THE MARYLAND NEWS SHEET

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SEE FOURTH PAGE.

WAR AND OTHER NEWS.

In the Senate of the United States the Confiscation bill was again taken up, and was under discussion until the h ur of adjournment.

In the House of Representatives the consideration of the amendments to the Tax bill was resumed, and the bill was finally passed by a vote of yeas 125 to nays 13.

There is a mystery about the military operations now taking place before Yorktown, which it would not be becoming in us to endeavor to elucidate even if it were possible to do so. The Philadelphia *Inquirer* of yesterday furnishes some details of the movements that took place on Friday and Saturday, from which we learn but very little beyond what was known before. We are told, however, that the troops in advance first came in sight of the Confederate entrenchments about 10 o'clock on Saturday morning, when they formed in line of battle and the engagement commenced; but was kept up on the Federal side principally by Berdan's sharpshooters, and by cannonading at long range. Incidentally, however, we learn that "the heaviest firing began at a little after midday, when Morell's brigade on the left advanced to within three-quarters of a mile of the entrenched enemy." But few casualties are reported. The record which is brought down to Sunday morning at 9 o'clock states that at that hour "the enemy were commencing to abandon their batteries on the right."—For the subsequent movements we turn to the dispatches emanating from the War Department. These tell us that on Sunday "the enemy's works were carefully examined by General McClellan, who found them to be very strong and the approaches difficult." The enemy, contrary to the opinion expressed by General Wool in his despatch to the Secretary of War, was discovered to be in force, and the conclusion was reached that from this cause, and in consequence of the increased strength of the water batteries, "mortars and siege trains must be used before assaulting." A later despatch, on the same day, states that some of the outer works were taken, and that "Yorktown will fall, but not without a siege of two or three days." Simultaneously, there came another despatch from General Wool, placing Magruder's force at Yorktown at 30,000 men. On Sunday afternoon, Ship Point battery was taken, and the gunboats had "shelled out" the water batteries. Then follows the crowning announcement that "*all* the fortified places before Yorktown have been taken;" and with a little piece of tautology, it is added, "*at every point.*" Thus closed the recital up to Sunday evening. What occurred on Monday is passed over in silence; but yesterday, we are assured, that there was nothing done in front of Yorktown, beyond reconnoissance and firing at long range. Of course there are many rumors afloat which profess to state the condition of affairs very differently, and considerable credence was given to them from the fact that one of our morning papers, which warmly supports the Administration, placed upon its bulletin board the startling announcement that "hostilities ceased at Yorktown at noon on Monday," and that "no account of the loss on either side is given, but the inference is that the slaughter was terrible." As this bulletin, after being paraded to the public gaze for several hours, suddenly disappeared, and another was substituted which meekly stated "we are privately informed that the Government is quite satisfied with the condition of affairs on the peninsula," it is to be presumed that our contemporary was admonished of the impropriety of knowing too much.

Still more singular, in respect both to its admissions and omissions, was an editorial in the afternoon edition of the *American*, which was evidently intended to "set things right." After stating, in that jocose vein for which the *American* is so particularly famous, "that some wag had imposed upon the credulous seekers of news," and that as "our special correspondent" *makes no mention* of the appearance of the Merrimac, *therefore*, the Merrimac could not possibly have appeared; we are told that, "*with regard* to the cessation of hostilities before Yorktown" of which, be it remembered the Associated Press says nothing—"the facts are, that the bad condition of the roads has prevented the arrival of General McClellan's siege trains, as soon as was expected, and the temporary suspension of operations was created by this cause alone." Out of this labyrinth we beg our readers to pick their way unaided by any clue of our devising.

At last we have the long looked for announcement from Fortress Monroe, that Captain Buchanan is not only *not* dead, but has never been dead, and therefore could not not have been buried, as reported so frequently by the special correspondent of the *American*. "He is recovering from his wound, which was only a flesh wound in the leg." So asserts the correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*. As the one report flatly contradicts the other, and as both cannot possibly be true, we leave the two writers to settle the question of veracity between them.

Tenth Island is at length in possession of the Federal cotills. Commodore Foote has never before displayed such a fine faculty of reticence as in the two despatches in which he announces his conquest of the island. How many or how few prisoners he has taken, or whether he has taken any, what number of guns, or what amount of stores and ammunition has fallen into his hands—upon all these points he is provokingly silent. He simply states that he was waited upon on the part of the Confederate commandant by two officers of the Confederate Navy, who were ordered to surrender the island to the commander of the Federal fleet. An official despatch, from Gen. Halleck, received at a later hour last night, states that Gen. Pope had captured three Generals, six thousand prisoners of war, one hundred siege guns, several field batteries, immense quantities of small arms wagons, horses, &c.

