THE BATTLE OF SHILOH.

Gen. Beauregard's Official Report of the Great Western Battle.

What He "Expected" to Do and What He Did.

Over Ten Thousand Rebels Killed, Wounded and Missing.

Cowardice and Vandalism of the Rebels, &c., &c., &c.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
CORINTH, Miss., April 11, 1862.

GENERAL—On the 2d ult., having ascertained conclusively, from the movements of the enemy on the Tennessee river, and from reliable sources of information, that his aim would be to cut off my communications in West Tennessee with the Eastern and Southern States, by operating from the Tennessee river, between Crump's Landing and Eastport, as a base, I determined to foil his designs by concentrating all my available forces at and around Corinth.

Meanwhile, having called on the Governors of the States of Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama and Louisiana to furnish additional troops, some of them—chiefly regiments from Louisiana—soon reached this vicinity, and, with two divisions of General Polk's command from Columbus, and a fine corps of troops from Mobile and Pensacola, under Major General Bragg, constituted the Army of the Mississippi. At the same time General Johnston being at Murfreesboro', on the march to form a junction of his forces with mine, was called on to send at least a brigade by railroad, so that we might fall on and crush the enemy should he attempt an advance from under his gunboats. The call on General Johnston was promptly complied with. His entire force was also hastened in this direction, and by the 1st of April our united forces were concentrated along the Mobile and Ohio Railroad from Bethel to Corinth, and on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad from Corinth to Iuka.

It was then determined to assume the offensive and strike a sudden blow at the enemy in position under General Grant, on the west bank of the Tennessee, at Pittsburg and in the direction of Savannah, before he was reinforced by the army under General Buell, then known to be advancing for that purpose by rapid marches from Nashville via Columbia. About the same time General Johnston was advised that such an operation conformed to the expectations of the President.

By a rapid and vigorous attack on General Grant, it was expected he would be beaten back into his transports and the river, or captured, in time to enable us to profit by the victory, and remove to the rear all the stores and munitions that would fall into our hands in such an event before the arrival of General Buell's army on the scene. It was never contemplated, however, to retain the position thus gained, and abandon Corinth, the strategic point of the campaign.

Want of proper officers, needful for the proper organization of divisions and brigades of an army brought thus suddenly together, and other difficulties in the way of an effective organization, delayed the movement until the night of the 2d inst., when it was heard from a reliable quarter that the junction of the enemy's armies was near at hand; it was then, at a late hour, determined that the attack should be attempted at once, incomplete and imperfect as were our preparation for such a grave and momentous adventure. Accordingly that night, at one o'clock A. M., the preliminary orders to the commanders of corps were issued for the movement.

On the following morning the detailed orders of movement were issued, and the movement, after some delay, commenced, the troops being in admirable spirits. It was expected we should be able to reach the enemy's lines in time to attack them early on the 5th inst. The men, however, for the most part, were unused to marching, the roads narrow, and traversing a densely wooded country, became almost impassable after a severe rain storm on the night of the 4th, which drenched the troops in bivouac; hence our forces did not reach the intersection of the roads from Pittsburg and Hamburg, in the immediate vicinity of the enemy, until late Saturday afternoon.

It was then decided that the attack should be made on the next morning, at the earliest hour practicable, in accordance with the orders of movement—that is, in three lines of battle; the first and second extending from Owl creek on the left to Lick creek on the right—a distance of about three miles—supported by the third and the reserve. The first line, under Major General Hardee, was constituted of his corps, augmented on his right by Gladden's brigade, of Major General Bragg's corps, deployed in line of battle, with their respective artillery, following immediately by the main road to Pittsburg, and the cavalry in rear of the wings. The second line, composed of the other troops of Bragg's corps, followed the first at a distance of five hundred yards, in the same order as the first. The army corps under General Polk followed the second line, at the distance of about eight hundred yards, in lines of brigades, deployed, with their batteries in rear of each brigade, moving by the Pittsburg road, the left wing supported by cavalry; the reserve, under Brigadier General Breckinridge, followed closely the third line, in the same order, its right wing supported by cavalry.

These two corps constituted the reserve, and were to support the front lines of battle, by being deployed when required on the right and left of the Pittsburg road, or otherwise act, according to the exigencies of the battle.

At eight A. M. on the 6th inst., a reconnoitering party of the enemy having become engaged with our advanced pickets, the commander of the forces gave orders to begin the movement and attack as determined upon, except that Trabue's brigade, of Breckinridge's division, was detached and advanced to support the left of Bragg's corps and line of battle, when menaced by the enemy, and the other two brigades were directed to advance by the road to Hamburg, to support Bragg's right, and at the same time Yancey's regiment, of Polk's corps, was advanced by the same road to reinforce the regiment of cavalry and battery of four pieces, already thrown forward to watch and guard Grier's, Banner's and Borland's Ford on Lick Creek.

