THE MARYLAND NEWS SHEET

VOL. II---NO. 186. BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, APRIL 26 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

MARRIED.

In this city, April 24th, by Rev. A. G. Thomas, JAMES B. WRIGHT and Miss CHARLOTTE E. GRICE, both of East Baltimore.

On Tuesday 22d instant, at Emanuel Church, by Rev. S. H. Schenck, JOHN H. BASH and LOTTIE HAYES, both of this city.

At St. Vincent's Church, by Rev. Mr. McCarthy, assisted by Rev. Mr. Myers, THOMAS HEFLAN to ANNIE HEINEKEN MYERS, third daughter of Jacob Myers, Esq.

DIED.

On the evening of the 25th instant, SAMUEL E. SMITH, in the 25th year of his age. Requiescat in pace. (Washington and Georgetown papers please copy.)

His relatives and friends are requested to attend his funeral, on to-morrow (Sunday) evening, at half past two o'clock, from his late residence, 223 Saratoga street.

On the morning of the 24th inst. at, Mrs. HANNAH DUKNETT, in the 77th year of her age.

On Wednesday evening, 23d instant, ROBERT STARR, in the 51st year of his age.

On the 24th instant, FRANCES, wife of John Welch, aged 27 years.

On the 23d instant, of consumption—patiently and hopefully home—in the 26th year of her age, ALICE, relict of the late James Reilly.

WAR AND OTHER NEWS.

In the Senate of the United States a resolution was introduced forfeiting the personal property of Rebels, forever, and real property during the life of its owner. A bill was also introduced to prevent vexatious actions against the officers and servants of the Government acting under the authority of the President, by enacting that all such suits shall be brought in the Circuit Court of the United States, and not in any State Court. The bill also exacts a bond from the plaintiff for the expenses of the trial; and punishes, by fine and imprisonment, any person who arrests an officer of the Government by civil process. It was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. The bill for the establishment of a steamship line between San Francisco and China was passed.

In the House of Representatives the only matter of importance under consideration was the report of the Committee on Contracts.

From Fortress Monroe General Wool reports to the War Department the arrival from Norfolk of Assistant Surgeon Warren, with seventeen wounded Federal soldiers and four attendants, all of whom were left on the field, and were taken prisoners by the Confederates at the recent battle near Elizabeth City. Concerning this affair, the reports have been singularly contradictory. The Norfolk papers claimed that the Federal troops which landed at Elizabeth City, some five thousand strong, were attacked and repulsed, with a loss of five hundred in killed and wounded. A despatch from the Associated Press not only denied the truth of this statement, but asserted that the Federal troops were only 500 in number, and it was the Confederates who were repulsed. A subsequent despatch which professed to give the only authentic information in regard to this engagement, reported that General Reno left Roanoke Island for Elizabeth City with two thousand men; that a skirmish ensued, in which we were given to understand that the Confederates were repulsed, and that the Federal troops, after occupying Elizabeth City for a short time, returned to Roanoke Island. We now learn from General Wool's despatch that the repulse of General Reno, as originally claimed by the Norfolk papers, must actually have taken place, or he would never have left a portion of his wounded on the field of battle. The force under his command that was engaged in the fight is finally estimated at three thousand men, and we are led to infer that the battle took place at South Mills, which is close to the southern end of the Dismal Swamp Canal, and not at Elizabeth City. General Wool is silent as to the loss sustained by General Reno; but it evidently ranges somewhere between five hundred—the Southern account; and sixty—as stated by the Associated Press. Which of the two statements approximates nearest to the truth it is impossible to determine, until General Reno's official report is made public.

From Pittsburg Landing and Cairo we are notified that preparations are actively going on for another and more desperate battle in the vicinity of Corinth. General Halleck is busily re-organizing the shattered remains of Grant's army, and is drawing reinforcements from all possible quarters. In the meantime, the Confederates are not idle. Vast numbers of troops are joining Beauregard, whose communications with the South and Southwest, by rail and river, continue uninterrupted.

The latest telegram from Pittsburg Landing states that a skirmish occurred on Thursday between a reconnoitering party of Federal troops under Brigadier-General Smith, and some three or four thousand Confederates, who decamped at the first fire, losing twelve men taken prisoners and all their tents, camp equipage and private baggage. A telegram from Chicago, dated yesterday, states on the authority of passengers who reached Cairo from the Tennessee river, that heavy cannonading was heard in the direction of Pittsburg Landing, their belief that another battle was in progress.—The Cairo telegram from Cairo of the Singularly, date makes no mention of these facts.

