commissary stores, was distributed to the poor by my orders. The most valuable part of the Hatteras Light property, the lenses, have been taken to Tarborough. I have hopes of their recovery through the instrumentality of the people of Washington. The rest of the property is secure with the channel buoys and moorings.

In addition to the batteries on the other side of the obstructions, the enemy had thrown up breast works east of the town extending half a mile. They had also fortified their camps, which commanded the high road. A sketch of the river, from the obstructions to the bridge above the town, enclosed; it includes all the fortifications. The woods and swamps in the Hyde county are represented as being alive with refugees from the draft. Many of them encouraged by our presence came in. They are deep and bitter in their denunciations of the secession heresy, and promise a regiment if called to aid in the restoration of the flag. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant, A. MURRAY, Lieutenant Commanding.

From Fortress Monroe—The Merrimac—Advice from Yorktown.

BALTIMORE, April 9th.—The Old Point boat has arrived. She left at eight o'clock last evening.

Our letter says that the rebel steamer Merrimac is confidently expected, with several other gunboats, on the first favorable day.

The weather is cold and foggy, with northwest winds.

The latest from Yorktown, by telegraph to-day, is that everything is progressing satisfactorily, but that a battle is not expected within a day or two.

An order has been issued from this Department announcing that Capt. Wm. D. Whipple, Assistant Adjutant General, has been appointed by the President an additional Aid-de-Camp to General Wool, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. Lieutenant Colonel Whipple will continue to perform the duties of Assistant Adjutant General in Chief of the staff of Gen. Wool, which office he has filled with great ability and success since September last.

BALTIMORE, April 9th.—The Fortress Monroe correspondent of the American says that the storm which commenced on the afternoon of Monday and continued throughout yesterday, doubtless prevented the Merrimac from coming out as she intended. She is now looked for confidently as soon as the weather permits.

A person who was on board the steamer Raccoon when she went up with a flag of truce on Monday, says that the Merrimac was then lying off Cranes Island. The Yorktown, Jamestown, Teaser and four small tugs were in company with her—all under steam. No particular change in the appearance of the Merrimac from that presented when she was here before was noticed. It was the impression of those on board the Raccoon that the whole fleet was on the way down when the flag of truce appeared.

The storm must have severely felt in the army now advancing up the Peninsula, deprived, as they are, to a great extent, of the shelter of tents, and compelled to constant watchfulness in the face of the enemy. The roads, none too good before, will now be brought to a horrible condition, and the progress must not be impeded in expecting early results in this direction.

We have enlarged reports here as to the number of rebels on the Peninsula, the reliable character of the fortifications, the number of guns, etc., but exaggeration in the news of guns, and it is safe to judge one-half. Whatever the force may be, they will be crushed.

THE BATTLE NEAR CORINTH!

One of the Bloodiest Battles of Modern Times!! GEN. A. S. JOHNSON KILLED!! GEN. Beauregard Wounded!! OUR LOSS 15,000 TO 20,000!! REBEL LOSS 35,000 TO 40,000!! Brig. Gen. Wallace, Col. Pegram, Ellis, and Maj. Goddard Killed. GENERAL SHERMAN WOUNDED!! GEN. PRENTISS CAPTURED!! TWO DAYS SEVERE FIGHTING!! COMPLETE ROUT OF THE REBELS!! INTERESTING PARTICULARS.

CHICAGO, April 6.—A special dispatch to the Tribune, dated Cairo, 5th, says that a teamster, who has just returned from Commerce, says that S. J. Kethen, one of Jeff. Thompson's Colonels, is in the swamps back of that place with a squadron of cavalry, estimated at 200 men, and fears are entertained that the Union men in that vicinity will be subject to fresh persecutions, and the report is current to-night that Jeff. Thompson has assembled a force of considerable strength at Alcomb's Island, twelve miles west of New Madrid. His position is represented by the rebels as very strong.

A special dispatch to the Post, from Cairo, says that Daniel Wright, formerly a sailor at Oswego, arrived there to-day, having deserted from Gen. Beauregard's army a week since. He says there were about 60,000 troops at Corinth, but no heavy guns around the works. One regiment was under arrest, being rebellious. Their army presented a state bordering on insubordination. Our informant thinks there will be a stampede, if attacked.

