THE MARYLAND NEWS SHEET

VOL. II---NO. 190. BALTIMORE, THURSDAY, MAY 1 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

WAR AND OTHER NEWS.

In the United States Senate, after the expiration of the morning hour, the Confiscation bill was taken up, when Mr. Wilmot, of Pennsylvania, delivered an extended argument in favor of the measure. He was followed by Mr. Cowan, Mr. Hall and others. Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, moved an amendment to strike out the last clause, in reference to emancipating slaves, which was lost by a vote of 11 yeas, 29 nays. A motion was then made to refer the bill back to the committee, which was also rejected; when, without further action, the subject was laid over and the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives Mr. Wickliffe, of Kentucky, offered a resolution directing an inquiry as to the authority under which General Hunter is emancipating slaves, which was opposed by Messrs. Lovejoy and Hutchins, and was therefore laid over. The report of the Committee on Government contracts was then taken up, and adopted, with amendments censuring the employment of irresponsible parties to perform duties for the Government; and to the effect that the acts of the late Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Cameron, by investing Alexander Cummings with large sums of money and also with authority to purchase military supplies without restriction, were highly subversive of the public interest, and that said acts deserve the censure of the House. A similar report censuring the Secretary of the Navy was offered by Mr. Hickman, of Indiana, but it was rejected by a vote of 45 yeas, to 72 nays. The remainder of the session was occupied in the consideration of the Pacific Railroad bill.

The most important news brought in the mails of the Bremen relates to the great distress which now prevails among the Lancashire operatives. The London *Times* of the 15th inst. states that in the town of Blackburn alone, where more than twenty thousand persons are usually engaged in the cotton mills, nearly seven thousand are wholly unemployed. "Deep is the distress," says that Journal, "and small the means to alleviate it."

A Confederate privateer is reported to be in the China Sea, on the look-out for American ships outward bound. There was great alarm among American merchants in consequence of the danger to be apprehended from the presence of this vessel, which was enhanced by their knowledge that the Federal Government had but a single vessel-of-war in those waters' with the exception of the Saganaw, which is declared to be "rotten and worthless."

The stringent regulations adopted by General Halleck, in St. Louis, do not appear to have sensibly increased the Union sentiment in that city. A correspondent of the Milwaukie *News* is satisfied that nine tenths of the American population of St. Louis are secessionists, and states that "the pickets at Benton's Barracks are fired at nearly every night." He asserts further, that the number of Federal troops killed and wounded at the battle of Shiloh was full fifteen thousand, and that six thousand were taken prisoners.

From the division of Gen. Banks we have intelligence that the General visited New Market on Tuesday. Before leaving Harrisonburg he received the news of the reported capture of New Orleans, which caused great joy in the army, and "a corresponding depression among the inhabitants." At New Market he learned that the Governor of North Carolina had been arrested and taken to Richmond, on account of his Union sentiments." Gen Jackson is reported to have moved back some six miles from his former encampment. The only Confederate force seen on Tuesday was a squadron of cavalry on the right bank of the Shenandoah. There is nothing confirmatory of the reported occupation of Staunton by General Milroy. A dense smoke was seen in that direction on Tuesday, but the cause was not known.

According to the Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, the War Office has issued an order for several thousand guns to be distributed by General Hunter among the negroes in his department, who are to be enrolled in the service and suitably clothed. As a pendant to the above, it will be seen that a resolution has been introduced into the House of Representatives calling upon the Judiciary Committee to inquire into and report by what authority General Hunter was emancipating the slaves. Objection being made, the resolution lies over under the rule.

The Government authorities of Cincinnati have just discovered a wholesale larceny operation which, [illegible] anything of the kind that has been brought to light lately. It is no other than an organized band of plunderers within the Federal lines, who have been appropriating to their own use Government supplies and stores sent by benevolent hands to comfort the sick and wounded soldiers. Among other parties arrested is the Surgeon of the Fourteenth Ohio Regiment. The Cincinnati *Enquirer*, from which we copy the account of this disgraceful affair, says that "further development, implicating persons in high position, may be immediately expected."

In the case of General Stone, President Lincoln, in a message to the Senate, states that the General was arrested at his instance, and will be tried as soon as officers to form and witnesses to attend a court-martial can be spared from the field.

The rumored desertion from before Yorktown of two officers of the 93d New York regiment is satisfactorily explained. They passed through the lines on "on special and perilous service," and are now in the hands of the Confederates.

By way of Fortress Monroe we have further intelligence in regard to the surrender of New Orleans. Neither the telegrams from Mobile nor the extracts which purport to have been taken from Southern papers entirely bear out the statement that New Orleans was actually in possession of the Federal troops up to a late hour on Sunday last. The precise condition of affairs up to five o'clock in the afternoon of that day appears to be this: Several gunboats had succeeded in running the gauntlets of the forts and batteries, and had appeared before the city, whose surrender had been demanded by Commodore Farragut. The demand had not been complied with. The forts on Lake Pontchartrain were abandoned on Friday, the 25th inst, and the gunboats on the Lake had been destroyed. A despatch from General Lovell, which was sent on the 27th to the War Department at Richmond, states that Forts Jackson and St. Philip were in good condition, and were still occupied by the Confederates; that the Federal fleet was before the city, but had not force sufficient to occupy it, and that the steamers McCrae and Louisiana "were safe."