Thirty minutes after five o'clock A. M., our lines and columns were in motion, all animated evidently by a promising spirit. The front line was engaged at once, but advanced steadily, followed in due order with equal resolution and steadiness by the other lines, which were brought successively into action with rare skill, judgment and gallantry, by the several corps commanders, as the enemy made a stand, with his masses rallied for the struggle for his encampments. Like an Alpine avalanche our troops moved forward, despite the determined resistance of the enemy, until after six o'clock P. M., when we were in possession of all encampments between Owl and Lick creeks but one. Nearly all of his field artillery, about thirty flags, colors and standards, over three thousand prisoners, including a division commander (General Prentiss) and several brigade commanders, thousands of small arms, an immense supply of subsistence, forage and munitions of war, and a large amount of means of transportation—all the substantial fruits of a complete victory—such, indeed, as rarely have followed the most successful battles; for never was an army so well provided as that of our enemy.

The remnant of his army had been driven in utter disorder to the immediate vicinity of Pittsburg, under the shelter of the heavy guns of his iron-clad gunboats, and we remained undisputed masters of his well-selected, admirably provided cantonments, after over twelve hours of obstinate conflict with his forces, who had been beaten from them and the contiguous covert, but only by a sustained onset of all the men we could bring into action.

Our loss was heavy, as will appear from the accompanying return, marked "B." Our Commander-in-Chief, Gen. A. S. Johnston, fell mortally wounded, and died on the field at half-past two in the afternoon, after having shown the highest qualities of the commander, and a personal intrepidity that inspired all around him, and gave resistless impulsion to his columns at critical moments.

The chief command then devolved upon me, though at the time I was greatly prostrated and suffering from the prolonged sickness with which I had been afflicted since early in February. The responsibility was one which, in my physical condition, I would have gladly avoided, though cast upon me when our forces were successfully pushing the enemy back upon the Tennessee river, and though supported on the immediate field by such corps commanders as Major Generals Polk, Bragg and Hardee, and Brigadier General Breckinridge, commanding the reserve.

It was after six o'clock in the evening, as before said, when the enemy's last position was carried, and his forces finally broke and sought refuge behind a commanding eminence, covering the Pittsburg landing, not more than half a mile distant, and under the guns of the gunboats, which opened on our eager columns a fierce and annoying fire with shot and shell of the heaviest description. Darkness was close at hand. Officers and men were exhausted by a combat of over twelve hours without food, and jaded by the march of the preceding day, through mud and water, it was therefore impossible to collect the rich and opportune spoils of war scattered broadcast on the field left in our possession, and impracticable to make any effective dispositions for their removal to the rear.

I accordingly established my headquarters at the church of Shiloh, in the enemy's encampment, with Major General Bragg, and directed our troops to sleep on their arms, in such positions in advance and rear as corps commanders should determine, hoping from news received by a special despatch that delays had been encountered by General Buell in his march from Columbia, and that his main forces, therefore, could not reach the field of battle in time to save General Grant's shattered fugitive forces from capture or destruction on the following day.

During the night the rain fell in torrents, adding to the discomfort and harassed condition of the men; the enemy, moreover, had broken their rest by a discharge, at measured intervals, of heavy shells thrown from the gunboats; therefore, on the following morning the troops under my command were not in condition to cope with an equal force of fresh troops, armed and equipped like our adversary, in the immediate possession of his depots, and sheltered by such an auxiliary as the enemy's gunboats.

About six o'clock on the morning of the 7th of April, however, a hot fire of musketry and artillery, opened from the enemy's quarter on our advanced line, assured me of the junction of his forces, and soon the battle raged with a fury which satisfied me I was attacked by a largely superior force. But from the onset our troops, notwithstanding their fatigue and losses from the battle of the day before, exhibited the most cheering, veteran-like steadiness. On the right and centre the enemy was repulsed in every attempt he made with his heavy column in that quarter of the field; on the left, however, and nearest to the point of arrival of his reinforcements, he drove forward the after line of his fresh troops, which were met with a resolution and courage of which our country may be proudly hopeful. Again and again our troops were brought to the charge, invariably to win the position at issue, invariably to drive back their foe. But hour by hour thus opposed to an enemy constantly reinforced, our ranks were perceptibly thinned under the unceasing, withering fire of the enemy, and by twelve meridian eighteen hours of hard fighting had sensibly exhausted a large number, my last reserves had necessarily been disposed of, and the enemy was evidently receiving fresh reinforcements after each repulse; accordingly about one P. M., *I determined to withdraw from so unequal a conflict, securing such of the results of the victory of the day before as was then practicable.*

Officers of my staff were immediately despatched with the necessary orders to make the best dispositions for a deliberate, orderly withdrawal from the field, and to collect and post a reserve to meet the enemy, should he attempt to push after us. In this connection I will mention particularly my Adjutant General, Colonel Jordan, who was of much assistance to me on this occasion, as he had already been on the field of battle on that and the preceding day.