The Cairo correspondent of the New York *World* writes mysteriously concerning certain strategic movements which are shortly to be made; and which, if successful, will involve not merely the capture of Forts Wright, Pillow and Randolph, but also the occupation of Memphis. An editorial article in the same paper throws some further light upon the means by which these grand results are to be attained. The New York *Herald* undertakes, on the other hand, to give what it assumes to be the strategic plans of the Confederates in Tennessee and Virginia. According to the *Herald*, the Confederate forces here been divided into two great movable armies, each of which is to be prepared, at a moment's warning, to pounce upon any exposed detachment of our advancing forces so as to cut them up in detail. This," says the *Herald*, with an air of profound sagacity—"this is a Napoleonic idea;" and, our journalist proceeds to state, that Albert Sidney Johnston and Beauregard acted upon it in their late attack upon Grant at Pittsburg Landing, and that a similar example will be followed by the Confederates in Virginia, where the Federal forces, "advancing on converging lines are already menaced by the same danger from which the troops under Grant so narrowly escaped in the West." The Federal Government is, therefore, warned of the possibility of the Divisions under McDowell, Banks and Fremont respectively, being "cut up in detail" by a superior force under "General Jo Johnston." "The question thus recurs to us," adds the *Herald*, "is the city of Washington perfectly safe, in view of the late strategical dash of the Confederates upon Pittsburg Landing?" Surely, now that so suggestive a question has been put in so solemn a way, President Lincoln, and the Heads of Department at the Capital, will ponder deeply on the peril which menaces them, and either take immediate action to avert it, or patiently and meekly abide the consequences.

A despatch from Commodore Foote, off Fort Wright, reports all quiet. There was great distress among the inhabitants on the banks of the Mississippi, in consequence of the overflowing of the river from the recent extraordinary rise in its waters.

We have, from Washington, the announcement that it is currently reported at Richmond that Lord Lyons will sail for that city in a day or two; but we are also assured that "in official circles" no importance attaches to the visit." M. Mercier, in the opinion "of those best able to judge," has returned from Richmond perfectly satisfied that "the Secession fabric is crumbling" to pieces; and was, moreover, "struck with the destitution and misery which prevail among the Confederates." All of which the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* duly reports. A later telegram states that the rumored visit of Lord Lyons to Richmond is unfounded.

From southern papers we learn that the Confederate loss at the battle of Shiloh, was one thousand killed, five thousand wounded and eight hundred prisoners—so says the Memphis *Appeal*. The Richmond *Examiner*, however, puts the total loss in both engagements at about five thousand; while the Federal loss is estimated at about twenty-five thousand. The *Examiner* has but little doubt that Gen. Buell was killed. Official despatches received at Richmond state that the bombardment of the forts at New Orleans continued during the whole of Saturday, the 19th instant; that no casualties had occurred, and that the shoalness of the water prevented the flotilla from shelling the garrison out.

The New York *World* considers it strange that nothing authentic has been heard from the Lower Mississippi since the reported attack on the 14th inst., and, in the absence of intelligence from that quarter, comes to the safe conclusion that "in a few days more we shall hear either of the capture of a great city, or the disabling of a powerful fleet." Evidently nothing can be more probable than that either one or the other of these contingencies will eventually occur.

A WONDERFUL STORY.—Gen. Prentiss, who was taken prisoner by the Confederates at the battle of Shiloh, is said to have made a rousing Union speech to his captors at Grand Junction, Mississippi. According to the Chicago *Tribune* it had such an effect on those who heard it that twelve of the audience managed to work their way out to Gen. Halleck's lines to take the oath of allegiance.

LATEST NEWS.

TELEGRAMS.

FROM GEN HALLECK'S ARMY.

Important and Highly Successful Reconnoissance under Gen. Smith—Three Thousand Rebels Routed—Capture of a Large Amount of Tents and Camp Equipage.

PITTSBURG LANDING, April 24.—A reconnoitering party, under Brigadier-General A. J. Smith, left here this morning, and attacked the enemy's pickets, one hundred and fifty strong, who fled in great haste, leaving their knapsacks, blankets and everything else.