A special dispatch to the Chicago Times, dated New Madrid, 5th inst., says that the gunboat Carondelet arrived there last night, having run the rebel blockade at Island No. 10 without damage. She had in tow, on the side exposed to the batteries, a barge loaded with hay, to protect her. The night was intensely dark and stormy. She passed the first battery before being discovered. The second fired on her as soon as its guns could be brought to bear, but owing to the darkness and the speed with which she moved, the fire was totally harmless.

A third battery also continued its fire, but not a shot struck the boat. She passed the fourth and fifth batteries with the same fortunate result. Fifty-three shots were fired at her. Three miles below the Island the rebel floating battery opened on her, and continued firing until the Carondelet was out of range. All through the passage a continuous fire of musketry was kept up from the shore, and many bullets struck the boat, but all hands being below, nobody was hurt.

The Carondelet did not discharge a gun during the passage. She passed the last battery within an hour after leaving the fleet. A telegram from the Island, at six o'clock last evening, says that very heavy firing was heard in the direction of New Madrid. It is thought the Carondelet was engaged with some of the rebel gunboats. From one to eight o'clock heavy reports were heard every minute.

The escape of the Carondelet from injury, in running the blockade is attributed to the fact that she hugged the shore of the Island so closely that it was nearly impossible for the rebels to depress their guns sufficiently to hit her. There is great rejoicing throughout the fleet at this signal success.

Surrender of Island No. 10. New Madrid, April 8.—The gunboat Carondelet ran the blockade at Island No. 10, on Friday night, and the gunboat Pittsburg on Sunday night. All the batteries of the enemy opened fire, but not a shot struck either boat. Gen. Pope has succeeded in getting four steamers and five barges by the channel cut through the swamps from Phillips Landing, above Island No. 10. This extraordinary and herculean task was assigned to Col. Russell with his regiment of engineers and mechanics, and has been well executed. It was essential to the crushing of the enemy, and the capture of the Island.

Yesterday the gunboat Carondelet, Captain Walker, accompanied by Gen. Granger, Col. Smith, of the 43d Ohio, and Capt. L. H. Marshall, aid to Gen. Pope, made a reconnaissance, by order of Gen. Pope, to Tiptonville, the object being to draw the fire from the masked batteries of the enemy. A large number of batteries were discovered at or near each point where troops could land, and there was a continual fire of heavy guns all day. The Carondelet attacked one battery on her way up the river, and Lewis H. Marshall, aid to Gen. Pope, accompanied by some soldiers of the 27th Illinois, landed, spiked the guns, broke the carriages, and threw the rebels' ammunition into the river.

This morning the gunboats Carondelet and Pittsburg proceeded by order to the point selected by General Pope for his point of land, and in two hours three batteries were silenced and the guns spiked. At eleven o'clock the first division of four regiments of infantry and one battery of artillery, commanded by Gen. Paine, crossed the river, followed by Gen. Stanley's division under Gen. Granger. The whole force crossing the river in the face of the enemy was a magnificent spectacle, and reflects great credit upon General Pope.

Chicago, April 8th.—The Alps arrived at Cairo this morning, bringing Second Master Lord of the gunboat Benton, with dispatches from Commodore Foote announcing the surrender to him, at midnight, of the entire position, men, guns and transports. The number of the prisoners was not yet known, nor the amount of ordnance stores which was captured.

Captures at Island No. Ten. Three Generals, 6,000 Prisoners, 100 Siege Guns, &c. NOT A SINGLE FEDERAL LOST!

St. Louis, April 8.—General Pope has captured the Rebels, six thousand prisoners, one hundred siege pieces, several field batteries, immense quantities of small arms, tents, wagons, horses and provisions. We have not lost a single man.

The St. Johns Harbor Blockaded with Ice—Vessels Crushed. St. Johns, N. F., April 4.—The coast is still completely jammed with ice. Many foreign vessels are close by, but found it impossible to get in, and it is understood that the crews in some of them are in a starving condition. About fifteen sailing vessels have been crushed by the ice. The steamer for Scotland has not yet been able to sail, owing to the blockade of the harbor.

