ANOTHER BRILLIANT VICTORY.

Attack of the Rebels on the Union Forces at Pittsburg Landing.

Continued Fighting from Daybreak Till Late in the Afternoon.

Beauregard and Johnston in Command of the Rebels.

Complete Defeat of the Enemy, with Heavy Loss on Both Sides,

&c., &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, April 8, 1862.

The following message was received by the Secretary of War this evening:—

On the 6th instant the rebels, in overwhelming numbers, attacked our forces at Pittsburg Landing.

The battle lasted from morning till late in the afternoon, and resulted in the complete defeat of the rebels, with heavy loss on both sides.

General Grant is following up the enemy.

General Buell has arrived in Tennessee. Two divisions of his army were in the battle.

DESPATCH FROM GENERAL HALLECK.

ST. LOUIS, April 8, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War:—

The enemy attacked our works at Pittsburg, Tennessee, yesterday, but were repulsed with heavy loss. No details are given.

H. W. HALLECK, Major General.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS OF THE BATTLE.

CHICAGO, April 8, 1862.

A private despatch received in this city to-night from one of General Grant's staff says that "we have fought and won the hardest battle ever fought on this continent." The despatch is dated Pittsburg Landing, April 6

CAIRO, April 8, 1862.

Information was received here to-night that on the 6th the rebel forces, under General Beauregard, attacked our forces under General Grant. The battle lasted all day. Our lines were driven in by the attack, but as our reserves were brought into action the lost ground was regained, and the rebels repulsed with great slaughter. Our loss is very heavy. No particulars are known as yet.

GENERAL HALLECK'S ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE VICTORY AT ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, April 8, 1862.

In response to a serenade to-night, General Halleck said that General Beauregard, with an immense army, advanced from Corinth and attacked the combined forces of Generals Grant and Buell. The battle began at daybreak yesterday and continued till late in the afternoon, with terrible loss on both sides. We have gained a complete victory, and driven the enemy back within his fortifications

He also announced his departure for the field to-morrow morning.

MOVEMENTS OF BEAUREGARD AND JOHNSTON.

LOUISVILLE, April 8, 1862.

The Nashville *Patriot* of this morning, says a gentleman who left the neighborhood of the rebel army of the West last Thursday, says General Beauregard left Corinth that day with his command for Purdy, Tenn., and General Johnston left for Purdy the same day via Hamburg. It was expected they would bring on a battle Friday or Saturday, if their march was not impeded by rain.

SCENE OF THE BATTLE.

REBEL ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 7, 1862.

A Norfolk paper of this morning contains a despatch from Mobile, dated the 6th inst., announcing the reception of news from Corinth that morning of a great battle; that the Confederates had taken eight federal batteries and a large number of prisoners, and that it was expected the whole federal army would be swept away. This is given as a specimen of the rebel mode of keeping up the spirits of their people and the courage of their army.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

CHICAGO, April 8, 1862.

A special despatch from Cairo to the Chicago *Tribune* says:—Boats commenced running to New Madrid to-day. The river has fallen four feet in the last two days, greatly facilitating the operations of General Pope.

Hon. Emerson Etheridge arrived this evening from Paducah. He has telegraphed a large number of citizens, who were driven away by the rebel troops, to come down to return with him. They probably leave to-morrow.

Reliable reports received from Jeff Thompson a week ago place him in the swamps some eighty miles west of here, with a few hundred marauders.

Several men, who have been in his army, from the vicinity of Charleston, Mo., have petitioned General Strong for the privilege of taking the oath of allegiance. The General has authorized the County Clerk to take bonds and administer the oath.

A special despatch to the Chicago *Times* says that four hundred and eighty prisoners, including several officers, thirty pieces of artillery and a large quantity of ammunition, muskets and small arms were captured on Island No. 10.

It is said that the rebels had become perfectly demoralized, and in many cases whole regiments refused to obey orders. Much ill feeling prevailed among the officers, and none had any confidence in their commanding officer.

Capture of Two Rebel Steamers—Arrest of Rebel Spies at Nashville, &c.

CINCINNATI, April 8, 1862.

A special despatch to the Indianapolis *Journal*, dated Nashville, 7th instant, says that General Dumont is just now bringing in two boatloads of meat, weighing 160,000 pounds, captured by Colonel Hazzard fifty miles above here on the Cumberland yesterday.

