

Send them to meet their present wants. A committee, consisting of the following gentlemen, was then appointed to distribute the same, and to collect for the purpose—Messrs. Graves, Latham, Hunter, Conley and Chase. Subscriptions were then handed in to the amount of \$2,000, after which the committee adjourned to Monday next at twelve o'clock.

IMPORTANT FROM THE GULF.

Terrific Bombardment of Fort Jackson, on the Mississippi.

STILL FIGHTING AT THE LAST ACCOUNTS.

New Orleans the Rebel Stronghold of the Southwest.

ITS FORTIFICATIONS AND DEFENCES.

Our Map of the Locality and its Surroundings.

Escape of a New York Union Man from Rebeldom.

His Experience While in the Confederate Service.

NOW NEW ORLEANS MAY BE CAPTURED.

Demoralization of the Rebel Army and Their Chiefs.

Beauregard's Pets Refuse to Fight for His Cause.

The Union Feeling Strongly Developing Itself.

Disaffection of the Rebels and Suffering of the People, &c., &c., &c.

THE ATTACK ON FORT JACKSON.

Fortress Moore, April 25, 1862. Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War.—The Norfolk Day Book of this morning has a telegram from New Orleans dated the 23d instant, from which the following information is obtained:—There has been a heavy continued bombardment of Fort Jackson all night. It was still progressing, the rebels in the fort represent themselves still cheerful, with an abiding faith in ultimate success. They state they are making repairs as best they can. Their barbette guns were still in working order, though most of them had been disabled at times. They assert we have fired twenty-five thousand thirteen-inch shells, of which one thousand fell in the fort. They think that our ammunition must soon become exhausted, and that they can stand it as long as we can. The rebel Congress had adjourned. JOHN TUCKER, Assistant Secretary of War. HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA, April 24, 1862. Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War.—The Norfolk Day Book reports a heavy bombardment of Fort Jackson, on the Mississippi river. Major General Lovell is represented as saying "it was terrific." It was still continued at the last advices. JOHN E. WOOL, Major General.

THE REBEL COMMANDER AT NEW ORLEANS.

The Major General Lovell alluded to in General Wool's despatch, as being in command of the rebel forces and defenses at and around New Orleans, is the Mansfield Lovell well known in this city. He is a native of the District of Columbia, is between forty and forty-five years of age, and entered the Military Academy as a cadet, appointed from that District in 1833. He graduated on the 30th of June, 1837, standing number nine in his class, in which there were fifty-six members. Among his classmates were the names of Generals Rosecrans, Newton, Pope, Seth Williams, Abner Doubleday, Dana, Sykes, and others in the Union army, and George W. Rains, G. W. Smith, and others in the rebel forces. On the 1st of July 1842, he was promoted to the second lieutenant of the Fourth artillery, and on the 15th of February, 1847, was further promoted to a first lieutenant. During 1847 and 1848 he acted as aide to General Quitman, in the Mexican war, and was wounded in the assault of Chapultepec, on the 13th of September, 1847, for which he was brevetted captain in July 1848. He was also wounded in the attack on the De Belton Gate. He resigned his commission with the army of the United States on the 18th of December, 1854. The cause of his resignation was for the purpose of joining the expedition got up by Gen. Quitman for the object of revolutionizing Cuba, and in this he was joined by his classmates and co-rebel, Gustavus W. Smith. When that scheme exploded he came on to New York, and occupied for several years the position of Deputy Street Commissioner, under the name G. W. Smith, who held the chief office. During that time he organized and commanded the City Guard of New York. This company was a portion of the Ninth regiment of New York State Militia. When Gen. Saxford offered the services of the First division of the Governor of the State, for the purpose of putting down the rebellion, Captain Lovell resigned his commission, and for some time remained passive in this city. G. W. Smith and he, however, after a lapse of time, left the city quietly, and were next heard of as Generals in the rebel ranks. It may not be out of place, in connection with this sketch, to state that, during the dinner given by the City Guard to the Savannah Blues, in 1850, Capt. Lovell, as chairman, alluding to the volunteer service then organizing in England, remarked that "if that country could raise and boast of her twenty thousand volunteers, America could easily raise two hundred thousand, fully armed and equipped." This was a proof she could have raised over a million, and even have doubled that number, without any very great trouble, in the event of a foreign war.