On the upper waters of the Tennessee river, at Pittsburg Landing, not more than twenty miles from Corinth, Mississippi, the Federal troops were attacked by a reconnoitring party of Confederates on the 4th instant. Only one round was fired, when the Confederates retreated. Some of them are reported to have been killed and ten taken prisoners.

From the lower Potomac we learn that the Federal forces have advanced to the northern bank of the Rappahannock river. No Confederates were to be seen on the opposite bank; but it is remarked, as if it were a circumstance that required explanation, that "White's and Stewart's cavalry were constantly prowling about the country," and that "there is some mystery about those troopers, who disappear suddenly when they are pursued."

More direct and to the point, although not coming from General Pope himself, is the despatch from Cairo—a source not always trustworthy—announcing that General Pope had stormed the Confederate batteries on the Tennessee shore, and had captured them without meeting with a single casualty. Had any resistance been offered, some loss must certainly have ensued; and from the ease with which the batteries appear to have been taken, it is to be inferred that the "storming" was of a very mild kind.

Fort Pulaski, it is said, will be speedily captured, but the fall of Pulaski will not necessarily lead to the taking of Savannah. To accomplish this will require, we are told, a much larger army than is at present available.

No movements of importance have taken place recently from Port Royal. The Confederates appear nevertheless to be harassing occasionally the Federal troops. They succeeded some ten days ago in cutting off nearly an entire company of a Pennsylvania regiment which was stationed on Little Edisto Island. They killed three, wounded a dozen and captured thirty. On Wilmington Island near Savannah some fifteen of the 46th New York regiment together with a field piece has been captured. Skirmishing is continually occurring at various points along the coast but the results are more annoying than serious.

The correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* says that the "Secesh" in Washington declare that the Confederate force about Richmond is "overwhelming," and predict that McClellan "will surely be beaten."

Two ghosts have been frightening the people of Bury St. Edmund's, England. They were seen walking among the ruins of an old abbey, and are described as "two tall figures, in white from top to toe, who issued from the ruins near the Abbot's parlor, and glided with noiseless footsteps in the direction of the path which leads to the iron gate." They were seen by a large crowd who had heard of their visits, and on the occasion were on the watch. The crowd shouted, but did not molest the grim strangers.

Dr. Reed, the philanthropist, lately deceased in England, has left a sum of money to form a fund, the interest of which is to be devoted forever to buying toys at Christmas gifts to the orphan children in an asylum at Wansfield.

LATEST NEWS.

TELEGRAMS.

ISLAND NO. TEN SURRENDERED.

All the Gunboats, Batteries and Cannon Captured--The whole Garrison Paroled.

CAIRO, April 8.—We have just received official intelligence of the surrender of Island No. 10 to the combined forces of General Pope and Commodore Foote, with all its garrison, gunboats, transports and cannon.

We will forward details as soon as received.

Proposal of the Rebel Navy Officers to Surrender to Com. Foote.

[OFFICIAL DESPATCH.]

U. S. STEAMER BENTON,
OFF ISLAND NO. 10,
Via Cairo, April 7, 3.25, A. M.

To Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy.

Two officers of their Navy have this instant boarded us from Island No. 10, stating that by order of their commanding officer they were ordered to surrender Island No. 10 to the commander of this fleet.

As these officers knew nothing of the capture of the batteries on the Tennessee shore, I have sent Capt. Phelps to ascertain something definite on the subject.

Gen. Pope is now advancing from New Madrid in strong force to attack the rear. I am with gunboats and mortars ready to attack in front, and Buford is ready to cooperate, but it seems as if the place is to be surrendered without further defence.

[Signed] A. H. FOOTE, Flag Officer.

STILL LATER.

Particulars of the Surrender.

CHICAGO, April 8.—The steamer Alps arrived at Cairo, at 8 o'clock this morning, bringing Second Master Lord, of the Benton, with despatches from Commodore Foote, announcing the surrender to him at midnight of the entire position with all the men and guns and transports.

The number of prisoners is not yet known, nor the amount of ordnance stores, etc.

Another Despatch from Commodore Foote--Confirmation of the Surrender.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The following despatch has also been received at the Navy Department:

FLAG STEAMER BENTON,
OFF ISLAND NO. 10, via Cairo, April 8.

To Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:

My despatch three hours since informs the Department that Island No. 10 has surrendered to the gunboats. Capt. Phelps has this instant returned after having had an interview with the late commandant. I have requested Gen. Buford, commanding the troops, to proceed immediately in company with two of the gunboats and take possession of the Island. The batteries on the Tennessee shore had been hastily evacuated, where we shall find, no doubt, in the morning, large quantities of munitions of war.

I communicated immediately with General Pope, who has, under the cover of the two gunboats, (which gallantly ran the blockade in the thunderstorm,) crossed the river in force, and was ready, as well as the gun and mortar-boats, and Gen. Buford and his troops, to have made a simultaneous attack on the Rebels had they not so hastily evacuated the Tennessee shore and surrendered Island No. 10.

A full report will be made as soon as we can obtain possession of the land batteries, and I am able to communicate with Gen. Pope.

[Signed] A. H. FOOTE, Flag Officer.

HIGHLY INTERESTING FROM NEW MADRID.

Engagement Between the Rebel Batteries Below Island No. 10 and the Federal Gunboat Carondolet—The Enemy's Guns Silenced.

CHICAGO, March 7.—A special despatch from New Madrid, dated on the 6th, says that the gunboat Carondolet, which succeeded in running past the Rebel batteries at Island No. 10, has been engaged with the Rebel batteries on the Kentucky shore all day. Between here and Point Pleasant five places fortified by the Rebels have been discovered and all placed in such a position as to prevent any attempt of our forces at crossing. The Carondolet and our batteries fired shell with great precision into the Rebel batteries, and silenced their guns at one point altogether.

LATER.

Gen. Pope Storms the Rebel Batteries and Spikes Four of Them--Our Army Crosses the Mississippi in the Face of the Enemy's Guns.

CHICAGO, April 7.—A special despatch from Cairo to the *Tribune* gives some interesting particulars of the cheering success of our brave naval and land forces against Island No. 10.

The gunboat Pittsburg also ran the blockade of Island No. 10 last night under a terrific fire from the Rebel batteries. Four steam transports and five barges were also got through the slough from Phillips' Landing, above the Island, to New Madrid, by Col. Bissell's Corps of Engineers.

This morning, under the fire of our gunboats, which silenced one of the Rebel batteries, a company, under Captain Lewis and Marshall, crossed the river at New Madrid and spiked the guns in the Rebel batteries there, whilst another force took three other batteries, and spiked the guns and threw the ammunition into the river.

[illegible] of the remaining Rebel batteries, General Paine, with four regiments and a battery of artillery, crossed the Mississippi river to the Kentucky shore, and subsequently the divisions of Generals Hamilton and Stanly crossed. Also, General Granger, with his cavalry. They are now strongly posted and ready for any emergency.

It is believed here that fifty hours will decide the fate of Island No. 10.

It is hardly credible, but the reports thus far agree, that not a single casualty has occurred during the whole time of the crossing of our troops.

CHICAGO, April 8.—The following special despatch from Cairo, gives some additional particulars relative to Genl. Pope's movements.

Despatches from New Madrid say the gunboats Pittsburg and Carondelet yesterday shelled and silenced all the batteries on the opposite shore, when Gen. Pope ordered his troops to cross, which was accomplished without the loss of a man.

The Rebels fled towards Tipton, sinking several of their transports and gunboats. Their floating battery, mounting ten guns, drifted down the river last night to Point Pleasant, and will be recovered with all its armament. The steamer Ohio Belle will also be recovered.

Gen. Pope then marched to Tipton and attacked the enemy, taking a large number of prisoners as already stated.

Spiking of the Rebel Batteries on the Tennessee Shore, Opposite Point Pleasant.

CAIRO, April 7.--Advices from New Madrid say the Rebels were making every effort to fortify the Kentucky shore. Their guns are 24's and 32's. Their floating battery, Grampus, made her appearance to-day, but is not in range. It is thought the Carondelet can easily silence all the Rebel batteries.

A detachment was sent on shore from the Carondolet and spiked the guns and destroyed the carriages of the Rebel batteries on the Tennessee shore, opposite Point Pleasant.

Further from General Pope--Capture of the Rebel General Mackall and all his Staff with 2,000 Prisoners.

The following was received this evening:

MERRY WATER LANDING,
April 8th.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

SIR: Gen. Paine's division marched forward to Tiptonville last night and captured Gen. Mackall, formally an Adjutant-General of the United States, together with his staff and about 2,000 prisoners from Arkansas and Louisiana. Also large quantities of stores, ammunition and other property.

