Pittsburgh Gazette.

MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 28.

CITY AFFAIRS.

☞ OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS for the *Gazette*, by G. E. Shaw, Optician, 55 Fifth street,—corrected daily:

	IN SUN	IN SHADE.
9 o'clock, A. M.	00	44
12: " M.	00	58
6 " P. M.	00	56
Barometer,		29 7-10

Arrival of the Sanitary Expedition--Reception of the Sick and Wounded Soldiers.

The two steamers sent to Pittsburgh Landing, from this city, for the purpose of rendering aid to the sick and wounded soldiers left on the battle field, have returned to this city. The "J. W. Hallman" arrived at eleven o'clock Saturday night, and the "Marengo" at five o'clock Sunday morning. They started with between four and five hundred men, with directions to leave them at the hospitals along the way nearest to their places of residence, that their friends might have access to them. Large numbers were left at Paducah, Evansville, Louisville, Cincinnati, and other points, while only sixty-eight were brought to this place.

The boats both landed at the United States Marine Hospital, below Manchester, which had been prepared for the reception of most of the patients. On Sunday morning, as soon as the sun was sufficiently warm to permit it, the removal of the soldiers was commenced; these who were unable to walk being carried upon stretchers from the boats to the hospital, a distance of only a few rods. Before eleven o'clock, the boats had been cleared of forty-eight sick and wounded, who were comfortably quartered in the hospital wards. The following is a list of their names:

John D. Craig, 3d Iowa.
N. M. Walcott, do.
J. M. Henderson, do.
Levi Minnick, do.
George Wentz, do.
David Brubaker, do.
N. B Groves, 8th Iowa.
James Rodgers, 9th Illinois.
Francis E. Whiting, 49th Illinois.
Henry Martin, 3d do.
John Both, 15th do.
Thos. Corkill, 15th do.
David Baker, 45th Illinois.
Hugh McMichael, do.
Wm. R. Benham, do.
Wm. Olson, 17th Illinois.
A. H. Peats, Orderly Sergeant, 45th Illinois.
D. H. Kingsley, 45th Illinois.
Lieut. J. G. McCleary, (Capt. Com'g.) 9th Illinois.
Albert Mattes, 45th Illinois.
Samuel Vanzion, do.
Fred. Wehrle, 50th Illinois.
Jos. D. Conn, 40th do.
Charles Burns, 12th Michigan.
Wm. H. Beach, do.
W. A. Nash, do.
David A. Foster, do.
Wm. Garrett, do.
Orlando H. Wright, do.
Myron Higbee, do.
Ben Van Wert, do.
David Dine, do.
Lewis Dine, do.
Samuel B. Garrison, do.
J. H. Shockley, do.
D. K. Hubbard, do.
C. Blake, do.
George Johnston, 21st Missouri.
G. B. Douglas, 18th do.
Edwin Corey, 48th Ohio.
John F. McIntosh, 78th Ohio.
Christopher Eagle, 49th do.
Lieut. Jacob Newman, 4th Indiana.
Wm. Crow, 44th do.
M. W. McDowell, 44th do.
A. B. C. Douglas, 18th Mississippi, of Brandon, Vt.
John Bailey, 21st Alabama.

The above comprise all that were placed in the Marine Hospital, excepting Capt. John W. Powell, of the Chicago Battery, who was conveyed to the house of a gentleman in this city. He had one hand shot off at the wrist.

The boats then proceeded to the city, when the rest of the sick and wounded were conveyed to Passavant's Infirmary. The following is a list of their names:

Peter Gibaut, Zanesville, Ohio, 78th Ohio.
Peter Gibaut, Jr., " "
James H. Chambers, Schuyler co., N. Y. 7th Ill.
John Kinney, Monroe co., Ohio, 50th Ohio.
Ruben Wilson, Rochester, Mich., 13th Michigan.
Hiram Bell, Wautoma, Wis., 16th Wisconsin.
Hiram A. Wilson, Dewitt co., Ill., 41st Illinois.
Eldridge Austin, Marshall, Mich., 12th Michigan.
Thomas Stewart, Berrien co., Mich., " "
Anson Lewis, " "
James Shoemaker, Jackson co., Mich., " "
Leonard Simmons, Niles, Mich., " "
Isaiah Murphy, Berrien co., Mich., " "
George Winfry, Cass co., Mich., " "
Elijah Michael, Berrien co., Mich., " "
Bruce Bryan, Mitchell co., Iowa, 3d Iowa.

Some few men were still left on the boats, and we believe three who were placed in the Infirmary were subsequently transferred to the Marine Hospital.