AN ESCAPED UNIONIST'S NARRATIVE OF AFFAIRS IN NEW ORLEANS.

By the arrival of a gentleman in this city who occupied a prominent position in one of the rebel regiments, but who escaped in the course of a party cook on board the Republic, leaving his wife and family to take care of his business in New Orleans, we are put in possession of important information relative to the fortifications of that city, the condition of the rebels, the extent of the Union feeling in that quarter, and other interesting matter, which will well repay a perusal. Our informant is a gentleman of intelligence and a very shrewd observer. In order to illustrate more clearly what we give below, we lay before our readers an excellent map of the city of New Orleans and the fortifications and defenses in its vicinity which came under the notice of the gentleman alluded to.

rafts loaded with turpentine in readiness to use against the soldiers of the Union, by floating them, when set on fire, in proximity to the Union fleet. Within about nine miles of the city of New Orleans, on the old battle ground of the war with England, there is a fortification extending from the river to the lake and the Mexican Gulf Railroad. This fortification is built on a ridge, and after it crosses the Mexican Gulf Railroad it enters into a swamp, where it is interrupted, and again commences on the other side, where the Louisiana rican fortification formerly extending to the lake. This fortification mounts forty-two guns, several of which would speak one night by the Union soldiers, while the sentinels were "on duty."

Within about four to six miles of New Orleans, near Algiers, which is situated on a rock back of the river, two forts are now built, large enough to hold from twelve to fifteen guns each. There is an intrenchment thrown up opposite the Mint, on the levee or bank of the river, mounting one gun; but four guns can be worked with facility there. At Carrollton, five miles above the city, are two fortifications, extending across to Kennerly, thence to the Jackson Railroad, two miles from the city, and on to the lake.

Governor Moore, when called upon by the Common Council of New Orleans in regard to the defenses of the city, stated to them that "he did not know what to do in the matter, as he was not competent to fill the position he held."

The MILITIA OF NEW ORLEANS AND THEIR LACK OF ARMS. The whole number of muskets in New Orleans is only seventeen hundred and one. The First and Second brigades of volunteers (or Home Guards) and Beauregard's favorites, "Los Enfants Perdus," were in the city when our informant left. The city militia, with the First and Second brigades, have been ordered into camps of instruction—this order including all male whites between the ages of eighteen and forty-five. When formed in line for drill and review all absentees are punished by a fine of three dollars and forty-eight hours confinement in the parish prison. The militia are being armed by Gov. Moore with pikes fifteen feet long, having ferrule blades spears attached.

The militia in New Orleans, with the First and Second brigades, amount, in the aggregate, to twenty thousand, the majority being Germans, who have been heard to say that they will not fight. On a second refusal to drill they are declared "aliens," and confined to prison during the continuance of the war. The stores throughout the city are closed every afternoon, in order to afford ample time for drilling the men.

THE UNION FEELING IN THE CITY, AND HOW IT IS TREATED. There are a great many Union men in the city; but they are afraid to say anything, as the press is so contiguous, and a great many have been incarcerated there for the expression of Union sentiments.

There were seven old men, who had been following the occupation of fishermen on the lakes from seven to fifteen years, arrested in New Orleans and sent to the parish prison. Having been kept there some time, they were taken out of prison at twelve o'clock at night, handcuffed and hanged, without any trial, because the city officers thought they had known too much, and might run down to the blockade fleet for the purpose of supplying them up or giving them information. One poor old man, a carpenter by trade, who has a wife and five children, has been confined six months in the parish prison for saying "Abraham Lincoln was a far better man than Jeff. Davis." Another was confined three months because he said Jeff. Davis was "a political scoundrel and thief," and damned the Southern confederacy generally. When people are arrested they get no trial, but an examination before Mayor Moore, who sends them to prison during the war. If any of them happen to have money to pay a lawyer, who will not take a case short of one hundred dollars, he stands some chance of getting out after three months confinement. A great many of those in prison are English, Irish and Scotch, who claim British protection; but as Mr. Blair, the British Consul, "stepped out" and left a young negro cleric officer, who had not the experience or knowledge of his duties, they are unable to procure a release. Our informant says he has carried letters from these prisoners to the Consul's deputy; but he never troubled himself about them. The prisoners are put in the criminal yards with thieves, murderers, counterfeiters, &c., and are very scantily fed. They are locked up sixteen hours out of the twenty-four, and but very little light is allowed to enter their cells.

