James Bruster 27 July '62

THE MARYLAND NEWS SHEET

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MARRIED.

On the 24th ult., by Rev. James B. Cuddy, P. A. WATTS to Miss HARRIET E. WEITZELL, all of this city.

On the 29th of April, at Charlestown, Va., by Rev. Mr. Dutton, GEORGE G. FEDRICK, of this city, to KATE C., youngest daughter of Barney Ott, Esq., of Rippon, Jefferson county, Va.

In Washington city, on the 24 of May, by the Rev. Mr. Maguire, Captain WILLIAM KEENAN, 63d Pennsylvania Volunteers, to Miss MARY E. RYAN, of Baltimore city.

DIED.

On the morning of the 4th instant, at the family residence, Deer Park, Baltimore county, ELIZA WYSE, daughter of the late William Wyse.

On Sunday, April 27th, 1862, Mrs. MARGARET SARSFIELD, in the 74th year of her age.

On the 4th instant, Dr. BENJAMIN B. HARRISON, in the 36th year of his age.

On Saturday, May 3d, DAVID E. CARSON, aged 35 years.

WAR AND OTHER NEWS.

In the Senate of the United States a joint resolution was adopted, recognizing the fact that there were Federal prisoners in the hands of the Confederates whom it is necessary to get released by exchanging them for others in possession of the Government. A bill was introduced to secure to citizens of the United States the right to personal liberty. It was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. The Homestead bill was again taken up and discussed; and subsequently the debate on the Confiscation bill was resumed.

In the House of Representatives no business of importance was transacted.

General McClellan reports to the War Department, on the evening of Sunday last, that the Federal cavalry and horse artillery, which were sent in pursuit of the Confederates beyond Yorktown, came upon their rear guard in their entrenchments about two miles south of Williamsburg. A brisk fight is said to have ensued. General Smith's division, which had just arrived on the ground, was in the act of participating in the battle when the aid left, and the result is therefore not stated. General McClellan "presumes" that the enemy's works were carried, but states frankly he had no knowledge of, and therefore could not assert confidently the fact. He, however, assures us that the abandonment of the lines of Yorktown is "a brilliant success for the Federals, and that its effects will be of the greatest importance."

Later intelligence from before Williamsburg indicates that the enemy's works were not carried, as General McClellan expected. From the report of the Associated Press, it appears that an engagement of more than ordinary fierceness took place in front of the works, although, strange to say, the casualties, as reported, scarcely tally with the description of the fight. The Confederates lost, in addition to their killed and wounded, several prisoners; but captured one gun which the Federal artillerists could not, on retreating, draw out of the mud in which it was stuck. The latter finally fell back a distance of some two hundred yards to await the arrival of Hancock's brigade; but when the latter came up it was deemed advisable to defer operations until the following morning.

A still later telegram states that no further news had been received at the War Department from Fortress Monroe or Yorktown up to five o'clock last evening.

A colored man who claims to have been "the coachman of Jeff. Davis," crossed the Rappahannock on Saturday evening with most important information. It has been his good fortune, whilst driving Mr. and Mrs. Davis in their carriage, to overhear certain scraps of conversation which fell from the lips of that illustrious couple, and which our colored John carefully treasured up for future use. He recollects—and we all always remembered, that negroes have admirable memories and fertile imaginations—that Mr. Davis and Gen. Johnston had some heated discussions concerning the retreat from Manassas, which Mr. Davis not only disapproved, but was particularly desirous that Johnston should make a stand at Gordonsville. The latter, however, declined to do so, offered to resign and was even indisposed to go to Yorktown notwithstanding Mrs. Davis—who now becomes one of the *dramatis personæ*—remarked, in very inelegant language, that "it was very bad in him to be unwilling to go and help General Magruder." We are also told that in a conversation which took place between Mr. Davis and ex-Senator Gwynne, of California, the former stated that General Anderson, of North Carolina, had been ordered to resist the march of McDowell's column upon Richmond until the probable result of the contest before Yorktown was known, and also to give time, in the event of McClellan's proving successful, to extricate the army from the Peninsula, and out of Virginia, "otherwise," said Mr. Davis sagaciously, "we shall all be caught." Of the wisdom of this latter conclusion there can be no manner of doubt. Next, we have Mrs. Davis on the scene again. Her phraseology is, as usual, quite idiomatic, inasmuch as she is made to declare that the Confederacy "is about played out." A great many more of such and similar scraps are retailed by the colored coachman of Mr. Davis, and all of them are solemnly recorded by the agent of the Associated Press as matters eminently worthy of being duly reproduced in the columns of the public journals. In deference to this exalted view of the value of these gleanings we give them to our readers *verbatim, et literatim, et punctuatim.*

Intelligence from before Corinth, up to Saturday night last, represents that General Halleck has established his headquarters at a point some twelve miles distant from Pittsburg Landing, his advance being "within two miles of the enemy's outer works." Skirmishes were of daily occurrence, in which the Confederates, after making but a slight resistance, invariably fell back. Some four hundred Germans, belonging to a Louisiana regiment, are said to have deserted and entered the Federal lines. They report that General Lovell's advance was at Grenada, Mississippi.