Mr. F. R. Brunot, Mr. Joseph R. Hunter, Capt. C. W. Batchelor, and other members of the Committee, aided by the Superintendent of the Marine Hospital, Mr. S. Small, were indefatigable in their efforts to secure the comfort of the sick and wounded soldiers. Great praise is also awarded to the physicians and nurses who accompanied the expedition, particularly by the soldiers who were the recipients of their kind attentions.

The number of deaths, we believe, was ten in all—six on the "Marengo" and four on the "Hallman." After death, the men were washed, dressed in clean clothing, coffined, and put ashore for burial along the route.

At the Marine Hospital, everything was in splendid order—the wards were neat and clean, and the beds and bedding were tidy and comfortable. Indeed, better quarters could not have been secured, and much credit is due to the Superintendent, Mr. Small, and to the members of the Committee, for the admirable manner in which they received and quartered the patients. Those who were placed in Passavant's Infirmary were equally well provided for.

The use of the Mercy Hospital, through Father McMahon, was tendered to the Committee.

Mr. Wm. Phillips also offered the use of the Girard Hotel, for hospital purposes.

The Vigilant Engine Company gave the use of their horses and spring wagon, and Mr. John Haney, Mr. Sneathen, and many others tendered their vehicles for the conveyance of soldiers from the boats to the hospitals.

There were but two rebel soldiers brought to this city—one from Mississippi and the other from Alabama.

At the Marine Hospital, Joseph R. Hunter, Esq., one of the Committee, recognized an old friend in the person of Lieut. McCleary, who had volunteered in Illinois, and during the battle was in command of the company. He is a native of Sharon, Mercer county, Pa., and was wounded in the action, by a shot in the thigh. He is an excellent man, and has proved himself a good soldier and true patriot. The meeting between the parties was as cordial as it was unexpected.

Nearly all the men brought here are suffering from wounds received in battle, and they have greatly improved since taken on board. A prominent physician informs us that nine out of ten would have died, had it not been for the timely assistance rendered them. Indeed, most of them had given up all hope of recovery. As it is, the proportion of deaths will be comparatively small. Some few are suffering from typhoid fever and diarrhea, and are not expected to survive. A great many are able to limp about, and a goodly number will be in condition to be sent home in a few weeks. They are all exceedingly grateful for the aid extended to them, and the expedition has resulted in the relief of much misery, and the saving of many valuable lives.

PITTSBURGH FEMALE COLLEGE.—We learn that the present term of this excellent institution, is even more prosperous than any of its predecessors. For two years past the College has been steadily growing in popular favor, and now has the honor of leading every similar institution in the State. The University too, is prospering finely. Both deserve the patronage of all who have children to educate, and we hope to see additions to their numbers during the present term, as they have commenced but recently.

THEATRE.—The sensation actress, Miss Adah I. Menken, appears to-night at the Theatre, after a long absence, in the three act drama of the French Spy. Miss Menken has just concluded a successful engagement in Cincinnati, where the city press have been quite loud in her praise. The afterpiece for to-night is entitled the "Laughing Hyena," with its irresistably funny Staffit, as Felix Fumer.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—We are indebted to Mr. Billy R. Williams, formerly a compositor in this office, for trophies from the battle field at Pittsburgh Landing. He accompanied the expedition from this city, as a nurse, and is highly spoken of for the efficient manner in which he discharged his duties.

The Flag of the Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania.

We learn from Mr. Ellis R. Williams, who accompanied the Sanitary Expedition to Pittsburgh Landing, as a volunteer nurse, that the flag of the Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania Regiment, (Col. Stambaugh's) was literally riddled by the bursting of a shell at the battle of Shiloh. This flag, it will be remembered, was presented by Governor Curtin, on the Commons in Allegheny City, previous to the departure of the Pennsylvania troops to Kentucky, in the presence of thousands of our citizens. The number of wounded in this regiment was thirteen, ten of whom were brought down to Paducah and placed in hospitals there, the other three remaining with the regiment. It is expected that they will all recover.

IN TOWN.—Dr. George W. Riddell, of Knightstown, Indiana, Medical Inspector appointed by Governor Morton, of that State, was in the city yesterday. The doctor has been through Virginia and Maryland, looking after the welfare of the Indiana troops, and will, while here, attend to those from that State now in the Marine Hospital. Governor Morton is among the foremost in providing for the wants of his men, and his example in this respect is worthy of imitation.

GEN. ZOLLICOFFER'S HORSE.—The horse which the rebel Gen. Zollicoffer rode at the battle of Mill Springs, was presented to Dr. McCook, Sr., of this city, by his relative, Gen. McCook, and was brought here on the "Marengo." It is a light gray animal, quite spirited, and although rather poor from hard usage, is said to possess some excellent points.

