THE MARYLAND NEWS SHEET

VOL. II---NO. 195. BALTIMORE, WEDNESDAY, MAY 7, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

MARRIED.

On the 5th May, by Rev. Dr. Sliver, GEO. W. MORRIS to MARGARET REESE SPRAGUE, all of Baltimore.

On the 4th instant, by Rev. Mr. Slattery, WILLIAM HENRY SHIRLEY to Miss CHRISTINA EVERHEART, both of this city.

At Washington, D. C., on the 29th ultimo, by Rev. R. K. Brown, MATHEW H. TURNER to Miss SUSAN WONN, both of Baltimore county, Md.

DIED.

On the 5th instant, WILLIAM F. HINTON, in the 37th year of his age.

On Sunday evening, 4th instant, Mrs. ANN FORD, in the 47th year of her age.

On the 4th instant, GEORGE WEBSTER, second son of John T. and Mary A. Webster.

On the 5th instant, AMANDA F. BRAMBLE, aged 9 years, 11 months and 4 days.

On the 4th instant, JACOB WONDERLY, in the 69th year of his age.

WAR AND OTHER NEWS.

In the Senate of the United States a resolution was introduced calling upon the Secretary of War to communicate the official reports of all the officers of the commands in the battle at Pittsburg Landing. The consideration of the Confiscation bill was resumed, and the bill was finally referred to a select committee of nine.

In the House of Representatives a resolution was adopted that W. H. Humphreys, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the several districts of Tennessee, be impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors. The bill for the construction of a railroad to the Pacific was taken up and passed. Mr. Segar, in opposition to the report of the Committee on Elections, was declared to be entitled to a seat in the House as a representative from the First Congressional District of the State of Virginia.

General McClellan's report to the Secretary of War, under date of May 5th, is both desponding and ungrammatical. He complains that incessant rain has retarded his movements; that the roads are very bad; that the weather has delayed Franklin; that "several of our batteries are actually stuck fast in the mud;" that the men have done all that could be done, and there are no signs of the cessation of rain. All this is gloomy enough. He nevertheless expresses a hope that he will be able to overcome all obstacles yet; but it is evident that he is not quite so sanguine of success as he was the day before, when he declared he would soon push the enemy "to the wall."

In strange contrast with Gen. McClellan's report is the telegram of the Associated Press, which furnishes the particulars of the engagement to which he refers. According to the telegram the Federal troops have achieved a brilliant victory. According to General McClellan his situation, if not actually desperate, is perilous in the extreme. The Associated Press despatch declares that the troops were successful along the whole line. General McClellan, on the contrary, writes with forebodings concerning the loss sustained by Hooker's brigade. The tone of the unofficial telegram is triumphant; whilst that of the Official Report is full of sadness and misgiving. Which of the two accounts is most likely to convey the truest impression of the condition of affairs we leave to the judgment of our readers.

General McClellan's latest report to the War Department is even more gloomy and desponding than the one which he sent to Washington earlier in the day. On joining the advance near Williamsburg, where his presence he tells us was "urgently" required, he found that General Johnston was in front in strong force—"probably" he adds, "a great deal stronger than my own." He then announces that Hancock has taken two redoubts and repulsed Early's Brigade, taking one Colonel and one hundred and fifty prisoners. General McClellan does not know what the Federal loss exactly is, but fears that Hooker has lost "considerably" on the left. He learns moreover, from the prisoners taken, that the Confederates intend disputing every step to Richmond, and proposes to "run the risk" of holding them in check at the point where his forces were halted, whilst he resumes his original plan. He concludes by reasserting that his force "is undoubtedly considerably inferior to that of the Rebels, but that he will do all he can with the troops at his disposal."

A telegram from Washington furnishes later intelligence from the vicinity of Williamsburg. There had been brisk fighting between the rear guard of the Confederates and Hancock's brigade, or, more probably, Smith's division. General Hancock is said to have captured two redoubts, repulsed Early's brigade by a bayonet charge, killed two Colonels and two Lieutenant Colonels, and captured one Colonel and one hundred prisoners. The Federal loss was not known, but it was supposed to be quite severe.

A correspondent of the New York *Post*, who appears to have entered Yorktown with McClellan's advance, gives some curious particulars with reference to the condition of the works when left by the Confederates. The latter, we are told, commenced removing their guns back to Williamsburg four days previously. The transportation of their ammunition, provisions, and camp equipage, had been going on for more than a week, whilst their sick and wounded were sent to Richmond ten days previously. They left, it would appear, but few spoils behind them. Their tents were left standing with bedding and articles of luxury in them. Six guns only were left on the parapets northeast of Yorktown. On the south side two guns were found, and both were spiked. "In the inside entrenchments were wooden guns projecting from the embrasures." The greater number of guns that were captured were left behind in the works at Gloucester Point, but some of these also were spiked. The fortifications, both at Yorktown and Gloucester Point, are described as quite weak in comparison with the strong works which had been thrown up for the purpose of reducing them. In summing up, the writer says: "All the guns found at Yorktown—about thirty—were spiked, with the exception of two. Only two guns were left in the front works by the Confederates."