Gen. Pope's movements have been a complete success. We move in the direction of Island No. 10 in a few minutes to capture all that are left.

Official Despatch from Gen. Halleck.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Brig. Gen. W. H. Mackall, late of the United States Adjutant General's Department, and 2,000 of the Rebel forces have surrendered to Gen. Pope, and it is expected that many more will be captured to-day.

Immense quantities of artillery and supplies have fallen into our hands.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General Commanding.

Gen. Pope Pursuing the Rebels from Island No. 10.

General Pope is scouring the country around Island No. 10, and so far has captured General Makall and his staff, and two thousand men.

The above is not from an official source, but is deemed authentic, and corresponds with the expectations formed upon pregious official information.

Later.

A Great Victory--Three Rebel Generals and Six thousand Prisoners of War Captured.

ST. LOUIS, MO., April 8, P. M.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Gen. Pope has captured three Rebel Generals, six thousand prisoners of war, one hundred siege pieces and several field batteries, with immense quantities of small arms, tents, wagons, horses, and prisoners.

Our victory is complete and overwhelming, and we have not lost a single man.

(Signed.) H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General Commanding.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Contracts for the Government Bonds.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Secretary Chase to-day awarded to the "American" and the "National" Bank Note Companies of New York, the contract for the plates, paper and printing, for fifty millions registered and coupon bonds--twenty-five millions to each.

Arrival of the Revenue Steamer Miami at Washington.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The United States Revenue steamer Miami arrived at the Navy Yard yesterday afternoon from New York, bringing as passengers George H. Harrington, Esq., Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; Hiram Barney, Collector of the Port of New York; and F. B. Shillman, Engineer-in-Chief of the Revenue Service. The Miami came by the way of Old Point.

Removal of Slaves from the District of Columbia.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The number of slaves is progressively diminishing by reason of their removal beyond the limits of the District of Columbia, while others unceremoniously depart. Persons from time to time arrive here to claim contrabands, but their visits are attended by but little, if any success. The contrabands are in charge of the military authorities.

Confirmations by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The Senate to-day, in Executive session, confirmed the nomination of Robert B. Mitchell and James G. Blunt, of Kansas, to be Brigadier Generals. A number of nominations for the same grade are pending, some of which, it is understood, have given rise to debate.

The Good News at Washington.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The cheering news concerning Island No. 10 fell on the public to-day unexpectedly, and has intensified, if possible, the desire everywhere manifested to hear of additional military advantages.

Marshal for New Mexico.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Abraham Cutler, of Kansas, has been appointed Marshal for New Mexico.

FROM SOUTHERN TENNESSEE.

Attack of the Rebels on Our Troops at Pittsburg Landing--Retreat of the Rebels with Considerable Loss--The Opposing Armies Approaching Each Other.

CHICAGO, April 7.—A special despatch to the Chicago *Times* says that on Friday evening, the 4th instant, our forces at Pittsburg Landing, on the Tennessee river, were attacked by two Rebel regiments, with two pieces of artillery and a large force of cavalry. Our forces formed in line of battle, but the enemy only fired one round and then commenced retreating. We returned the fire and killed a large number. They only killed one of our men.

It is supposed the Rebels were making a reconnoissance, but finding a larger number than they expected, they beat a hasty retreat. Ten prisoners were taken.

The opposing armies are now all within twenty miles of each other.

Capture of Rebel Transports and Meat from Cairo.

NASHVILLE, April 7.—General Dumont is just now bringing in two steamboats loaded with meat, containing 160,000 lbs., captured by Col. Hazard, fifty miles above here, on the Cumberland river, yesterday.

Colonel Duffield, at Murfreesboro, captured a mail direct from Corinth with upwards of one hundred and fifty letters; many containing valuable information as regards the strength and position of the enemy.

From these letters Gen. Dumont learned of a number of plots at Nashville and Edgefield, and has had them arrested.

A Great Battle at Pittsburg Landing--The Rebels Defeated with a Heavy Loss on both Sides.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The following message was received by the Secretary of War this evening:

On the 6th inst. the Rebels in overwhelming numbers attacked our forces at Pittsburg Landing, Tennessee. The battle lasted from morning until late in the afternoon, and resulted in the complete defeat of the Rebels, with heavy loss on both sides. Gen. Grant is following up the enemy.