From Fredericksburg, May 4th, we learn that a bridge composed of canal boats has been thrown over the Rappahannock, and that a detachment of McDowell's troops occupies the city. The Confederates are supposed to be encamped in three divisions, and in considerable force, at a distance of some fourteen miles from the city. It is asserted that their intention undoubtedly was to "tempt us to an immediate advance, and then to sweep down upon our rear, cutting off this Division of the army from our main column." The design has, however, been penetrated and frustrated by not permitting the Division to advance at all.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* chronicles "a rush of rascals to the capital," but prudently explains that the announcement particularly refers to a swarm of counterfeiters, bogus money-shavers, pickpockets and burglars. The counterfeits are said to be very cleverly executed, many of the bankers having been victimized, whilst much of this money has been innocently circulated among the soldiers by the sutlers. In what manner the latter obtained it, is not mentioned.

The uniforms which have been, or are about to be furnished the "contrabands" of Port Royal and the South generally, are of the Zouave pattern, similar to those worn by the New York Fire regiment—Ellsworth's Zouaves—only "a little more showy." The trowsers are to be "baggy red," and the jackets are to be braided. The Boston *Courier* expresses a hope that the muskets with which these blacks are to be supplied will be a part of those useless weapons purchased by Fremont, "in order that these untutored candidates for freedom may not hurt themselves with handling them."

Amusements.

HERRMANN'S NEW PROGRAMME—*Farewell Performances.*—Mr. Herrmann's second programme exceeds in interest and variety the one with which he made such a furore last week. The tricks are all new and truly wonderful, evincing the same remarkable facility of manipulation, and the same astounding ease in making all sorts of things disappear. His tricks with cards are almost incredible. In one of these the wizard takes a pack of cards; he passes the fugititous pasteboards from hand to hand through the audience till five are withdrawn; the drawers separately note the cards which they have selected, after which they are returned to the artist, who re-ascends the stage. Quick as thought extracts one from the pack and flings the remainder away. "Is that your card?" to the five successively—a unanimous negative. He breathes upon the card, and exhibits it to the first of the ten; "Is it your card now?" "Yes." Another slight puff at the pasteboard and it is exhibited to the next of the drawers. "Is it Yours?" "It is"—and so on through the list—with every breath upon it the card changes; tray, ten, seven, knave, queen, &c., successively; as this trick is enacted in the midst of the audience, any attempt to substitute the card would infallibly be detected. Mr. Herrmann's slight-of-hand is so very clear and dumbfoundering that it places his performances in a totally different light to any that have ever been seen in this city. In the new programme which he has now brought before the public, he is seen to the most pleasant advantage. We learn now from the best authority that it will be impossible for Herrmann to prolong his stay after this week. On Saturday next he will positively close his performances in this city. Not from any fear that the attendance would not warrant his remaining, but he has been overworked the last eight or nine months, and the doctors order him rest. From here he will return directly to New York. The demand for seats this week will consequently be very great, and he would advise all to embrace the present opportunity of seeing one of the most wonderful artists in his line that the world has produced. Seats may be secured for to-night and to-morrow night's performances at McKinney's this morning.

LATEST NEWS.

TELEGRAMS.

THE LATEST FROM YORKTOWN.

Our Troops Overtake the Enemy near Williamsburg—A Brisk Fight going on at Last Accounts—Confidence of General McClellan in the Result.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—The following despatch has been received at the War Department:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, May 4th, P. M.

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

Our cavalry and horse artillery came up with the enemy's rear guards in their entrenchments about two miles this side of Williamsburg. A brisk fight ensued, and just as my aid left, General Smith's division of infantry arrived on the ground, and, I presume, carried the enemy's works, though I have not yet heard.

The enemy's rear is strong, but I have force enough up there to insure all purposes.

We have, thus far, captured 71 heavy guns and a large amount of tents, ammunition, etc. All along the lines their works prove to have been most formidable, and I am now fully satisfied of the correctness of the course I have pursued. The success is brilliant, and you may rest assured that its effects will be of the greatest importance.—There shall be no delay in following up the Rebels.

The Rebels have been guilty of the most murderous and barbarous conduct in placing torpedoes within the abandoned works near the wells and springs; near flag-staffs, magazines and telegraph offices; in carpet bags, barrels of flour, etc. Fortunately we have not lost many men in this manner—none four or five killed, and perhaps a dozen wounded. I shall make the prisoners remove them at their own peril.

[Signed] G. B. MCCLELLAN, Major-General.

What the Rebels Left Behind at Yorktown.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, May 4, 11.20 A. M.