Colonel Duffield, at Murfreesboro, captured a mail direct from Corinth, with upwards of 150 letters, many of them containing valuable information in regard to the strength and position of the enemy.

From these letters General Dumont learned of a number of spies at Nashville and Edgefield, and had them arrested.

POST-SCRIPT.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9—6 A. M.

Additional Details of the Battle at Pittsburg.

A Pitched Battle of Two Days Duration.

The Bloodiest Fight of Modern Times.

Eighteen to Twenty Thousand Union Men and Thirty-five to Forty Thousand Rebels Killed, Wounded and Missing.

The Rebel Generals A. Sidney Johnston Killed and Beauregard Reported Wounded.

Complete and Overwhelming Victory of the Union Forces.

The Union Cavalry in Pursuit of the Flying Enemy.

&c., &c., &c.

PITTSBURG, via Fort Henry, April 9, 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 Sunday morning.

The battle lasted without intermission during the entire day and was again renewed on Monday morning, and continued undecided until four o'clock in the afternoon, when the enemy commenced their retreat, and are still flying towards Corinth, pursued by a large force of our cavalry.

The slaughter on both sides is immense. We have lost in killed and wounded and missing from eighteen to twenty thousand; that of the enemy is estimated at from thirty-five to forty thousand.

It is impossible, in the present confused state of affairs, to ascertain any of the details; I therefore give you the best account possible from observation, having passed through the storm of action during the two days that it raged.

The fight was brought on by a body of three hundred of the Twenty-fifth Missouri regiment, of Gen. Prentiss' division, attacking the advance guard of the rebels, which were supposed to be the pickets of the enemy in front of our camps.

The rebels immediately advanced on Gen. Prentiss' division on the left wing, pouring volley after volley of musketry, and riddling our camps with grape, canister and shell. Our forces soon formed into line and returned their fire vigorously, and by the time we were prepared to receive them had turned their heaviest fire on the left centre, Sherman's division, and drove our men back from their camps, and bringing up a fresh force opened fire on our left wing, under Gen. McClernand. This fire was returned with terrible effect and determined spirit by both infantry and artillery along the whole line for a distance of over four miles.

General Hurlburt's division was thrown forward to support the centre, when a desperate conflict ensued. The rebels were driven back with terrible slaughter, but soon rallied and drove back our men in turn. From about nine o'clock, the time your correspondent arrived on the field, until night closed on the bloody scene, there was no determination of the result of the struggle. The rebels exhibited remarkably good generalship. At times engaging the left with apparently their whole strength, they would suddenly open a terrible and destructive fire on the right or centre. Even our heaviest and most destructive fire upon the enemy did not appear to discourage their solid columns. The fire of Major Taylor's Chicago artillery raked them down in scores, but the smoke would no sooner be dispersed than the breach would again be filled.

The most desperate fighting took place late in the afternoon. The rebels knew that if they did not succeed in whipping us then, that their chances for success would be extremely doubtful, as a portion of General Buell's forces had by this time arrived on the opposite side of the river, and another portion was coming up the river from Savannah. They became aware that we were being reinforced, as they could see General Buell's troops from the river bank, a short distance above us on the left, to which point they had forced their way.

At five o'clock the rebels had forced our left wing back so as to occupy fully two-thirds of our camp, and were fighting their way forward with a desperate degree of confidence in their efforts to drive us into the river, and at the same time heavily engaged our right.

Up to this time we had received no reinforcements, General Lew. Wallace failing to come to our support until the day was over, having taken the wrong road from Crump's Landing, and being without other transports than those used for Quartermaster's and Commissary stores, which were too heavily laden to ferry any considerable number of General Buell's forces across the river, those that were here having been sent to bring up the troops from Savannah. We were, therefore, contesting against fearful odds, our force not exceeding thirty eight thousand men, while that of the enemy was upwards of sixty thousand.

Our condition at this moment was extremely critical. Large numbers of men panic struck, others worn out by hard fighting, with the average per centage of skulkers, had struggled towards the river, and could not be rallied. General Grant and staff, who had been recklessly riding along the lines during the entire day, amid the unceasing storm of bullets, grape and shell, now rode from right to left, inciting the men to stand firm until our reinforcements could cross the river.

