

THE VICTORY AT PITTSBURG.

ADDITIONAL REPORTS OF THE BATTLE.

Rebel Account of the First Day's Fight.

BEAUREGARD'S OFFICIAL DESPATCH.

VICTORY CLAIMED BY THE REBELS.

General A. Sidney Johnston's Death Confirmed.

"THE BATTLE OF SHILOH."

No Mention of the Second Day's Conflict in the Rebel Newspapers.

THE REBELS IN THE FIGHT.

THE UNION ACCOUNTS.

Chicago Tribune reporter, who has returned from Pittsburg Landing, furnishes the following:

Taylor and Waterhouse's batteries, supported by the Twenty-third Illinois, Seventy-seventh and Fifty-third Ohio regiments, were the first in the fight. Both the Ohio regiments... Taylor's battery continued to fight, supported splendidly by the Illinois regiment, until he and his support were exhausted on both sides. He then retreated through a cross fire, having but one man killed and sixteen wounded.

At this point the enemy had reinforcements, and our ammunition being out, Colonel Marsh gave the command to give place to another brigade. They were, however, repulsed to retreat within half a mile of the river. At this moment the gunboats opened fire, throwing shells over the heads of our men, and covered the ground in every direction with rebel slain. Taylor's battery again took a position on the parade ground of the first division, and opened on the rebel battery, placed eight hundred yards distant, and a splendid artillery duel ensued. The rebel battery was silenced and their caissons blown up. Taylor's battery was then ordered into a reserve.

During the night several Mississippi regiments, which arrived on Saturday night, came on at double quick, and were almost immediately repulsed. On Monday a Michigan battery, captured the day before, was retaken by the Sixteenth Wisconsin. The fight, after taking this battery, was conducted in person by General Beauregard. In his efforts to recover he was wounded in the arm. He was successful in taking it, but it was again taken from him. It was captured and retaken no less than six times.

Company A, of the Chicago Light Artillery, who were severely handled on the first day, were only able to man three guns on Monday; but with these, after a desperate contest, they succeeded completely in silencing and capturing the rebel battery of six guns. They were, however, compelled to abandon it, from lack of horses to draw it off; their own pieces were brought off by hand-draw. The general retreat of the enemy commenced at dark on Monday, our cavalry following them until the horses were tired out. But for the almost impassable condition of the roads the rout would have been made complete, and we could have carried their entrenched camp at Corinth. It will be impossible, on account of the condition of the roads, to do it now for some days.

The rebel artillery was superior to ours, their small arms were almost equal. The rebel loss was fifteen thousand killed and wounded; ours was ten thousand. There will be found moderate estimates, but the attack being made at the time intended, General Beauregard could not possibly have reached in time to save his defeat and thirty wounded. One of the New Orleans regiments, the Louisiana Tigers, were almost entirely left on the field, either killed or wounded. They were nearly all wealthy men, and dressed in the zouave uniform.

General Prentiss escaped on Tuesday and came into camp some place. In the confusion of the retreat he managed to elude the rebel vigilance. General Beauregard intended to make his attack two days previously, but extraordinary rains impeded his progress and delayed his arrival. Had the attack been made at the time intended, General Beauregard could not possibly have reached in time to save his defeat and thirty wounded. One of the New Orleans regiments, the Louisiana Tigers, were almost entirely left on the field, either killed or wounded. They were nearly all wealthy men, and dressed in the zouave uniform.

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...prisoners, many officers and soldiers being overtaken in their tents, and slaughtered or taken prisoners. General Smith was not in the fight, but lying sick at Savannah, not being able to get out of bed. Our forces on Sunday were not over thirty-five thousand men, and the enemy's not less than ninety thousand. The rebel Quartermaster says ninety thousand rations were issued before they left Corinth.

The second day's fight was not half as desperate as the first. The rebels soon gave way before our fresh troops, and the pursuit was not continued. Major McDonald thinks our killed will number at least 1,000, and 3,000 wounded. He says 1,400 or 1,600 wounded rebels were left on the field, and thinks their killed amount to 3,000. Besides the wounded, we did not take more than 500 prisoners.