Nine rebel ners attempted to run the blockade of Charleston harbor on Saturday, the 19th inst., four of which were captured by the blockading squadron.

We learn from the Fortress Monroe correspondence of the New York *Herald*, that five Confederate gunboats made their appearance in Warwick river on Monday last, and shelled the Federal camp in that quarter; the loss sustained is not stated. General McClellan telegraphed the facts to Commodore Goldsborough, but received in return no "practical" answer. The nature of the reply of Commodore Goldsborough may, however, be surmised from what follows:—"The James river is closed to our fleet so long as the Merrimac and her consorts have the freedom of Hampton Roads." It is strongly suggested that the narrow part of Elizabeth river be blocked up by sinking old hulks laden with stone. "Until this is done," we are told, "little may be expected from our fleet." On Monday, the Merrimac and four Confederate gunboats were anchored between Craney Island and Norfolk. According to another correspondent the brunt of the fighting thus far has been borne by the division of General Keyes, whose loss in killed and wounded amounts already to some three hundred.

The following statement concerning Captain Ericsson appears in the Boston *Journal:*

"We understand that the Academy of Arts and Sciences have had for some time under consideration the propriety of bestowing one of the Rumford medals on John Ericsson, for his invention of the caloric engine—this invention falling clearly within the class contemplated by Count Rumford, as an improvement in the employment of heat. It is certainly quite time that they should bestow this medal on Ericsson or somebody else; and if they should select the distinguished engineer who constructed the Monitor to be the recipient of the honor, there could be but one voice on the question of its being well bestowed."

The British Chancellor of the Exchequer states that the dispatch of troops to America, in view of a possible war with the United States, cost $4,250,000. Besides this loss to Great Britain, resulting from our civil war, it may be stated that in 1860 the exports to the United States amounted to $108,335,000; in 1861 they fell to $45,290,000—diminution in one year, $63,045,000.

A mysterious announcement in relation to the President of Harvard College appears in the Boston *Advertiser*, as follows:

"At a meeting of the corporation of Harvard College, held on Saturday last, a gentleman whose name has not been publicly announced was elected to the Presidency of the College by a unanimous vote."

LATEST NEWS.

TELEGRAMS.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The Surrender of New Orleans—Southern Accounts—The Federal Fleet Run By Forts Jackson and Philip—Surrender of the City Demanded—Great Destruction of Property—Arrival of Parson Brownlow's Family from Norfolk—Scarcity of Food at Norfolk.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 29.—A flag of truce from Norfolk to-day brought down the wife and family of Parson Brownlow, and also Mrs. Maynard, wife of Congressman Maynard. The party consisted of four ladies and two gentlemen and six children, all from East Tennessee. They bring a report that prevailed that all Union families of Tennessee have been ordered by a Rebel proclamation to leave within thirty-six hours, and that 1,800 Union men left for Kentucky a week ago on Friday. Also a report that of a party of 400 attempting to leave 100 had been killed.

The Fall of New Orleans.

There can be no doubt of the fall of New Orleans. The Southern newspapers speak of it in a most dismal strain, and demand that the mystery of the surrender of the city shall be explained.

The *Day Book's* editorial says "the fall of New Orleans is by far the most serious reverse of the war. It suggests future privations to all classes of society; but most to be lamented of all, it threatens our army supplies." The raising of meat and bread, instead of "King Cotton" and tobacco, is earnestly recommended by the disconsolate editor.

The Surrender Demanded.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of Monday morning says that when the enemy's fleet arrived opposite the city, and demanded its surrender, Gen. Lovell refused and fell back to Camp Moore, after destroying all the cotton and army stores.

The iron-clad gunboat Mississippi was burnt to prevent her falling into the hands of the enemy.

Nothing was said about the Louisiana, but it is supposed she was scuttled. It is rumored that she was sunk at the first fire.

Camp Moore, to which General Lovell retreated, is at Tangaphoe, 18 miles north of New Orleans, on the Jackson Railroad.

Particulars of the Surrender.

The following are the latest despatches in to-day's papers:

MOBILE, April 27.—The Yankee Commodore Farragut promised the Mayor's Secretary, who visited the fleet by a flag of truce, to make a renewed demand for the surrender of the city, but has not done so up to this hour, 5 o'clock. Our steamer the McRae, came up from the forts under a flag of truce with 40 wounded men. They communicated with the Federal flagship but the result is unknown. It is rumored that the Federals refused to let her return. The rumor that Fort Pike had been evacuated and blown up is unreliable. Fort Pike is on Lake Ponchartrain, in the rear of the city.]