Colonel Webster, Chief of Staff, immediately got into position the heaviest pieces of artillery, pointing on the enemy's right, while a large number of the batteries were planted along the entire line, from the river bank northwest to our extreme right, some two and a half miles distant. About an hour before dusk a general cannonading was opened upon the enemy from along our whole line, with a perpetual crack of musketry. Such a roar of artillery was never heard on this continent. For a short time the rebels replied with vigor and effect, but their return shots grew less frequent and destructive, while ours grew more rapid and more terrible.

The gunboats Lexington and Tyler, which lay a short distance off, kept raining shell on the rebel hordes. This last effort was too much for the enemy, and ere dusk had set in the firing had nearly ceased, when, night coming on, all the combatants rested from their awful work of blood and carnage.

Our men rested on their arms in the position they had at the close of the night, until the forces under Major General Wallace arrived and took position on the right, and General Buell's forces from the opposite side and Savannah now being conveyed to the battle ground. The entire right of General Nelson's division was ordered to form on the right, and the forces under General Crittenden were ordered to his support early in the morning.

THE SECOND DAY'S BATTLE.

General Buell having arrived the following evening, in the morning the ball was opened at daylight, simultaneously by General Nelson's division on the left, and Major General Wallace's division on the right. General Nelson's force opened up a most galling fire on the rebels, and advanced rapidly as they fell back. The fire soon became general along the whole line, and began to tell with terrible effect on the enemy. General's McClernand, Sherman and Hurlburt's men, though terribly jaded from the previous day's fighting, still maintained their honors won at Donelson; but the resistance of the rebels at all points of the attack was terrible, and worthy a better cause.

But they were not enough for our undaunted bravery, and the dreadful desolation produced by our artillery, which was sweeping them away like chaff before the wind. But knowing that a defeat here would be the death blow to their hopes, and that their all depended upon this great struggle, their Generals still urged them on in the face of destruction, hoping by flanking us on the right to turn the tide of battle. Their success was again for a time cheering, as they began to gain ground on us, appearing to have been reinforced; but our left, under Gen. Nelson, was driving them, and with wonderful rapidity, and by eleven o'clock Gen. Buell's forces had succeeded in flanking them, and capturing their batteries of artillery.

They however again rallied on the left, and recrossed, and the right forced themselves forward in another desperate effort. But reinforcement from Gen. Wood and Gen. Thomas were coming in, regiment after regiment, which were sent to Gen. Buell, who had again commenced to drive the enemy.

About three o'clock in the afternoon Gen. Grant rode to the left, where the fresh regiments had been ordered, and, finding the rebels wavering, sent a portion of his body guard to the head of each of five regiments, and then ordered a charge across the field, himself leading, as he brandished his sword and waved them on to the crowning victory, while cannon balls were falling like hail around him.

The men followed with a shout that sounded above the roar and din of the artillery, and the rebels fled in dismay, as from a destroying avalanche, and never made another stand.

General Buell followed the retreating rebels, driving them in splendid style, and by half-past five o'clock the whole rebel army was in full retreat to Corinth, with our cavalry in hot pursuit, with what further result is not known, not having returned up to this hour.

We have taken a large amount of their artillery and also a number of prisoners. We lost a number of our forces prisoners yesterday, among whom is General Prentiss. The number of our force taken has not been ascertained yet. It is reported at several hundred. General Prentiss was also reported as being wounded. Among the killed on the rebel side was their General in Chief, Albert Sydney Johnston, who was struck by a cannon ball on the afternoon of Sunday. Of this there is no doubt, as the report is corroborated by several rebel officers taken to-day. It is further reported that General Beauregard had his arm shot off.

This afternoon Generals Bragg, Breckinridge and Jackson were commanding positions of the rebel forces.

There has never been a parallel to the gallantry and bearing of our officers, from the Commanding General to the lowest officer.

General Grant and staff were in the field, riding along the lines in the thickest of the enemy's fire during the entire two days of the battle, and all slept on the ground Sunday night, during a heavy rain. On several occasions General Grant got within range of the enemy's guns and was discovered and fired upon.

Lieutenant Colonel McPherson had his horse shot from under him when along side of General Grant.

Captain Carson was between General Grant and your correspondent when a cannon ball took off his head and killed and wounded several others.

General Sherman had two horses killed under him, and General McClernand shared like dangers. Also General Hurlburt, each of whom received bullet holes through their clothes.

General Buell remained with his troops during the entire day, and with General Crittenden and General Nelson, rode continually along the lines encouraging their men.