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PITTSBURGH LANDING, via Fort Henry, April 9th 3:20 a. m.—One of the greatest and bloodiest battles of modern days has just closed, resulting in the complete rout of the enemy, who attacked us at daybreak on Sunday morning. The battle lasted without interruption during the entire day, and was again renewed on Monday morning, and continued undecided until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when the enemy commenced to retreat, and are still flying towards Corinth, pursued by a large force of our cavalry.

The slaughter on both sides has been immense. NEW YORK, April 9.—The special dispatches to the Herald give many particulars of the terrible conflict at Pittsburg Landing. The rebel General, Albert Sidney Johnston, was killed by a cannon ball. Gen. Beauregard's arm was shot off.

From eighteen thousand to twenty thousand of the U. S. forces, and from thirty-five thousand to forty thousand rebels are either killed, wounded or missing. Our loss in officers is very heavy, but it is impossible at present to ascertain their names.

The following are among the number: Brigadier General W. H. Wallace, killed. Colonel Pegram, acting Brigadier General, killed. Colonel Ellis, 10th Illinois, killed. Major Goddard, 25th Illinois, killed.

Lieutenant Canfield, 72d Ohio, mortally wounded, since dead. Lieutenant Colonel Kyle, 41st Indiana, mortally wounded. Colonel Davis, 46th Illinois mortally wounded. Gen. W. T. Sherman, wounded in the hand by a cannon ball.

Colonel Sweeney, 42d Illinois, acting Brigadier General, wounded. He received two shots in the only remaining arm, having lost one in Mexico; also a shot in one leg. Col. Sweeney kept the lead until the close of the fight, and he excited the admiration of the whole army. Colonel Dave Stuart, of the 55th Illinois, acting Brigadier General, was shot through the breast, on Sunday. He returned to the field on Monday.

Colonel Charles Craft, of the 31st Illinois, acting Brigadier General, shot through the right shoulder, and dangerously wounded. Colonel Hayne, of the 48th Illinois, slightly wounded. Colonel C. McKenny, of the 17th Kentucky, slightly wounded.

Lieut. Col. Stout, of the 18th Kentucky, slightly wounded. Lieutenant Col. Morgan, of the 25th Indiana, badly wounded in the head. Col. Mason, of the 71st Ohio, slightly wounded.

Major Eaton, of the 18th Illinois, acting Colonel, fatally wounded. Capt. Irving W. Carrow, General Grant's scout, head shot off by a cannon ball. Capt. Preston Morton killed. Capt. Dillon, of the 18th Illinois, killed. Capt. Mace, of the 5th Illinois, killed. Capt. Carter, of the 11th Illinois, killed.

Major Page, of the 57th Illinois, killed. Gen. Prentiss, with several hundred of our men, were taken prisoners on Sunday.

Further of the Battle at Pittsburg Landing—Two Accounts of the Engagement—70,000 on Each Side.

Telegraphic dispatches received Thursday night give additional particulars of the late hardy contested battle at Pittsburg Landing, Tennessee. We have two accounts—which we give below—the first by the Cincinnati Times' correspondent. He says—Our forces were stationed in the form of a semi-circle, the right resting on a point North of Crump's Landing, our centre being in front of the main road to Corinth, and our left extending to the river, in the direction of Hamburg, four miles north of Pittsburg Landing. At two o'clock, on the morning of the 6th, four hundred men from Prentiss' division, were attacked by the enemy, a half a mile in advance of our lines. Our men fell back on the 45th Missouri, swiftly pursued by the enemy. The advance of the rebels reached Col. Peagody's brigade just as the long roll sounded, and the men were falling into line. Resistance was but short, and they retreated under a galling fire till they reached the lines of the second division. At 6 o'clock the attack became general along the entire front of our lines. The enemy in large force drove in the pickets of Sherman's Division, and fell on the Forty-eighth, Seventieth, and Seventy-second Ohio. These troops had never before been in action, and be-

ing so unexpectedly attacked, made as able resistance as possible, but were, in common with the forces of General Prentiss forced to seek support on troops immediately in their rear. At one o'clock the entire line on both sides was fully engaged; the roar of cannon and musketry without intermission from the main center to a point extending half way down the left wing. The rebels made a desperate charge on the Fourteenth Ohio battery, and it not being sufficiently sustained by infantry fell into their hands. Another severe fight occurred for the possession of the Fifth Ohio battery, and three of its guns were taken by the enemy.