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

An inspection just made shows that the Rebels abandoned in their works at Yorktown: 2 3-inch rifled cannon, 2 4½-inch rifled cannon, 16 32-pounders, 6 42-pounders, 19 8-inch columbiads, 4 9-inch Dahlgrens, 1 10-inch columbiad, 1 10-inch mortar, 1 8-inch siege howitzer, with carriages and implements complete, and each piece supplied with 76 rounds of ammunition. On the ramparts there are also 4 magazines, which have not yet been examined. This does not include the guns left at Gloucester Point and their other works to our left.

[Signed] G. B. MCCLELLAN, Major General.

The Pursuit of the Rebels from Yorktown—Our Cavalry and Artillery have a Sharp Skirmish With the Enemy near Williamsburg and Capture Some Prisoners.

From the Army Correspondent of the Associated Press.

HEADQUARTERS, NEAR WILLIAMSBURG, May 4, P. M.

The advance of the forces under command of Gen. Stoneman, with the view of ascertaining the position of the enemy, reached this place, 25½ miles from Williamsburg, about 2 o'clock this afternoon. On the road from Yorktown, the country, in most instances, was laid desolate, and but few of the houses were occupied. On emerging from a cover of woods we came in view of Williamsburg and the enemy's earthworks at the same time. No guns were visible in the works, but a regiment of cavalry could be seen approaching, about one mile off, in line of battle.

Captain Gibben's reserve battery was then ordered in front to open on the enemy's approaching cavalry, while a portion of the 6th cavalry were deployed as skirmishers to the right and left. The fire from the battery was very effective on the enemy's cavalry, but they never changed their course. About two hundred yards to the right of Gibbon's battery was an earthwork, which had all the appearance of being deserted, but suddenly our troops were opened upon by a deadly fire from artillery posted behind the works. At the same time the Rebel cavalry continued advancing until they were checked by a charge made by a portion of the 1st and 6th cavalry, which was performed in a most admirable manner.

In more instances than one it was a hand to hand encounter with the enemy. Strange to say none of our men were taken prisoners, while we captured about twenty-five of the enemy, among whom is Capt. Frank Lee of the 3d Florida Infantry.

Capt. Gibbons had fourteen horses killed. Lieut. DeWolf was mortally wounded.

One of our guns was lost by sticking fast in the mud.

Lieut. Benton, of the 1st cavalry, and ten men of the same regiment, were wounded. Lieutenant McClellan, of the 6th cavalry, was slightly wounded, as were also twelve others. Lieut. Col. Kries, 1st cavalry, had his horse shot under him while engaged in a hand-to-hand encounter with two of the enemy. He escaped with a few slight bruises. Private Noble Irish, of Major Barker's McClellan dragoons, had his horse killed, and was severely wounded in the leg by the explosion of a torpedo while passing through Yorktown.

The Rebel cavalry was forced by our men to evacuate their position, but the want of infantry at the time prevented our troops from advancing on the enemy's works; and it being evident that it was useless to attempt further operations, the troops fell back about two hundreds to await the arrival of infantry. General Hancock's brigade soon after arrived, but it was deemed advisable to defer further operations until to-morrow.

We have information that the enemy are still on the retreat beyond Williamsburg.

The rear guard of the enemy is very strong, as was shown to-day.

Later.

YORKTOWN, Monday morning, May 5th.—It commenced raining here about 2 o'clock this morning, and has continued heavily up to this time. There is no news from Williamsburg, as it is yet too early in the morning to hear.

We will occupy Williamsburg early this morning. From there our course will depend upon that taken by the enemy.

FROM GEN. HALLECK'S DEPARTMENT.

Despatch from General Pope.

PITTSBURG LANDING, May 3.—The following despatch, dated near Farmington, has been received at headquarters:

A reconnoissance was sent towards Farmington, where the troops found the enemy, 4,500 strong, with four pieces of artillery and some cavalry, occupying a strong position near the town. Our forces advanced at once to the assault, and after a sharp skirmish carried the position in handsome style. The enemy left thirty dead on the field, and all their tents and baggage; the cavalry pursuing them.

The whole affair was very handsome, our regiments charging the battery and their line of infantry at the double-quick. The enemy fled in wild confusion. A regiment of cavalry was sent through to Bonnville, and took possession of the town. They tore up the railroad track and destroyed two bridges. We have a good many prisoners; cannot tell how many yet. Our loss is two killed and twelve wounded.

JOHN POPE, Major General.

Mutiny Among the Rebels.

PITTSBURG LANDING, May 3, 9 P. M.—Twenty deserters arrived here yesterday and ten to-day; all confirm the capture of New Orleans. A few days ago one Tennessee and one Mississippi regiment, twelve months' men, stacked their arms, their time having expired, and refused to serve any longer, though required by the conscript law. General Beauregard put two regiments to guard them.—Large numbers of deserters are leaving daily. All the rumors of a battle here, or in the vicinity, are unfounded in fact.