About two o'clock P. M., the lines of advance, which had repulsed the enemy in their last fierce assault on our left and centre, received the orders to retire. This was done with uncommon steadiness, and the enemy made no attempt to follow.

The line of troops established to cover this movement had been disposed on a favorable ridge commanding the ground of Shiloh Church. From this position our artillery played upon the woods beyond for awhile, but upon no visible enemy and without reply. Soon satisfied that no serious pursuit would be attempted this last line was withdrawn, and never did troops leave the battle field in better order. Even the stragglers fell into the ranks and marched off with those who had stood more steadily by their colors. A second strong position was taken up about a mile in rear, where the approach of the enemy was waited for nearly an hour; but no effort to follow was made, and only a small detachment of horsemen could be seen at a distance from this last position, warily observing our movements.

Arranging, through my staff officers, for the completion of the movements thus begun, Brigadier General Breckinridge was left with his command as a rear guard to hold the ground we had occupied the night preceding the first battle, just in front of the intersection of the Pittsburg and Hamburg roads, about four miles from the former place, while the rest of the army passed to the rear in excellent order.

On the following day General Breckinridge fell back about three miles to Mickey's, which position we continued to hold, with our cavalry thrown considerably forward in immediate proximity to the battle field.

Unfortunately, towards the night of the 7th inst., it began to rain heavily. This continued throughout the night. The roads became almost impassable in many places, and much hardship and suffering now ensued before all the regiments reached their encampments. But, despite the heavy casualties of the two eventful days of the 6th and 7th of April, this army is more confident of ultimate success than before its encounter with the enemy.

To Major Generals Polk, Bragg and Hardee, commanding corps, and to Brigadier General Breckinridge, commanding the reserve, the country is greatly indebted for the zeal, intelligence and energy with which all orders were executed—for the foresight and military ability they displayed in the absence of instructions in the many exigencies of the battle, on a field so densely wooded and broken, and for their fearless deportment as they repeatedly led their commands personally to the onset upon their powerful adversary. It was under these circumstances that General Bragg had two horses shot under him; that Major General Hardee was slightly wounded, his coat rent by balls and his horse disabled; and that Major General Breckinridge was twice struck by spent balls.

For the services of their gallant subordinate commanders, and of other officers, as well as for the details of the battle field, I must refer to the reports of corps, division and brigade commanders, which shall be forwarded as soon as received.

To give more in detail the operations of the two battles resulting from the movement on Pittsburg than now attempted, must have delayed this report for weeks, and interfered materially with the important duties of my position; but I may be permitted to say, that not only did the obstinate conflict for twelve hours, on Sunday, leave the Confederate army masters of the battle field, and our adversary beaten, *but we left that field on the next day only after eight hours' incessant battle*, with a superior army of fresh troops, whom we had repulsed in every attack on our lines, so repulsed and crippled, indeed, as to leave it unable to take the field for the campaign for which it was collected and equipped at such enormous expense, and with such profusion of all the appliances of war. These successful events were not achieved, however, as before said, without severe loss—a loss not to be measured by the number of the slain or wounded, but by the high social and personal worth of so large a number of those who were killed or disabled, including the commander of the forces, whose high qualities will be greatly missed in the momentous campaign impending.

I deeply regret to record also the death of the Hon. George M. Johnson, Provisional Governor of Kentucky, who went into action with the Kentucky troops, and continually inspired them by his words and example. Having his horse shot under him on Sunday, he entered the ranks of a Kentucky regiment on Monday, and fell mortally wounded towards the close of the day. Not his State alone but the whole confederacy has sustained a great loss in the death of this brave, upright and able man.

Another gallant and able soldier and captain was lost to the service of the country when Brigadier General Gladden, commanding First brigade, Withers' division, Third army corps, died from a severe wound received on the 5th inst., after having been conspicuous to his whole corps and the army for courage and capacity.

Major General Cheatham, commanding First division, First corps, was slightly wounded, and had three horses shot under him.

Brigadier General Clark, commanding First division of the First corps, received a severe wound also on the first day, which will deprive the army of his valuable services for some time.

Brigadier General Hindman, engaged in the outset of the battle, was conspicuous for a cool courage efficiently employed in leading his men over into the thickest of the fray, until his horse was shot under him, and he was unfortunately so severely injured by the fall that the army was deprived, on the following day, of his chivalrous example.

Brigadier Generals B. R. Johnston and Bowen, most meritorious officers, were also severely wounded in the first combat; but it is hoped will soon be able to return to duty with their brigades.

To mention the many field officers who died or were wounded while gallantly leading their commands into action, and the many brilliant instances of individual courage displayed by officers and men in the twenty hours of battle, is impossible at this time; but their names will be duly made known to their countrymen.

The immediate staff of the lamented Commander-in-Chief, who accompanied him to the field, rendered efficient service, and either by his side or in carrying his orders shared his exposure to the casualties of a well contested battle field. I beg to commend their names to the notice of the War Department, namely:—Captain H. P. Brewster and N. Wickliffe, of the Adjutant and Inspector General's Department.