Desperation of the Conflict.—Our Lines Could not be Broken. By eleven o'clock a number of commanders of regiments had fallen, and in some cases, not a single field officer remained, yet fighting continued with an earnestness which showed the contest on both sides was for "death or victory." Foot by foot the ground was contested, and finding it impossible to drive back our center, the enemy slackened their fire, and made a vigorous effort on our left wing, endeavoring to outflank and drive it to the river bank. This wing was under General Hurlburt, and was composed of the 14th, 32nd, 43rd, and 57th Inda., 8th, 21st and 18th Illinois. Fronting this line, however, were the 34th, 37th, and 77th Ohio, and the 5th Ohio cavalry, of Sherman's division. For nearly two hours a sheet of fire blazed from both columns, the rebels fighting with a valor which was only equalled by those contending with them. While the contest raged the hottest, the gunboat Tyler passed up the river to the point opposite the enemy, and poured in broadsides from her immense guns, aiding greatly in forcing the enemy back. Up to three o'clock the battle raged with a fury that defies description. The rebels had found every attempt to break our lines unavailing; they had striven to drive in our main column, and finding that impossible, had turned all their strength upon our left. Foiled in that quarter, they now made another attack on our center, and made every effort to rout our forces before reinforcements which had been sent for should come up.

Strategic Movement of the Enemy.—The Gunboats at them. At five o'clock there was a short cessation in the firing of the enemy, their lines falling back for nearly half a mile; they then suddenly wheeled and again threw their entire force upon our left wing, determined to make a final struggle in that quarter, but the gunboats Tyler and Lexington, poured in their shot thick and fast and with terrible effect.—Meantime General Wallace, who had taken a circuitous route from Crump's Landing, appeared suddenly on the enemy's right wing. In the face of this combination of circumstances, the rebels felt that their enterprise for the day was a failure, and, as night was approaching, fell back until they reached an advantageous position, somewhat in the rear, yet occupying the main road to Corinth. The gunboats continued to send their shells after them until out of range.—After a wearied watching of several hours of intense anxiety, the advance regiment of General Buell's army appeared on the opposite bank of the river; then the work of crossing the river began, the 36th Indiana and 68th Ohio being the first to cross, followed by the main portions of Nelson and Bruce's divisions. Cheer after cheer greeted their arrival, and they were immediately sent to the advance, where they rested on their arms for the night. All night long steamers were engaged ferrying Buell's forces across, and when daylight broke it was evident that the rebels too had been strongly reinforced.—The battle was opened by the rebels at seven o'clock, from the Corinth road, and in half an hour extended along the whole line. At nine o'clock the sound of artillery and musketry fully equalled that of the previous day. The enemy was met by the reinforcements and the still wearied soldiers of yesterday with an energy they could not have expected.

Regularly of our Fire.—Enemy in Full Retreat. It became evident that they were avoiding the extreme of our left wing, and endeavoring with perseverance and determination to find some weak point by which to turn our force. They left one point but to return to it immediately, and then as suddenly would they, by some masterly stroke of generalship, direct a most vigorous attack upon some division, where they supposed they would not be expected. But the fire of our lines was as steady as clockwork, and it soon became evident that the enemy considered the task they had undertaken as a hopeless one. Further reinforcements began to arrive, and took position on the right of the main center under Wallace. Gens. Grant, Buell, Nelson, Sherman, and Crittenden were everywhere present, directing the movements for a new stroke on the enemy. Suddenly both of the wings of our army were turned upon the enemy, with the intention of driving them into an extensive ravine, at the same time a powerful battery stationed in an open field, fired volley after volley of canister into the rebel ranks. At half past eleven the roar of the battle shook the earth. The Union guns were fired with all the energy that the prospect of the enemy's defeat could inspire, while the fire of the rebels was not so vigorous, and they evinced a desire to withdraw. They finally fell slowly back, keeping up a fire from their artillery and musketry along their whole column. As they retreated they went in excellent order, battling at every advantageous point and delivering their fire with considerable effect, but they were closely pursued by our columns, a galling fire being kept upon their rear. The enemy had now been driven beyond our for-