Beauregard is thought not to be prepared to make a stand at Corinth, and, if pushed, will retreat to Jackson, Mississippi. [Correspondence of the Cincinnati Times.] THE BATTLE A DESPERATE ONE. The intricate knowledge possessed by the enemy of every foot of the contested soil on which the battle was fought, gave them a greater advantage than was awarded by the trifling increase in numbers; but on either side the battle was fought with a desperation which I could not have believed to exist in the minds of men, unless in cases of strong personal grievances. The determination appeared, even under the most gallant fire, to be victory or death. The Mississippians on the side of the enemy were the ruling spirit, and they well deserve to be set down as among the best fighting men of the day.

In regard to the killed and wounded, I shall refrain from mentioning anything further than I have in former parts of my epistle. The various rumors about, without a shadow of foundation, justify me in this determination. No direct estimate can be made within the next few days, as it will require some time to gather the wounded together and inter the dead. CARRYING OFF OUR SURVIVORS. I found, even at the end of the first day's fighting, that many of our surgeons were missing. They were known to have been at the hospital tents at the period in which the battle opened; but after that time they were not to be found. After the retreat of the enemy began, and the struggle to save the wounded, the hospitals were again under the protection of our troops, they stated the rebels had forced the surgeons away from them, in order that they might attend to their own wounded.

THE BATTLE GROUND—ITS LOCATION. The ground upon which this most bloody battle was fought is known as Pittsburg Landing, and is situated in Harding county, 240 miles from the mouth of the Tennessee river, and about ten miles from the Alabama border. It is a narrow strip of land, about a mile wide, and is bounded on the river, and has but two houses, both of which were destroyed by the shells of the gunboats when the national troops first landed there. It was the main outlet, previous to the building of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, for the transportation by steamer of goods and passengers to the vicinity of Corinth and the more interior portions of the State.

The ground, beyond the eminence, stretched away along a ridge, which was pierced at intervals, by deep ravines, running mostly in a westerly direction, and covered with scrub oak, growing so close together that it was impossible for either infantry or cavalry to pass through them at the same time, to preserve any kind of order. In this scrub oak, "black jack," the enemy kept themselves as much hidden from our view as possible, and it was not until the farthest line of the national camps there were but three open fields, of from fifteen to twenty-five acres each, and it was when the enemy advanced to cross these, into the heavier forest on the top of the ridge, that our troops were enabled to do them the most damage.

ONE STRANGE STORY. A few prisoners were taken yesterday no to-day have I seen many prisoners. On our side it did not seem to be a contest for captives. It was the rebels' death struggle to us, and the rebels seemed to entertain the same idea as to themselves. I do not believe that more than one hundred prisoners were taken to the rear during the battle of both days. All I know is that if prisoners were taken, I do not see how they disposed of them.

DEATH OF LIEUTENANT COLONEL CANFIELD AND CAPTAINS BETHRAM AND WARNER. As I write this I have just lost the Lieutenant Colonel Canfield, of the Seventy-second Ohio, Captain Bethram, of the Forty-fourth Ohio, and Captain Warner, of the Forty-eighth Ohio. The loss of the former named officer is peculiarly regretted. His admirable body has reached here in company with his young son, in time to learn that his father has been sent to Savannah severely wounded. His wife, like his body, has been placed aboard the J. W. Patton for transportation to Paducah. Captain Bethram's body will be sent to Memphis, and his wife to Savannah. Colonel Canfield was a resident of Modica, and brother of Judge Canfield.

OTHER BATTLES WERE SKIRMISHES COMPARED TO THIS. An old surgeon who has been long in the service, and who has just returned from the field for the first time since the battle began, said to me as he sat down to his dinner: "I have seen a great deal of fighting, but I have never seen a battle like this. It was the most desperate and bloody I have ever seen since yesterday morning." Such, it seems, is the testimony of all with whom I have conversed in relation to this great contest.