Captain Thomas O'Hara, Acting Inspector General.

Lieutenants George Baylor and Thomas M. Jack, Aids-de-Camp.

Volunteer Aids-de-Camp, Colonel William Preston, Major D. M. Hayden, E. W. Munford and Calhoun Benham.

Major Albert J. Smith and Captain Wickham, Quartermaster's Department.

To these gentlemen was assigned the last sad duty of accompanying the remains of their lamented chief from the field, except Captains Brewster and Wickliffe, who remained and rendered valuable services as staff officers, on the 7th of April.

Governor Isham G. Harris, of Tennessee, went upon the field with Gen. Johnston, was by his side when he was shot, aided him from his horse, and received him in his arms when he died. Subsequently the Governor joined my staff and remained with me throughout the next day, except when carrying orders or engaged in encouraging the troops of his own State, to whom he gave a conspicuous example of coolness, zeal and intrepidity.

I am also under many obligations to my own general, personal and volunteer staff, many of whom have been so long associated with me. I append a list of those present on the field on both days, and whose duties carried them constantly under fire, namely:—Colonel Thomas Jordan, Captain Clifton H. Smith and Lieutenant John M. Otey, Adjutant General's Department.

Major George W. Brent, Acting Inspector General; Colonel R. B. Lee, Chief of Subsistence, whose horse was wounded; Lieutenant Colonel S. W. Ferguson and Lieutenant A. R. Chiselm, Aids-de-Camp.

Volunteer Aids-de-Camp, Colonel Jacob Thompson, Major Numa Augustin.

Major H. E. Peyton.

Captain Albert Ferry.

Captain B. B. Waddell.

Captain W. W. Porter, of Major General Crittenden's staff, also reported for duty, and shared the duties of my volunteer staff on Monday.

Brigadier General Trudeau, of Louisiana Volunteers, also, for a part of the first day's conflict, was with me as a volunteer aid.

Captain E. H. Cunning, signal officer, also was actively employed as a staff officer on both days.

Nor must I fail to mention that private W. E. Goolsby, Eleventh regiment Virginia Volunteers, orderly to my headquarters since last June, repeatedly employed to carry my verbal orders to the field, discharged the duty with great zeal and intelligence.

Other members of my staff were necessarily absent from the immediate field of battle, entrusted with responsible duties at the headquarters, namely:—Captain F. H. Jordan, Assistant Adjutant General, in charge of general headquarters.

Major Eugene E. McLean, Chief Quartermaster; Captain E. Desfonde, Quartermaster's Department.

Lieutenant Colonel Ferguson, A. D. C., early on Monday was assigned to command and direct the movements of a brigade of the second corps.

Lieutenant Colonel Gilmer, Chief Engineer, after having performed the important and various duties of his place with distinction to himself and material benefit to his country, was wounded late on Monday. I trust, however, I shall not long be deprived of his essential services.

Captain Lockett, Engineer Corps, Chief Assistant to Colonel Gilmer, after having been employed in the duties of his corps on Sunday, was placed by me on Monday in command of a battalion without field officers. Captain Fremaux, Provisional Engineer, and Lieutenants Steel and Helm also rendered material and ever dangerous service in the line of their duty.

Major General (now General) Braxton Bragg, in addition to his duties of Chief of Staff, as has been before stated, commanded his corps—much the largest in the field—on both days with signal capacity and soldiership.

Surgeon Foard, Medical Director; Surgeons R. L. Brodie and S. Choppin, Medical Inspectors, and Surgeon D. W. Yandell, Medical Director of the Western Department, with General Johnston, were present in the discharge of their arduous and high duties, which they performed with honor to their profession.

Captain Tom Saunders, Messrs. Scales and Metcalf, and Mr. Tully, of New Orleans, were of material aid on both days, ready to give news of the enemy's positions and movements, regardless of exposure.

While thus partially making mention of some of those who rendered brilliant, gallant or meritorious service in the field, I have aimed merely to notice those whose position would most probably exclude the record of their services from the reports of corps or subordinate commanders.

From this agreeable duty I turn to one in the highest degree unpleasant—one due, however, to the brave men under me, as a contrast to the behavior of most of the army who fought so heroically. *I allude to the fact that some officers, non-commissioned officers and men abandoned their colors early in the first day to pillage the captured encampments, others retired shamefully from the field on both days*, while the thunder of cannon and the roar and rattle of musketry told them that their brothers were being slaughtered by the fresh legions of the enemy. *I have ordered the names of the most conspicuous upon this roll of laggards and cowards to be published in orders.*

It remains to state that our loss in the two days in the killed outright was 1,728; wounded, 8,012; missing, 959; making an aggregate of casualties of 10,699.

This sad list tells in simple language of the stout fight made by our countrymen in front of the rude log chapel at Shiloh, especially when it is known that on Monday, from exhaustion and other causes, not twenty thousand men on our side could be brought into action.