Three young oystermen, not long since, set out in a schooner belonging to one of the party, for a short pleasure sail. Being discovered by the captain of the "Screwman Guard," stationed at Port Charles, they were arrested, and, after being confined for two months, tried for stealing the schooner to run down to the blockade fleet. They were found guilty and sentenced, one to eight and the others to twelve months hard labor on the fortifications. Every other week they were to be fed on bread and water, and was sentenced, in addition, to wear a ball and chain to his leg during the whole time.

EVERY DAY LIFE IN NEW ORLEANS. No such thing as gold or silver can be found in the city. Every business man issues his own money. Gold is worth eighty per cent. Pierre Soulé is now one of the poorest marshals, and has been arrested since engaged to leave the city of the approach of the Union forces. The following were the average prices for articles in New Orleans when he left—Salt, \$12 per sack; butter, \$1.20 a 25 pound; coffee, \$1.25 per pound; lard, 30 cents per pound; potatoes, \$8 per barrel; flour, 20 cents per barrel; pork, \$60 per barrel; boots or shoes, \$25 per pair, and in these proportions for everything else. The people would die of starvation if they had not the free market, which supplies them with meat and vegetables twice a week. Iron is scarce. They would buy any sort of this now very useful article at the highest prices—if they could get it.

There are eighty tons of powder stored in the new Market House. The banks have five dollar bills in the way to make them two and a half. As fast as the merchants procure Confederate money they buy cotton and sugar, intending, as soon as they are attacked by the Union forces, to put the American flag over this property for preservation. The merchants do not wish to hold their money, but invest it in real estate and such like.

There is one Union paper in the city—the Daily True Democrat—edited by Mr. Moinness. The Picayune had to suspend the publication of its evening edition for want of paper. It is now printed on yellow, brown and all kinds of paper that can be picked up, and is reduced to half its former size. Our informant further states that the worst scoundrels in the city are Northern born men, the Violence Committee being composed almost exclusively of this class, of which E. A. Tyler, a jeweler on Canal street, is the principal.

THE TRAITOR TWIGGS.

General Twigg can be seen every day riding around the city in his barouches, drawn by a span of horses, looking the very picture of a traitor, at the expense of his young wife's fortune. The cause of General Twigg resigning his commission was that the Mayor and Common Council appropriated \$100,000 for the protection of the city, and appointed a committee of five to superintend the works, which made off Twigg "hopping mad," because he could not have the handling of the money. He and the Mayor had a three-up in consequence, and he sent in his resignation to Jeff. Davis, stating that he was too old and infirm to fill the office. Jeff. Davis then sent General Mansfield Lovell to take command of the Department of Louisiana.

THE CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS.

The best drilled as well as the best dressed regiment in New Orleans is the negro regiment, and prominent among them can be seen "Old Jordan," who is captain of Company A. All the officers of this regiment are colored. Our informant says that the rebel officers and privates who came under his notice are the most drunken and dissipated set he ever saw. Most of the officers would drink all the time. When the Union army, proprietor of the St. Charles Hotel, has a company called the Hildreth Guard, and is an adjutant in one of the Louisiana regiments. Jas. O. Nixon, proprietor of the New Orleans Crescent, is a lieutenant colonel in Scott's cavalry company.

NOW NEW ORLEANS MAY BE CAPTURED.

By going up Lake Pontchartrain the Union forces might enter the heart of the city by two basins, called the Grand and the New Orleans, passing up the lake to Pass Mandre, where the Jackson Railroad crosses, they could cut off all communication with the city and Camp Moore, which is seventy-five miles distant. To take the

bridge at the Pass Mandre would be to cut off all communication with Camp Moore and effectually cripple the operations of Beauregard. The ground being exceedingly swampy, the only available place that the rebels could select to give battle would be where there is only a single line of railroad. Pass Mandre is thirty-seven miles from New Orleans, and the only way to pass in going from the Bayou de Lake Borgne into Lake Pontchartrain is Fort Pike, which is not strongly fortified, and could be easily taken. The water around this fort is generally eight feet in depth.