The only news we have from the lower Mississippi comes to us on the authority of a refugee from Memphis, who reached Cairo on or about the 5th inst. This refugee not only confirms the reported occupation of Baton Rouge by the United States forces, and the passage of the Federal gunboats up the river, but brings the extraordinary intelligence that an immense amount of cotton had been discovered and seized at New Orleans, and that the Union men there had held an enthusiastic meeting in honor of the occupation of the city by the Federal forces.

A telegram which purports to have been received from Mobile by the Savannah *News*, announces that Forts Jackson and St. Philip have fallen, and that General Duncan was at New Orleans on his parole. Another telegram from Mobile, of the same date, makes no mention of the fall of the forts, but states that the sugar and molasses stored at New Orleans, were being emptied into the river. Up to that period the city certainly had not been occupied by the Federal troops.

A report is current at Cairo and Paducah that Beauregard has fallen back from Corinth, and that the Federal forces now occupy that position.

MUSICAL.

On Monday evening next our musical public are promised an entertainment of rare merit at the hall of the Maryland Institute. The Amateur Musical Association of Baltimore have for weeks past been carefully rehearsing Haydn's great oratorio, *The Creation*, and are now prepared to present it to the public as it has never before been given in this city. Of the work itself it is unnecessary to speak, its extraordinary beauties are recognized wherever genuine music is appreciated. The Amateur Society, embracing, as it does, an admirable orchestra, and the best vocal ability in our midst, led by one of the most accomplished conductors to be found in this or any community, is fully capable of rendering this fine composition in the best possible manner. The solos have been entrusted to some of our most prominent amateurs, and the choruses have been practised with a faithfulness which ensures their perfect performance.

It will be recollected that the Association have already given several concerts, both at the Maryland Institute and the New Assembly Rooms, with marked success, since which time they have vastly improved under the thorough drilling of Mr. Lenschow, and have had important accessions in numbers and talent, which enable them to challenge a comparison with any similar body in the country, without pecuniary procession of their voluntary efforts have been mainly bestowed upon worthy objects of charity, which, apart from its musical merits, gives the Association a claim for generous support, that we do not doubt will be liberally responded to.

FROM BEFORE WILLIAMSBURG.

HEADQUARTERS, May 5, 1862.

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

It is raining hard now, and most of the night; therefore the roads are very bad. The enemy is still at Williamsburg. Heavy firing is now going on. The weather has delayed Franklin to-day. I hope to overcome all obstacles yet, and throw a sufficient force up the York river to cut the enemy's line of retreat. Several of our batteries are actually stuck fast in the mud. The men have done all that could be done. No signs of the cessation of rain.

G. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General.

LATEST NEWS.

TELEGRAMS.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Steamer Edinburg

NEW YORK, May 6.—The steamer Edinburg has arrived from Queenstown on the 24th ult.

The London *Times* announces the termination of its correspondence from the Potomac, and says that the President decided that Dr. Russell should not be permitted to avail himself of Gen. McClellan's invitation to accompany the army of the Federal Government. He fears the independent criticism of a historian whom the world would believe. Dr. Russell would have been received with joy in the rebel camp, but out of scrupulous avoidance of the imputation that he would afford them useful information, he returned to England.

Pullinger, the defaulter, died on the convict ship whilst en route to Australia.

THE LATEST FROM WILLIAMSBURG.

A Severe Fight going on—Repulse of a Rebel Brigade—Two of the Enemy's Redoubts Taken.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—The boat from Fortress Monroe to Cherrystone brings despatches to the Government, which indicate that the enemy are in large force and strongly entrenched near Williamsburg, and intend to dispute at that point the further passage of our army.

There had been some brisk fighting, in which General Hancock had taken two redoubts and repulsed Early's Rebel brigade by a brilliant bayonet charge. In this engagement General Hancock's forces are said to have killed two Rebel colonels, two lieutenant-colonels, and captured one colonel and one hundred prisoners.

General McClellan highly complimented General Hancock's conduct in this affair.

At the time of sending off the despatches our loss was not known, but is supposed to be considerable in proportion to the extent of the engagement, as the fighting was quite severe.

Particulars of the Battle at Williamsburg—A Brilliant Day for the Union Arms—The Rebels Make an Attack on our Lines and are Repulsed and Routed with Heavy Loss—Two of their Works Carried at the Point of the Bayonet—Many Prisoners taken, also a stand of Colors.

From the Army Correspondent of the Associated Press.