Of the losses of the enemy I have no exact knowledge. Their newspapers report it as very heavy. Unquestionably it was greater, even in proportion, than our own, on both days; for it was apparent to all that their dead left on the field outnumbered ours two to one.

Their casualties, therefore, cannot have fallen many short of twenty thousand, in killed, wounded, prisoners and missing.

Through information derived from many sources, *including the newspapers of the enemy*, we engaged on Sunday the divisions of Generals Prentiss, Sherman, Hurlbut, McClernand and Smith, of 9,000 men each, or at least 45,000 men. This force was reinforced on Sunday night by the divisions of Generals Nelson, McCook, Crittenden and Thomas, of Major General Buell's army, some 25,000 strong, including all arms. Also General L. Wallace's division of General Grant's army, making at least 33,000 fresh troops, which, added to the remnant of General Grant's forces on Monday morning, amounting to over 20,000, made an aggregate force of some 53,000 men at least arrayed against us on that day.

In connection with the results of the battle, I should state that the *most of our men who had inferior arms exchanged them for the improved arms of the enemy.* Also that most of the property, public and personal, in the camp from which the enemy was driven on Sunday, was rendered useless or greatly damaged, except some of the tents.

All of which is respectfully submitted through my volunteer aid-de-camp, Colonel Jacob Thompson, of Mississippi, who has in charge the flags, standards and colors captured from the enemy.

I have the honor to be, General, your obedient servant,
G. T. BEAUREGARD, General Commanding.

To General S. Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General C. S. A., Richmond, Va.

Commodore Foote and the Citizens of Brooklyn.

The friends of Commodore Foote, mostly citizens of Brooklyn, appreciating the services rendered by him in the cause of our glorious struggle for the supremacy of the Union, held a meeting in March last, resolving to present him a sword as a testimonial of their respect and esteem. The following is the correspondence upon the subject:—

LETTER TO COMMODORE FOOTE.

BROOKLYN, L. I., May 10, 1862.

COMMODORE A. H. FOOTE—Your friends in Brooklyn, who, for a series of years, have enjoyed your acquaintance, and have learned to appreciate your excellence, desire to present you with a sword, in testimony of their appreciation of your merit as a patriotic man and consummate officer of the Navy of the United States. The committee therefore beg an interview in Brooklyn, at such time and place as your convenience may suggest. Will you please return to us a favorable answer, informing us when and where we may have the satisfaction of meeting with you? We remain, Commodore, your obedient servants,

J. S. T. STRANAHAN,	B. D. SILLIMAN,
WALTER S. GRIFFITH,	HENRY E. PIERREPONT,
A. W. BENSON,	GEORGE S. COE,
GEORGE F. THOMAE,	GEORGE A. JARVIS,
L. B. WYMAN,	S. B. CHITTENDEN,
SMITH J. EASTMAN,	SAMUEL SLOAN.

COMMODORE FOOTE'S REPLY.

CLEVELAND, May 24, 1862.

GENTLEMEN—Your letter of the 10th inst., informing me of the favorable estimate of my friends in Brooklyn, and of their purpose to mark such appreciation by the presentation of a sword, has been received.

There are so many elements of interest to me in your communication that I must be permitted to allude to some of them, even though it may not seem altogether appropriate to such an occasion.

I regard the proposed gift, flattering and grateful as it would be under any circumstances, greatly enhanced as coming from those who have elevated and adorned their respective callings, and honored the city. I am still further indebted to you by being reminded that your appreciation is founded upon an acquaintance of a series of years as well as upon recent services. I need, then, scarcely add that I shall gratefully accept this professional emblem at your hands, and that I shall regard it as of a value only to be estimated by the worth of that friendship which is extended by the great and the good, reminding me, as it does, that, if any additional incentive is needed for the discharge of my whole duty in vindicating the flag of our Union, your emblematical gift and its associations will amply furnish it.

As soon as my health will permit, it is my duty and my desire to return to my command, and there, with my brave comrades, give all my powers to carry out the great object of the government in sustaining the supremacy of the Union. It is not, therefore, possible for me at present to name the time and place where and when I shall be able to meet my friends in Brooklyn. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
A. H. FOOTE.

Messrs. J. S. T. Stranahan, Walter S. Griffith, Arthur W. Benson, Geo. F. Thomae, L. B. Wyman, Smith J. Eastman, Benj. D. Silliman, Henry E. Pierrepont, Geo. S. Coe, Geo. A. Jarvis, S. B. Chittenden, Samuel Sloan, Committee.

Sale of Prize Vessels.

MAY 29.—The United States Marshal this day sold in Brooklyn the following prize vessels:—The bark General Green, for $2,200; the schooner Major Barber, for $800; the schooner Johanna Ward, for $1,125.

Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

NEW ORLEANS—Steamship Matanzas—Miss Eliza Eyan, Miss Ida Myers, Miss J Jones, Mrs Mary McComb, J Nixon, lady, two children and two servants; T Holland and lady, A Morris, lady and infant; R Nixon, O C Wait, J B Young, James Ritchie, Eben Kimball, G W Shaw, Chas Sutterley, James H Adams, F W Boyd, E Kleinbach, John Fox, lady, child, and servant; Mrs H Logan, Mrs Margaret Noble, E Hernstadt and lady, Monroe Bates, E A Warrener, A Schwarzenbid, John J Brown, S H Siegel, A M Cohen, Miles McKim, H Koening, Mrs A Lynch and three children, Max Pinski, J B Comonford, F Leon, J E Routigny, Chas Flanders, lady and three sons; W L Finlay, J Roman, lady and three children; John Williams, Joseph Buren, Louis Buren, Frank Flodard, George H Call, Philip Smith, J E Tilson, Chas Westin, Thomas Kirchhoff, Jacob Findeman, David Yount, Chas Driver, J W Winston, John Gerdts, L H Patrick, Mr J Dudley, W J Dobin, John Keating, Chas Blake, M J Wagner, Chas Jacobs, James Clindering, J F Bullwinkill, Alvin Reed, J St Clair, J Tanimbaum, W P Reed, O Leonard, J Smith, James Ryan, John Devan, James Armsby, Mrs Mary Gilbert and child, Mr John Powers, John Plusky, Thomas Butler, Henry Yes, E Edwards and lady, F Ghiaro, J Dalling, S Limiken, Julius Rohan, John Holland, B Harezyk, J A Jackson, Benj Price, H L Walter, Louis Binkman, Henry Horner, F Stubenbranch, Louis Erver, John Kalinge, Martin Rulf, F Copp, J Peterson, M H Dull, J R James, Christian Baralla, N K Raymes, John Jerdes.

LIVERPOOL—Steamship Kangaroo—Mrs McDonald, six children and nurse; Mr and Mrs Planton, Mr, Mrs, Miss and Master Cooper, J Gleim, W P Nichols, G W Wyckoff, T Baronsky, A Wright, Wm Duncan, Miss Ferguson, James Scoter, Miss and Master Clinton, H E H Verbech, H Stephenson, T B Taylor and child, George Ure, Auguste Bussinus, M Kelly, Mr Bacher, C S Ashe, W H Ashe, M Mound, J Balrmore, Geo K Flower, Mr Varecott, J Moerard, G Cameron, W H Dame, A M Lyman, C C Beck, G W Taylor, Capt J W Richardson, C Davis and wife, J Stone, Alfred Hornsby, U S N—and 572 steerage.

NORFOLK—Steamship Ellen S. Terry—F J Prentice and lady, Masters Prentice (two); Capt West, John West and Peter W Roff, U S gunboat Chasseur; Capt Crocker, U S gunboat Hussar; Jacob Mettinger, Acting Asst Eng Chasseur; James Shuch, Midshipman, U S N; Capt G Hall and George Frieds, of the sch J Fannin; Jacob Anderson, James Hallow, James Hogan, Timothy Murphy and John Henrich, of steamer Pioneer; C Wilmarth, sch J H Moore; H Hornansters, E Dreyasche, Max Matern and C F Hicks, 41st New York regt; Robert Craig, 3d New York cavalry; Edwin Peck and Frank W Spalding, 8th Connecticut; Lyman Hutchins and Eugene A Graham, 11th Connecticut regt; Hiram T Bedell, John Purcell, J M Doey, 51st New York; Seth D Churchill, 11th Connecticut; George W Dickson, H D Broch, 25th Massachusetts; Andrew J Blanchard, Lewis Kimball, 23d Massachusetts; E W Stone, Leonard Storm, 21st Massachusetts; James Granger, 7th Rhode Island battery; S E Bullen, 5th New York; Saml A Gross, shipsmith; Hugh McCarthey, Thomas Keile, Thos Fenner. There is on board the corpse of Benj F Chappell, of Chester, Conn., and a corpse consigned to Christopher A Wheeler, Petersboro', N H, per Adams' Express.

DEPARTURES.