HOW "BEAUREGARD'S PET" ANSWERS HIS REQUESTION. The "daring chivalry" of the South is strikingly exemplified in the bearing of Beauregard's pet company on the following occasion—

Beauregard, through a letter transmitted by his staff surgeon, Dr. Chopin, demanding an immediate reinforcement of 5,000 men from New Orleans, informed the military of this city that they must hasten to Orleans, but at once, as that point was the Confederate key of the Mississippi. The First and Second brigades were thereupon called out, and Beauregard's letter was read to them by Governor Moore; but with the exception of about 300 they refused to comply with the requisition. The Orleans Guard, belonging to the First brigade, in which Beauregard had distinguished honor formerly of declining any position save that of "high priest," and to which organization he had presented the colors captured at Fort Sumter, were the first who refused to go.

REBELS OUTRAGED BY THE NEWS. The rebels have the gunboats Florida and several others, not iron-clad, fitted up for action. The two dry dock at Algiers have been removed and converted into gunboats, mounting twenty guns each. Their decks are perfectly level, with no bulwarks. The masts are built up slantingly, with two feet thickness of timber, and then plated, having only a hatchway towards the stern to place the men in. They are towed by steamers. Two gunboats have been built at the old Bayou Bridge for Lake Pontchartrain, by Sidney A. Porter. They have very large side-wheels, but are not iron-clad. They mount ten guns each.

The Manassas gunning ram, or "the Mud Turtle," as it is more appropriately designated, is a complete failure. It is altogether broken down, and requires two steamers to help it out of action. The rebels are building two gunboats at Carrollton, on a new plan, invented by a young and ambitious mechanic, named Smith. Each is to be three hundred and twenty-five feet long, with four propellers, two in the centre and two in the stern. They are built of fourteen-inch timbers, one laid on top of the other, except the boiler, then cross timbers are laid, to impart solidity to the hull, and to be round, so that the balls will glance off. The cross timbers are of four inches square, and the outside is plated with iron. Both craft are to be perfectly solid, except the engine rooms, and where guns are placed. They are also cutting down fourteen old steamboats and tow-boats, for conversion into a warlike fleet, which, when completed, will be brought into action under command of Ed. Montgomery, ex-captain of the steamboat Republic, running between New Orleans and Memphis. This work is progressing slowly, and will not be completed for some time to come. The rebels are also building gunboats at Randolph—the Lizzie Shannon, the Green Tree, Yankee and Livingston—the latter new and iron-clad, but the balance are nearly worthless. They carry two guns forward and two aft, and have iron castings to protect only the boilers and machinery.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER FORTIFICATIONS.

There are no fortifications at Baton Rouge, Vicksburg, Natchez or Memphis. The only fortification on the Mississippi, from New Orleans to Memphis, is that of Fort Adams, on one of the bluffs, which mounts four guns. Fort Randolph and Fort Pillow (the latter situated between the former and Memphis) were left almost completely deserted during the bombardment of Island No. 10. The can now be taken by the rebels from these forts to strengthen Island No. 10, leaving only a small number of men and five pieces for their protection.

MEMPHIS.

Memphis contains a great many Union people. A portion of General Cheatham's and Polk's troops are stationed at Humboldt, at the crossing of the Memphis and Ohio and Mobile and Ohio Railroads. The Commissioners at New Orleans paid a visit to all the stores and made the people give up everything in the shape of arms, bowie knives, pistols, shot guns, &c.

THE CITIZENS OF MEMPHIS HAVE BUILT A RAILROAD THROUGH MAIN STREET, CONNECTING WITH THE SOUTHERN RAILS, SO THAT IN CASE OF AN ATTACK FROM THE UNIONISTS THEY CAN REMOVE THEIR GOODS FARTHER DOWN THE RIVER.

The railroad from Memphis to Paris, Tennessee, is in good order. Eight miles from Paris, towards the Tennessee river bridge, the railroad is cut away where it crosses the river. At Big Sandy, ten miles from Tennessee river bridge, there is a bridge 800 feet long, and from thirty to forty feet above the level of the water. A large tree has been felled across this bridge, and the floor timbers are partially cut every few feet. For seventy-five feet this bridge is entirely cut away. Two miles from Tennessee river is another bridge, one-eighth of a mile long, built of treacle work, one-third of which has been torn up. On the bank of the river the depot has been burned and the switches destroyed. The telegraph wires have been taken down from Paris to the Tennessee river. The distance from Paris to Tennessee river bridge is twenty-six miles. Eight miles from the river there are two cuts, one a quarter of a mile long, through which the railroad is laid. These cuts are through limestone rocks, which have been torn down and the tracks covered with them. The tanks for holding water all along the road have been destroyed. The inhabitants from the Tennessee bridge to Paducah are all "seceded." They have nothing to say while the guns are in such close proximity, but as soon as they leave they hurrah for "Jeff. Davis," and cry "blow with the Yankees."