The weather is clear, and the roads will be passable in a day or two, so that the army can advance. Hospital boats and stores are arriving daily. Gen. Fennell, of Kentucky, and a host of surgeons and nurses arrived to-day.

Escape of a Coachman of Jeff. Davis to Gen McDowell's Camp—He Makes a Statement Relative to the Plans of Jeff. and his Generals.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—The following statement has reached Washington, dated yesterday, on the Rappahannock:

A colored man came in to-day from the other side of the river and represented himself as Jeff. Davis' coachman, and from an examination of him this is probably the truth. He repeats scraps of conversation overheard by him whilst driving Mr. and Mrs. Davis in their carriage, and between Mr. and Mrs. Davis and those who came to see him.—Mr. Davis and General J. E. Johnston had some heated discussions about the latter's retreat from Manassas. Mr. Davis disapproved and he ordered a stand at Gordonsville, which Johnston declined to do, and offered to resign, and was even indisposed to go to Yorktown.

Mrs. Davis said she thought this was very bad in him to be unwilling to go and help Gen. Magruder. The coachman overheard the conversation between General Johnston and Jeff Davis' wife, the former saying that if he had not left Manassas when he did McClellan would have come out against him and cut him to pieces.

Mrs. Davis read an article in the Richmond *Examiner* to her husband, saying that it was part of the Yankee plans that Generals Banks and McDowell were to form a junction in Louisa or Caroline counties, and move down on Richmond. Davis remarked that he thought that was so, but that his Generals would take care of them.

The coachman overheard a conversation between Davis and Dr. Gwynne, formerly United States Senator from California. Davis said that he had sent General J. R. Anderson from North Carolina to resist the march of the Federals from Fredericksburg, and to delay them long enough for him to see the probable result of the contest before Yorktown, so that if that was likely to be unsuccessful, he would have time to extricate his army from the Peninsula, and get them into Richmond and out of Virginia—that otherwise they would all be caught.

The coachman also represents that Mrs. Davis said that the Confederacy was about played out.—That if New Orleans was really taken she had no longer any interest in the matter, as all she had was there. That it was a great pity they had ever attempted to hold Virginia and the other non-cotton-growing States. That she said to Mrs. D. R. Jones, daughter of Colonel James Taylor (United States Commissary General of Subsistence), who was very anxious to get to Washington, where she has one of her children, not to give herself any trouble but only to stay where she was, and when the Yankees came to Richmond she could go.

He also says that Mr. and Mrs. Davis have all their books, clothing and pictures packed up, ready to move off. That there is much out-spoken Union feeling in Richmond. That, having been a waiter in the Hotel, he knows all the Union men of the place, and that the Yankees are looked for with pleasure—more by the whites than by the colored people. Confederate money is not taken when it can be avoided—Mrs. Davis herself was refused when she offered a ten-dollar Confederate note, which she did in payment for something purchased for Mrs. Brown.

Many of the Richmond people wish the Union troops to come as they are half starved out. The banks and government have their property all packed up for Danville, near the North Carolina line.

Gen. Johnston did not think they would succeed at Yorktown. The coachman says he heard officers say that if they failed at Yorktown and New Orleans they would leave Virginia.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Death of an Army Telegrapher.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—D. B. Lathrop, operator on the United States Military Telegraph Line, died last night from the injuries received by the explosion of a torpedo placed by the Rebels in the deserted telegraph office at Yorktown. Mr. Lathrop was a resident of Springfield, Ohio, and highly esteem by brother telegraphers, and all who knew him. He was always among the first to volunteer to fill the post of danger, and his services in the front rank will be painfully missed.

WASHINGTON, May 5, 11 P. M.—No further news had been received at the War Department from Fortress Monroe or Yorktown up to this hour.—The boat for Cherrystone has probably been delayed by the storm which prevailed in that region. Very little information had arrived, by telegraph, from any quarter, and nothing of an unfavorable character.

From the Agent of the Associated Press.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The Merrimac Withdrawn—Her Movements—Count Mercier.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, May 4.—The Merrimac remained in her position off Sewell's Point until four o'clock, when she returned to Norfolk. She appeared behind the Point. Since her last appearance the Merrimac has been provided with a ram fifteen or twenty feet long at her bows.

Count Mercier, the French Minister, arrived at Yorktown this morning, in a special boat from Washington.

The Gassendi goes up for him to-night.

FROM CAIRO.

General Buckner and Colonel Hanson to be Exchanged.

CAIRO, May 2.—The Memphis *Argus* of Saturday has a despatch from Corinth stating that despatches just received there state that General Buckner and Colonel Roger Hanson, who were taken prisoners at Fort Donelson, are to be exchanged for General Prentiss and Captain Wm. G. McMichael, of Philadelphia, who was chief of General Smith's staff.

Movements of European Steamers.

HALIFAX, May 2.—The steamship America sailed at nine o'clock last evening for Boston, where she will be due on Saturday morning.