General Nelson's Division and the Forty-first Ohio Regiment. THE FIRST OHIO REGIMENT. A notice by the telegraph reports that Nelson's division took part in the last day's fight near Corinth, and, as the rebels severely wounded him, he was killed. The report says: "In this division was our Forty-first Ohio, and also the Nineteenth brigade, under Colonel Hazen. Captain Nelson's battery was with Nelson, and was doubtless severely wounded. Captain Hazen's battery was in Crittenden's division, and took part in the fight. I venture the prediction that Lieutenant Colonel Mygatt, in command of the Forty-first, will be like a man and a soldier, and that Colonel Hazen has improved the opportunity long wished for by him, to wipe out the foul charges of disloyalty to our old flag." G. N. S. CLEVELAND, April 12, 1862.

The Results of the Battle. The Gazette's Pittsburg (Tenn.) correspondent says the sum and substance of the battle is: On Sunday we were pushed from disaster to disaster, till we lost every division camp we had, and were driven within half a mile of the landing, when the approach of night, the timely aid of the gunboats, the tremendous efforts of our artillerists, and Buell's approach, saved us. On Monday, after nine hours' hard fighting, we simply regained what we had lost on Sunday. Not a division advanced half a mile beyond our old camps on Monday, except General Lewis Wallace's. The lowest estimate places our loss in killed and wounded at 2,500, and in prisoners 3,000 to 4,000. The rebel loss in killed and wounded is probably 1,000 heavier. The rebels in their retreat left scores covered with their dead, whom they had carried to the rear, and destroyed the heavy supplies they had brought up.

Official Account of the Pittsburg Battle Expected Soon. The telegraph line to Savannah, Tenn., was completed last Tuesday, but it has been broken, and the wire carried away, so that communication is now imperfect. The department, up to ten o'clock to-night, received no further information from Pittsburg Landing than has already appeared in the newspapers. As General Halleck is near the scene of the last battle an official account is very soon expected.

The Gunboat Lexington. Annexed is a full list of the officers of the United States gunboat Lexington, who rendered such signal service at the late engagements. Lieutenant Commanding—J. W. Shirk, United States Navy. First Master—Jacob S. Hurd. Second Master—Martin Dunn. Third Master—James Fitzpatrick. Fourth Master—Sylvester Pools. Fifth—Joseph McCannan and William Ford. Chief Engineer—Joseph Huber. Second Assistant Engineer—William H. Meredith. Third Assistant Engineer—William Bishop. Boatswain—T. Taylor. Assistant Surgeon—G. W. Gayver. Master's Mate—Vacant. Master's Steward—Richard Strong. Carpenter—Richard Carroll.

THE REBEL ACCOUNTS. The United States gunboat Lexington arrived here this morning, with the schooner Hartford, captured off the mouth of the Wisconsin river. A copy of the Richmond Wig of the 8th was found on board, which has been furnished to the American. It contains the following despatches in reference to the battles in Tennessee, all bearing date on the 6th, and giving an account of the Sunday fight only: BATTLE FIELD OF SHILOH. Via Corinth and Chattanooga, April 6, 1862. Gen. S. COOPER, Adjutant General.—We have this morning attacked the enemy in strong position in front of Pittsburg, and after a severe battle of ten hours, thanks

to Almighty God, gained a complete victory, driving the enemy from every position. The loss on both sides is heavy, including our Commander-in-Chief, General Albert Sidney Johnston, who fell gallantly leading his troops into the thickest of the fight. G. T. BEAUREGARD, General Commanding. FIRST DESPATCH. Monday, April 7, 1862. Special despatches to the Advertiser and Register, dated yesterday afternoon, say that the battle continues dark and furious, the enemy stubbornly resisting their fate, while the Southern columns press upon them with resolute determination, slowly but surely forcing them back. Our loss is heavy, but our men are in good spirits and thoroughly up to the work in hand. All fight well; but the Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana troops display great gallantry. The Twenty-first Alabama covered themselves with glory. This regiment captured two batteries, the Fifteenth Louisiana regiment of regulars took a battery, General Bushrod Johnson, one of the Fort Donelson prisoners, who subsequently escaped, is wounded.