The party then proceeded on foot to Pea Ridge, Tennessee, where they found 3,000 or 4,000 Rebels drawn up in line of battle, who, at the first fire of our artillery, also decamped, leaving their tents, camp equipage, private baggage, and even half-written letters and other things indicating the completeness of the surprise.

Enough tents were left to accommodate a division. Everything was burned.

We captured twelve prisoners, none of whom expressed regret at being taken. They say the people South are getting sick of the war.

The roads are improving fast.

CAIRO, April 23.—(Special to the Chicago *Tribune*.)—The rise in the Tennessee river has reached here. The Ohio has risen an inch, and is still rising.

Despatches from the Cumberland represent that the river is rapidly rising. The country between here and Mound City is inundated, and the entire track of the Cairo and Fulton Railroad, between Bird's Point and Charleston, is washed away and destroyed.

General Bragg has transferred the command of Fort Pillow to Gen. Price.

From Pittsburg we have intelligence of a skirmish with the enemy, in which General Granger, with five hundred cavalry, participated, about two miles from our pickets. Our forces came in contact with the Rebel pickets and drove them in, and then encountered a strong force of Rebel cavalry.

After fighting for an hour, both sides retired.—The loss was light.

A tri-weekly packet is now running from Cairo to Tiptonville. Mails and passengers from Commodore Foote's flotilla, off Fort Wright, arrived here yesterday afternoon. There was no change in affairs.

IMPORTANT FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Tremendous Bombardment of Fort Jackson—25,000 Shells Rained upon the Fort.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 24.—*Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:*—The Norfolk *Day Book* of this morning has a telegraphic despatch from New Orleans dated the 23d instant, from which the following information is obtained, viz:

Heavy and continues bombardment of Fort Jackson all night, which was still progressing. The Rebels in the fort represent themselves still cheerful, with an abiding faith in ultimate success.—They state they are making repairs as best they can. Their barbette guns were still in working order, though most of them had been disabled at times. They assert we had fired 25,000 13-inch shells, of which 1,000 fell in the fort. They think our ammunition must soon be exhausted, but assert they can stand it as long as we can.

The Rebel Congress has adjourned.

JOHN TUCKER, Ass't Secretary of War.

Arrival of the wounded from the Elizabeth City Engagement at Fortress Monroe.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA, April 24th, 1862.

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

Assistant Surgeon Warren, unconditionally released with seventeen prisoners and four attendants, arrived this evening from Norfolk. They were the wounded left on the field in the affair at the South Mills.

The troops of the United States consisted, as reported, of 3,000 men under the command of Brigadier-General Reno.

The surgeon says the Rebels only reported a Georgia regiment and three pieces of artillery. The Norfolk *Day Book* reports a naval bombardment of Fort Jackson, on the Mississippi river. Major-General Lovell is represented as saying it was terrific. It still continued at the latest accounts.

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major-General.

FROM THE TENNESSEE RIVER.

A Battle Thought to be in Progress—High Water, and the River Still Rising—The Federal Gunboats Pass Muscle Shoals—Great Overflow of the Mississippi.

CAIRO, April 25.—A special despatch to the *Times* from Cairo, says:

Passengers by the steamer Belle Memphis say that at Savannah there had been heard heavy firing in the direction of Pittsburg Landing; that the cannonading was brisk and gradually grew louder, being heard for miles this side of Savannah. It is the belief that a general engagement had been brought on, and this belief is strengthened by the fact that on Wednesday significant preparations were made by General Halleck for an attack.

Our gunboats on the Tennessee had effected a passage over the Muscle Shoals and penetrated as far as Huntsville, Alabama, where they captured a quantity of Rebel commissary stores.

CAIRO, April 25.—The steamers Belle Memphis and Choctaw, from Pittsburg Landing on Thursday morning, arrived here last night. They wound their way into thirty-five miles below Eastport on the left bank to avoid the guerillas from behind. The Choctaw received seven shots, and her mate was killed. The Belle Memphis received twelve shots, mortally wounding one negro boy aboard.

The roads in Tennessee are improving and skirmishing between the pickets continue.

The Tennessee river at Savannah is still rising.

The lower Mississippi is fearfully overflowed, causing the greatest loss of property ever known.