In a conference held with one of the Federal officers after the preliminary conference between Mayor Monroe and Commodore Farragut, the officer left, declaring he would shoot down the flag on the City Hall if it was not hauled down, and he actually brought a ship within range, but has not fired thus far.

It is reported that French and English men-of-war are below, and enter their protest against shelling the city. It is reported that the Yankee vessels are short both of provisions and ammunition.

The city is remarkably orderly, but the excitement is intense, and the feeling of humiliation deep.

The City Not Yet Occupied.

RICHMOND, April 28.—The following official despatch was received this morning by Adjutant General Cooper from General Lovell, dated Camp Moore, April 27th:

Forts Jackson and St. Philip are still in good condition and in our hands.

The steamers Louisiana and McRae are safe.

The enemy's fleet are at the city, but they have not forces to occupy it. The inhabitants are staunchly loyal.

The Lake Forts Evacuated.

MOBILE, April 28.—The forts on Lake Ponchartrain were all evacuated on the 25th. We have sustained considerable loss in supplies, and by disastrous explosions, but not destroying guns. At Fort Pike all the buildings were burned, including the telegraph office, and the operator has gone to the limits of the city to open an office if possible.

All our gunboats on the lake have been burnt by our own people.

The Mobile boats Whiteman, Brown and several others, are running troops and stores and ordnance to Manachock, after which we fear they will be burnt.

The Yankee fleet were at Ship Island, and are again returning to their station.

Scarcity of Food at Norfolk.

In a local paragraph headed "market," the Norfolk *Day Book* mentions the very small supply of edibles exposed for sale, and says: "It becomes a question of grave moment as to where and how our people are to be fed."

Death of Mrs. Lincoln's Brother.

The death of Samuel B. Todd, brother of Mrs. President Lincoln, is announced. He died on the battle-field at Shiloh from the effects of wounds received in the battle. [illegible]

Blockade of Charleston—Four out of Nine Captured.

The Charleston *Mercury* of Saturday says nine schooners left that city on the previous Saturday, to run the blockade. The Guide, the Wave, and two others were taken by the Federal fleet. The crew of the Guide were landed on Gilles Island on Wednesday. On Friday they were seen by the pickets and fired on, being supposed to be Yankees. David Kauffer, of Augusta, was killed. The crews of the other vessels were sent to Port Royal.

The Blockade off Wilmington, N. C.

The United States gunboat Mount Vernon arrived from the blockade off Wilmington, North Carolina, on Sunday night. She left there the Jamestown and Victoria.

The Cambridge sailed hence for Wilmington on Sunday. The Mount Vernon's boilers are defective, but she will return to her station in a few days.

There is but little news. Fort Caswell is being strengthened by the Rebels in expectation of an attack.

The schooner Kate, from Nassau, was captured by the Mount Vernon about two weeks ago while attempting to run the blockade.

The Merrimac Again Reported as Coming.

It is reported by the flag of truce that the Merrimac has her steam up, and that it was expected at Norfolk last night that she would come out today. She has not yet made her appearance however.

It is now raining again.

The Capture of New Orleans—Statements of a Rebel Deserter—A Fierce Contest Between the Forts and the Fleet—The Union Citizens Jubilant.

CHICAGO, April 30.—A special despatch to the *Times* from Fort Wright, dated 28th instant, says: "From deserters I learn that New Orleans is now in Capt Porter's quiet possession. The Federal fleet passed Fort Jackson on Thursday after a desperate naval engagement, in which, according to the statement, one vessel was sunk and several badly damaged. It was supposed that the Federal loss was very heavy. The Rebel loss was 60 killed and 184 wounded. The engagement lasted part of two days.

The Federals took possession of the city without a struggle, on Friday, the Rebel forces having evacuated it after destroying all the steamers which they had no use for. They took with them the greater part of the military stores in the city.

The Union citizens were overjoyed.

The Rebel force at Fort Wright is stated by intelligent deserters at eight thousand men, under General Villipigue, who has not been superseded as reported. They have seven batteries mounting 26 guns.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Another Confirmation of the Fall of New Orleans.

PITTSBURG LANDING, April 29.—There was some heavy firing across Lick Creek this morning, caused by artillery practice with the Rebels by our advance guards, who, after slight skirmishing, in which we captured several prisoners, occupied Pea Ridge, and at 9 occupied Monterey, twelve or fourteen miles from Corinth.

A very intelligent sailor, formerly of Boston, who deserted from the Rebels this side of Corinth, reports that the capture of New Orleans was generally known in the Rebel camps on the 20th of the 27th instant. He also states that on the 18th the regiments from the Louisiana regiments that had enlisted for twelve months expired, but by the new conscript law they were required to serve two years longer.

On being so informed, both regiments laid down their arms and refused to fight, when Beauregard detailed four regiments to guard them as prisoners.