ADVANCE OF THE ARMY, NEAR WILLIAMSBURG, Monday Evening, May, 5th.—When my despatch was sent off last evening, the indications were, that our troops would occupy Williamsburg without much opposition. The first indications of the enemy's rear guard being reinforced, was the fact of their pressing our lines about 8 o'clock in the morning, showing a determination to resist our advance. Sufficient reinforcements, however, had arrived during the night, to enable our Generals to act either on the offensive or defensive.

About 8 o'clock this morning the enemy opened on our troops posted on the left, composed of General Hooker's division, and other troops of General Heintzleman's corps. The action in this vicinity was very heavy at times. The loss in killed and wounded is not yet known, but it is supposed to be considerable on both sides. The enemy was repulsed at all points.

General Peck's brigade, stationed to the right of General Hooker's, soon after became engaged, and here the firing was very heavy for about two hours, during which they handsomely repulsed the enemy by making a charge. Our loss here was about 30 killed and 75 wounded.

A brilliant victory was achieved about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, by General Hancock's brigade, assisted by Kennedy's and Wheeler's batteries. They had been ordered to the right to feel the enemy, and if possible turn their left wing. Here they were met by General Early's brigade, consisting of the 5th North Carolina and 24th and 38th Virginia regiments, with a squadron of cavalry, who advanced in line of battle. Our troops, who were quickly prepared to receive them, opened a heavy fire on them, and the enemy advanced steadily to within two hundred yards, when General Hancock ordered a charge with the bayonet, which was executed with the greatest courage. The enemy's line broke—they became panic-stricken and fled, leaving their dead and wounded behind.

The Rebels left upward of 80 dead and 40 wounded on the field. We also took nearly 200 of them prisoners. Among them killed and wounded, was the Colonel and Lieut. Colonel of the fifth North Carolina regiment. Our loss in this brilliant charge was 17 killed and about 40 wounded.

Among the enemy's dead was found the bodies of the Lieut. Colonel and Major of the 24th Virginia Regiment, together with several other officers. Their dead was buried by our troops and their wounded cared for.

The conduct of General Hancock and his brigade on this occasion has excited universal admiration.

A stand of colors belonging to the cavalry engagement near Washington, captured and is now in Washington.

When the news of General Hancock's success became known, a shout went up from tens of thousands of Union throats that made the country resound for miles around.

General Hancock remained during the night in two of the enemy's works. General McClellan and staff arrived on the field at 5 o'clock, and immediately rode to the front, where his presence among the troops was most joyfully hailed. He immediately assumed command in person.

The rain has poured in torrents all day, and the troops suffer much from the exposure, but none complain. From information received from the prisoners taken, the enemy will make a decisive stand at Williamsburg. Reinforcements have been arriving all day, and Gen. J. E. Johnston is in command.

Jeff. Davis was in Richmond according to last accounts.

The enemy's works are very formidable, and extend across the Peninsula this side of Williamsburg.

The Latest.

Tuesday Morning.—This is a beautiful May morning. The operations of the day, so far, are not yet known. The bad weather having past away, the whole army is in good spirits.

The Latest from Gen. McClellan.

BIVOUAC, IN FRONT OF WILLIAMSBURG, May, 5 P. M.

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

After arranging for movements up the York river, I was urgently sent for here. I find Gen. Joe Johnson in front of me in strong force, probably greater a good deal than my own.

Gen. Hancock has taken two redoubts and repulsed Early's brigade by a real charge with the bayonet, taking one Colonel and 150 prisoners, killing at least two Colonels and many privates. His conduct was brilliant in the extreme. I do not know our exact loss, but fear Hooker has lost considerably on our left. I learn from prisoners that they intend disputing each step to Richmond. I shall run the risk of at least holding them in check here while I resume the original plan. My entire force is undoubtedly considerably inferior to that of the Rebels, who will fight well, but I will do all I can with the force at my disposal.

[Signed,] GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major General Commanding.

LATEST FROM PITTSBURG LANDING.

The Occupation of Baton Rouge Confirmed—Immense Amount of Cotton Seized—Union Meeting at New Orleans.

CHICAGO, May 5.—A refugee from Memphis has reached Cairo. He confirms the report of the occupation of Baton Rouge by the United States forces and the passage of the Federal gunboats up the river.

The Union men of New Orleans had an enthusiastic meeting on the occupation of the city by the Federal forces.

An immense amount of cotton had been discovered and seized.

LATEST.

CAIRO, May 5.—The steamer Antelope, from Pittsburg Landing Sunday morning, has arrived.

At the affair at Farmington, on Saturday, Gen. Pope took between two and three hundred prisoners, also tents, camp equipage, four pieces of artillery and several hundred muskets.

At the time the Antelope left Pittsburg Landing, loud and continuous firing was heard. The cause was not ascertained.

Recent arrivals of deserters from Fort Wright confirm the report that Jeff. Thompson is in command there. The actual force there now does not exceed 3,000 or 4,000.