NAMES OF SOME OF THE OFFICERS KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Our loss in officers is very heavy. It is impossible at present to obtain their names. The following were among the number:—

Brigadier General W. H. Wallace, killed.

Colonel Pegram, Acting Brigadier General, killed.

Colonel Ellis, Tenth Illinois, killed.

Major Goddard, Fifteenth Illinois, killed.

Lieutenant Canfield, Seventy-second Ohio, mortally wounded, since dead.

Lieutenant Colonel Kyle, Forty-first Indiana, mortally wounded.

Colonel Davis, Forty-sixth Illinois, mortally wounded.

General W. T. Sherman, wounded in the hand by a cannon ball.

Colonel Sweeny, Fifty-second Illinois, Acting Brigadier General, wounded. Received two shots in his only remaining arm, having lost one in Mexico; also a shot in one of his legs. Colonel Sweeny kept the field until the close of the fight, and he excited the admiration of the whole army.

Colonel Dave Stuart, Fifty-fifth Illinois, Acting Brigadier General, shot through the breast on Sunday, returned to the field on Monday.

Colonel Chas. Crafts, Thirty-first Illinois, Acting Brigadier General, shot through the right shoulder—not dangerously.

Colonel Hayne, of the Forty-eighth Illinois, wounded slightly.

Colonel C. McKenny, of the Seventeenth Kentucky, wounded slightly.

Lieutenant Colonel Stout, of the Eighteenth Kentucky, wounded slightly.

Lieutenant Colonel Morgan, of the Twenty-fifth Indiana, wounded badly in the head.

Colonel Mason, of the Seventy-first Ohio, wounded slightly.

Major Paton, of the Eighteenth Illinois, (Acting Colonel), wounded fatally.

Major Nevins, of the Eleventh Illinois, wounded slightly.

Captain Irving W. Curron, General Grant's scout, head shot off by a cannon ball.

Captain Preston Morton, wounded mortally—since dead.

Captain Dillon, of the Eighteenth Illinois, killed.

Captain Mace, of the Fifth Illinois, killed.

Captain Carter, of the Eleventh Illinois, killed.

Major Page, Fifty-seventh Illinois, killed.

THE FIGHT AT YORKTOWN, VA.

Incidents on the March from Ship Point.

The Attack on the Rebel Works at Yorktown.

Preparations for Attacking the Enemy's Batteries.

The Merrimac, Yorktown and Jamestown at Craney Island,

&c., &c., &c.,

UNITED STATES MILITARY TELEGRAPH, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 8, 1862.

The Secretary of War received a letter this afternoon from General Wool, stating that at two o'clock yesterday afternoon nothing was doing at Yorktown, except preparations for attacking the fortifications; that the enemy's force was reported to be from 25,000 to 30,000; and at two o'clock P. M. the Merrimac, Yorktown, Jamestown and four tugs were lying at Craney Island.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 7, 1862.

Nothing has been done to-day in front of Yorktown, with the exception of a reconnoissance in that direction and some cannonading.

A telegraph line is built to our headquarters near Yorktown.

Friday, the 4th inst., was the day fixed for the movement on Yorktown. General McClellan and staff arrived at Fortress Monroe on Wednesday, on board the steamer Commodore. The troops were full of enthusiasm and longed for an advance movement. They complained that the enemy would not stand to give them a "show" of Northern prowess. They have great confidence in General McClellan.

THE ADVANCE.

On Friday morning, about daylight, the grand army struck tents, and commenced the march "onward to Richmond." General Heintzelman's *corps de armee* moved up through Great Bethel—the direct route to Yorktown. After leaving the camp, some miles beyond Hampton, the advance struck across the New Market bridge, along a most beautiful and romantic road, the birds singing sweetly through the woods. It seemed as though the grand army was a grand pageant, celebrating some gala day.

As we stood at New Market bridge we saw a full brigade of Philadelphia troops pass, viz:—Third Pennsylvania cavalry, Colonel Averell (formerly Young's Kentucky cavalry); Colonel Owens' Sixty-ninth Pennsylvania; Baxter's Fire Zouaves, and the celebrated California regiment.

The houses along the road towards Great Bethel were old frame and log rookeries, with one or two exceptions. Some of them had been destroyed by the rebels. In many places the fences were destroyed, especially where the rebels were encamped.