It was not known that General Halleck was in command here, but it was the general impression that Gen. Buell was at the head, and that our army was retreating to Nashville.

Col. J. C. Kelton, A. A. G., arrived here today, relieving Captain McLean, who was obliged to go to Cincinnati on account of ill health.

LOUISVILLE, April 29.—One hundred and seven prisoners, captured by Gen. Mitchell at Huntsville, arrived here to-night en route for Camp Chase.

Interesting Southern News—The Southerners Losing Confidence in their River Defences and Think the Progress of the Federal Army Cannot be Arrested.

CAIRO, April 30.—A refugee from Memphis reports that Humboldt had been occupied by a small Rebel force, who were engaged throwing up defensive works. He brings Memphis papers of Saturday, the 26th. They contain but little matter of interest, further than a confirmation of the fall of New Orleans.

The *Avalanche* grumbles that the Rebel authorities suppress the details in regard to the affair, and says that nothing but the bare fact of the surrender was known.

The same paper says that the Southern people are fast losing all confidence in their river defences.

It is generally admitted that the Federal army can no longer be successfully resisted.

The *Avalanche* also intimates a lack of confidence in the stability of the Southern Confederacy by advising its patrons to invest whatever money they have in real estate, while purchases can be made in the money now in circulation, which is principally Confederate Treasury notes.

The conscription law is being rigidly enforced, and Union men are secreting themselves or flying to avoid its operations. This refugee reports that merchants of avowed secession proclivities are removing their goods to places of concealment and security.

Large numbers of families are moving away daily from Memphis. The idea of burning the town has been abandoned, in consequence of the determined opposition of property holders.

It was currently reported at Memphis that Beauregard has not exceeding eighty thousand men at Corinth, and that there is no hope of successfully resisting Halleck, who is believed to have 200,000 men.

As our informant left Memphis it was reported that the Rebel gunboat fleet from New Orleans, was in sight and were bound up the river to join Hollins' fleet.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Promotion of General Sherman.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—Brigadier-General W. T. Sherman was to-day nominated a Major General of Volunteers, at the special request of Gen. Halleck, for distinguished gallantry and generalship at Pittsburg, Tennessee. It will be remembered that he became successor to General Anderson in October last in the Department of Kentucky and Tennessee, and resigned that command because he would not meet the expectations of the Secretary of War by advancing into Tennessee with only 20,000 badly armed and ill-disciplined men. When asked what force was needed, he replied that before an efficient advance on the several lines proposed could be safely made, there should be 200,000 men in the Department. This reply was made the subject of severe comments by the press, but his friends say that subsequent events have shown the wisdom of the estimate.

Smuggling on the Chesapeake

WASHINGTON, April 30.—It is not probable that smuggling goods into Virginia from the Chesapeake Bay and adjacent waters will much longer be profitable speculations. The numerous recent captures show that the revenue regulations are being strictly enforced.

Naval Appointments

WASHINGTON, April 30.—Commander William Rodgers Taylor has received preparatory orders from the Navy Department for the command of the Housatonic.

Samuel R. Rathbone, of New York, has been appointed Acting Master. David McArthur, 3d Assistant Engineer, has ordered to the United States steamer Connecticut. F. Josselyn has been appointed Acting Master and ordered to Washington Navy-Yard. John O Ormond, Acting Master's Mate, is promoted to Acting Master.

Postoffice Inspection.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—Wm. Allan Bryan, Esq., of Virginia, nephew of Governor James Barbour, has been appointed Chief of the Bureau of Inspection of the Post Office Department.

LATEST FROM BANKS' DIVISION

Reported Arrest of the Governor of North Carolina.

HARRISONBURG, April 29.—General Banks visited General Williams' division here last night, and returned to New Market today. While here he received a despatch from Washington announcing the Union occupation of New Orleans. The intelligence caused great joy among our army, and a corresponding depression among the inhabitants, who have for days past been congratulating themselves and each other that the next news would be our defeat at Yorktown. A national salute in honor of the event will be fired at noon to-morrow.

Through secession channels it is learned that the Governor of North Carolina was arrested and imprisoned in Richmond, about two weeks ago, on account of his Union sentiments.

It was observed to-day that Jackson had moved his wagon trains back some six miles since yesterday, indicating no intention to retreat still further rearward, or entertaining a dread of attack by our forces.

A squadron of cavalry was the only rebel force drawn out to-day on the right side of the Shenandoah. These, with one wagon, entered the village of Mount Meadow, where they remained until about dark. They came from Republican Roads.

We have nothing confirmatory of the report of the occupation of Staunton by Gen. Milroy. The river is still too high to attempt a passage with safety. A dense smoke was seen in that direction to-day, but the cause is unknown.

The Latest.