LIVERPOOL—Steamship Niagara—From Boston—Mrs Goddard, Miss Goddard, Mr E Goddard, Dwight Sturtevant, Mrs F W Thayer and daughter, H W Taylor and wife, S H Pierce, Miss Pierce, Miss Tuttle, Miss Eastman, Fis Amory, Jr, G H Bradford, W H Blood, G Snell, W Hastings, Jr, W T Dexter, Mrs Munroe, three children and two maids, Wm Appleton, Mrs Appleton, Miss E Appleton, Miss S Appleton, W Charnton and Frank Cordingley, of Boston; Rev A E Kittredge and H D Lockwood, of Charlestown; Rev A P Putnam, Mrs Ambrose, of Roxbury; N Phillips, of Dorchester; Mrs J P Melledge, four children and servant, of Cambridge; Capt Reuben Hopkins, of West Cambridge; Wm Robinson, of Lowell; Mrs Jordan, of Brunswick, Me; J S Palmer and wife, and Rev Frederic Frothingham, of Portland; John D Todd and Roswell Hunt, of Brattleboro', Vt; Thomas Daniels, and Robert A Bennett, of Westerfield, Vt; John Oldfield, of Providence, Rhode Island; Mrs Charles Lamson, A Benoit, wife, three children, and servant; J R Clark, L Switzer, Mr Pland, E Gellibrand, Mrs Gellibrand, J M Sherwood and wife, Charles Hobbs and wife, Henry J Blair, Wm Cohen, Joseph Rubson, Wm Jenssen, wife and two children, Mrs Deckernd, two children, and Mrs Mary E Gregory, of New York; J Sinclair Queen, of Brooklyn; Thomas Thornton, wife and two children, of Black Rock, N Y; John White, of New Jersey; Lewis Haenblen and two sons, Wm J Miller, John B Williams and wife, of Philadelphia; John C English, of Zanesville, Ohio; Richard Benson, wife and two daughters, of Dubuque, Iowa; John Hassett, of Milwaukee; A C Peters, of Cairo; James Knott, of Illinois; Thomas Le Polderin, of Wisconsin; A J Essery, of California; Wm Thompson, wife and daughter, and F Rünkin and wife, of St John, N B; R A Samuel, of Montreal; Wm Thomson, of Hamilton, C W; W D Allen, four children and servant, of Goderich, C W; D G Camegie, of Toronto; H Saing, T G de Teran, of Cuba; Marquis de Forbin Janson (French Consul General of Hayti); Miss Job, of Liverpool; Charles Sladen, wife and three children, of England—125. For Halifax—F H Nichols, A C Palmer, and James P Melledge, of Boston; Mrs Smith and daughter, of New York; Captain L G Blair, of Maine; A L Fossenden, of Townsend; S S Stubb, Thomas P Way and wife, and Mrs Dr Mallory, of Halifax, N S; Thomas Fraser, of New Glasgow, N S; Dr Duigan, Royal Navy; T G Grofton, and Major Gasset, Royal Guards—15. Total, 140.

HAVANA AND NEW ORLEANS—Steamship Roanoke—For Havana—Julius Levy, Joseph Brindenmann, Felsford Marques, Antonio M Betancourt, Chas Roulet, J Busquets, John Nier and Vincent A de Castro. For New Orleans—S H Brazelton, John Kemp, W Van Norden, C Emanuel, M Joseph, S S Bachmann, G H Schiffer, H Zuberbier, Arthur Baff, Fredk Ziegler, A Von Arnin, Mrs Taylor, Wm Phillips, E A Horn, Mrs Dow Hewit and two children, A J Palmer, J Platt, N H North, P J McPhillips, W H White, Thomas B Thorpe, Mrs Couch, M G Haughton, John M Stella, John C Vennard, A Benedict, Francis Barbier, F Aickion, A R McKenzie and D Kalham.

The Prince Street Shooting Affray.

SURRENDER OF CARSON—HIS DEFENCE.

The Prince street shooting affray is being gradually cleared up. Yesterday Carson surrendered himself to officer Warren, of the Eighth precinct, and requested to be brought to the nearest magistrate for examination. The officer conveyed his prisoner before Justice Quackenbush, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, where an affidavit had been previously filed against Mr. Carson, charging him with the shooting of Major Watrous. The defendant admitted having committed the assault, but, in extenuation, made the following statement:—

My name is James Carson; I am thirty-two years of age, a native of Philadelphia, reside at Ontonagan, Michigan, and am engaged in the real estate and mining business. In reference to the charge preferred against me I would state as follows:—I have known J. S. Watrous about seventeen years; since 1854 the closest intimacy has existed between us; he has always assumed to be my friend in the broadest sense of the term, and has ever invited my unlimited confidence in him in reference to the purity, propriety and disinterestedness of his relations to myself and to others in whom he knew I felt the strongest and deepest interest; on the day of, and just before the occurrence in question, I learned for the first time that he had betrayed my confidence, and had dishonored me as a husband and a man; since that time I have been under the frenzying, maddening influence of the discovery; I have voluntarily surrendered myself to answer to any charge against me; such was my intention from the first; I would have done so sooner but for my mental condition. By the advice of my counsel, who instruct me that the responsibility of the case is with them, I forbear making any further statement.
JAMES CARSON.

Taken before me this 29th day of May, 1862.
JOHN QUACKENBUSH, Police Justice.

The examination having been concluded, the magistrate decided to hold the accused to bail in the sum of $5,000. Mr. George A. Vogel, of West Fortieth street, became surety for the defendant, who was thereupon released from custody. The magistrate informed our reporter that he was induced to bail Mr. Carson on the certificate of the doctor who was in attendance upon Major Watrous. The injured man, it appears, is rapidly recovering from his wound, and unless a relapse sets in he will be out of his bed in a day or two. Instead of penetrating the liver, as was at first supposed, the ball glanced off the muscles of the abdomen and lodged itself somewhere between the ninth and tenth ribs, doing no further damage than inflicting a flesh wound.