mer lines and were in full retreat for Corinth, pursued by our cavalry. The forces engaged on both sides in this day's battle are estimated at about seventy thousand each. Another Account of the Engagement. Dispatches to the Chicago Tribune and Times give the following details of the battle, gathered from gentlemen who were on the field immediately after the fight:—Prentiss' Brigade, consisting of the Sixty-first Illinois, Seventeenth Wisconsin, Twenty-fourth Indiana and Seventy-first Ohio, were attacked by what seemed to be the entire rebel force. General Prentiss had no artillery, and his brigade was cut to pieces and forced to retire. General Prentiss and many of his men were taken prisoners. At twelve o'clock the entire line was fiercely engaged but in full retreat. At four o'clock the enemy had taken Schwartz' battery of six guns, Dresden's battery of four guns, Waterhouse's battery and two Ohio batteries—names not known. Thousands of our soldiers, who had taken refuge under the bank of the river, utterly refused to fight; in fact, they could not, as officers and men were mixed in inextricable confusion. The army at this time seemed utterly defeated. At this juncture the gunboats Lexington and Tyler opened a tremendous fire of shot and shell upon the enemy, and kept it up every half hour during the night. Some of the shells set the woods on fire, and many dead rebels were burned. At seven o'clock in the evening the firing had generally ceased. Van Dorn and Price.—Arrival of Reinforcements.

About midnight the rebels attempted to plant a battery within three hundred yards of our siege guns, but were driven away by our gunboats, and the siege guns, supported by three regiments of Mitchell's division, which had arrived and crossed the river about six o'clock in the evening.—Our informant persists in estimating our loss on Sunday at three thousand killed, and five thousand wounded, as a low figure. During the night the rebels were reinforced by Generals Van Dorn and Price, from Arkansas, with a very large force.—General Lew. Wallace came up with the 11th and 23d Indiana, 44th Illinois, 8th Missouri and Willard's Battery, and in the morning fiercely attacked the enemy's left wing. They went into the fight on a double quick, with tremendous shouts, and did terrible execution. By ten o'clock they had driven the rebels back two miles. About ten o'clock the rebels were reinforced, and for a few minutes our men were forced from the field.

Two Hours of Bloody Work—Buell After the Enemy. The other divisions of Buell's army now appeared and at once became fully engaged. For two hours all the destructive elements of earth seemed to be striving for mastery on the battlefield. At last the Southern chivalry broke and fled in all directions. Gen. Buell followed the flying foe with twelve thousand troops, mostly cavalry, smiting without mercy those who would not surrender. He was reported to have taken Corinth, with all its immense stores, arms and ammunition. The rebel troops were mostly from Texas, Louisiana and Mississippi, with many from Georgia and Alabama. Our informants say they could ride through the battle field where our forces were posted, but the dead lay so thick in the enemy's lines they could not do it there. They assure us that the rebels occupied our camps on Sunday night, and took care of our sick and wounded. They destroyed nothing, expecting confidently to have our entire army next day; they thought the battle already fought and won. Breckenridge Taken—Ohioans Disgraced.

On Sunday Gen. McClelland cut his way through the enemy, who had surrounded him. Most of his troops behaved with great gallantry, but the Fifty-third Ohio was ordered to the rear in disgrace for refusing to fight. Our informants state that John C. Breckinridge was taken prisoner. They say they saw his pass to general headquarters. The Times special account of the Pittsburg battle says that the divisions of Gens. Prentiss, Sherman, Hurlburt and McClelland held the entire rebel force in check, although the enemy were constantly bringing up fresh forces. The enemy gained no advantage until about noon. Our line remaining unbroken, except Gen. Prentiss' command, they being compelled to fall back and abandon their camp. The rebels were commanded on the right by Gens. Beauregard and Johnson, and on the left by Gen. Polk. Shortly after noon the enemy made a grand attack on our whole line. Our forces obstinately maintained their ground. The entire force of the enemy was seventy-five thousand. Our line fell back, under a heavy pressure, in good order, about three-quarters of a mile, abandoning their camps to the enemy, and took a position on the bank of the river. Here they stood immovable and fought obstinately for five hours, the ground being fought over and over again.