FROM SATURDAY'S EVENING GAZETTE.

Allegheny City Public Buildings.

For several years past, there has been manifested a disposition, on the part of some of the members of Councils, to undertake the erection of suitable public buildings, in Allegheny City. Until last year, those who have undertaken the enterprise have ever proved a minority; and hence the old "town house" has remained, crooked and rickety as it is, the connecting link between the past and the present. Here the Councils meet; following up those ideas of "Republican simplicity" inculcated by their fathers, they have been content with their "upper rooms," reached by a narrow flight of stairs. When an unusual assemblage has been anticipated, from any cause, the safety of the citizens has been considered, and a few extra wooden posts have been introduced to prop the structure.

His Honor, the Mayor, has been provided with dingy quarters on Ohio street, and his disorderly "roost" is in a close and reeking cellar beneath. The Treasurer has been buffeted about from room to room, to "oblige" the public creditors, perhaps. Other city officers—such as street Commissioner, Recording Regulator, City Solicitor, &c.,—have provided for themselves as best they might. The ancient Market House—one of the ornaments in the middle of the street—had bravely withstood the "tooth of time," yet gave evident symptoms of an intention to give out, at an early day.

Last year, Councils took the matter in hand, earnestly. A special committee was appointed to consider plans for the proposed public buildings, and the means of erecting the same. The Committee reported a plan for a Market House and City Hall, and asked authority to invite proposals for building the same—the contractor to be paid from the revenue from markets, exclusively. The authority was given, the plans adopted, and proposals received from some fifteen parties, for the proposed improvement.

Most unfortunately, just at this juncture, the creditors of the city procured judgment on some $54,000 of interest coupons attached to the city subscription to the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad, and a mandamus execution was granted, and at once laid upon the city Treasury. This barred any advance in the project, while this barrier remained. The city authorities, however, at once proceeded to get rid of this difficulty, and a compromise of the entire Railroad debt of the city was the result, alike honorable and advantageous to the city.

We have now before us a bill "Relative to Allegheny City Market Houses," just passed by the State Legislature, and approved by Governor Curtin. This bill creates Samuel Riddle, Joseph Kirkpatrick, William Walker, and John Wright, with the Mayor of the city, commissioners with full powers to contract with White & Alexander, carpenters and builders, upon the basis of their bid to councils, and which was approved by the same, for the erection of a Market House, City Hall, Weigh Scales &c., according to the plans and specifications approved and adopted by councils. It is an express condition in this bill that in no event shall the city be held bound for the payment of any sum whatever on account of said contract. But the councils are authorized and directed to pay to the said commissioners, in trust for the contractors, the revenue which has accrued since January 1st, 1861, and all which shall arise from the rents of stalls &c., until the cost of the building and improvements shall be paid.

The plans are for a Market House covering an area of 200 feet square, of tasteful architectural design, to be located in the Fourth Ward square. The City Hall is a commanding brick edifice, two stories, having basements occupied in part for cells for Mayor's prisoners: the main story comprises commodious apartments for City Treasurer, Mayor's Court, Police Office, Recording Regulator, &c. On the second floor are Council Chambers, Committee Rooms, public lobbies, &c., and a large room gained in part from roof elevation, intended for a city Library Room, well lighted from the roof. The whole plan embraces an improvement of the entire Diamond, by enclosing and beautifying the unoccupied ground. The buildings, although not expensive, are commodious and commanding, and will furnish accommodations for the public, commensurate with the requirements of an enterprising and prosperous corporation of some 40,000 people.

We congratulate the citizens of Allegheny upon the near prospect of the realization of their cherished hopes, and give all honor to last year's Councils for their zeal in prosecuting to success this commendable enterprise.

The Case of Sebastian Teice.

About a year ago a lad named Sebastian Teice was arrested in Fayette county, for stealing $60 from a letter which he extracted from the mail bag, while riding in the hack. He was brought to this city for trial, and convicted in the United States District Court. Under the act of Congress, he would have been sent to the penitentiary for ten years—the shortest term prescribed for that offense. The boy was only fifteen years of age, and although District Attorney Carnahan discharged a plain duty in urging his conviction, he was not insensible to the peculiar hardship of the case. With the sanction of Judge McCandless, he prepared an act, granting the use of the House of Refuge to the United States for cases of this character, the passage of which he procured at the late session of the Legislature. Under this act young Teice will be sent to the House of Refuge in a day or two. He has been in jail for nearly a year, and his escape from a long and wearisome imprisonment in the penitentiary is owing to the humane exertions of Mr. Carnahan, the prosecuting attorney for the United States.