HARRISONBURG, April 29.—At noon to-day a national salute was fired, in honor of New Orleans, from an empty cannon near this town. The regimental bands assembled at the Court House Square, and played "Hail Columbia," after which the soldiers gave nine cheers, which were followed by "The Red, White and Blue," "Dixie," and "The Star Spangled Banner." After a pause, the bands played and marched through the streets, playing "Yankee Doodle" and "Dixie," to the great disgust of certain prominent inhabitants. The day was pleasant, and the new uniforms of our troops were in striking contrast to the sombre hues of the former occupants of the town.

Three thousand Rebels, under General Edward Johnson, are posted a few miles from Staunton, but in a position from which they can easily escape in case of General Milroy's approach.

The most reliable news from Gordonsville is to the effect that only four brigades are there, numbering 15,000. Longstreet, with his command, has gone to Yorktown. Should Johnson retreat, he will probably reinforce Jackson on the Blue Ridge.

HARRISONBURG, Va., April 30.—A correspondent of the Richmond *Examiner* of the 22d instant, found here, says, in effect, that "the day on which the Confederacy is trembling on the result at Yorktown, if successful, it will give us six months for carrying out the conscription act, arming and equipping a large army, and launching a fleet of Merrimacs; but if unsuccessful, Virginia is lost."

Affairs in Tennessee—Development of Union Sentiment—Rebel Inhumanity and Barbarity.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—A letter received here from a gentleman high in authority in Tennessee, contains the following:

"Say to the Postmaster General that we are succeeding beyond our most sanguine expectations. As soon as the Rebel army is driven beyond the limits of Tennessee, the State will stand for the Union by an overwhelming majority. I hope the Government will be impressed with the absolute necessity of the army covering East Tennessee. They are murdering and plundering our people by thousands. Their acts of inhumanity and barbarity are without parallel!" The letter concludes with these words—"Great God, is there no relief for that people!"

The Post Office Department has reopened the following offices in Tennessee:—Murfreesboro', Springfield and Franklin.

It the Administration should not, in all respects, meet the expectations of the country, the failure will not be for want of volunteer advice on war, financial and slavery questions—letters proffering it being constantly received from all parts of the United States, and even from foreign lands.

FROM FORT WRIGHT

Probable Engagement between Com. Foote and the Rebel Gunboats.

CHICAGO, April 30.—A special Cairo despatch to the *Times* says an arrival from Tiptonville reports that heavy cannonading was heard throughout Monday night and Tuesday in the direction of Fort Wright. There had been no arrival from the fleet since Monday noon. It is apprehended that the Rebel fleet at the fort had been reinforced by gunboats from New Orleans, and probably attacked our fleet. This was not unexpected, and at the last advices from the fleet Commodore Foote was fully prepared to meet the enemy.

FROM NEW MEXICO.

Union Force Forms a Junction—The Texans Routed and Retreating—Santa Fe Abandoned by the Rebels.

KANSAS CITY, April 28.—The through mail with Santa Fe dates to the 12th, and Fort Union to the 15th instant, has arrived. After the battle of Pigeon Ranche, Colonel Slough fell back to Fort Union, where a despatch was received from Gen. Canby ordering a junction to be formed at Galeto. Major Paul was placed in command. The troops for the junction ordered by Gen. Canby arrived at Galeto on the 9th, in advance of General Canby, and learned that the Texan Rebels had abandoned Santa Fe, and were retreating from the Territory. Major Duncan, of General Canby's command, who was in charge of the advance guard, had fallen in with a large party of Texans, when a fight ensued, the latter being routed.

[illegible] General Canby reached Galeto on the 11th, and an immediate pursuit of the Texans was ordered. They were [illegible] entertained of the speedy capture of Sibley's command, as they were destitute of everything, having lost at the battle of Pigeon Ranche all their baggage and supply trains, provisions, &c. The health of the Rebel army was bad, and many had died. One hundred and sixty sick and wounded had been left in the hospital at Santa Fe.

A large number of merchant trains were passed *en route* to this city.

From Salt Lake.

SALT LAKE, April 29.—The report from St. Louis to-day attributing the Overland Mail difficulties to the employees of the Company is entirely destitute of foundation. Persons with whom we are personally acquainted have been in the fights with the Indians.

On the 7th inst., Mr. Flower's division, the agent, 9 men with 2 coaches with the mails, were attacked by the Indians near Split Rock, six mail men were wounded and compelled to abandon the mails, coaches, and animals. The Indians afterwards burned Plant's Station.

The wounded party left Pacific Springs night before last. The telegraph operator at Pacific Springs and another person, had a fight with some Indians, and narrowly escaped. Their animals were hit several times with arrows. The station keeper at Green River was killed a few days since, while endeavoring to protect mail property.

Thus far, four employees of the Company have been killed. Although the greater part of their stock is gone, the employees remain. A force is being raised in this city by Brigham Young, under the authority of the President, for the protection of the route.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 20.—The steamer Panama has arrived from Mazatlan, with dates to the 19th. The Rebels in New Mexico and Arizona are making efforts to bring the Border States into sympathy with them.