IMPORTANT FROM MIDDLE TENNESSEE

Engagement between Federal Troops and Morgan's Rebel Cavalry—Some Three Hundred Federal Prisoners Captured—Morgan Subsequently Routed and Defeated.

LOUISVILLE, May 6.—General Dumont, with portions of Woolford's and Smith's Kentucky cavalry, attacked Morgan's and Woods' Rebel cavalry, 800 strong, near Lebanon, Tennessee, on Monday morning. The Rebels were utterly routed and a large number slain, and 150 prisoners taken. Nearly all their horses and arms were also captured. They fled, after fighting one hour and a half. General Dumont being in full pursuit, he will probably capture the whole force. The prisoners taken will be here this evening.

The brilliant affair was managed with great skill. Morgan is reported killed. Col. Smith was wounded and Col. Westford was seriously wounded. The Rebels were completely surprised and outwitted in this movement.

Previous to this affair, on Friday last, Captains Haslett and McKenney, Lieutenants Cary, Charnley, Deal, Thomas and Leonard, of the 2d Ohio regiment, with 70 privates; Captain Jenifer and Adjutant Neal, with 150 men of the 18th Ohio; Lieutenant Mitchell, (the General's son,) of Kennett's cavalry, Captain Ewing and two Lieutenants, of the 21st Ohio, with 53 prisoners, were all taken prisoners at Pulaski, Tennessee, by a force of 1,000 of Morgan's cavalry, after a fight of two-and-a-half hours. The prisoners were subsequently released on parole and are now at Nashville. In this affair Morgan loss six killed, two wounded and one missing.

FROM GEN. HALLECK'S ARMY.

Reported Occupation of Corinth by Gen. Pope.

CHICAGO, May 6.—A special despatch to the *Times* from Cairo says: The steamer Walsh reached here this morning from Pittsburg Landing. The army had so far advanced from the river, that nothing was known of its movements. A drenching rain was falling which had continued 24 hours without intermission. A report was current that Pope's army occupied Corinth on Sunday. A few regiments were posted in front, who are now said to have been taken prisoners.

Sensation Report Sent to England by Baltimore Merchants.

NEW YORK, April 6.—The steamer China brings a statement that letters from merchants in Baltimore to a Liverpool mercantile firm, under date of Baltimore, April 8th, had been received, saying that the Federals had suffered a defeat at Yorktown, and that the Merrimac and seven other iron-clad ships are out!

From the Agent of the Associated Press.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE, May 5.—The latest reports received here from Yorktown are to the effect that Gen. McClellan was with his advance before Williamsburg, and that heavy firing had been heard in that direction.

The Prize Ship Emilly St. Pierre Re-taken by Her Crew and Carried to Liverpool.

NEW YORK, May 6.—The foreign news by the steamer China, brings intelligence of the arrival at Liverpool on the 21st, of the Ship Emily St. Pierre, captured by our blockading fleet off Charleston, and which was ordered to Philadelphia.

It appears she was subsequently re-captured by the Rebel Captain Wilson, who by strategy made prisoners of all the prize crew. The Captain was assisted in navigating the ship by three or four of the crew, who were allowed to remain on board by the Federal cruiser. Lieutenant Shire, who was placed in charge of the prize, was overpowered by Wilson and the Rebel steward and cook, and placed in irons.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Naval Orders.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—Lieut. Alexander Murray has been detached by the Navy Department, from the Louisiana, and ordered to the command of the United States steam gunboat Selago. Acting second assistant engineer, Jno. Walker, has been detached from the Flag, and ordered to the "Fort Henry;" and acting second assistant engineer, N. Dandreau, has been detached from the "Fort Henry," and ordered to the Flag. Lieut. Dawson Phoenix, has been ordered to report to Gen. Pendergrast for ordnance duty at Philadelphia. Acting master Edward W. White, has been ordered to the United States Steamer Mount Vernon.

Rebel Schooner Captured.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—The United States gunboat Huron captured, on the 19th ultimo, off Charleston, the schooner Glide, of Charleston, which was attempting to run the blockade. She was bound to Nassau, and was loaded with one hundred bales of cotton and five tierces of rice. Her papers and log-book were thrown overboard during the cruise.

Sensation Stories.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—The rumors and statements of foreign intervention to induce the Government to cease the efforts to put down the rebellion, as well as those about projected arrangements and compromises with the Rebels, are without foundation.

Strike of Colliers at Pittsville—Riotous Conduct.

PITTSVILLE, Pa., May 6.—The colliers of the several mines in this vicinity, whilst on a strike to-day, committed many high-handed and outrageous acts. The pumping engines of some of the largest collieries were stopped by them, causing serious destruction to property. Heckscher's mines were the object of their united violence. The State authorities have been called on to furnish troops and volunteer companies are organizing to preserve the peace.