THE TENNESSEE EXPEDITION.—The "Hallman" and "Marengo" have not yet arrived, and the telegraph line between here and Wheeling not being in working order, it is impossible to learn whether they have passed that point or not. They are expected here this evening, and it is said they will land at the Marine Hospital, below Manchester, and not place most if not all of the sick and wounded in that institution.

BOY KILLED.—A little son of Mr. Jeremiah Cooper, residing in the Ninth Ward, was killed about noon to-day on one of the side tracks of the Pennsylvania Railroad, near the outer depot. The child was about eight years of age, and had lost his speech and hearing from the effects of scarlet fever.

LARCENY OF HAMS.—Charles Dougherty was committed to jail to-day, to answer for the larceny of some hams from Conrad Pepping.

Larceny of Produce.

The cellar attached to the grocery store of Womhoff, corner of Wylie and Washington streets, was entered last night and robbed of a tub of roll butter and about fifty dozen eggs. The larceny, it is supposed, was committed about midnight, as Mrs. Womhoff was attracted by an unusual noise at that hour. How the thieves (for there must have been more than one to carry off so much plunder) could enter there, in the full glare of the street lamps, and make away with such articles, without attracting the notice of the night police, is a matter of surprise. But who ever heard of a night watchman catching a thief or burglar? They are sharp enough on "rags" or "disorderlies," and pile them into the watch-house by the dozens, but they seem to seek no higher game.

The Relief Tax.

The fund for the relief of volunteers' families having become exhausted, no money has been paid out by the Sub-Committees since the 19th inst., the Board of Relief having ordered further payments to be stopped. It will be necessary now for the Commissioners to determine whether or not another two mill levy shall be made. A meeting of the Sub-Committees of the several districts throughout the county has been called for Wednesday next, at the Court House, to take some action in reference to this matter. Many poor families will feel the loss of their weekly allowances, small as they were, and as the indications of peace are exceedingly remote, it will doubtless be necessary to levy the tax for another year.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ANCIENT AND MODERN MEDICAL PRACTICE.—The rapid progress towards perfection evinced in every branch of art and science is seldom witnessed in that anomalous body, the medical profession, which clings with the iron tenacity of superstition to its effete and exploded traditions. This immobility of action and opinion is self-evident from the fact that if any, physicians are conversant with the affinity existing between disease and its remedy. True, they may be familiar with the diagnosis of a particular malady and prescribe for it from the formula of their "*Manual*," but in what manner this medicine or combination of medicines, exercises a specific influence on the disease is a mystery to them—consequently inculcated by their fathers, they have been content with their "upper rooms," reached by a narrow flight of stairs. When an unusual assemblage has been anticipated, from any cause, the safety of the citizens has been considered, and a few extra wooden posts have been introduced to prop the structure.

His Honor, the Mayor, has been provided with dingy quarters on Ohio street, and his disorderly "roost" is in a close and reeking cellar beneath. The Treasurer has been buffeted about from room to room, to "oblige" the public creditors, perhaps. Other city officers—such as street Commissioner, Recording Regulator, City Solicitor, &c.,—have provided for themselves as best they might. The ancient Market House—one of the ornaments in the middle of the street—had bravely withstood the "tooth of time," yet gave evident symptoms of an intention to give out, at an early day.

Last year, Councils took the matter in hand, earnestly. A special committee was appointed to consider plans for the proposed public buildings, and the means of erecting the same. The Committee reported a plan for a Market House and City Hall, and asked authority to invite proposals for building the same—the contractor to be paid from the revenue from markets, exclusively. The authority was given, the plans adopted, and proposals received from some fifteen parties, for the proposed improvement.

Most unfortunately, just at this juncture, the creditors of the city procured judgment on some $54,000 of interest coupons attached to the city subscription to the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad, and a mandamus execution was granted, and at once laid upon the city Treasury. This barred any advance in the project, while this barrier remained. The city authorities, however, at once proceeded to get rid of this difficulty, and a compromise of the entire Railroad debt of the city was the result, alike honorable and advantageous to the city.

We have now before us a bill "Relative to Allegheny City Market Houses," just passed by the State Legislature, and approved by Governor Curtin. This bill creates Samuel Riddle, Joseph Kirkpatrick, William Walker, and John Wright, with the Mayor of the city, commissioners with full powers to contract with White & Alexander, carpenters and builders, upon the basis of their bid to councils, and which was approved by the same, for the erection of a Market House, City Hall, Weigh Scales &c., according to the plans and specifications approved and adopted by councils. It is an express condition in this bill that in no event shall the city be held bound for the payment of any sum whatever on account of said contract. But the councils are authorized and directed to pay to the said commissioners, in trust for the contractors, the revenue which has accrued since January 1st, 1861, and all which shall arise from the rents of stalls &c., until the cost of the building and improvements shall be paid.