REBELS IN THE FIGHT. The enemy are in full retreat and the Confederates are in lock pursuit. I write from the enemy's camp and on Federal paper. Large numbers of prisoners have been taken, and we expect to capture the greater part of the Federal army. We are driving them back on the river, and shall kill or capture the entire army. The battle is still raging with terrible fury. We have captured General Prentiss and a large number of officers. General Albert Sidney Johnston fell at half-past two o'clock. One of his legs was torn by a shell, and a Minie ball struck him in the body. He died while gallantly and steadily leading our victorious troops. General Beauregard now commands the army. He says this is a second Manassas fight. General Buell was not in time to take part in the action. General Grant was in command of the Federal forces.

SECOND DESPATCH. Monday, April 7, 1862. A despatch from Corinth, dated yesterday (Sunday), says the great battle commenced at daylight this morning. The Yankees were driven back two miles. Our victorious columns are still advancing. The First Louisiana regiment have captured one Federal battery, and several officers have been captured. Colonel Williams, of Memphis, was killed. General Prentiss was captured. He says they have thirty-five thousand men on the field and eighteen batteries, nearly all of which have been captured. General Buell had a portion of his force at Buck creek. We have the enemy's camp and all their ammunition, stores, &c. The battle was a very severe one and the loss on both sides is heavy. The fighting is still going on.

General Polk is in the advance. Generals Prentiss, Grant, Sherman, McClelland, Wallace and Smith commanded the Federals. General Smith was killed. 2,000 prisoners have been taken and sent to our rear. It is reported here that our forces are fighting Buell to-day (Monday). General Clark and Colonel Brown, of Mississippi, and Col. Richards, of Missouri, were wounded. The Federals have been driven to the river, and are attempting to cross in transports. Many prisoners are still being brought in. There is no account in the paper of Monday's battle, in which the rebels were so completely routed.

General Gladden Wounded. The Richmond Wig contains a despatch announcing that the rebel General Gladden lost his left arm in the battle of Sunday.

THE REBELS IN THE BATTLE. We give below the names, so far as we can ascertain them, of the regiments specially mentioned in the despatches of General Beauregard: FIRST LOUISIANA REGIMENT. Colonel—Wm. R. Shivers. Lieutenant Colonel—Wm. R. Shivers. Adjutant—P. W. Sumner. Quartermaster—Gen. E. M. Deane. Assistant Quartermaster—A. Campbell. Chaplain—Father Hubert. Surgeon—B. Beard. Colonel—Wm. R. Shivers. Lieutenant Colonel—Wm. R. Shivers. Adjutant—P. W. Sumner. Quartermaster—Gen. E. M. Deane. Assistant Quartermaster—A. Campbell. Chaplain—Father Hubert. Surgeon—B. Beard.

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took place, July, 1848. He was among the early appointments of brigadier general by the rebel government, but he has heretofore done nothing to make his name notorious in the traitorous scheme to overthrow the government of the Union. ADVANCE OF GENERAL MITCHELL. OCCUPATION OF HUNTSVILLE, ALABAMA. Capture of Fifteen Locomotives and a Large Amount of Rolling Stock. TWO HUNDRED PRISONERS TAKEN. SKETCH OF THE PLACE. Washington, April 12, 1862. The Secretary of War has received information that Huntsville, Alabama, was occupied yesterday by General Mitchell, without much resistance. Two hundred prisoners were taken, also fifteen locomotives and a large amount of rolling stock.

Official Report of General Mitchell. Huntsville, Ala., April 12, 1862. The following despatch has been received by the Secretary of War: HUNTSVILLE, TENN. DIVISION I. Huntsville, Ala., April 12, 1862. After a forced march of incredible difficulty, leaving Paducah yesterday at twelve o'clock M., my advanced guard, consisting of Twelfth brigade, Kometz's cavalry and Simons's battery, entered Huntsville this morning, at six o'clock. The city was completely taken by surprise, no one having considered the march practicable in the time. We have captured about two hundred prisoners, fifteen locomotives, a large amount of passenger and box platform cars, the telegraph apparatus and office, and two Southern mails.