The steamship Canada, from Boston, arrived here at half-past two o'clock this morning, and sailed again at five o'clock for Liverpool.

The freight steamer British Queen, from Liverpool on the 19th April, has arrived here. She brings a duplicate of the America's news.

The steamship Canada, hence for Liverpool, will call off Cape Race, weather permitting, for despatches. She is due there about midnight to-morrow night.

Spoils Captured at New Orleans.

ST. LOUIS, May 5.—A refugee from the South, who was at New Orleans when the fleet arrived there, says that we captured a large quantity of cotton, sugar and other property.

Arrival of Treasure from California.

NEW YORK, May 5.—The steamer Northern Light, from Aspinwall, with $615,000 in treasure, from California, has arrived.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPERIOR COURT—JUDGE MARTIN.

In the matter of the trust estate of Dobbin & House, J. L. Thomas, Jr., trustee. Exceptions to auditor's report. Before reported. Referred to the auditor.

Maria Auld *vs.* Samuel Jarden and Amelia, his wife. Motion for a new trial. Not concluded.

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE GILES.

United States *vs.* the schooner A. J. Wills. Libelled as a prize. Decree of condemnation and sale.

Same *vs.* the schooner Two Brothers. Before reported. Decree of condemnation and sale.

CITY CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE KREBS.

McKim *vs.* McKim. Before reported. Not concluded.

AN ITALIAN BRIGAND STORY.—The Naples correspondent of the *Times* gives the statement of one of a body of travelers who were captured by Crocco's band on the 14th of March in the Val di Bovino.—"We were recommended," he said, "to avoid the diligence, so we left Bari in a carriage drawn by five horses, and at Foggia were joined by another carriage with three horses. At a quarter to nine o'clock in the morning, as we were descending a hill at the bottom of which was a bridge, we saw upwards of 100 men on horseback, and seeing that flight was impossible, we pushed on. Orders were given to the band to rifle the carriages, and to the coachman to unharness the horses. We were ten of us in all, and a lady among the number, and for four hours and a half, stripped of everything except trousers and waistcoats, we were marched into the woods before the brigands, who were all mounted, and had several led horses. At last, one of our party, a monk, declared he could walk no further, and he and seven others were mounted; I and a boy were compelled to walk still, and the brigands questioned me as to what was being done in Naples. 'They cry out for Francis II,' I replied, being in great fear, 'for they want to be free.' 'Ah! I thought it would be so,' said Crocco; 'are there soldiers in your mountains?' 'Yes, sir, and I will take you there if you like.' 'No, assassin, you must stop with us. Do you know me?' he continued. 'I was a sergeant in Castel d'Ovo in Naples. What do the Neapolitans say of me; and what are you?' 'Here is my passport.'

"Well, on and on we walked until my strength was gone, and after threatening to shoot me, they mounted me and put the boy behind a man. At this time a brigantessa came up and said: 'Arm the fellow, or we will shoot him up there.' They then compelled me to carry a musket, the poor boy weeping bitterly at the sight. After many miles of walking and riding we were halted at length, and bread and cheese was distributed to all. One, who was called 'General,' was then pointed out to me, and I was asked if I knew him. 'He knows you all, however,' said Crocco. The General was a gentleman and foreigner, and spoke French with the monk for a long time, and he had a glass with which he looked over the country. After reposing, the General ordered our passports to be read. One by one eight of us were called out and put together under a tree, when the ninth was discovered to have been first sergeant in some regiment. 'Don't kill me,' he screamed, 'and I will join you, I have my horse ready.' 'Assassin!' said the captain, 'no pity for you; you must be shot. Put him alone on the other side.' The tenth pass read was still worse—that of a Guard of Public Security, who was going to Naples on leave of absence.' 'Why did you not get any other occupation than that of hunting brigands? You shall be burnt alive. Put him up with the sergeant.'—A consultation then took place between Crocco and Schiavone as to what should be done with us. The monk and two merchants were ordered to get 13,000 ducats, on pain of being shot, but they protested they had not a grain. As for myself, the boy, the lady, and two others, we were liberated; and, after having been misdirected, we got after dark into the Strada Regia, and had the good fortune to meet the postman of Bovino, who was mounted, and conducted us more safe than alive to that city. As we left the brigands we heard three shots fired, and concluded that the poor sergeant was done for; as was really the case, for his body was found by the Nationals the next day. As for the Guard of Public Security, I don't know what became of him." He describes 50 of the men as being about 18 or 20 years of age, and the others perhaps 24 or 25, fine-looking young fellows, and apparently conscripts who had fled. They were all dressed as peasants, and had plenty of gold about them. Crocco, who has inflicted such terror, is about 23 years of age, and was "pieno d'oro;" he had a watch and chain, and his fingers were covered with gold rings. As for the "General," who spoke French, "for he did not speak like us," he said that when they got 2,000 men they would not yield to any one, and he expected to be in Naples before long.