CHICAGO, April 25.—A special despatch to the *Tribune* from Cairo says that the rumor that a fight had commenced at Pittsburg is disbelieved at Headquarters. Despatches from General Halleck, dated yesterday, make no mention of anything of the sort.

FROM COM FOOTE'S FLOTILLA.

The Flood on the Mississippi—Plantations Overflown—Great Distress Among the People.

GUNBOAT FLOTILLA, OFF FORT WRIGHT, April 23, via St. Louis.—All is quiet here, if we except the mortar-boats remaining in position, which occasionally throw a shell over at the fort. The Rebels have not replied to-day, and none of their gunboats can be seen. The weather is fair, but the flood on the Mississippi has overrun all the plantations and houses along the river. Great distress prevails among the inhabitants along the banks of the river, some of whom offer to give all they possess to have their families removed from their houses, which the water threatens to carry down the river.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SHENANDOAH.

NEW MARKET, VA., April 24.

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

Our advance guard, Colonel Donnelly commanding, took three prisoners to-day at a point nine miles beyond Harrisonburg. One says he belongs to Company B, Tenth Virginia regiment of Infantry. This regiment has been on the Rappahannock, according to previous information. The prisoner says it joined Jackson at his present location, near Stannardsville, from Culpeper.

N. P. BANKS, Major-General Commanding.

FROM THE MOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT.

NEW YORK, April 25.—The *Times'* Wheeling despatch says that General Milroy overtook on Monday the rear guard of the Rebel cavalry, six miles west of the railroad, near Buffalo Gap. The Rebels fled and were pursued by our cavalry. General Milroy learned that the main body of the Rebels stopped on Sunday night six miles beyond Buffalo Gap, but being cut off from Staunton by General Banks, fled southwest through Bath and Allegany counties for the head waters of the James river.—Eight Rebels, including the guerilla Barnet, were captured in Pendleton county.

DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK

From the Rappahannock River.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The steamer Yankee arrived here this morning from the neighborhood of Fredericksburg, and reports that one day this week the Anacosta, while passing Lewry's Point on the Rappahannock, was fired upon by a small body of Rebel infantry. She throw a few shells, thus rapidly dispersing them. The flotilla is still actively engaged seizing Rebel craft, and in all it has captured sixteen Rebel schooners.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Confirmations by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The Senate to-day, in Executive session, confirmed the nominations of George Cadwalleder of Pennsylvania and George H. Thomas of Virginia as Major-Generals, and Col. Alfred H. Terry of Connecticut, Miles S. Haskell of Indiana, Major Henry W. Wessells of the 6th Infantry, Col. John W. Geary, Major Samuel W. Crawford of the 13th Infantry, and Leonard F. Ross of Illinois, as Brigadier-Generals of Volunteers; Brigadier-General Jas. W. Ripley to be Chief of Ordnance, and Wm. A. Hammond Surgeon-General, with the rank of Brigadier-General. Also Charles F. Garrett as Assistant Quartermaster, and Harvey A. Smith, of Kansas, Commissary of Subsistence.

The Senate, it is said, rejected Nathan Reese as Assistant Quartermaster, and the following as Brigadier-Generals:—John Cochrane, H. H. Lockwood, Charles F. Clark and Charles D'Ana.

John Trimble of Tennessee was confirmed as U. S. Attorney for the Middle District of that State.

Owing to a misapprehension which caused the rejection of Daniel E. Sickles, the President to-day re-nominated him to be Brigadier-General. The prospect of his confirmation is favorable.

The Treaty for the Suppression of the Slave Trade

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The ratification of the Seward and Lyons treaty for the suppression of the African slave trade will soon be exchanged.—The main points of the treaty are a mutual right to search, without regard to the number of vessels to be employed, and the summary trial and punishment of those engaged in the illegal traffic.

Operations of the Navy Department.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The Navy Department is quietly efficiently at work increasing the means of national defence. The Atlantic works and Messrs. Harrison & Loring, Boston, have been awarded contracts for building iron-clad vessels under the recent law.

Unfounded Statements.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—In addition to what has heretofore been asserted in contradiction of the false statements of the Richmond papers, there is good authority for stating that Count Mercier, the French Minister, had no official communication whatsoever with the Southern authorities. The report that Lord Lyons had gone or is going to Richmond, is as untrue as the recent unfounded rumors of changes in the Cabinet.