THE BATTLE OF MANASSAS AND BELMONT.

Our informant was engaged in the battle of Manassas and Belmont, (much against his will he said), and gives some statements regarding them that are interesting. He says there were no negro regiments at the battle of Manassas, as a heretofore reported. The rebel army was whipped twice on the 21st of July, and had circumstances prevented Johnston's reinforcements reaching them, they would have had to beat an ignominious retreat. On the arrival of Johnston, he being the senior General, Beauregard was in the act of giving up the command to him, when Johnston told him that as he had planned the battle and commanded so far through the day he had better keep command.

After the battle of Manassas Beauregard wanted to advance on Washington; but Jeff. Davis stopped him. When Beauregard left he was ordered to return to the battle, he spent the night about his contemplated advance on Washington, which he did not do. As near as our informant can judge, the loss of the Southern army at Manassas was 3,000, which is setting it down at a low figure. Jeff. Davis arrived on the field about five o'clock on Sunday. A great many of the rebels died from disease before the battle. The dead were buried in pits holding from fifteen to twenty bodies.

Without finding any fault with the Northern generals at the battle of Belmont, our informant states that if the officers in command that day had attended to their business a little closer they would have been the victors, and saved many a valuable life. When the Union army advanced and drove them through the field to the bank of the river, capturing their field pieces and turning them on the enemy, the former stopped and gave up the chase. Instead of capturing them or driving them into the river, as they could have done, they allowed them to concentrate, and also to be reinforced by the Eleventh Louisiana regiment, Colonel Marks. At the same time, it must be said that the Union troops fought well and made some of the most splendid charges on record.

HOW KING "JED" ABANDONED HIS ARMY.

Just before the expiration of the term of the one year volunteers, the ladies of Richmond were sent by Jeff. Davis to the different regiments, to present them with splendid banners and flags, in order to encourage them to re-enlist. When Jeff. Davis saw that this dodge would not work, they were offered a bounty of fifty dollars a head and thirty days furlough. As soon as Jeff. Davis saw this he put a stop to their leaving, and pressed them all in to re-enlisting in the war, with banners and bounty. Most of the men in the Southern army are those that leave the Northern States in the fall to return in the summer. They are for the most part cotton rollers, screwmen and deckhands on the steamboats running on the river, and being unable to get home or procure work, they must of necessity join the rebel ranks.

AN ENTERTAINING MEMPHISAN NIGHT REVEALED.

In order to give an idea of the present state of the Southern pliancy in this war, our informant relates the following incident of what a well known Red River planter did a short time ago—Reading is one of the daily

papers a sketch of the sufferings of General Gordon and his army in the time of the Revolution, he exclaimed, after reading the article, "This will never do!" so he went to work and picked up all the blanks and quills that he could spare, boxed them up and directed them to "General Gordon, Richmond, Virginia." After due inquiries, "no one by that name was in the Southern army, the boxes were opened and the articles distributed to the Southern Louisiana volunteers, Colonel Harry Hayes.

THE REBELS INVITE THE CHIVALRY TO DONATE ARMS TO THE CAUSE.

To show the eagerness of the Southern general for arms, our informant states that they have caused the Reverend Balthaz. R. Dunn to become agent for collecting arms of all kinds throughout the South, inviting the people to bring every description of guns, bowie-knives, pistols, &c., to him. If these articles were not voluntarily given up, the government proposed to buy them at a fair price, payable after the war. Seeing that the people did not respond as liberally as he thought they should, a committee was appointed to visit every store and private dwelling, and to ask them if they could find any person refusing to give them up was imprisoned.

THE STRENGTH OF THE REBELS.

The strength of the rebel army, up to the passage of the new militia law, was 405,000, which has been largely increased since this law went into operation, February 15. Our informant says, however, that deducting those who have been impressed, the native born "Southerners" bear a very small proportion to the whole number, and that those of them who volunteer are either officers or expectants of positions.

"HOW I'D LIKE TO BE A REBEL."