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

Further from Pittsburg Landing--The Defeat of the Rebels Confirmed.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

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

[Signed] H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

Further from Southern Tennessee--A Great Battle and a Great Victory.

CHICAGO, April 8.—A despatch from one of General Grant's staff says:—"We have fought and won the hardest battle ever fought on this continent."

This despatch is dated Pittburg Landing, April 6th.

The battle began at day-break yesterday, and continued until late in the afternoon with terrible loss on both sides. We have, however, gained a complete victory and driven the enemy back within his fortifications. He also announced his departure for the field to-morrow morning.

Municipal Officers of Nashville Suspended for their Disloyalty by Governor Johnson.

NASHVILLE, April 8.—Governor Andy Johnson has suspended the Mayor, Aldermen and Councilmen of Nashville who refused to take the oath of allegiance, and filled their places with loyal appointees.

The March of Beauregard and Johnston to Attack the Federal Army.

LOUISVILLE, April 8.—The Nashville *Patriot* of this morning says:—A gentleman who left the neighborhood of the "Confederate Army of the West" last Thursday (4th instant), reports that Beauregard left Corinth that day with his command for Purdy, Tennessee, and that Gen. Johnston left the same day for Purdy via Hamburg. It was expected they would bring on a battle on Friday or Saturday, if their march was not impeded by rain.

Still Later Particulars of the Great Battle of the West--Gen. Beauregard's Grand Army Defeated.

ST. LOUIS, April 8.—The cheering news received here to-day brought a large crowd of enthusiastic citizens in front of Gen. Halleck's headquarters to-night when he was serenaded. In response, Gen. Halleck said. Gen. Beauregard with his immense army advanced from Corinth and attacked the combined forces of Gens. Grant and Buell.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Our Operations before Yorktown--The Rebel Steamers Merrimac, Yorktown and Jamestown at Craney Island.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The Secretary of War states that at 2 o'clock, P. M. yesterday nothing was doing at Yorktown, except preparations for attacking the fortifications of the enemy. That the enemy's force was reported to be from twenty-five to thirty thousand, and that at 2 o'clock, P. M., the Merrimac, Yo ktown, Jamestown and four tugs were lying at Craney Island.

Government Cotton Sale.

NEW YORK, April 8.—A Government sale of 1000 bales of New Orleans cotton to-day was largely attended, and quite spirited. The prices realized were full and up to previous expectations. The whole crop was bought on account of Providence manufactures. The whole offer was sold at 23½@29¾ cts. cash.

FROM THE SOUTH.

The Battle at Corinth.

The Norfolk papers of the 8th inst. contain a despatch from Mobile, dated April 6, announcing the reception of news from Corinth that morning of a great battle—saying that the Confederates have taken eight Federal batteries and a large number of prisoners, and it was expected that the whole Federal army would be swept away.

Another Merrimac.

The Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle* of March 18, just received, has the following paragraph:

MERRIMAC No. 2.—There is now building and nearly ready at one of our Gulf ports an iron ship of about 250 feet length and 50 feet beam, which will be supplied with a number of engines and boilers, and when she gets ready it is supposed she will be quite equal to Merrimac No. 1.

The *Chronicle* says that a trial trip of the new gunboats Morgan and Gaines, built at Mobile, was made on March 8.

The Nashville.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of the 1st instant publishes the following extract from the Raleigh *Register* concerning the privateer Nashville:

We had the pleasure on Sunday afternoon of seeing the gallant officer who, on the previous Monday night, extricated the steamer Nashville from the toils of the blockading squadron at Beaufort, although twenty-two shots were fired at her. Like the Sumter, the Nashville seems to bear a charmed life. She is now the property of private individuals, and snugly anchored in a Southern port.

The Hon. John Bell.

We have seen a private letter from this distinguished gentleman, dated at Huntsville, Ala., in which he expresses the strongest confidence in the ability of our generals in Tennessee to beat back the advancing Yankees, and in the ultimate triumph of the Confederate cause. Mr. Bell says that our defeat at Donelson has thoroughly aroused our people, and that reinforcements are pouring into the Confederate camps in large numbers.—*New Orleans Bulletin.*

The Dens Light Artillery.

This fine company is nearly filled. It is mostly composed of Marylanders, and has been raised mainly by the exertions of Lieutenant Blair. The Lieutenant-Colonel Norris Montgomery, late of Baltimore, who has accepted. Colonel M. is an officer of fine attainments and much experience, having been for the last twenty years connected with the volunteer military of Baltimore. He is a warm Southern man, and well calculated to make himself popular with his men.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

From the Dubuque (Iowa) Herald, April 3.