We have at last succeeded in cutting the great artery of rebel communication between the Southern States. O. M. MITCHELL, Brigadier General Comdg. Sketch of Huntsville and Vicinity. The capture of Huntsville is of more importance than will be seen at the first glance of the despatch. Our little map will show its position as regards Decatur, from which it is only distant about twenty-four miles. But a still greater value is to be attached to the capture of this place. It is situated on the main trunk line which connects Richmond with Memphis and the cities of the Southwest, and its possession by the Union troops, destroys the connection between the forces under Beauregard and those under Lee and Johnston in Virginia. The route for the transportation of supplies is also cut off by this capture, and the rebels at Decatur are threatened on their flank. Another road to Corinth is opened to our force, and fresh troops can be poured upon them via the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, which connects with other lines at Corinth.

Huntsville is a beautiful town of Madison county, Alabama, of which county it is also the capital. It is situated on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, two hundred and seven miles from Nashville, ninety-seven miles from Chattanooga, twenty miles from Decatur, sixty-seven miles from Tusculum, a little over seventy miles from Florence, one hundred and nineteen miles from Corinth, one hundred and sixty miles from the Grand Junction, two hundred and forty-seven miles from Mobile by rail, but only about three hundred miles in an air line; five hundred and fifty miles from New Orleans by rail, but nearly four hundred miles in a straight line; about three hundred miles from Fort Pickens and the Gulf coast, reckoning as the bird flies; about four hundred miles from Lynchburg, Virginia, and nearly seven hundred miles from Richmond. It is also distant from Tusculum about one hundred and fifty miles in a north-westerly direction; about one hundred and eighty miles from Montgomery, and one hundred and sixteen miles south by east from Nashville. It contains many handsome brick buildings, among which are the court house, erected at a cost of \$45,000, and the bank (a stone edifice, built in a very splendid style and with an Ionic portico), which cost about eighty thousand dollars. There are here established several churches, a United States land office, three newspaper offices, which furnished daily previous to the rebellion, and two female seminaries, one of which was graduated to have out at least \$20,000. In 1854 a branch canal and a portion of about four thousand persons; but what is now proposed in excess of the Union troops is a matter of doubtful estimation. Huntsville is considered the most beautiful town of the South, with the exception of Columbia, South Carolina. It is also the home of the Hon. Clement C. Clay, ex-United States Senator from Alabama, and now a member of the rebel Congress. Madison county is situated in the northern part of Alabama, bordering on Tennessee, and has an area of about eight hundred and fifty square miles. It is intersected by Flint and Paint Rock creeks, affluents of the Tennessee river, which forms the southern boundary. The surface of the country is hilly, but the soil is very fertile and extensively cultivated. Limestone underlies a large part of the surface. A railroad has been commenced between Winchester, Tennessee, and Huntsville, Alabama, but as yet has only reached Fayetteville, in the former State, about half the distance. Madison county at one time was one of the most densely populated portions of the State of Alabama, it having at last returned a population of nearly twenty-seven thousand persons, of whom more than one half were slaves, who outnumbered the free residents by over two thousand two hundred persons. The adjoining counties in Alabama are named Morgan, Jackson and Limestone counties, and the Tennessee State line borders the northern side.

SKETCH OF GEN. BUSHROD R. JOHNSON. Brigadier General Bushrod R. Johnson, reported as having been wounded in the late battle at Pittsburg Landing, is a native of Ohio, from which State he was appointed to the Military Academy at West Point, entering as a cadet in 1830. After graduating, in 1836, he was commissioned Second Lieutenant of the Third regular infantry, in July, 1840, and was made First Lieutenant of the same regiment in February, 1844. He resigned his commission in 1847, and next year became Professor of Mathematics at the Western Military Institute, Georgetown, Ky. After the death of Col. Thornton F. Johnson, he was chosen Superintendent of the Institute, and was commissioned by the Governor of Kentucky as Colonel. Whilst serving as Superintendent he also acted as Professor of Engineering, Mechanics and Natural Philosophy. He continued devoted to his school for several years and enjoyed the reputation of an accomplished scholar and thorough teacher. About the year 1852 sickness broke out among the cadets, and the location proving unsalubrious, the Institute was removed to Nashville, Tenn., where he succeeded in establishing the institution on a tolerably good footing, when the present rebellion broke out and the school was disrupted. When Tennessee seceded Colonel Johnson offered his services to the rebel government. He first raised and commanded an artillery company, known as Company A of the First Tennessee artillery, and served in it until his appointment as Brigadier General by the rebel government. At the time our victorious Union Army of the West was pushing its way into re-beldom, General Johnson held a subordinate command at Fort Donelson, where he was taken prisoner, but soon afterwards made his escape from his captors. Nothing particularly was heard from him subsequently until the mention of his having been wounded, which now reaches us through rebel sources.