Raid of Jeff. Thompson's Rebel Guerillas into Western Kentucky.

CHICAGO, May 6.—A special despatch to the *Journal*, from Paducah, says that the Rebel Jeff. Thompson with one thousand cavalry, has entered Western Kentucky. He came across a company of Curtis' Nebraska horsemen yesterday, near Dresden, scattering them in every direction. There was no loss of life. Great excitement exists in the county relative to this raid of Jeff's.

Later from Port Royal—Capture of Another Rebel Battery.

NEW YORK, May 6.—The steamer Ben Deford, from Port Royal on the 3d has arrived. Among her passengers are a number of citizens from Jacksonville, Florida. The health of our troops continues excellent.

Paw-Paw battery, at the junction of the Dahw and Paw-Paw rivers was taken by the gunboat Hale. The Rebels fled as soon as as she came within two hundred, leaving two 32 pounders—one loaded.

The Latest from Our Army Before Corinth.

MONTERREY, Tennessee, May 6.—The rain has been falling here in torrents for the past 36 hours. The roads are in a horrible condition. The Commanding General arrived yesterday from the camp near Pittsburg and encamped near here. Our pickets can distinctly hear the beat of the drums and the whistle of locomotives at Corinth.

Printers National Union.

NEW YORK, May 6.—The Printers National Union now in session here, has elected John M. Farguar, President; W. A. Montgomery, 1st Vice President; James H. Walker, 2d do.; Thomas J. Vogele, [illegible] and [illegible] represented in the Convention.

Reported Evacuation of Corinth

CHICAGO, May 6.—A special despatch from Paducah, Ky., says a report is current here, and generally believed, that Corinth was evacuated last night, and that our troops are now in full possession.

Amusements.

FRONT STREET THEATRE.—Herrmann seems to possess a magnetic power of prestidigitatorial attraction, for his audiences are nightly on the increase, and his popularity exhibits no sign of waning. Last night he produced a number of new wonders, and every feat was applauded to the echo. Decidedly the most pleasing trick in M. Herrmann's present programme is that with the canary birds. He comes before the audience with his hands open, and descending into the parquette, with the quickness of thought draws from the head of one his auditors a pair of beautiful yellow canaries. These he places in a cage. He next produces a glass box, into which the birds are transferred before the audience. The empty cage is placed on one table and the glass box containing the birds on another on the opposite side of the stage. A shawl is then placed over each, when he takes the glass box in his hand, and waving his wand, the shawls are removed, the birds are in the original cage, and the glass case is none. The rapidity and ease with which he accomplished these and many other wonderful tricks excited the bewilderment and astonishment of all present. Other wizards and necromancers have done wonderful things—they have astonished audiences of numbers and sagacity; they have been honored by plaudits and paragraphs, but never have thrown such real vital intellect into their accomplishments as the gentleman now performing at the Front Street Theatre; and none have been able to perform in such a manner as not to be tedious, on a repetition of their entertainments. These statements are not the mere expression of a temporary enthusiasm, but the natural conviction which a repeated scrutiny of Herrmann's tricks have left upon our mind. In conclusion, we have only to repeat our earnest assurance that the entertainments of Mr. Herrmann are worthy the patronage of the most scrupulous of the community, and that no one can witness them without delight. This week will positively close his performances in this city, and we would advise our readers not to allow this final opportunity to pass without seeing Mr. Herrmann in his new programme. To-morrow evening Madame Herrmann will make her first appearance in this city. On Saturday will be given the farewell *matinee*, for ladies and children.

HOLLIDAY STREET THEATRE.—Miss Western renders, to-night, her highly attractive performance of Mathilde, in the famous military drama of the *French Spy, or the Siege of Algiers*, and Naramatch, in the Indian play of the *Maiden of the Eagle Plume*. The engagement of this accomplished actress will terminate on Saturday night. To-morrow night the highly successful and touching play of *Last Lynne, or the Elopement*, will be given for the last time. Laura Keene's new drama of the *McCarthy, or Peep-o'Day Boys*, is underlined. The production is said to be peculiarly exciting, and has had a "run" of two hundred nights at the theatre of its fair author, in New York.