THE WILLKEY REBELLION.

We think every man, not absolutely a monomaniac on the subject of slavery, will see at a glance the propriety and justice of the comparison in the following short and pithy extract which we make from an article in the Harrisburg (Pa.) *Patriot and Union:*

"We had a rebellion once in Pennsylvania. It extended over a number of western counties. It was caused by whiskey, or, more properly speaking, a tax upon whiskey. Washington summoned an army, and marched westward; but before he reached the scene of the revolt the rebels dispersed, and the rebellion came to an end. The President was satisfied with this result. He did not say, 'This rebellion was caused by whiskey, and we cannot hope for peace while there is a gallon of whiskey distilled in Pennsylvania.' He did not endeavor to remove the cause by demolishing all the distilleries in Pennsylvania. He did not say that while whiskey continued to be distilled, there was reason to anticipate periodical rebellions. His business was to enforce the laws. He did that promptly and summarily, and considered the work finished. Now, whiskey was undeniably the cause of the rebellion. Had there been no whiskey there would have been no rebellion. Whiskey was as much the cause of that rebellion as slavery is of this. We have never had another rebellion on account of whiskey, and when this rebellion is put down we will never have another rebellion on account of slavery."

It might be added to this, that some of the most dangerous riots of France, are caused by the scarcity of provisions. It would be just as sensible to advocate the destruction of provisions to prevent those riots, as it is to advocate the emancipation of Southern slaves to get rid of rebellion. Leave slavery where the Constitution put it, and there will be no rebellion, nor would there have been, had slavery been let alone.

At Seville, Spain, relics of the Inquisition have been found in a vaulted room, which was discovered by workmen who were digging a well. In this room were four mummified human bodies attached by chains to pillars. The clothes were in the style of the last century, one of the bodies being dressed in silk.

[Reported for the Maryland News Sheet.]

MEETING OF THE MEMBERS OF THE MARYLAND CORN EXCHANGE.

The members of the Maryland Corn Exchange, to the number of about fifty, met at the room of the Institution at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, pursuant to a call of the Directors. Mr. Peter G. Sauerwein took the Chair, and Mr. Isaac T. Norris acted as Secretary. On taking the Chair, Mr. Sauerwein stated that the Board of Directors had thought that a change in the hour of meeting to 10 o'clock would have a beneficial effect on the interests of the Institution. He then referred to the slim attendance of members for the last few weeks—to the fact that numbers had gone back to the Baltimore Exchange—and remarked that he considered that matters of much more consequence than the hour of meeting were involved. He then read the original petition presented to the Maryland Legislature praying for a charter for the Maryland Corn Exchange, and remarked that the same causes which existed at that time for the formation of an Institution of this kind existed now for its continuance. He appealed to the members to stand by the Institution, and not allow it to go forth to the world that the members had been intimidated into submission.

Mr. Kidder was opposed to changing the hour of meeting; could see no good reason for the change; was not aware of the benefit to be derived from it, and would like to hear some member in favor of the change give his reason for it.

Mr. Sauerwein replied that it was a well-known fact that during the past two or three weeks the attendance had gradually fallen off, until, at the present time, there was scarcely any one left. As the attendance of members had fallen off, business had diminished as a natural consequence; and it was on this account that the Directors had called this meeting. It was to be hoped that some action would now be taken in order to put the Institution on its feet again, and enable it to transact business on as extended a scale as when it first went into operation with all the sympathies of the community in its favor.

Mr. Robert Turner said that he had endeavored to remain a member of the Baltimore Exchange, but when the test was put to him to challenge his Union sentiments, he had left never to return.—When he made up his mind to enter into a business of this nature he went into it with his whole soul, and never took a step backward. He conjured the members to stand firm. If the members of the institution were true to their country and to their God, there could be no such thing as a failure. He could not see how any Union man could go back to the old Exchange—an Institution which he considered a disgrace to the Union and a stigma on our loyal city. Mr. T. concluded by offering a preamble and resolution, setting forth the warm and unalterable attachment of the members to the Union, and a firm determination to continue the operations of the Institution at all pecuniary hazards.

The Chairman (Mr. Sauerwein) thought that the subject-matter of the resolution was not in order. No one could doubt but that he fully endorsed every word of it, but he was of the opinion that the meeting had been called for an entirely different purpose.

Mr. Robert Turner insisted that the sense of the meeting should be taken on his proposition.