The Rebels Scattered Like Chaff—Bragg With 25,000 Troops. The gunboats Tyler and Lexington had got in raking range by their position on the left, and poured in a storm of shot and shell that fairly annihilated them. Immense siege guns had the same position on the right, so that wherever the rebels turned they met iron hail which scattered them like chaff. They advanced no more, but stubbornly held their position, and night came without any change. In the meantime Buell arrived on the opposite bank of the river, having made a forced march all day. Eight regiments were crossed and took their position in the centre, and engaged the enemy. The fight continued with unparallelled obstinacy and appalling slaughter until darkness closed. During the night Buell crossed with thirty thousand men. Nelson took a position on the left, McCook in the cen-

tre. The battle was renewed in the morning by the arrival of twenty-five thousand men under Gen. Bragg, who were precipitated upon Gens. Sherman, McClelland and Wallace's divisions. They were held in check, however, and at the same time Gen. Nelson threw himself upon our right with his division, supported by Gen. Hurlburt's and all our other available force. Gen. Grant Leads the Charge and the Enemy are put to Flight. The enemy after maintaining their ground until three o'clock in the afternoon gave way, and a decisive blow was given by Gen. Grant himself, who headed the charge of six regiments in person, precipitating the whole body upon the enemy's centre with such desperate force that they broke and ran. Retreat once became general, within half an hour the whole rebel army was falling back in dismay. Our overjoyed soldiers followed them, driving them through our camp in complete disorder. They were soon driven into the broken country, where they would not form or fight. There was no relaxation in the pursuit at last accounts. The cavalry were eleven miles from the river and still following. The fugitives threw away their arms, and when exhausted would lay down and wait to be taken prisoners. We can get no estimate of our loss, which is immense, however.—Some of our regiments had not above one hundred and sixty to two hundred left.

Gen. Prentiss Wounded and taken Prisoner. Gen. Prentiss displayed conspicuous bravery during the first part of the engagement, and before he was taken. He had just led a gallant charge of one thousand men against a superior force of the enemy. He was repulsed, receiving a musket ball in his arm. At the same time his horse was killed, and before he could extricate himself the enemy was upon him. I am informed on authority direct from the rebel camp, that Gen. Beauregard made his advance on Friday to within a few miles of Gen. Grant's position, and during the night resumed the march, completely surprising them. How Gen. A. S. Johnston was Killed. Gen. Hurlburt, whose division was held in reserve, made himself the main prop on which the fortunes of the day hung. He acted with the utmost promptitude. Gen. A. S. Johnston was killed in the forenoon of the second day's fight, during an attack on his position by our forces, while endeavoring to rally his men. Apparently fearless of danger, he rode along the entire front, waving his sword and shouting to his dismayed and frightened men. When the rout was at its height, a cannon ball struck him, crushing his skull and killing him instantly. His body was found by prisoners, and brought to Gen. Nelson's tent. Later—Rebel Treachery—Bragg Reported Dead. A Cairo dispatch says that the enemy in making the first attack on Sunday morning carried the Stars and Stripes and wore Federal uniforms. Gen. Bragg is reported killed. Provisional Governor Johnston, of Kentucky is wounded. A prisoner states that Gen. Prentiss escaped in the confusion of the retreat. In the second day's fight our total loss was about 7,000. This is the estimate of military commanders who were in the engagement. Of those about 2,000 were taken prisoners and the balance killed and wounded in the usual proportion. General Wallace, of Illinois, was reported dead, as it was thought impossible that he could live. He was shot in the back of the ear, the bullet coming out at the nose. He was, however, living on Wednesday, and was improving. Gen. Halleck passed Cairo on Thursday en route for Pittsburg. Five thousand prisoners are expected at Cairo to-night from Island Ten. Every preparation is being made for the reception of our wounded at Pittsburg. Movements on the Lower Potomac. PHILADELPHIA, April 5.—The N. Y. Times has the following special dispatch from the Lower Potomac:—Hook's division, Thursday, April 4: A regiment of picked men, belonging to the Excelsior Brigade, left Liverpool Point, under command of General Sickles, early on Tuesday morning for Stafford Court House, on a reconnaissance. The troops landed at Slippery Point batteries, and marched from thence past Dumfries, through Aquia, to Stafford Court House. There was some skirmishing between a body of 600 cavalry and the advanced corps of Gen. Sickles command, six miles this side of Stafford, and the firing was continued on both sides until we reached that place, on Wednesday, at 4 p. m. The rebels in their retreat set fire to the town and all the stores.—Our forces promptly stopped the conflagration as soon as they entered.—A number of prisoners, horses, stores, &c., fell into our hands. From Brooke Station a force of 1,200 rebel infantry, and a battery of six field pieces, were moving up to support their cavalry. After remaining in Stafford three hours, camp fires were built on the hills to deceive the rebels while our forces withdrew from the place. Gen. Sickles, with part of his corps, arrived back at Slippery Point this morning. The rest came in at Brent's Ferry, opposite Liverpool Point. The corps marched forty-eight miles in seventeen hours, over the worst kind of mountain roads.—At Fredericksburg there are but few troops, and they are falling back to Richmond. The citizens state that the Confederate Government intend abandoning Virginia.