KING LEOPOLD.—A letter from Brussels says:—King Leopold is getting better; he has resumed his ordinary occupation, and takes long walks in the park of Laeken every morning. No surgical operation ever succeeded better, nor has any operation ever had a patient evincing greater courage and firmness. A man in the prime of life could not have shown more. During the whole treatment his Majesty attended to public business, as may be seen by the date of the laws and decrees in the official *Journal*. Dr. Civiale, who so successfully performed the operation on his Majesty, received the decoration of the Order of Leopold before he left for Paris, about ten days since.

THE "MORNING CHRONICLE."—The case of Mr. Stiff came before the London Court of Bankruptcy on the 7th. The bankrupt was the proprietor of the *London Journal, Weekly Times, Guide,* and *Morning Chronicle.* This was a sitting for proof of debts and choice of assignees. The bankrupt states his unsecured creditors to be £31,652, and his assets £84,500, including *London Journal,* £52,000; *Guide,* £5,000; four-fifth share of *Weekly Times,* £10,000; book debts, £4,000, &c. After some discussion, Mr. Hodge (Spaulding & Hodge) and Mr. Hart were chosen assignees.

EXPERIMENTAL LAMPS FOR STREETS.—The Board of Works for the Clerkenwell district have lixed experimental lamps at the following places, for the purpose of testing the efficiency of carburetted gas when applied to street purposes—viz: one in Spencer street, another outside the south entrance to the vestry hall, and five between the Angel Inn, Islington, and the reservoir in Claremont square, Pentonville road. Although the burners are only one-third, the light is extremely brilliant, but not dazzling, and there is little doubt, as the cost of the apparatus is extremely moderate, that it will ere long be brought into general use.—*London Star.*

It is stated that during Rossini's recent sojourn in Paris, he was occupied composing a hymn, with a solo and choruses, to be executed at the opening of the International Exhibition. He has arranged the solo to suit the voice of Tamberlik, whom he will meet in London very shortly.

From the New York World, May 3.

"HIS SAFFRON MAJESTY."

This high-flown phrase means the yellow fever. It's the way they express it in the dainty secesh dialect. What was, erewhile, a terrible and appalling scourge, has become a beneficent monarch in lurid saffron robes. They invoke "this saffron majesty" to wave his sceptre over the unacclimated soldiers of the Union at New Orleans. The Petersburg *Express* consoles itself for the loss of that city by these amiable reflections:

"We will be undoubtedly subjected to new and great inconveniences by the loss of that city, but its occupancy by the Yankees will be anything else but an agreeable one, now that the yellow fever season is near at hand, which for months will prove fatal to the Northern unacclimated troops by which it will have to be held. They have got the elephant, it is true, but it is a prize which will cost them vastly more to keep than the animal is worth, if his saffron majesty shall make his usual annual visit to the city, and wave his sceptre in the hospitals there. What dry straw is to the flames will these raw, uninured Northerners be to the Gulf pestilence when it breaks out among them. Even the frost rank will be painfully missed.

"The danger to our soldiers here depicted and gloated over is not unreal. It brings us, for the first time, face to [illegible] with a military [illegible] freezing and [illegible] Southern sky [illegible] taken to render their presence in New Orleans, in large numbers, unnecessary. Our naval force in the river in front of the town, and in Lake Pontchartrain in its rear, will encounter no Confederate craft in those waters. With its heavy guns and mortars, it will hold the city at its mercy. Vessels and gunboats sufficient for this purpose can be manned by one or two thousand men. It is absurd to suppose that our navy cannot command the services of twice that number of seamen inured to Southern climates. If a vigorous loyal sentiment should be immediately developed in the city, nothing beyond the naval force may be necessary for holding it.

"If it should prove to be otherwise, Gen. Butler will not be foolishly fastidious. It is no part of his duty to make loyal Northern soldiers victims to the yellow fever, when there is a ready way to avoid it. He must give the people of New Orleans the choice between a prompt return to loyalty and the loss of their slaves. If the citizens will take the oath of allegiance, and take care of the city, he can withdraw the greater portion of his troops, leaving its defence against external Confederates to the navy, and the small number of soldiers required for manning the forts. If the citizens will not give Gen. Butler an opportunity to withdraw his troops on these conditions, he must proclaim liberty to the slaves and enlist them as soldiers. It would be a wicked and wanton sacrifice of loyal men to keep them through the summer in that deadly climate, when the city can be defended by stout blacks who have little to fear from the pestilence, and would gladly exchange their thraldom for liberty, a good musket, and a bright uniform.

From the Philadelphia Press, May 3.

THE REAL OBJECT.

Charles Sumner, Senator from Massachusetts, yesterday introduced a bill for the suppression of the traffic in negro slaves between States. Although the attention of Congress is demanded exclusively to the interests of the nation and the legislation within the power of Congress, Sumner and his followers are continually clogging legislative action by introducing subjects which have no relation to the good of the country, and are only serviceable to the Abolitionists who keep their seats in Congress by virtue of the slavery question.