The Chairman said he would have to rule the matter out of order, and suggested that Mr. T. appeal from the decision of the chair.

Before an appeal was taken, a motion was made and carried to lay the preamble and resolution on the table.

Mr. Jonathan Turner then discussed the propriety of changing the hour of meeting. It was well known that for the last two or three weeks there have been but few sellers here, and this was just the class wanted. Purchasers are of but little use unless the article is here to buy, and he thought a change till a later hour would bring sellers in. All admit that, as Union men, we must have some protection, and here was the only place we could get it. Many of those who had left and gone over to the old Exchange assign as a reason that they could not be suited here, and that there was a better market there. Was not this the time for all men to make sacrifices? He had made many, and was ready to sacrifice all for the sake of his principles. He felt like Capt. Smith, of the Cumberland, when the traitor Buchanan ordered him to surrender. Smith's noble reply was that he would "never surrender his flag to a traitor." He said that if the members of the Maryland Corn Exchange strike their flag now, they had no right to the protection of the Government or to the countenance and support of Union men. There had never been a necessity for Union men to desert their post. When the Institution first went into operation the members had an abundance of sympathy; but the Union merchants would not come up, and here was the difficulty. In conclusion, he hoped the change in the hour of meeting would be made, and he was sure that those who had left on account of not being able to sell would have no further excuse on that score. He moved that the hour of meeting be changed from 9 to 11 A. M.

Mr. Kidder thought the change would have an adverse effect; the change took place there would be no offerings here whatever. He named 9 o'clock as the hour of meeting, and if adopted he hoped to see every member at his post at that hour; and all the members should pledge themselves to remain at least half an hour.

Mr. Sauerwein referred to the fact that some years since many sales were made at the Exchange Building after the regular hours at the Corn Exchange had closed, and thought that perhaps by a change of hour much of this late business might be transacted at the Maryland Exchange.

Mr. Robert Turner was very desirous that a vote should be taken on his resolution. He wanted to ascertain the fact whether the Maryland Exchange was still in existence, or whether it had been extinguished by the light of Secession.

Mr. Sauerwein was sure that it would be beneficial to keep the doors of the Institution open. As long as they were kept open there was room for Union members to come back. In addition to this, he thought that as long as the Maryland Exchange existed the Union men at the Baltimore Exchange would be treated with some consideration. He thought that the members ought to encourage and foster each other; and unless the members had made up their minds to do so, and become regular in their attendance, no change of hour could do any good. He did not desire to deal in recriminations, but he felt confident that if all those gentlemen who had originally left the old Exchange would stand firmly by each other, success would be certain.

Mr. Robt. Turner would like to hear from some gentlemen who had left and gone over to the Baltimore Exchange.

Mr. L. J. Cox, Jr., remarked that no one could doubt his Union feelings, but he had gone over to the other Exchange, and he had done so just so soon as he ascertained that by remaining here he was doing an injustice to his customers. He could get better prices for his customers at the Baltimore Exchange, and in justice to those for whom he acted he was bound to go there. He was under the impression that a change of hour would do no good. Grain was generally sold early in the morning; the boats generally arrived during the night, and the captains were always anxious to return home as early in the day as possible. He felt confident that if the hour of meeting was made later, it would have the effect of entirely breaking up the Institution. He concluded by saying that, on going over to the Baltimore Exchange he had, with but few exceptions, been treated with the greatest kindness and courtesy by the members.

Mr. Jonathan Turner suggested that, as many samples offered at the Baltimore Exchange were not sold, a later hour of meeting might bring these samples here.

Mr. Cox was opposed to spending a couple of hours at each Institution.

Mr. Thomas Trotten wanted to know how the hour of 4 in the afternoon would answer, and suggested that hour.

Mr. C Kidder remarked that as all the samples were not sold at the Baltimore Exchange, but frequently carried from counting-room to counting-room for sale, perhaps a later hour would bring them here.

A member here moved to adjourn, but the question was not put.

Mr. Robert Turner said it appeared that members were fearful of losing a customer here and there because they sold to Union men. If any man would decline sending grain to him because he sold to Union men, he would say to such man—"Get thee behind me, Satan." He wanted it written on the doors, and placarded on the walls of the city, that if the Maryland Corn Exchange finally breaks up, Robert Turner would never darken the doors of the Baltimore Exchange—his pure patriotism should never be contaminated by the foul traitors there.

The vote was then taken to meet at 4 P. M., and it was negatived, as was also the proposition to meet at 9 A. M.; and the hour of 10½ A. M. was carried.