Lieutenant Sibley, commanding the Rebel forces, had sent to Col. Reilly to open negotiations with the Governor of Sonora.

Col. Reilly had tendered a supply of troops to enter Sonora and chastise the Apaches, for which service he asked the right of way overland from Guaymas to Arizona, and also the privilege of purchasing supplies at Mazatlan.

The Governor had entered into a long correspondence with Reilly, and sent special messenger to the Governor of Cinaloa on the subject of his mission. No definite arrangements appeared to be agreed upon, but Reilly had received courteous treatment from the Government officials, and at last accounts had arrived at Guymas, where he boasted that he had been far more successful than he had hoped for.

Arrived—Bark Scotland, from Boston; barks Fontize and Anton, from Rio Janeiro.

A Skirmish near Corinth.

CAIRO, April 30.—A steamer just arrived from Pittsburg reports a serious skirmish between the advance of the Federal army, 5,000 strong, and a large body of Rebels, five miles from Corinth, in which the Federals were victorious. No mention is made of losses on either side.

The Federals took 29 prisoners.

Cannonading was still heard when the steamer left.

Colonel Lee and Major Reere Exchanged.

BOSTON, April 30.—Colonel Lee and Major Revere have been exchanged, and within their regiment at Yorktown immediately.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Bremen.

THE FIRST ENGLISH MONITOR—IRON-CLAD VESSELS IN FRANCE.

The steamship Bremen, from Southampton April 16th, arrived in New York yesterday. Her news though early anticipated by the North American at St. Johns contains some items of interest.

Accounts received at Malta on the 7th April announce that the Prince of Wales had landed at Jaffa. News has since been received of the safe arrival of the party at Jerusalem.

Orders have been received at Portsmouth dockyard from the Admiralty to suspend all further work on sails for ships-of-the-line.

THE FIRST MONITOR COMPLETED.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* says:

The Admiralty have accepted Messrs. Samuda's tender for the first cupola ship, which Messrs. Samuda have bound themselves under a penalty of £4,000, to launch on February 10th, 1863. The price is £44 15s. per ton. The ship, for which £150,000 have been taken in the estimates, is to be two hundred and eighty feet long, nearly two thousand six hundred tons will draw twenty feet, and will have engines of five hundred horse power. She will, according to present arrangements, have six cupolas, each armed with two 100-pounder Armstrong guns.

EMIGRATION OF MORMONS.

On Friday last, eighty-five Mormons sailed for Utah, by the way of Boston, United States. It was stated at the recent Mormon conference, held at St. George's Hall, Lambeth, that two hundred and fifty persons were on the books ready to leave London this season, and that the numbers were increasing daily.

FRANCE

Orders have been received at L'Orient to hasten the completion of the iron-cased frigates Heroine of forty guns, and the Surveillant of thirty-eight. The iron-cased frigate Solferino of fifty-two guns, will be launched shortly. Assoon as the Solferino is off the stocks an iron cased frigate is to be commenced, together with two floating batteries of fourteen guns each.

The exact increase in the bullion of the Bank of France, shown in the return for the present month, is £23,600, and the total now held is £16,640,000, or £3,670,000 beyond the amount of the commencement of the year. In the same interval the increase of the bullion in the Bank of England has been only £920,511.

ITALY.

The official *Gazette* contains the following circular from Signor Ratazzi to the different Prefects throughout the Italian Kingdom:

"The policy of the Italian Government is inspired by the ideas of national unity and of liberty. While the work of unification is being accomplished in Italy, two political programmes are impossible. The Ministers who succeeded each other can differ only as to the degree of liberty suitable for the country. The government will act with moderation, but will at the same time energetically suppress disorder.

Father Passaglia has been nominated an officer of the order of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus. The Italian Chambers have been prorogued to the end of May. The Corps Diplomatique has been invited to accompany the King to Naples. It is believed that all will accept the invitation.

EUROPE.

NAPOLEON AND THE JAPANESE.

SPEECH OF THE EMPEROR TO THE AMBASSADORS.

From the London Times, April 16.

The Japanese Ambassadors were received on Saturday by the Emperor at the Tuileries.

At half-past 2 five court carriages went to the Hotel du Louvre to convey them to the palace. The cortege entered the yard of the Tuileries by the rue de Rivoli, the troops being drawn up at each side to pay them military honors. The first carriage contained two noble Japanese officers, entitled, we learn, "Governors of the Outer Ordices." Another carriage followed containing the interpreters, by whom the Emperor Napoleon III. in the next carriage, for the introduction of foreign representatives. In the next, also drawn by six horses, was the first Ambassador, with the title of Minister Plenipotentiary, accompanied by Baron Lejeir, introducer of ambassadors; and in two other carriages, with two horses each, were other officers and the interpreters of the Embassy.

They alighted under the entrance of the Pavillon d'Horloge, and there fixed in their belts the second sword, which in Japan is a mark of high distinction.