The rebel batteries on Island No 10 can throw balls into three States—Kentucky, Missouri and Tennessee.

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Two Hours of Bloody Work—Buell After the Enemy. The other divisions of Buell's army now appeared and at once became fully engaged. For two hours all the destructive elements of earth seemed to be striving for mastery on the battlefield. At last the Southern chivalry broke and fled in all directions. Gen. Buell followed the flying foe with twelve thousand troops, mostly cavalry, smiting without mercy those who would not surrender. He was reported to have taken Corinth, with all its immense stores, arms and ammunition. The rebel troops were mostly from Texas, Louisiana and Mississippi, with many from Georgia and Alabama. Our informants say they could ride through the battle field where our forces were posted, but the dead lay so thick in the enemy's lines they could not do it there. They assure us that the rebels occupied our camps on Sunday night, and took care of our sick and wounded. They destroyed nothing, expecting confidently to have our entire army next day; they thought the battle already fought and won. Breckenridge Taken—Ohioans Disgraced.

On Sunday Gen. McClelland cut his way through the enemy, who had surrounded him. Most of his troops behaved with great gallantry, but the Fifty-third Ohio was ordered to the rear in disgrace for refusing to fight. Our informants state that John C. Breckinridge was taken prisoner. They say they saw his pass to general headquarters. The Times special account of the Pittsburg battle says that the divisions of Gens. Prentiss, Sherman, Hurlburt and McClelland held the entire rebel force in check, although the enemy were constantly bringing up fresh forces. The enemy gained no advantage until about noon. Our line remaining unbroken, except Gen. Prentiss' command, they being compelled to fall back and abandon their camp. The rebels were commanded on the right by Gens. Beauregard and Johnson, and on the left by Gen. Polk. Shortly after noon the enemy made a grand attack on our whole line. Our forces obstinately maintained their ground. The entire force of the enemy was seventy-five thousand. Our line fell back, under a heavy pressure, in good order, about three-quarters of a mile, abandoning their camps to the enemy, and took a position on the bank of the river. Here they stood immovable and fought obstinately for five hours, the ground being fought over and over again.

The Rebels Scattered Like Chaff—Bragg With 25,000 Troops. The gunboats Tyler and Lexington had got in raking range by their position on the left, and poured in a storm of shot and shell that fairly annihilated them. Immense siege guns had the same position on the right, so that wherever the rebels turned they met iron hail which scattered them like chaff. They advanced no more, but stubbornly held their position, and night came without any change. In the meantime Buell arrived on the opposite bank of the river, having made a forced march all day. Eight regiments were crossed and took their position in the centre, and engaged the enemy. The fight continued with unparallelled obstinacy and appalling slaughter until darkness closed. During the night Buell crossed with thirty thousand men. Nelson took a position on the left, McCook in the cen-