The Seizure of $70,000 Southern Bonds—The Case Dismissed and the Property Restored to Mr. Guthrie—The Police Censured by the Court.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Hon. Judge Smalley and a jury.

MAY 29.—*The United States vs. Sixty-one Tennessee Bonds, &c.*—This cause (reported in Thursday's HERALD) was continued. The novelty of the questions involved and the large amount at issue attracted quite an audience.

Mr. Boughton, bookkeeper at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, was examined, and testified that Mr. Guthrie, the claimant of the property, paid his bill on the 20th of last August up to the next day. It was then admitted that the letters offered by the United States Attorney were the same found on Mr. Guthrie by the police, and subsequently handed to them by the District Attorney.

Mr. Evarts moved that the jury be instructed to find a verdict for the claimant on the evidence presented for the government.

Mr. E. Delafield Smith, United States Attorney, contended at some length, first, that the act of July 13 forbade the transportation of property of any description to the insurrectionary States after the President's proclamation of August 16. Secondly, that any act showing preparation for removing property, any step toward such removal, and any act evidencing clearly a design to evade the law, brought such property within the view of this act. Thirdly, that the evidence in the cause raised a strong *prima facie* case of violation of the law.

Mr. Evarts replied, contending that the act was only constitutional as being sustained under the war power of the government. That the evidence showed no complete design to remove this property to the South. That the act under which this suit was brought did not contemplate any such seizure or forfeiture as that now sought to be enforced.

The Court held as follows:—

First, that the act of July 13 was a revenue act, and covered only "goods, chattels, wares and merchandise," or such property as was properly cognizable under a revenue act; that it did not embrace choses in action, such as bonds, stocks and the like, nor even money.

Secondly, that the evidence did not show any design or intention of Guthrie to proceed with this property to the South. On both these grounds he directed the jury to render a verdict for the claimant, which was accordingly done.

The District Attorney then moved for a certificate of probable cause for the United States Marshal and the detective police in making this seizure.

Mr. Evarts opposed the application.

Judge Smalley said that inasmuch as the seizure of the property and the arrest of M. Guthrie were made soon after the proclamation of the President was issued, and while the public mind was excited, he should grant the certificate. The Court added that the arrest and seizure were without any justification, except such as arose from the reasons named by him; and that after Mr. Guthrie had been examined and released from Fort Lafayette, as a loyal man, his second arrest by the police authorities was high-handed and very unjustifiable indeed; and he saw no reason, whilst there was a federal officer and his deputies in this district, that the police should unwarrantably interfere with their duties; that had such second arrest been properly before him in connection with this cause, he should hesitate very long before he would give any certificate of probable cause.

The District Attorney then rose, and said that during last summer the police had been of great service to the government by their vigilance and activity.

The Court added that it only commented on what was before it in connection with this cause, and the fact of the second arrest of a man decided upon examination to be loyal.

Mr. Evarts took an exception to the certificate of probable cause, with a view to ulterior proceedings to be instituted by Mr. Guthrie against the parties who arrested him without warrant or authority.

The property was handed over to Mr. Guthrie.

The Indiana Bond Issue.

[Despatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.]

INDIANAPOLIS, May 25, 1862.

Astounding Disclosures—Great Fraud in New York—A State Agent Issues $1,200,000 Spurious Bonds—Part of the Bonds Released—Two Wall Street Brokers Connected with the Fraud—An Indiana County Treasurer Absconded, &c.

The people of the whole country will be startled by the exposure of one of the largest and most gigantic frauds ever perpetrated in this country. Previous to February, 1859, it was the practice of this State to allow the agent of the State, residing in the city of New York, to keep constantly on hand in his office a large number of blank certificates of stock, which were signed and sealed, except by the agent.

It is now discovered that during the year 1859, Mr. D. C. Stover, as the clerk of Hon. John A. Cravens, the present member of Congress from the Second Congressional district in this State, but at that time agent of the State, issued a large amount of fraudulent five per cent stock. This stock was never registered, and has been in the market since that time.

Mr. Cravens resigned the position of State agent after he had held the office but a short time, and Governor Willard appointed Mr. Stover to fill the vacancy, and it is more than likely that he continued to issue these fraudulent bonds during his entire term of office, antedating them during Craven's term, in order to make them valid, and if possible save his own bondsmen.

It is not known to what amount these bonds have been issued, but more than a million dollars is known to have been in existence by the confession of the guilty parties.

It is but justice to Mr. Cravens to say that he had no knowledge whatever of the transaction until a few days since.

The bonds are signed "J. A. Cravens, by D. C. Grover, clerk." None of these counterfeit or spurious issues have ever been received here for transfer since February 11, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, and the officers here have never seen them.

Of course the war loan or six per cent bonds of Indiana, being coupon bonds, have no connection with the five per cents of the State, which is inscribed stock.