SIR WILLIAM ARMSTRONG'S EXPERIMENTS.—The experiments at Shoeburyness, with Sir W. Armstrong's 300-pounder, have produced a great sensation here. In naval circles they are looked upon as confirming the experiments which have long since taken place here, and I am told that a French naval officer, at present in the United States, has sent home a report on the Monitor and Merrimac, which clearly shows that their invulnerability was solely due to the defective artillery with which they battered each other. Moreover they entirely bear out the conclusions of an article published some days since on the subject by the *Journal des Debats*, which I sent you at the time. I must add, however, that it is asserted here that the protecting plates used to protect the Gloire and other iron-cased ships are not iron, but a composite metal, which is able to resist a pounding which would shiver the best iron into splinters. I may add from a certain source that the largest naval gun in use in the French service, the rifled 95-pounder, throws a bolt weighing 190 pounds with an initial velocity of close upon 2,000 feet per second, and the ordinary iron plates are said to be wholly unable to resist it at short ranges.—*Paris Cor. London Standard.*

THE CULTIVATION OF COTTON IN AFRICA.—At present there does not appear any prospect of getting any cotton from the windward districts of the Gold Coast settlements. In the eastern districts, however, a movement of much importance has been made. The Basil Mission Society have caused gins and a press to be fixed at Kooring, on the banks of the Volta; and, as cotton is grown already in some quantities by the tribes on the opposite banks of the river, we are in hopes that there will soon be the commencement of a cotton trade in that direction, which will ultimately lead to great results, for we have confidence in the energy, perseverance, and good management of the missionaries, and we know the resources of the country. We must candidly admit that up to the present moment cotton-growing on the Gold Coast of Africa has been a failure, and yet we have here plenty of cheap labor and plenty of splendid land excellently adapted to the growth of the cotton plant.—*West African Herald.*

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THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE HAMMONIA.

WHAT THE ENGLISH THINK OF THE CAPTURE OF ISLAND NO. 10, THE ADVANCE ON YORKTOWN, AND THE BATTLE OF SHILOH.

THE GREAT VOLUNTEER REVIEW IN ENGLAND.

THE IRON-CLAD QUESTION IN FRANCE.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

The steamship Hammonia, from Southampton on the 23d ult, arrived at New York on Monday night. Her advices are three days later.

The China arrived at Queenstown April 21st. She experienced severe easterly weather.

Nothing had been heard with regard to the screw-steamer Wisbeck, which was chartered for the conveyance of military stores to Canada. Great anxiety is felt as to the fate of the steamer.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Volunteer review at Brighton on Monday last was a fine affair. About 20,000 volunteers took part in the evolutions, which embraced among other manœuvres a sham fight. Lord Clyde commanded, and was surrounded by a brilliant staff.—The *Times* says: "Never before, in the long and terrible history of war, was an attempt made to place an army of 20,000 men in the field, and to undertake military operations with them at a point fifty miles distant from that which they quitted the same morning."

The International Exhibition progresses rapidly, and no doubt exists as to its being opened on the day appointed.

The Royal Sovereign, which is being converted into a cupola, will have a powerful "beak" below the water line, so that she may be used as a ram.

FRANCE.

Orders have been given to the Minister of Marine to hasten the construction of the iron-cased floating batteries in the French dock-yards. The following floating batteries are to be launched next month:—The Pelho, the Salgon, the Palestro and the Tonchiera. These batteries are to be armed with fourteen guns each.

The smallest gunboat, in the shape of a tortoise, which was built on the Seine, has been moved down to Asnieres, to try experiments with artillery.

A despatch from Douai, of April 21, says:

"The Court of Appeal in this city has reversed the judgment of the Court of Paris, in the case of M. Mires, on all points. M. Mires has been entirely reinstated in his rank and office. M. Simeon's appeal has been rejected."

The *Times'* Paris correspondent says:

"Thirty-six Bishops, nearly one-half the total number in France, have notified to the Minister of Public Worship their intention of repairing to Rome, in compliance with the summons of the Pope. No impediments will be offered to them by the French Government."

The Japanese Ambassadors have given orders for French produce to a large amount, to be repaid by produce sent from Japan, to consist chiefly of raw silk and cotton.

The wheat and flour markets of Paris were unchanged.

There was a considerable amount of business transacted at the Havre Corn market last week.—American spring Wheat 30f. to 31f. 50c. the 100 kilos. New York flour 31f. 50c. to 36f. the 88 kilos; Ohio, 30f.

Trade in Paris was not so good last week. Symptoms of distress are seen in the streets.

The Bourse was firm and animated on Monday.

ITALY.

The Bishop of Fano has been arrested by order of the King's Procurator.

Advices from Rome confirm the news that General Goyon has ordered the arrest of Centrillo, one of the brigand chiefs, and the seizure of 100,000 cartouche boxes and 400 uniforms for the brigands.

Garibaldi has recovered from his slight indisposition, and will proceed on his mission of founding the Rifle Association in the Italian towns.

The Pope gave a solemn benediction in the Vatican on April 20th. The whole of the French and Pontifical troops attended.

The clergy of Lecco have sent an address to the Pope, praying His Holiness to renounce the temporal power and to bless Italy. The address bears no signatures.

The King left on April 22d for Naples.

The Prince of Capua died on April 21st.

The *Italia* announces that a French squadron has received orders to remain to Genoa to escort the King to Naples. An English squadron has received similar orders.

DISTURBANCES AT CRACOW.