The plans are for a Market House covering an area of 200 feet square, of tasteful architectural design, to be located in the Fourth Ward square. The City Hall is a commanding brick edifice, two stories, having basements occupied in part for cells for Mayor's prisoners: the main story comprises commodious apartments for City Treasurer, Mayor's Court, Police Office, Recording Regulator, &c. On the second floor are Council Chambers, Committee Rooms, public lobbies, &c., and a large room gained in part from roof elevation, intended for a city Library Room, well lighted from the roof. The whole plan embraces an improvement of the entire Diamond, by enclosing and beautifying the unoccupied ground. The buildings, although not expensive, are commodious and commanding, and will furnish accommodations for the public, commensurate with the requirements of an enterprising and prosperous corporation of some 40,000 people.

We congratulate the citizens of Allegheny upon the near prospect of the realization of their cherished hopes, and give all honor to last year's Councils for their zeal in prosecuting to success this commendable enterprise.

The Case of Sebastian Teice.

About a year ago a lad named Sebastian Teice was arrested in Fayette county, for stealing $60 from a letter which he extracted from the mail bag, while riding in the hack. He was brought to this city for trial, and convicted in the United States District Court. Under the act of Congress, he would have been sent to the penitentiary for ten years—the shortest term prescribed for that offense. The boy was only fifteen years of age, and although District Attorney Carnahan discharged a plain duty in urging his conviction, he was not insensible to the peculiar hardship of the case. With the sanction of Judge McCandless, he prepared an act, granting the use of the House of Refuge to the United States for cases of this character, the passage of which he procured at the late session of the Legislature. Under this act young Teice will be sent to the House of Refuge in a day or two. He has been in jail for nearly a year, and his escape from a long and wearisome imprisonment in the penitentiary is owing to the humane exertions of Mr. Carnahan, the prosecuting attorney for the United States.

THE TENNESSEE EXPEDITION.—The "Hallman" and "Marengo" have not yet arrived, and the telegraph line between here and Wheeling not being in working order, it is impossible to learn whether they have passed that point or not. They are expected here this evening, and it is said they will land at the Marine Hospital, below Manchester, and not place most if not all of the sick and wounded in that institution.

BOY KILLED.—A little son of Mr. Jeremiah Cooper, residing in the Ninth Ward, was killed about noon to-day on one of the side tracks of the Pennsylvania Railroad, near the outer depot. The child was about eight years of age, and had lost his speech and hearing from the effects of scarlet fever.

LARCENY OF HAMS.—Charles Dougherty was committed to jail to-day, to answer for the larceny of some hams from Conrad Pepping.

WANTS.

WANTED.—1,000 barrels Crude Petroleum Oil. LEECH & HUTCHINSON, 116 Second street. ap18

WANTED TO RENT—SMALL HOUSE with four good clean rooms—must be in good tenable order, either in Allegheny or Pittsburgh, at a reasonable rent—will find a good tenant—family, gentleman, wife and infant. Address Box 517, Allegheny Post-office. ap22:1wd

THE LATEST NEWS

BY TELEGRAPH.

LETTER FROM GEN. M'CLELLAN.

Spirit of the Army before Yorktown.

THE SLAVE TRADE TREATY.

THE MISSION TO SPAIN.

Absurd Secession Stories

PROBABLE CAPTURE OF NEW ORLEANS.

The French Minister and the Rebellion.

WHAT DAVIS AND WIGFALL SAY.

&c., &c., &c.

[Special Dispatch to the Gazette.]

PHILADELPHIA, April 26.—The *Inquirer's* correspondent says a letter has been received from Gen. McClellan giving enthusiastic accounts of the spirit which pervades the army of the Potomac—thus leaving no doubt of the ultimate triumph of the Union troops.

The Senate has confirmed the nomination of Colonel Geary, as a Brigadier General.

Secretary Seward, in speaking of the ratification of the slave trade treaty, said he considered it the most important event of his life, because it puts an end to the slave trade forever.

It is understood, on good authority, that the President has tendered the mission to Spain to ex-Lieutenant Governor Koner, of Illinois.

The correspondent of the *Press* says a report prevailed that, at his own request, on account of the wound received at Fort Donelson, Commodore Foote has been relieved from his command on the Mississippi, but this is not so. He has, however, applied to be relieved, but the Department, unwilling to dispense with his valuable services, has ordered Captain Charles H. Davis, one of the most efficient officers of the service, to repair to his squadron as second in command, thus relieving him from much of the physical labor of his responsible position without endangering the success of operations in that quarter.