Sumner plainly showed, a few days ago, that he was not supporting the war for the sake of the Union; that he cared nomore for the Union or its Constitution than we care about East Indian affairs. He wanted, as he said, to have a peace which would secure to himself no right to go all over the States and babble on his favorite (and only) theme; he wanted the right guaranteed to him to speak his sentiments in Georgia or Louisiana, as well as in Washington and Boston.

It is not necessary to tell Sumner that he never will get this privilege; he knows the fact perfectly well; he does not care toget it; but he does wish the war to go on, and by these infamous pretences he does all in his power to cripple the power of the Government, to excite the hatred of its enemies, and to prolong the strife to the utter destruction of the country, and the fulfilment of Abolition hopes and prophecies. Will he and his followers succeed?

LATEST FROM FREDERICKSBURG.

Correspondence of the New York Times.

FREDERICKSBURG, May 4.—The Rappahannock is now bridged. Under the supervision of Capt. Robinson, a bridge has been thrown across by means of canal boats, on which troops can cross at pleasure. We now occupy Fredericksburg, and the Confederate pickets have fallen back. Yesterday we were visited by Secretary Seward, Secretary Stanton and Secretary Chase. These gentlemen, with General McDowell and staff, General King and staff, and Captains Chandler, Robinson, Halloway, and Lieutenants Benkard, Wood and Pitcher, General Patrick and General Augur, yesterday visited Fredericksburg, and excited the unmitigated curiosity and surprise of the natives.

From all I can learn the Confederates are encamped in three divisions, quite three miles from us in different directions about fourteen miles, and in considerable force. It was undoubtedly their intention to tempt us to an immediate advance, and then sweep down on our rear, cutting off this division of the army from the main column.

The weather has cleared up, and under its influence the roads, formerly well-nigh impassable, are rapidly improving.

SKETCH OF FARMINGTON, MISSISSIPPI.—Farmington is a post-village of Tishemingo county, Mississippi, situated about two hundred and sixty-two miles north-northeast of Jackson, the capital of the State. It contains some three or four stores. The nearest point of interest is Corinth, from which it is distant about five miles. It is located about twelve miles, in an air line, from Jicinto, the capital of the county, but about eight miles further by the county roads. It is about one hundred miles from Memphis, about forty-eight miles from Grand Junction (the railroad connection with New Orleans), about forty-seven miles west of Tuscumbia and the junction to Florence, ninety miles from Decatur, one hundred and fourteen from Huntsville and over two hundred miles from Chattanooga. It is near to the track of the main line running from Memphis to Chattanooga, although not on it—the nearest station being Corinth. It is distant from the Tennessee river about fifteen miles, either in an air line or by the county road leading through Monterey to Hamburg. It is about the same distance from Pittsburg by another direct road. The county forms the northeastern extremity of Mississippi, at the point where it borders on Alabama and Tennessee, and has an area of fourteen hundred square miles, or about nine hundred thousand acres. The Tombigbee river runs into the county, the Tennessee river flows along its northeastern border, and it is drained by the Tuscumbia creek. The surface of the country is diversified by small hills, and the soil is fertile, especially in the valleys. It generally has a substratum of sand, and a large part of the county is covered with forests of oak, hickory, walnut and pine. The head streams of the Tombigbee river furnish valuable motive power. The county was organized in 1836, and the last returns of the population give a total for the county of 15,490, of whom 13,529 were free and 1,961 slaves.

HOW OHIO SENDS HOME HER SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—The State authorities, we are informed, have effected arrangements here by which sick and wounded soldiers are sent from this point to their homes. The State has appointed an agent, who furnishes them with passes upon the most direct line of railroad. Before receiving the pass, however, the soldier is required to sign a receipt, that this transportation may be deducted from his pay on the first pay day! While other States freely assume the expenses of such transportation, Ohio, claiming the same generosity, filches it from the pittance of the soldier. It is a niggardly, mean and shameful position for our State to occupy, and every decent Ohioan is ashamed of it. We hope that the practice will not be allowed in our city, that the gentleman who now holds the position of State agent will resign, and that no citizen of Cincinnati will condescend to hold the office, and perform the contemptible work. If the State cannot afford to send home her suffering patriots, private patriotism and generosity can.—*Cincinnati Times.*

NEGROES COMING.—The news from Washington is that negro slaves are flocking in there at such a rate as to rouse the attention of the public, and meetings are held to devise means to provide for and get rid of them. The favorite plan is to send them to the North, and the poor fellows want to come. The Western States are providing laws to keep them from coming upon their soil. New England will take the bulk of them. Whoorah for "progress."—*Hartford (Conn.) Times.*