They were received at the foot of the grand staircase, on which were ranged the Cent Gardes, by the Duke de Cambaceres, Grand Master of the Ceremonies. After having passed through the Galerie de la Paix, and the magnificent rooms of the Palace, they were introduced into the Salle du Trone. The Emperor, the Empress and the Prince Imperial were there seated in state, surrounded by the whole court. The gentlemen were in full official costume, and the ladies in court dresses and trains.

The Chief of the Embassy, after having made a profound obeisance to their Majesties, delivered the following address in Japanese, which was repeated in French by one of the interpreters:

SIRE—According to the orders of his Majesty the Taycoun, we have the honor of presenting ourselves this day at the audience of your Majesty.

Since the conclusion of the treaty between France and Japan, relations tend to develop themselves more and more between those two countries; our Sovereign has consequently charged us to deliver a personal letter to your Majesty, and to express to you at the same time the sincerity of his devotedness, and his desire to see the treaty maintained.

Our Sovereign has ordered us to respectfully make known to your Majesty that he attaches great value to the fact that, by your imperial kindness, the Embassy sent to Europe is to be conveyed back to Japan on board a French vessel of war.

We conclude by expressing the best wishes for the welfare of your Majesty and of your august family, as well as for the happiness and prosperity of the French nation.

NAPOLEON'S REPLY.

The Emperor replied in the following terms:

I am happy to see for the first time in France the representatives of the Emperor of Japan.

The treaty which we have entered into together will, I hope, lead to favorable results for the two countries.

I doubt not that your residence in France will give you a just idea of the grandeur of our nation; the reception which you will here meet with, and the freedom which you will enjoy, will convince you that hospitality is one of the first virtues of a civilized nation.

I will willingly have you conveyed back to your country by a vessel of war, and you will carry with the remembrance of your voyage to Europe the assurance of my desire to keep up the most friendly relations with Japan.

The Embassy then retired, and was conveyed back with the same ceremonial to the Hotel du Louvre.

The members of the Embassy wore costumes of the richest [illegible] and were magnificent. Nothing has been sent via Suez, have not yet arrived which

IMPORTANT FROM CHINA.

REPORTED ATTACK OF THE ENGLISH AND FRENCH ON THE REBELS.

To the Editor of the London Times:

A postscriptum of our Shanghae correspondents to their letter, dated the 21st of February, contains the news that some English and French men-of-war had on that day proceeded up the Shanghae river and fired on the Rebels, killing about three hundred. As we do not find this information—which appears to have been most properly kept a secret—in any of the printed reports received by the mail, you may, perhaps, give publicity to it in the columns of your valued journal. We inclose our card, and remain, sir, yours respectfully,

MARK-LANE, E. C., April 15. Z. & CO.

ENGLISH OPINION OF THE ISSUES OF THE WAR.

From the London Times, April 16.

In such a campaign as the Federal army is now opening in America, the movements must necessarily be slow and cautious. The masses of troops to be moved are immense, their organization, in spite of the good will and natural quickness of the men, is far from complete, and the country to be traversed adds to the desolation of primitive nature the artificial desolation made by an obstinate enemy. We must, therefore, not be surprised that April has begun before the Federal army of the Potomac has entered into the campaign. The latest news is to the 3d of the present month, and at that time the forces of General McClellan and his subordinates were still in the neighborhood of Washington, preparing for the great expedition which is to act against Richmond *from the sea.* * * *

The resolution to co-operate with the States desiring to abolish slavery has passed the Senate by a majority of 32 to 10, the dissentients being the representatives of the border States where slavery prevails. While these schemes are receiving the attention of Congress, the financial questions appear to be in complete abeyance. Taxes have been voted; *and it remains for the Government to collect them if it can.* The sanguine expectations of the North keep up the value of the Treasury notes, and, though the load of debt is increasing with frightful regularity every month, there is no thought of the financial morrow. The whole soul of the American people of both sections is now in this war, and the future is forgotten in the fierce excitement of the present.

LATEST FROM THE SOUTH.

From the Richmond Whig, April 22.

Falsehood and Treason.

Amongst the various falsehoods devised by treason and diffused by fear, is one, confined within a limited circle here, but perhaps tending to occasion alarm in the country. This is that the Confederate authorities design to evacuate Virginia.

We presume no one will attribute to us any undue admiration of the Administration, but we will do it the justice to assert that its sincere devotion to the success of the revolution and the maintenance of the territorial integrity of the whole Confederacy cannot be questioned. For whatsoever might be the demerits of many individuals composing the Administration, they have yet given guarantees which rendered the execution of the infamous purpose attributed to them impossible.

The Confederate Government is domiciled in Richmond. Its departments of war and finance are fixed here. The chief manufactories of arms, and the principal depots of provisions are in this city. The removal of the Government, though no more necessarily fatal than the removal of the Confederate Government of 1776 from Philadelphia to Lancaster, will yet stimulate Northern rapacity and discourage Southern resistance. There is every reason, therefore, to believe that no such purpose can be entertained by those who must suffer such infamy from its consummation.