A company of Berdan's sharpshooters took the advance, with the Fourth Michigan and the Fourteenth New York, and the Third Pennsylvania cavalry in the extreme advance.

SCENES ALONG THE ROUTE.

The first place of note along the road was "Rosedown," a beautiful and unique dwelling. It was a white frame, three stories high, with large chimneys on the outside. There were numerous small buildings around it. In fact, it was a Southern mansion of the largest dimensions. We saw the proprietor, Mr. W. Russell, standing at the gate, his slaves carrying water for the wearied soldiers. Mr. Russell, as usual among all we came to, expressed Union sentiments, and complained that the rebels had burned down all his fences, and disturbed him generally. Some of the slaves were almost white.

About one-half mile beyond this is a place called the Half Way House. This is about twelve miles from Yorktown. This is a hard looking corner—dilapidated old dwellings and negro quarters, as usual, with the largest part of the house on the outside, in the shape of chimneys. One old building had its windows secured with iron bars. This was the old store. This village had not been inhabited for twelve years.

After leaving this delectable place, we heard the booming of a gun. The troops shouted, the horses pricked up their ears, all were anxious to push on at a double quick. The officers checked them. York river could be distinctly perceived some distance on the right.

It was now half-past one o'clock. The men were wearied, yet anxious to proceed. The discharge of heavy rifled pieces became numerous. The enemy seemed to respond briskly with a very heavy piece, as the sound of its discharge seemed sullen and heavy.

THE ENEMY RETREAT.

We soon perceived Allen's Fifth Massachusetts battery banging away at a very formidable earthwork. A short time previous to this, the Third Pennsylvania cavalry drove in the rebel pickets. Griffin's battery was also unlimbered in range. The Fourteenth New York and Companies B and A of Berdan's sharp shooters, were advancing towards the batteries. There being no further response from the enemy, after firing some sixteen shells, the column advanced along a winding road made by the rebels around Howard's mills.

After getting to the top of the hill batteries could be seen all around. It was a very formidable stronghold. The enemy retreated. Major Phillips had command of the rebel cavalry. He left everything behind—meat on the fire cooking. They were somewhat surprised at the rapid advance of the Union forces. The rebel huts were superior to anything of the kind we had ever witnessed—log houses, floored and lighted, as comfortable as any city house with windows.

ARRIVAL OF DESERTERS.

At this point Colonel Lanning, of the Fourth New Jersey, and Colonel Averell captured two of the enemy belonging to the Second Mississippi battalion, Colonel Taylor. They stated that they were deserters from the Second Mississippi. They were both from the North—Fritz Spencer, from Cincinnati, and John List, from Milwaukee, Wisconsin. They had been pressed into the rebel service, and wished to get home. They were comfortably dressed in thick gray cloth and armed with Enfield rifles with sword bayonets.

THE FORTIFICATIONS—CAMP MISERY.

The Second and Eighth Mississippi occupied the above fortifications, and called the place Camp Misery.

Most of the residents that remained had their houses filled with children. They claimed them as their own; but it was evident that they belonged to secessionists who had gone off to fight in the rebel cause.

Generals Heintzelman and Porter, on arriving, made a house in the centre of these fortifications the headquarters of this corps. The family who occupied the house bear the name of Buchanan. During the evening several families came out of the woods, with white flags flying, wanting to get to their residences, which they had escaped from during the day through fear. They were terribly frightened, claiming that gentlemen would not insult them; their only fear being from stragglers.

The Union army bivouacked in the rebel camp Misery, preparatory to an early start.

Important from Nashville.

THE DISLOYAL MEMBERS OF THE CITY GOVERNMENT TURNED OUT OF OFFICE.

ST. LOUIS, April 8, 1862.

Governor Andrew Johnson has suspended the Mayor, and the Aldermen and Councilmen of Nashville, who refused to take the oath of allegiance, by filling their places with loyal appointees.

Sale of the Magnolia's Cargo.

THE MAGNOLIA TO BE SOLD TO-DAY.