PRESENT CONDITION OF JEFFERDS, THE MURDERER OF WALTON AND MATTHEWS.—Charles M. Jefferds, now lying under sentence of death in the Tombs, has been declared by the prison physicians to be in a dangerous condition in consequence of disease engendered by his dissolute habits, and it has been deemed necessary, in order to preserve his life, to remove him to a prison where there is a regular hospital attached, and that at best his recovery is doubtful. His mother visits him frequently and appears to be very much downcast. Since the trial of her son, her social difficulties have weighed heavily upon her.—*New York Tribune.*

UNIFORMS FOR THE CONTRABANDS AT PORT ROYAL.—*New York, May 3.*—Gen. Rufus Saxton is in town, making every preparation to start for Port Royal early next week on, as rumor ascribes to him, a very peculiar mission. In plainer terms, he will take out with him a large supply of Zouave uniforms and arms, for the wear and use of the contrabands at Hilton Head, Tybee, etc. The uniforms are of the New York Fire regiment pattern, only a little more showy. This proceeding opens a novel chapter in the rebellion, and promises to pave the way to results of a most startling character.—*Cor. Philadelphia Inquirer.*

The Portuguese Board of Health have issued a notice to Foreign Consuls, declaring the port of Pernambuco infected with cholera morbus since the 19th of January last.

THE RECENT NAVAL CAPTURES.

From official reports of the recent capture of various vessels endeavoring to run the blockade, this morning received at the Navy Department, we make the following highly interesting extracts.—*Washington Star.*

April 26th, at 6 40 P. M., the United States steamer Flambeau, Lieut. Commanding Upshur, captured the schooner Active, under *English colors,* about 7 miles south of Stone, S. C. She was from Nassau, and purported to be bound for New York (!) with a cargo principally of salt, coffee, and other articles now very much needed in a Southern port. The captain admitted that the families of himself and mate are residents of Charleston. She was sent to New York for adjudication.

April 26th the U. S. steamer Uncas, Acting-Master L. G. Crane commanding, captured the schooner Belle. Capt. Crane reports that when about 30 miles off from Charleston, S. C., he made a sail running N. N. W., and proceeded on his course, intending to speak her. As he approached her, she wore in stays and hauled E. S. E. He then changed his course and gave chase for two hours, when he fired a shot across her bow. She then hoisted the English ensign, and continued her course. Another shot was fired across her bow, to which no attention was paid; but a third, striking just ahead of her, caused her to heave to. She was from Nassau, N. P., and purported to be bound for Philadelphia, with a cargo of salt, pepper and soap. The captain, on being boarded, claimed to be in distress, saying he had sprung his foremast and bowsprit the night before. When asked why he carried sail on her so, he replied that he wanted to [illegible] The schooner has been [illegible] adjudication.

[illegible] the pilot boat G. W. [illegible] ing, captured the [illegible] of the coast of South Carolina. She is said to be a fast sailing vessel, of about sixty tons register, [illegible] afraid to be fired upon, at the request of four men, are residents of Charleston; the vessel belongs, as appears by her papers, to Messrs. Street & West, of Charleston, and was consigned to the house of H. Adderly & Co., Nassau, N. P. The papers contain positive orders to the captain to burn the vessel and sink his papers if in danger of capture. The consignees are forbidden to sell the cotton to the Yankees at any price.

The cargo of the Ella Worley (Isabel) captured by the Santiago de Cuba, consisted of pig lead, sheet copper (in bundles and slabs), zinc, cases of hardware (which proved to be Enfield rifles and swords), nautical instruments, cotton-cards, drugs, (quinine, potash, cream-tartar, soda, copperas,) carboys, castor oil, paint, indigo, soap, paper and stationery, cigars, candles, tallow, codfish, herring, mackerel, butter, cheese, bread, tea, alcohol, gin, and tooth-brushes.

Many articles were found on board directed to Charleston, S. C. Among others, two fine boxes of cigars, very handsomely gotten up, and inscribed to "His Excellency President Davis, from John Frazier & Co., of Charleston." Her log book was mutilated, and names were cut out of such papers as could be laid hold of in the surprise of capture. Important papers were also discovered which it is thought will bear her real character and destination. Several of the passengers and crew have avowed that she was bound to Charleston. Her captain is a resident of Charleston, with family there, and the engineers are also from there. She had on board a well-known Charleston pilot, named Lockwood, engaged at high wages to take her in and out; and others of the officers and passengers are residents of the same place. The coal found on board of her was about sufficient for the voyage from Nassau to Charleston, but not to St. John's, and the quantity of water was small.

Besides the Isabel, the Santiago de Cuba seized, April 26, off the coast of Georgia—bearing for Charleston, S. C., when first discovered—the schooner Mersey, with British flag and register (dated Nassau, April 15;) "Elizabeth, of Charleston," visible under her stern under her new name. Papers incorrect—cleared from Nassau to Baltimore, April 21. Cargo—salt, coffee, soap, (manufactured in New York,) drugs, leather, rope, cotton goods, stationery, corn-brooms, matches, tea, s