The design to abandon Virginia is attributed to the Government with equal absurdity. Virginia is the head and front of the Revolution. She has not only furnished an immense quantity of arms and material of war, she has not only filled the ranks with her quota and more than her quota of troops, but she lies as the breakwater of the storms of war. We used to hear it said by the same spirit which devised the falsehood under consideration, that Virginia was to be made the rampart, from behind which the cotton States were to be defended. Is it probable that any sane people should wish to break down the ramparts—dispirit its best defenders—and transfer a bloody and destructive war to the bosoms of those States which have been thus far exempt from its evils?

Every State south of us has its point of active invasion. Charleston, Savannah and New Orleans are threatened with assault. Is it reasonable that the States to which they severally belong should wish to level the defences which protect them on the north from the grand advance of the enemy? Can they be reconciled with common sense, that Virginia should be paralyzed like Kentucky or Maryland, and her strength and courage lost to the Confederate defence? We will not treat this absurdity further; it dignifies it too much. It will only refute one lie to give place to some other perhaps more probable.

Whatever may be our objections to the Administration, we will do it no injustice. We will not see the cause suffer from falsehood, which the public want of confidence in certain members of the Administration may render plausible. We shall always exercise the right to point out the errors of the Government, but we shall do nothing to impair its energies. However defective, it cannot be overthrown and reformed in the present exigency. We therefore recommend to the public, to disregard the mischievous rumors which they may from time to time hear, tending to discourage their support of the cause. There are no doubt traitors among us who do all they dare for the enemy; fearing to aid them with overt acts, they contribute their services by starting and circulating unreasonable lies. The courage and common sense of our people will discriminate between the probable and the false, and relieve us from the trouble of refuting such inane stories as that the Confederate authorities design to evacuate Virginia.

The Enemy at Fredericksburg.

A writer in the *Enquirer*, of yesterday, gives the following particulars of the retreat of the Confederates from Fredericksburg, "and the giving up of that ancient city to the enemy."

The writer states that this watched every movement of our forces, anxiously and carefully, up to 2 A. M., on Friday morning, at which hour the troops of our little but gallant force was concentrated in Fredericksburg, and it is with pleasure that he can bear testimony to the anxiety, deep and real, with which our brave soldiers, the men of the North-ern Neck and the Rappahannock, anxiously awaited day, that they might contest with the foe the old town—set out on Lickey and the protection of the great Valley of the Rappahannock—and when day at last came and the enemy in force, with their accustomed cuteness, have ascertained the accuracy of their aims attested the nerve of freemen and the proficiency of soldiers. At least eight Yankees were made to bite the dust—probably more. 'Twas then that Virginia mothers might have made the old burg, the place of Washington's boyhood and the place where his mother's ashes repose, humorous; but the stern order came to march backward. We are satisfied that we say nothing in exaggeration when we say that many a brave man wept at the reluctant step which they were about to make. Then came the excitement and terror that seized upon the old burg. The infantry slowly filed through one of the main streets, the artillery moved sullenly and silently through another, while the cavalry dashed [illegible] through the town, covering the retreat. Some six or eight shells were fired from light batteries, on O'Bannon's hill, killing 2 horses and wounding a rider. Just after this a gun went off in the hands of a citizen, which [illegible] horses and rupes, and [illegible] Just after this a gun went off in the hands of a citizen, which [illegible] horses and rupes, and him. Mr. [illegible], middle Mr. Henderson, a very rebuck. They [illegible] bound to [illegible] could get hold of; off everything of value Mr. jewelry, blankets, carpetbags, [illegible] open trunks—took fact, they ransacked every house—everything. In using the most abusive language they came to, most insulting to the women. They incited the negroes to fight against their masters, telling them that in a few days they would have a line of pickets from Newbern and Swansboro'—that they would be back in seven or eight days with reinforcements.

The robberies committed at the house of Mrs. Sanders are fully confirmed. They even stole all her gold and silver, gold and silver plate, jewelry, gold watch, notes, title deeds, and so forth. In fact, the half of the outrages have not been told. They took everything they could carry off. Their only excuse we hear of, was that Mrs. Sanders had given entertainment to a body of Confederate cavalry some time before.

Resolutions Passed by the Confederate Congress.

JOINT RESOLUTION APPROVING THE RESOLUTION PASSED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF VIRGINIA, EXPRESSING HER DETERMINATION TO VINDICATE HER ANCIENT BOUNDARIES.

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Confederate States of America, That they heartily approved of the resolution passed by the Legislature of Virginia, expressing her determination to vindicate the integrity of her ancient boundaries, and pledge all the resources of the Confederacy to uphold her determination.

Approved Feb. 27, 1862.

A RESOLUTION DECLARING THE SENSE OF CONGRESS IN REGARD TO UNITING WITH THE U