The rebel story that the squadron at Fort Jackson fired twenty-five thousand shells is absurd, and so is the rebel hope that our ammunition will give out. Twenty-five thousand shells would be more than was thrown at Sebastopol.

It is the opinion in high quarters that New Orleans is ours by this time.

There is still great anxiety to know whether the French Minister went to Richmond under instructions from the home government or not. It is believed that no one outside of the French mission knows.

Those who have conversed with Count Mercier, since his return, say that he is satisfied that all hopes of reconstructing the Union upon any basis of concession or compromise are fallacious. The rebels can only be whipped into submission. Their talk is bold and determined, and they profess to be confident of conquering their independence.

Jeff. Davis declared that his life and honor were staked upon the issue, and Wigfall talked of conquering a peace at Philadelphia.

The distinguished visitor, however, saw facts that ill consorted with these boastful declamations. Little teas, coffee, wine or ice, was to be seen. Water was almost the only beverage, and the high prices on everything giving abundant proof of the effectiveness of the blockade.

The French Minister, we are assured, did not hold official intercourse with any rebel, but conversed as a private person with the leaders, of whom many were his old acquaintances. D.

From the Potomac Army.

HEAD QUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, CAMP WINDFIELD SCOTT, April 26th 1862.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Early this morning an advanced *lunette* of the rebels, on this side of the Warwick, near its head, was carried by assault, by Company H. of the first Massachusetts regiment. The work had a ditch six feet deep, with a strong parapet, and was manded by two companies of infantry, but no artillery. Our men moved over open, soft ground some six hundred yards, and received the fire of the rebels at fifty yards, which they did not return, but rushed over the ditch and parapet in the most gallant manner. The rebels broke and run as soon as they saw our men intended to enter the parapet. Our loss is three killed, one mortally, and twelve otherwise wounded. We took fourteen prisoners, and destroyed the work sufficiently to render it useless, and retired. The operation was conducted by Gen. 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 artillery fire of other works, were companies of the first and eleventh Massachusetts regiments. In spite of the rain, our work going on briskly. (Signed:) G. B. MCCLELLAN, Major General.

An Engagement Near Corinth--The Rebels Repulsed.

CHICAGO, April 26.—A special Cairo dispatch to the *Journal* says that a reconnoissance in force was made toward Corinth, on Thursday. When nine miles out, they surprised a rebel camp, took twenty-seven prisoners, destroyed the camp equipage and advanced to Pea Ridge, within six miles of Corinth, where they remained from 11 o'clock in the morning until 3 in the afternoon. There were no signs of the enemy. Mr. Stephenson, of Danville, who accompanied the reconnoissance, reports hearing constant rattling of cars, and sounding of whistles, towards Memphis. They got the impression that the rebels were evacuating Corinth for the latter place.

ST. LOUIS, April 26.—A special dispatch to the Missouri *Democrat* dated Cairo 26, says: Passengers who reached here this morning on the steamer N. W. Thomas, which left Pittsburgh Landing on Thursday night, bring highly important intelligence of the engagement between the advance guards of the national and rebel armies on Thursday, and that the rebels were driven back toward Corinth. Halleck was pushing his whole army vigorously forward.

From Yorktown.

NEAR YORKTOWN, April 26th, *via Baltimore* 27th.—It is still raining, making the roads next to impassable. The rebels opened their battery at Yorktown this forenoon, on three canal boats while passing into Wormley's Creek. The nineteenth shot exploded on one of the boats, without injuring any one, when apparently satisfied, they ceased.

Col. Croker and Major Cassiday, of the 93d 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 received. The sentry told them he was the outer guard. The affair will undergo an investigation. Everything is remarkably quiet.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 26.—*Harper's Weekly* arrived this morning, and was seized by Major Jones, on account of objectionable editorials, and a map of the vicinity of Yorktown.

A flag of truce to Crainey Island, to-day, took up a number of letters for prisoners and others at the South, and also the Secretary of the Spanish legation at Washington.

Weather disagreeable. The wind is northeast.

All the yards, and even lower masts of the Galena, have been taken out. Nothing can be seen above the deck but the smoke stack.

Arrival of Gen. Sherman at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, April 26.—Gen. W. T. Sherman arrived here yesterday.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS!

The Rebels Report the Taking of NeW Orleans!

GREAT DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY

&c., &c., &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 27.—*Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:* A fugitive black, just arrived from Portsmouth, brings the Petersburg *Express* of yesterday, which contains the following dispatch:

"*Mobile, April* 25.—The enemy passed Fort Jackson at four o'clock yesterday morning. When the news reached 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 operators bid us good-bye, saying that the enemy had appeared before the city. This is the last we know regarding the fall. Will send particulars as soon as they can be had."