A member here picked up his samples, and remarking "the dog's dead," left the room.

Col. Wm. Chesnut, who entered the room during the latter part of the proceedings, moved that every member not present at 10½ o'clock each morning shall be fined 25 cents, which motion was lost, and the meeting adjourned.

A NEW TYPE-SETTING MACHINE.—Among the novelties about to be exhibited at the Great Exhibition, few (says the correspondent of a Dublin paper) are likely to attract more attention than the type-setting machine of Mr. William Mitchell, brother to John Mitchell, the Irish exile. The invention consists of two distinct and separate machines—one a type-setting machine, which composes the types, and the other a type-distributing machine, which distributes the types and re-arranges them for the type-setter. The saving by the machine is not more than thirty per cent. But the value in point of rapidity is very much greater. I do not believe it is applicable to advertising newspapers, as the cost of imposing would counterbalance the other advantage. It is peculiarly applicable to late news, from its rapidity and cleanliness of composition, requiring hardly any corrections, such as result from dirty distribution. Two of these machines are now working in one of the largest houses in London. Two are ordered for the Queen's printer, and already a Bible is being printed with it in Glasgow, to be shown at the Great Exhibition.

At Nantes, in France, a few weeks ago, the body of a young man was deposited for interment in a church, when, while awaiting the arrival of the clergy, the bier was agitated violently. The coffin was immediately opened, and the young man inside was found to have awakened from a lethargy of sixty hours. He was at once removed to his house, and subsequently recovered.

From the Associated Press Agent.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 8.—There has been nothing done here to-day by our army in front of Yorktown beyond reconnoissance and some cannonading at long range.

The telegraph line from Fortress Monroe has been built to the headquarters of the army, near Yorktown.

The steamer Spaulding came in this morning from Ship Point. The Rebel works abandoned there are quite formidable. They had taken off their guns, but left their barracks complete.

Ship Point is about eight miles from Yorktown, affording a fine base of operations.

A great crowd of Norfolk people on Sunday assembled on the shore near Sewall's Point, including men, women and children, eagerly engaged watching the Yankees.

PARTICULARS OF THE FORWARD MOVEMENT.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* publishes the following details of the movements of General McClellan on Friday and Saturday:

FORTRESS MONROE, April 6.—Friday, the 4th instant, was the day fixed for the movement on Yorktown. General McClellan and staff arrived at Fortress Monroe on Wednesday on board the steamer Commodore. The troops were full of enthusiasm, and longed for an advance movement. They complained that the enemy would not stand to give them a "show" of Northern prowess. They, the soldiers, have great confidence in General McClellan.

THE ADVANCE.

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

As we stood at New Market Bridge we saw a full brigade of Philadelphia troops pass, viz: 3d Pennsylvania cavalry, Col Averell (formerly Young's Kentucky cavalry), Colonel Owens' 69th Pennsylvania, Baxter's Fire Zouaves, and the celebrated California regiment.

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

A company of Berdan's Sharpshooters took the advance, with the 4th Michigan and the 14th New York, and the 3d Pennsylvania cavalry in the extreme advance.

SCENES ALONG THE ROUTE.

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

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

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

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

THE ENEMY RETREAT.

We soon perceived Allen's 5th Massachusetts battery banging away at a very formidable earthwork. A short time previous to this the 3d Pennsylvania Cavalry drove in the Rebel pickets. Griffin's batt ry was also un limbered in range. The 5th New York, Companies B and A of Berdan's Sharpshooters, were advancing towards the battery. There being no further response from the enemy, after firing some sixteen shells, the column advanced along a winding road made by the Rebels around Howard's Mills.

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

ARRIVAL OF DESERTERS.

At this point Colonel Lanning, of the 4th New Jersey, and Col. Averell, captured two of the enemy belonging to the 2d Mississippi battalion, Col. Taylor. They stated that they were deserters from the 2d Mississippi. They were both from the North—Fritz Spencer from Cincinnati, and John List from Milwaukie, Wisconsin. They had been forced into the Rebel service, and wished to get home. They were comfortably dressed in thick grey cloth, and armed with Enfield rifles, with sword bayonets.

THE FORTIFICATIONS—CAMP MISERY.

The 2d and 8th Mississippi occupied the above fortifications, and called the place Camp Misery.

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

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

The Union army bivouacked in the Rebel Camp "Misery," preparatory to an early start.

THE MARCH TO YORKTOWN.

The army, under the immediate command of General McClellan, left camp