Jeff. Davis, our informant says, "if he were alone, he would see 'Devils' of this mortal coil, if he is now a mere skeleton, having totally destroyed his health since his assumption of the duties of President of the Southern confederacy. Our informant says that he has noticed, walking the streets of New York, several Southern men, whom he thinks are an exception. He says that their property and interests are all in the South, and he very naturally asks, "What are they doing here now, when they have often heard them curse the d-d Yankees in New Orleans?" Our informant related to us several incidents about himself, the particulars of his escape, &c., which we forbear to publish, as his wife and children are still in New Orleans, and it might bring them into trouble. Suffice it to say that he is a New Yorker by birth, and was forced into the rebel service.

THE DEFENCES OF NEW ORLEANS.

[From the New Orleans Picayune, April 4.] A correspondent of the (Richmond) Dispatch, writing from this city, says what follows—

The Mississippi is fortified up as an impregnable barrier for any hostile fleet of boats. Fort Jackson and St. Philip are armed with one hundred and seventy heavy guns, and are connected by a line of batteries, and are well supplied by a dam of about a quarter of a mile from the river. The batteries are of various calibres, and are in less than two hours, during which it was not possible to get a shot across a gun of one hundred and seventy calibre. The batteries are of various calibres, and are in less than two hours, during which it was not possible to get a shot across a gun of one hundred and seventy calibre.

In a day or two we shall have received two iron-clad floating batteries, one from England and one from France. Each iron-clad battery will mount twenty or twenty-five guns, and will be able to strike the water, and striking the enemy's hull between wind and water. We have abundant supply of secondary shells, iron balls for mortars, iron, copper sockets and iron shells. Between the various batteries there is a constant succession of workboats. At the Plaza of Chalmette, near Jackson's property, there are redoubts, armed with six-inch shells, and are well supplied with iron shells. The batteries are of various calibres, and are in less than two hours, during which it was not possible to get a shot across a gun of one hundred and seventy calibre.

NEW OPERA HOUSE.—The preliminary arrangements for the erection of a new Opera House are, we understand, nearly completed. The site fixed upon is a most eligible one, a little above Union place, and if the purchase can be immediately completed, the building will start about the sixteenth proximo, and it is estimated that its entire cost will not be more than \$100,000. A large portion of the auditorium will be divided off into four seats. On the ground floor there will be two fine stores—one for an ice cream saloon, and the other for any purpose that may consist with the general plan of the building. It is calculated that these two stores will bring in a rent of \$3,000 a year, which will go some way towards paying the interest on the capital invested. The theatre, under these circumstances, is to let for the same rent per week that the Academy of Music occupies at night, and the lessee will have full command of his house; for there will be no privileged stockholders and no deadweight under the conditions on which the Academy of Music is at present let. All the best seats and boxes are occupied gratuitously by the very class of persons upon whom a manager must rely to support the opera. It is no argument to urge that this is the only advantage which the shareholders get for the money which they have sunk in the building. If they have invested it extravagantly and without due consideration as to the capabilities of the house in the way of returns, it is no reason why those undertaking the risks of operative speculations should not, upon other circumstances that render failure certain. The expenditure entailed by a company such as is required to keep the Academy constantly filled is too great for its manager, unaided by seasonable subscriptions, to meet. If that difficulty be not surmounted by a proper locality, high rent, and the best possible management, the best of all deadweights, it is clear that he cannot long continue the struggle. This is the reason why no manager will now venture upon more than a few nights of opera in New York. It does not prove, however, that under proper economical conditions our community is not able to support a continuous season of several months, as in the great cities abroad. It is the object of the projectors of the new building to put this question to the test, and if they do here strictly to their plan we believe that they will solve it satisfactorily.

THE OPERA IN BROOKLYN.—This evening the "Figli di Reggimento" will be given at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, with Kelling, Brigidotti and Busini in the principal parts. This will be positively the last night of opera for the present in either city. On Monday the troupe go to Boston.

STRANGE ESCAPE OF TWO CONFEDERATE OFFICERS.