A telegram dated Cracow, April 12, says:

"A military patrol was insulted yesterday in this city, being assaulted with stones. One soldier fired, but the rest, without the word of command being given, discharged their guns [illegible] No person was [illegible] since."

SAXONY.

The official Dresden *Journal* announces that the King has sanctioned the accession of Saxony to the France-Prussian Commercial Treaty, and that an extraordinary sitting of the Diet will be held, in which this measure will be submitted for approval. The same journal states that no communication whatever had been received from the Austrian Government since the conclusion of this treaty, as has been asserted by some German papers.

HERZ GOVINA.

A telegram from Paris says:

"According to a despatch received here from Turkish sources, the insurgents of the Herzegovina were beaten in the late engagement near Niksich. Despatches from Ragusa state that sanguinary skirmishes between the Turkish troops and the insurgents and Montenegrins took place April 17, 18 and 19. Dervisch Pasha has entrenched himself in Niksich.

In the battle which took place between the Turks, Dervisch Pasha and the insurgents and Montenegrins, the former lost thirty officers and three hundred men, and the latter four hundred men and several officers.

INDIA AND CHINA.

A telegram from Calcutta of March 31 says:—Shirtings unchanged. Mule Twist active. Indigo unchanged. Copper firm. Saltpetre quiet. Linseed firm.

Exchange, Barings' credits, 2s.0½d. Freights quiet.

A despatch dated Canton, March 15, says:—It is rumored that the rebels intend to attack Foo-Chow-Foo.

Tea active. Total export 83,061,000 lbs.

Exchange on London 4s. 6¾d.

A telegram from Shanghai of March 7 says:—Tea dull. Silk advancing—exports to date 53,800 bales. Exchange on London 6s. 1¾d.

Freights for tea 100s.; for silk 140s.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Stock Exchange was closed on Monday. At the Bank the demand for discount was moderate.

The amount of gold taken to the Bank on Monday was £61,000.

LONDON, Tuesday evening, April 22.—The English funds opened at the steady prices of Saturday, and remained without alteration to the close. Consols being quoted 93⅜@94 both for money and account.

At the Bank there were scarcely any applications for discount.

About £66,000 was taken to the Bank to-day.

In the foreign Exchanges the rates were a shade higher.

In American securities there was a slight reaction in Atlantic and Great Western bonds, and a rise in Illinois Central and Erie shares.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, April 21 and 22.—A large business was done on Monday, and the sales exceeded 15,000 bales, 8,000 on speculation and for export. Prices ¼d. per lb. higher than last Thursday.

MONDAY, April 22.—Business only moderate, and the sales don't exceed 5,000 bales, 2,000 on speculation and export. Prices firmly maintained.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, April 22.—There was a fair demand for Wheat at the prices of this day week. Flour unaltered. Oats dearer. Barley, Beans and Peas unchanged. Indian Corn—There was a great deal offering, 33s.@34s. per quarter.

LATEST COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL, April 22.—Cotton—Sales for two days 20,000 bales. Market firm, with an upward tendency, but prices are unchanged. Speculators and exporters took 10,000 bales.

Manchester market quiet, but with an advancing tendency.

Breadstuffs.—Richardson, Spence & Co., and Wakefield, Nash & Co., report Flour unchanged and steady. Wheat firm and unchanged. But quiet; red Western 10s.3d.@11s.3d.; red Southern 11s.3d.@11s.6d.; white Western 12s.; white Southern 12s.@12s.10d. Corn quiet and unchanged—mixed 28s.6d.

Provisions—Beef heavy. Pork dull. Bacon quiet but steady. Lard steady at 42s.@44s. Tallow quiet.

Produce—Rosin quiet—common 13s. Spirits Turpentine steady at 68s.@69s. Sugar dull. Coffee—no sales. Rice inactive. Ashes quiet and steady.

THE RECENT NATIONAL SUCCESSES.

ENGLISH VIEWS OF THE SURRENDER OF ISLAND TEN, THE BATTLE OF SHILOH, AND THE MOVEMENT AGAINST YORKTOWN.

From the London Times, April 22.

The tidings of a great battle fought in America, and the report of tens of thousands slain, wounded and captured, comes to spur our flagging interest in the transatlantic civil war. The indecisive and uncertain skirmishes of the last six months had induced the English public to wait with patience for ultimate results, rather than to follow with excitement the vicissitudes of the contest.

The gradual approaches, by river and by sea, the landing of isolated expeditions upon different portions on the coast, the advance of gunboats pushing their way up great rivers, and the sudden embarkation of the great army of the Potomac, if they were parts of some grand scheme, were parts of a scheme so vast in its whole, yet so delicate in its details that it could not be comprehended at this great distance, and with the imperfect geographical knowledge of the villages and townships of America which is possessed in this country. The English people have been content to wait and see what this opening of the game was to lead to.—Hitherto only the pawns had been pushed forward, the important Confederate pieces had been driven back upon the board, and the important Federal pieces had been worked into a position for attack. A few pawns had been taken on either side, but we had for the most part begun to wait until some great swoop of the queen or some dangerous check from a knight should recall us to the table and give an anxious interest to the game.