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

[Signed:] JOHN E. WOOL.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK, April 27.—*Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:* I have just returned from the camp opposite Fredericksburg. I was told the Richmond *Examiner*, of the 26th, had been received in town, announcing as follows:

"New Orleans Taken!" "Great Destruction of Property!" "Cotton and Steamboats!" "Enough Saved to Take Away Ammunition!" "Great Consternation of the Inhabitants!"

[Signed:] IRVIN MCDOWELL, Major General.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The Navy Department has received dispatches from Commodore Foote, enclosing a report from Lieutenant Gayton, dated the 15th, in which he says the Tyler and Lexington conveyed two transports, containing 2,000 troops, of infantry and cavalry, under command of Gen. Sherman, to Chicksaw, Alabama. There they disembarked, and proceeded rapidly to Bear Creek bridge, (the crossing of the Memphis and Charleston railroad,) for the purpose of destroying it, and as much of the road as they could find. The expedition was entirely successful. The bridge, consisting of two spans one hundred and ten feet each, was completely destroyed—that is the superstructure—together with some 300 feet of trussel-work, and a half a mile of the telegraph line. The rebels made a feeble resistance to our cavalry, 120 in number, but soon hastily retreated, losing four killed. Our loss is none.

The Navy Department is desirous of learning the address of Birney, the inventor of the combustion shell.

A dispatch received at the War Department to-day from Fortress Monroe says that Richmond dispatches to the 25th, states that a Federal gunboat had succeeded in passing Ft. Jackson, below New Orleans, but the rebels add that they regard it of little importance, as they have other defences to be depended upon.

EXPRESS NEAR SPARTA, April 25—*via Washington, April 26.*—Several deserters and refugees corroborate the previous reports, that Jackson, after flying from our advance column on Friday last, pushed forward to a point one mile north of Harrisonburg, where a turnpike branches to the left from Magnuheystown on the south fork of the Shenandoah, and running thence to Gordonsville. Jackson's wagon train had been pushed towards Staunton, but hearing that the town was in possession of the Union troops, he remanded it to Harrisonburg.

At an early hour on Saturday morning Jackson, with his whole force and train, took the Gordonsville pike, and at latest accounts had reached Magunheystown.

On Saturday night a squadron of the first Vermont cavalry, while scouting on the road beyond the Massanattan mountains, fell in with a body of the enemy's cavalry, and a skirmish ensued, resulting in the capture of seven of the enemy and eleven of their horses. None of our men were hurt. A lieutenant had his horse shot under him.

The weather since Friday has been very inclement, owing to a prevailing north-wester. The dampness penetrating the tents and cloths, and chilling the bodies of the men, there are loud calls for the restoration of the whisky ration.

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 spirit them away beyond our reach.

Jackson's retreat from this valley has had a beneficial effect upon both 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 are now in the Massanatten Mountain, hiding from Ashby's scouts, and only waiting an opportunity to escape and claim the protection of Gen. Banks. One who came in yesterday, reported that he found a cave a few miles hence, where there were concealed sixteen refugees and deserters, who will probably come in town to-day.

A portion of Ashby's cavalry are scouting both sides of the mountain near Harrisonburg, watching our movements, and endeavoring to catch deserters. The main body, however, are believed to have gone with Jackson, wherever he may be.

A Union hostage, who escaped from Jackson on Saturday 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 60 years old and upwards, sick and crippled were barbously compelled to march on foot behind the train, up hill and down, and through mud and creeks, and in some cases they fell down from sheer exhaustion. This act has caused great indignation in our army, and loud curses are made for retaliation upon the prominent secessionists hereabouts.

The President's visit to the French frigate Gassendi, this afternoon, was an event of historical importance. It was the first time a President has ever went on board a foreign vessel of war, and the first French vessel of war that ever came to Washington. The President was received with all the honors paid a crowned head, being the same as are usually shown the Emperor of France. The yards were manned, the ship was dressed with flags, the American national ensign floated at the main and the French flag at the fore mizzen and peak. The national salute was fired on the President's arrival, and again on his departure. Admiral Reynolds received him at the foot of the ladder, and the seamen seven times shouted, "vive l'President" on his arriving and leaving. Capt. Gautier entertained him hospitably in his cabin, and presented the officers of the ship. The President was attended on landing by a guard of marines and the band, who played the National air, Capt. Dahlgren and the other officers of the Yard receiving him in a body. The President was accompanied on board by the Secretary of State and Capt. Dahlgren. The French Minister was on board to receive him and present his countrymen. The reception was a gratifying one to the President, and the affair passed off to the mutual satisfaction, and was deemed a happy augury for the future amicable relations of the two countries.