One thousand bales of New Orleans cotton, which fell into the hands of the United States government when the rebel steamer Magnolia was captured while attempting to run the blockade, were sold at public auction yesterday by Mr. David H. Burdett, in pursuance of the order of the United States Marshal for the Southern district of Florida. A large company of buyers, representing the manufacturing interest from all parts of the country, was present, among whom were the leading firms of Boston, Providence, New Bedford, Pittsfield, Philadelphia and Baltimore, thus evidencing the interest that is felt in the supply of this important staple. The competition was active and spirited, and the price obtained very full, establishing an advance of two cents on the quotations of the previous day. Lots 1 to 93 inclusive, comprising about 413,900 pounds, were bought by Messrs. Reynolds & Co. at 29¾, 27¾, 26¾ and 23½ cents per pound, realizing in the aggregate something in the neighborhood of $113,000. Lots 94 to 110, stained cotton, were knocked down to Wall & Co. at 26¾ cents per pound. Lot 111, containing 3,683 pounds of the same description, was bought by Mr. Smith at 25 cents. Eighteen bags loose cotton and pickings (1,000 pounds) were knocked down to Hunter & Co. at 16½ cents. Two bales in old sails, 934 pounds, were bought by Hiram Benner at 24½ cents. The whole amount of this sale is nearly $123,000. The auctioneer announced that the Magnolia will be sold this day (Wednesday) at twelve o'clock. The vessel, with all her tackle, &c., except the pivot gun aft, will be put up "without reserve," and knocked down, as in all ordinary cases, to the highest bidder. On Thursday 600 bales of sea island cotton will be sold at the Wall street salesroom. It is a very superior article.

ARRIVAL OF THE HAVANA OPERA TROUPE.—Signor Muzio arrived here yesterday by the Roanoke, bringing with him the whole of the Havana troupe, comprising Miss Kenneth, Signora Baseggio, Madame Masson, Signor Tombesi, Signor Ferri, Signor Antonucci, Signor Felini and Signor Ferrante.

Board of Supervisors.

A regular meeting of the Board of Supervisors was held yesterday, Elijah F. Purdy, President, in the chair. The members were very dilatory in getting together, it being nearly half an hour after their usual time of meeting—three o'clock—before the President took his seat and ordered the roll to be called.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The report of the Committee on Annual Taxes, in relation to remitting the assessed taxes on fifty thousand dollars personal property of John Paret, of the firm of John Paret & Sons, was then taken up. The money had been invested in manufactured goods and shipped to Mobile last year, and the applicant being at that time unable to swear that the money was irretrievably lost, the Tax Commissioners assessed on the whole amount. Since that time the Confiscation bill has been passed, and the money lost. After some discussion the paper was laid over.

The Board then adjourned until Tuesday next, the 15th inst.

Term Fees of the Sheriff.

VETO OF HIS HONOR THE MAYOR OF RESOLUTION ALLOWING THE BILL OF $9,446 43, FOR FEES OF THE LATE SHERIFF, INCLUDING ALLOWANCE FOR TERM FEES IN EXCISE CASES.

OFFICE CLERK BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, No. 7 CITY HALL, NEW YORK, April 5, 1862.

At a meeting of the Board of Supervisors, held this day, the following message was received from his Honor the Mayor, returning, with his objections, the resolution allowing the bill of John Kelly, Sheriff, at $9,446 43 for official services during the quarter ending December 31, 1861, and directing the Comptroller to pay, &c., whereupon it was

Ordered, That said message be received, entered in the journal, laid on the table ten days, and printed at length in the HERALD, *Tribune* and *Times*.

JOS. B. YOUNG, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW YORK, April 5, 1862.

TO THE HONORABLE THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS:—

GENTLEMEN—I return herewith, without my approval, the resolution allowing the bill of John Kelly, Sheriff, at $9,446 43 for official services during the quarter ending December 31, 1861, and directing the Comptroller to pay it, &c., and would submit the following objections thereto:—

The amount mentioned in the resolution embraces these two items:—

Term fees on suits in Common Pleas by the Board of Commissioners of Excise against violators of the Excise law, as per statement annexed $8,249 00

Fees on executions against the property and person in suits by the Board of Commissioners of Excise against various defendants, as per statement annexed 1,188 18

Total $9,437 18

The number of suits in which term fees are charged is 1,419, and those in which the other fees are charged number 1,722.

These items are for a period extending as far back as January, 1861, for term fees, and September, 1859, for fees for returning executions.

These charges, prior to the beginning of the quarter specified in the resolution, form a very large proportion of the whole sum.

It is evident, on the face of the bill, that these items are not for "official services during the quarter ending December 31, 1861," and therefore they should not be embraced in a resolution expressly providing for that quarter only.