SKETCH OF GENERAL CLARK. Brigadier General Chas. Clark, another of the rebel generals reported wounded, is a native of Mississippi. He never received a military education, but served as captain in Colonel Davis' regiment of volunteers in the war with Mexico until October, 1847, when he was elected colonel of the regiment, and served in it until its disbandment

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IMPORTANT FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The Reconnoissance of the Merrimac.

The Capture of Three Union Vessels.

Interesting Details of the Operations of the Rebel Gunboats.

Strategical Importance of the Merrimac's Movements.

Fortress Monroe, April 11—2 P. M.

The return of pleasant weather to-day brought the Merrimac, as was generally anticipated. She had been seen three days ago under steam at Craney Island; and, as the evening of yesterday promised that the storm had exhausted itself, few were surprised this morning at the announcement that she was in sight, coming down. The alarm gun was fired at twenty minutes past seven o'clock, and as soon as the appearance of the Merrimac was generally known the fleet, composed of the fortresses and other points commanding a view were crowded with spectators.

The Merrimac, after showing herself beyond Sewall's Point, appeared to be heading this way. She did not long continue on this course, however, but turned towards the James river, followed by six other gunboats, which had come round the point in her company. Of the latter the Jamestown and Yorktown were recognized. Among the others were supposed to be the Raleigh and Teazer.

Arriving at a point about half way between Sewall's Point and Newport's News Point, and near the place where the French were vanquished, the Merrimac, and the other gunboats, were seen to be heading this way. She did not long continue on this course, however, but turned towards the James river, followed by six other gunboats, which had come round the point in her company. Of the latter the Jamestown and Yorktown were recognized. Among the others were supposed to be the Raleigh and Teazer.

The whole affair was concluded in less than half an hour, and the Jamestown, having rejoined the fleet, was ordered to tow the prizes to Craney Island. Taking one brig in tow astern, and the others alongside, she moved slowly away. Slightly alarmed at this bold dash, quite a number of schooners in the upper harbor availed themselves of a favorable wind and sailed.

Up to this time the rebel fleet had remained in the position in which they first placed themselves, and nothing more had been done. The tide is now out, and probably no movement will be made for some hours. If the Merrimac should then see it to pay us a visit she will be appropriately welcomed.

The names of the two brigades captured are the Sabao, of Providence, R. I., and the Marcus, of Stockton, Me. The former was loaded with hay on private account, and the latter was chartered by the government, but had been unloaded. The name of the schooner has not been ascertained. The captain of the two brigades escaped to shore in a small boat, with four of the crew of the Marcus. Two men were left on board the latter, and six on board the Sabao, who made no efforts to lower a boat to escape. They were all taken prisoners, together with the crew of the schooner.

It is said that the captured vessels were ordered last night to move down the harbor for safety. The schooner Harmon, used as a water boat by Mr. Noyes, government contractor for supplying water to the fleet, happened to be alongside one of the French men-of-war when the Merrimac made her appearance, and was taken under the protection of the French flag, but by capturing her, Mr. Noyes has previously lost by capture two schooners employed as water boats by him. The Jamestown returned from Craney Island at three o'clock.

Not a shot was fired until four o'clock, when the Merrimac fired three shots in the direction of Hampton Court. The Naugatuck and Octobra, which had been stationed at that vicinity, replied with a number of shots, all of which fell near the rebel fleet. The whole fleet, led by the Merrimac, then returned to the Elizabeth river.

The name of the schooner captured is the Emily. She was from Washington, with sutler's stores. A passenger steambot, filled with spectators, came off from Elizabeth river this afternoon, and a number of small boats could be seen through the day of Sewall's Point.

Interesting Additional Details. Baltimore, April 12, 1862. The following is the account given of the day's operations by the American's correspondent. FORTRESS MONROE, APRIL 11, 1862. I said two days since that we were looking for the Merrimac and sunshine together. Both are here