The Navy Department is desirous of learning the address of Mr. Birney, the inventor of the combustion shell.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—From a correspondent of the Associated Press at Camp Scott, Department of the Potomac, dated the 27th inst., we learn the following:

During Friday, the enemy constructed a rifle pit in front of the lines of General Hamilton, with a view of picking off the men who were working our field pieces, which had been posted in a position to prevent them from strengthing their works.

At daylight, yesterday morning, three companies of the 1st Massachusetts regiment, and two of the 11th, were sent out to endeavor to capture those who might occupy it by getting between them and their reserve. The result was in every way successful, with the loss of three killed, and thirteen wounded. The number of killed and wounded on the part of the rebels, must have been equal, if not more than ours. Fourteen of the enemy were taken prisoners and brought to Headquarters, and were to-day taken on board the prison boat John B. Thompson.

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 his way up for Fortress Monroe. He is better to-day.

About 10 o'clock to-day the enemy opened a brisk fire on our men, near York river, without doing any damage. One of the 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.

The news from New Orleans, which has come through several rebel sources, is deemed here of the utmost importance. What old England failed to do, with all her power, has been handsomely accomplished by New England. The manner in which the success at Forts Jackson and Philip was followed up, is highly commended. In thirty hours our brave men consummated their victory, and appeared before the great city of the South-west to receive its submission. This is but a foretaste of south-western operations.

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 misrepresentation, has been a mistake. It is pretty clear, that on this occasion, they were so frightened they could not stop to conceal the truth.

Staunton Taken by Union Troops.

HARRISONBURG, April 25.—Last night a strong reconnoissance was made from New Market towards Staunton. On reaching Mt. Crawford, eight miles south of this town, the bridge over a branch of the south fork of the Shenandoah was found burnt, and the stream too deep and rapid to cross. The bridge over another branch of the same stream was also burnt. This was done last Tuesday, not by rebels but by citizens, as stated by persons in the neighborhood. It was ascertained from citizens that yesterday morning a body of mounted rebels came to the river, intending to cross, but found the current too deep and strong to hazard the attempt. They stated to citizens that our troops were in possession of Staunton. To-day one of our brigades passed through town and took possession of one of the principal avenues leading from the town. Since our first entrance into the town no attempt has been made by the rebel forces to enter. As usual in all the towns of this valley, but few males remain.

It is reported that Jackson is in front, and rumor says 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 turnpike, are almost impassable.

We have a strong picket guard in front tonight.

April 26.—Nothing of interest transpired last night.

Deserters from Jackson's militia report him making very slow progress towards Gordonsville, and that 800 militia have deserted during his escapade.

The Shenandoah bridge is not yet burned, but pickets are stationed there ready to apply the torch on our first approach.

Jackson is resting on the east side of the Shenandoah, with his whole force, about sixteen miles hence. His scouts frequently make a dash on our pickets. One of the latter was killed by them this afternoon.

Fort Jackson in Our possession--Arrival from Port Royal.

NEW YORK, April 27.—The *Mercury* states on the authority of the officers of the steamer Boston, that Fort Jackson, six miles below Savannah, is in possession of our troops, and that our pickets are within four miles of Savannah.

The steamer Atlantic, from Port Royal, with dates to the 24th inst., brings 85 prisoners from Fort Pulaski, and 1,957 bags of ginned, and 36 bags of ginned cotton. She brings no news.

From Pittsburgh Landing.

CHICAGO, April 27.—A special dispatch to the *Times*, from Cairo, says: Passengers from Pittsburgh report that on Thursday over thirty deserters from the rebel army entered our camps and begged to be enrolled among our troops. They all corroborated the statement received the day before relative to the evacuation, by the rebels, of their present position, and assert that Beauregard had withdrawn a considerable portion of his force for the defense of Memphis.

Death of Gen. C. F. Smith.

PITTSBURGH LANDING, *via Louisville*, April 26.—Maj. Gen. C. F. Smith died at Savannah, Tenn., on the 24th inst., at 4 p. m. of dysentery. He was taken sick shortly after the occupation of Savannah by the forces under him, and has been sinking slowly for some weeks, though his condition was not thought dangerous until within the past week. His family has been notified, and are on their way to Savannah.

Markets by Telegraph.

PHILADELPHIA, April 26.—Noon.—Flour is held with much firmness, but there is not much doing; sales 5,000 bbls. at $5 12½@$5 62½ for extra. The receipts are light. Small sales rye flour at $3 25@3 37½ and corn meal at $2 70. Wheat scarce and red in demand at $1 27. Rye wanted at 75c. Corn active; yellow readily commands 55c. Oats wanted at 37c. Provisions very quiet; sales mess pork at $12 25@12 50; bacon moves slowly