tre. The battle was renewed in the morning by the arrival of twenty-five thousand men under Gen. Bragg, who were precipitated upon Gens. Sherman, McClelland and Wallace's divisions. They were held in check, however, and at the same time Gen. Nelson threw himself upon our right with his division, supported by Gen. Hurlburt's and all our other available force. Gen. Grant Leads the Charge and the Enemy are put to Flight. The enemy after maintaining their ground until three o'clock in the afternoon gave way, and a decisive blow was given by Gen. Grant himself, who headed the charge of six regiments in person, precipitating the whole body upon the enemy's centre with such desperate force that they broke and ran. Retreat once became general, within half an hour the whole rebel army was falling back in dismay. Our overjoyed soldiers followed them, driving them through our camp in complete disorder. They were soon driven into the broken country, where they would not form or fight. There was no relaxation in the pursuit at last accounts. The cavalry were eleven miles from the river and still following. The fugitives threw away their arms, and when exhausted would lay down and wait to be taken prisoners. We can get no estimate of our loss, which is immense, however.—Some of our regiments had not above one hundred and sixty to two hundred left.

Gen. Prentiss Wounded and taken Prisoner. Gen. Prentiss displayed conspicuous bravery during the first part of the engagement, and before he was taken. He had just led a gallant charge of one thousand men against a superior force of the enemy. He was repulsed, receiving a musket ball in his arm. At the same time his horse was killed, and before he could extricate himself the enemy was upon him. I am informed on authority direct from the rebel camp, that Gen. Beauregard made his advance on Friday to within a few miles of Gen. Grant's position, and during the night resumed the march, completely surprising them. How Gen. A. S. Johnston was Killed. Gen. Hurlburt, whose division was held in reserve, made himself the main prop on which the fortunes of the day hung. He acted with the utmost promptitude. Gen. A. S. Johnston was killed in the forenoon of the second day's fight, during an attack on his position by our forces, while endeavoring to rally his men. Apparently fearless of danger, he rode along the entire front, waving his sword and shouting to his dismayed and frightened men. When the rout was at its height, a cannon ball struck him, crushing his skull and killing him instantly. His body was found by prisoners, and brought to Gen. Nelson's tent. Later—Rebel Treachery—Bragg Reported Dead. A Cairo dispatch says that the enemy in making the first attack on Sunday morning carried the Stars and Stripes and wore Federal uniforms. Gen. Bragg is reported killed. Provisional Governor Johnston, of Kentucky is wounded. A prisoner states that Gen. Prentiss escaped in the confusion of the retreat. In the second day's fight our total loss was about 7,000. This is the estimate of military commanders who were in the engagement. Of those about 2,000 were taken prisoners and the balance killed and wounded in the usual proportion. General Wallace, of Illinois, was reported dead, as it was thought impossible that he could live. He was shot in the back of the ear, the bullet coming out at the nose. He was, however, living on Wednesday, and was improving. Gen. Halleck passed Cairo on Thursday en route for Pittsburg. Five thousand prisoners are expected at Cairo to-night from Island Ten. Every preparation is being made for the reception of our wounded at Pittsburg. Movements on the Lower Potomac. PHILADELPHIA, April 5.—The N. Y. Times has the following special dispatch from the Lower Potomac:—Hook's division, Thursday, April 4: A regiment of picked men, belonging to the Excelsior Brigade, left Liverpool Point, under command of General Sickles, early on Tuesday morning for Stafford Court House, on a reconnaissance. The troops landed at Slippery Point batteries, and marched from thence past Dumfries, through Aquia, to Stafford Court House. There was some skirmishing between a body of 600 cavalry and the advanced corps of Gen. Sickles command, six miles this side of Stafford, and the firing was continued on both sides until we reached that place, on Wednesday, at 4 p. m. The rebels in their retreat set fire to the town and all the stores.—Our forces promptly stopped the conflagration as soon as they entered.—A number of prisoners, horses, stores, &c., fell into our hands. From Brooke Station a force of 1,200 rebel infantry, and a battery of six field pieces, were moving up to support their cavalry. After remaining in Stafford three hours, camp fires were built on the hills to deceive the rebels while our forces withdrew from the place. Gen. Sickles, with part of his corps, arrived back at Slippery Point this morning. The rest came in at Brent's Ferry, opposite Liverpool Point. The corps marched forty-eight miles in seventeen hours, over the worst kind of mountain roads.—At Fredericksburg there are but few troops, and they are falling back to Richmond. The citizens state that the Confederate Government intend abandoning Virginia.

The rebel batteries on Island No 10 can throw balls into three States—Kentucky, Missouri and Tennessee.

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