Hospital Ship for the Army Before Yorktown

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The Sanitary Commission will to-morrow despatch the steamship Daniel Webster to Fortress Monroe as a floating hospital. She is to carry a large supply of hospital stores, medicines, clothing, ice, etc., and a corps of surgeons, nurses, and hospital dressers. Several members of the Commission accompany them for the purpose of completing arrangements for the transfer and care of the sick and wounded.

American Diplomatic Conference at Paris.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Our Minister at London, Mr. Adams, recently visited Paris for an official conference with Mr. Dayton, upon an important subject of diplomatic negotiation. The former, by the last steamer reports that he has returned to his post.

From the Agent of the Associated Press

FROM FORTRESS MONROE

Arrival of Wounded Prisoners of War

FORTRESS MONROE, April 24.—A flag of truce was sent out to-day with despatches.

A pleasure party from Boston accompanied the flag. No news was made public and it is stated that no newspapers were received. On the return of the flag of truce the steamboat Nelly Baker proceeded with a flag of truce bearing a number of wounded soldiers taken in the recent skirmish near Elizabeth City. They were sent down from Norfolk in a schooner in tow of a Rebel tug, and the schooner was then towed here by the Nelly Baker, arriving just as the Baltimore boat was about leaving, affording no opportunity to ascertain the names of the wounded.

FROM CUBA AND MEXICO.

THE FRENCH EXPEDITION TO ADVANCE TO THE CAPITAL—EXECUTION OF GENERAL ROBLES.

By an arrival at New York we have received our Havana files to the 17th inst. American affairs receive great attention.

MEXICO.

The United States frigate Black Prince had arrived at Havana from Ship Island. The Guadalquivor had arrived from Vera Cruz with news to the 6th inst.

The allied commanders were awaiting fresh orders from their respective Governments.

The Government of Juarez were still ready to give every satisfaction required by the interests of the subjects of the three Powers who had claims against Mexico. They would not, however, listen to the idea of a monarchy; and in case the allied troops advanced to the capital, would retire from it.

All the Spanish forces had concentrated at Orizaba and the French at Tehuacan.

The ministers of justice and agriculture had arrived by special express from Mexico city at Vera Cruz to confer with the French commander. They were also received with all due honor by General Prim.

General Miranda and ex-President Almonte are with the French General, and have published proclamations to the people adverse to the Juarez administration. Senor Doblado had issued a counter-proclamation, branding Almonte and his adherents as traitors.

The plan of Almonte is to overthrow the present government, to have himself recognized as Dictator, (*Tefe Supremo,*) and then call a National Assembly, to take into consideration the deplorable condition of the country, and decide which will be the best form of Government for it. A number of Almonte's adherents have signed a document supporting this measure.

An Orizaba paper declares that a reaction has commenced in favor of the Spanish. A journal entitled *La Raccion* has been established at Cordoba, advocating the appointment of Almonte to the supreme command of the country.

STILL LATER.

Another steamer, the Ulloa, arrived at Havana on the 17th inst.

After an unsatisfactory conference between the allied commanders, it was decided that each should decide to march his division against Mexico city, taking upon himself all the responsibility of the act.—The English and Spanish Plenipotentiaries thereupon decided to withdraw their troops.

The reactionary party had made preparations to make a final campaign against the Juarez Government.

Gen. Robles has been executed under the charge of being a traitor to his country. The execution had created a great excitement. His brothers have through the press asked the public to suspend judgment.

WHAT THE RADICALS SAY.—The Chicago *Tribune* may be considered as representing the extreme Republicans of the northwest. Here is what the editor says respecting the latest news from Nashville:

The news from Nashville is not encouraging. Our special correspondent, who, from his long residence in Kentucky and Tennessee is well qualified to form an opinion, says that there are few loyal men in the Western and Central parts of the latter State. Those who resisted secession the longest and who sacrificed the most for their Union principles are the most bitter against us. It is daily that when our now victorious army pushes deeper and deeper into the heart of the Confederacy, the indications are that the people will become more and more hostile. Our victories are not followed by the manifestations of joy we had hoped for. Our victories are not followed by the manifestations of joy we had hoped for. Our victories are not followed by the manifestations of joy we had hoped for