Again: I am satisfied, from the opinion of the Counsel to the Corporation adverse to the liability of the county for this bill, and from such examination of the statute as I have been able to make, that there is no law calling for the payment of these charges by the county.

The Corporation Counsel has fully discussed the subject in his communication to your honorable body of June 4, 1862 (page 167 of your printed proceedings), and in his communication to you of Feb. 19, 1862 (page 165), written in reference to the present bill, he reaffirms his former adverse opinion. As stated by him, if these charges are proper in character and amount, the Sheriff has his remedy against other parties than the county.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

THE MAILS FOR EUROPE.

Surrender by the Rebels of Island No. 10, with all its Men and War Material—The Victorious Advance in Virginia—The Latest News from Mexico, &c., &c., &c.

The Cunard mail steamship China, Captain Anderson, will leave this port to-day for Liverpool.

The European mails will close in this city at half-past nine o'clock this morning.

THE NEW YORK HERALD—Edition for Europe—will be published at half past eight o'clock this morning. Its columns will contain an account of the Surrender by the Rebels of Island No. 10, with all its Men and War Material, to the Union Forces; An Account of the Victorious Advance of the Union Army in Virginia toward Richmond, and the latest news in relation to the Progress of the War, and the Position and Condition of the Contending Armies from all parts of the Country; Important Intelligence from the Revolted States; The Determination of Dr. Russell, the Correspondent of the London *Times*, to leave the country; The Latest News from Mexico, Central and South America, and all important news of the past week.

Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, six cents.

Sampson Low, Son & Co., No. 47 Ludgate Hill, London, England, will receive advertisements and subscriptions for the HERALD.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—Part 1.—Nos. 2097, 1289, 1537, 1763, 1595, 1863, 1771, 1773, 1779, 1789, 1875, 1923, 1927, 1947, 1949, 1969, 1981, 2007, 2043, 2055, 2103, 2033, 2087, 1707, 1735. Part 2.—Nos. 690, 128, 1496, 1552, 1106, 1654, 1670, 1696, 1612, 1700, 1712, 1730, 1734, 1786, 1764, 928, 1410, 1594, 1810, 1792.

COMMON PLEAS.—Part 1.—Nos. 1, 980, 656, 570, 989, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 1000, 591, 613. Part 2.—Nos. 922, 611, 284, 761, 723, 568, 629, 222½, 373, 434, 649, 444, 684, 693, 365.

Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

ST MARTINS—Brig S B Johnson—Mrs C Kholtz and two daughters.

DEMARARA—Schr Southern Belle—J Conrad, W A Prince, J Francis, J Fair, Rev Mr Venke.

DEPARTURES.

LIVERPOOL—Steamship Nova Scotian, from Portland—Capt F A Jordan, of Hayneswell; Capt W A Higgins, of Portland; Dr Hutton, Dr Davidson, Dr A Kenison, Dr Schoales, Lord Frederick Fitz Roy, Mrs Elsington, Maj Laurie, Hy Williamson, Jas Robertson, and Mr Burns, of Montreal; Assistant Surgeon O'Connell and Dr A D Howe, of England; Thomas Hunter, Miss Hunter, Mr Hakes and lady, of Ottawa; Wm Simpson, of North Dura; Miss Smith, of Glasgow, and 30 in the steerage.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye, Preservative and Wigs, the best in the world, wholesale and retail and the dye privately applied at No. 6 Astor House.

Beautiful Complexion.—Laird's Bloom of Youth, or Liquid Pearl, for preserving and beautifying the complexion and skin, 439 Broadway.

HILL'S Hair Dye 50c., Black or Brown.—Infallible Hair Curler, at No. 1 Barclay street.

Official Drawings of the Kentucky and Delaware State Lotteries.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 113—April 8, 1862.
41, 13, 46, 61, 29, 66, 9, 27, 64, 52, 6, 69, 71.
DELAWARE, CLASS 194—April 8, 1862.
7, 71, 24, 60, 36, 51, 35, 4, 28, 31, 73, 44.
Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO., Wilmington, Delaware, or Covington, Kentucky.

Official Drawings of Murray, Eddy & Co.'s Kentucky and Missouri State Lotteries.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 165—April 8, 1862.
46, 65, 26, 6, 18, 25, 15, 49, 35, 36, 60, 51, 64.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 166—April 8, 1862.
72, 45, 2, 5, 30, 41, 43, 60, 46, 10, 31, 25.
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