Two Confederate officers have just arrived in Toronto, who made rather a novel escape from the hands of the Northern soldiers. It seems they served at Fort Donelson—fought well—and were captured. For some time they have been moved about from one place to another, but were at last carried on the C. & O. (Ohio) Railroad, when, unexpectedly, they met with the proper and well afterwards proved successful means of escape. In the car they were dressed in their Confederate uniform, with a couple of kind and patriotic passengers slipped plain dress overcoats to them, and gave them the whispser to put the new toggery on, and hide, as much as possible, their military aspect. This was accomplished, when, in a few minutes, the person in charge of the train came along, and no well known the dispatch officers took them for common people and expressed surprise at their being there—forgetting, it is left to be presumed, all about his two other prisoners, who were taken on the same train. The circumstances so greatly aided their flight. Soon the two Confederates made tracks for Canada, and in due time crossed the river, and were in the hands of the book of the River House, elaborated with the appearance of "C. S. A." strict much attention. They express their thanks quite at home, and have met with many manifestations of kindness and sympathy, of which it is to be hoped they are deserving.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

Catch in the Act.—Curious or Burlesque.—At a late hour on Thursday night, as Mr. Green, passenger of No. 23 West Forty-second street, returned from a visit to Brooklyn, he discovered a light in his store, and suspecting that there were burglars within, he devised a plan for their capture. Accordingly he gained access to the rear by the hall door, and observing two men in the act of packing up a lot of valuable, retreated for the purpose of procuring the assistance of the police. Presently officers Hildreth and Kelly came along, when the entire party entered the store and surprised the burglars. One of the thieves named Hildreth, who had been locked down by Mr. Green, and handed over to officer Kelly, while the other policeman secured the remaining burglar, named John, who was taken to the station. The burglars were afterwards searched, when no less than seventy dollars were found in their possession. On being taken down to the station, the names of the burglars were given to the police, and they were committed for examination.

INTERESTING FROM THE SOUTH.

More Rebel Accounts of the Battle of Pittsburg.

WHAT IS HISTORY?

The "Magnificent Victory" of the Rebels.

Major General Buell and Staff Captured and General Sherman Killed.

&c., &c., &c.

From New Orleans dates to the 13th inst., received yesterday, we make the following extract. On perusing them our readers may ascertain how much reliance can be placed on the rebel accounts of the late battle at Pittsburg Landing.

Rebel Account of the Pittsburg Landing Battle.

[From the New Orleans Picayune Extra, April 7.]

The great battle, which was expected for every day, began at sunrise this morning, in an attack by us on the camp of the enemy's forces. At one o'clock in the afternoon we had taken back two miles with great slaughter, and we had arrived at the Tennessee river. We have taken many pieces of artillery, and killed a considerable number of soldiers. The battle is still going on with terrible slaughter, and everything forebodes a glorious victory for us. We have made a large number of prisoners, according to whose statements the Northern forces engaged amounted to 125,000 men, with an abundance of artillery. Our loss will be considerable. The first regiment of Louisiana (the 1st) has already suffered terribly. It was on the extreme right, and had to face the Missouri troops, the captured Stone's battery. General Golden has been wounded in the left arm. Our cartridges were very low, but we were so brilliant that they annihilated the enemy. Our army is confident of victory. I send this despatch, being near the battle field.

THE SUPPLEMENT OF THE "PITTSBURG" AT NEW ORLEANS.

[Special despatches to the New Orleans Picayune, April 7.]

FIELD OF BATTLE, April 6—P. M. The battle began at six o'clock this morning, our forces having been attacked. We were driven back from our position for five or six miles towards Pittsburg, taking his camp on the other side, and each of our batteries was in a measure annihilated. The enemy's force, as they were engaged, fought with heroic valor. The slaughter was great on both sides. Gen. Golden has lost an arm. Gen. Hildreth was wounded by a piece of shell, and Gen. Sherman was killed. The enemy's forces were very low, but we were so brilliant that they annihilated the enemy. Our army is confident of victory. I send this despatch, being near the battle field.

THE BATTLE CONTINUES BLOODY.

The battle continues bloody, and we have all the advantage. The enemy has been driven from all his works of defense, and has retreated three miles. We have captured a considerable quantity of cannon, ammunition, tents and prisoners. These say that the corps of Gen. Buell was annihilated, and that the whole army engaged in the struggle. General Beauregard commands the right, and he is in the hands of the enemy. The first Louisiana took a great deal of shelling, and the enemy's forces were very low, but we were so brilliant that they annihilated the enemy. Our army is confident of victory. I send this despatch, being near the battle field.

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