At last this has happened. The China brings us news of three great events. The first seems to be clear enough. On the 8th instant Island No. 10 surrendered to the Federal gunboats. The Mississippi, therefore, is to this extent clear of Confederate obstruction, and the gunboats of the Federals can descend the great river until they meet with some new impediment, or, if they think it wise to trust themselves so far, until they gain the neighborhood of New Orleans. The Federal advices boast that a hundred siege guns and six thousand prisoners have been captured upon this island. Putting aside these numbers, which experience teaches us to distrust, the probability is that the loss of the Confederates was very great upon the capture of so important a position. So long as they shut themselves up in forts on the coast or upon navigable rivers this must be the result. It was a principle even of old-fashioned warfare that all fortifications may be taken with a given force and in a given time. With the great superiority possessed by the Federals in ships, stores and artillery, this becomes a much more rapid certainty; and in the present relative condition of the two navies, we may take it for granted that when the Confederates give battle at a point which can be reached by ships they must be beaten.

We do not pretend to censure their tactics in defending these river forts. We cannot tell what the exigencies of their general plan of defence may demand, or what the value to them may be of a few days' check of the invaders. It may be that the siege artillery and the garrison of this island in the Mississippi were profitably sacrificed to the delay the defence obtained. The South is, no doubt, fighting off for the moment when the greatest of all reinforcements shall come. In two months General Summer will take the field with Fever and Ague as his auxiliaries. It may be that the Confederates act advisedly in holding posts where they must be surrounded, and bombarded, and captured; but the result can never occasion any surprise. Island No 10 was at last taken without the loss of a man on the Federal side, and the success was therefore, of course, attained by superior artillery and a distant bombardment.

The second affair is by no means made so clear to us by its result. It seems that General McClellan, "with from 100,000 to 150,000 men"—it is remarkable with what care our Federal friends have learned to toss about high numerals when speaking of men or dollars—had at last come up with a Confederate army. Advancing from the point of debarkation, he had reached the neighborhood of Yorktown, on the mouth of the York River, and he there discovered the Confederates entrenched in a strong position, extending two miles in length, armed with heavy batteries, and with low and swampy ground in their front. The army of the Potomac, instead of advancing upon Richmond by land, is now advancing upon the seat of the Confederate Government from the coast; and if the army of Manassas is still to defend their capital, we might expect that it would do so as far from the seat and the river as possible. However, nothing decisive had been attempted. The Federal General was still bombarding the Confederate position, and this event hangs in suspense.

The great fact of this mail is, however, the battle which lasted two days, and which we are asked to believe has put 55,000 men *hors de combat*. It is a large slaughter-house we are looking down upon. This battle-field is far away from the island fort in the Mississippi, and from the peninsula upon which Gen. McClellan has placed himself. This third great achievement regards those German volunteers from the Western States, who, deriving, perhaps, a superior efficiency from the habits of drill they had acquired in their old country, first turned the face of victory toward the old Stars and Stripes. The captors of Fort Henry and Fort Donelson have been for some time advancing along that frontier line which separates Tennessee from the Southern States of Mississippi and Alabama. The invaders have held chiefly to the valley of the Tennessee, which is in those parts a broad river, often spreading into lakes. In that country and on the banks of that river there are many ambitious little villages which affect high-sounding classical names.—There is a swampy little place calling itself Athens, and another calling itself Carthage is not a great way distant; and, although no map yet published contains it, we are ready to believe there is a Corinth somewhere in this classical neighborhood. Here it is the great battle was fought.

The meagre accounts we have, come exclusively from the Federals, and therefore it is not unimportant to find they claim that the attack was made by the Confederates under Gen. Bragg, Breckinridge and Jackson, and that the Generals had succeeded in concentrating a superior force against the Federal position. This superior force numbered, we are told, 60,000 men. The inferior army of the Confederates was driven back, and the first day was one of victory to the Confederates. But during the night the defeated army was reinforced, and at day-break it attacked the victorious Confederates, and in their turn drove them back to Corinth."—Many of the Confederates were, it is said, cut up by the Federal Cavalry, and we are assured that Gen. Jackson was killed and Gen. Beauregard wounded. This is a very strange story. It was a Federal victory, and yet the Federal Gen. Prentiss was captured. The Confederate Generals Bragg, Breckinridge and Jackson commanded the positions of the Confederates, and yet Gen. Beauregard was wounded! But the number of killed and wounded is the most extraordinary of all. Out of an army of 60,000 Confederates the estimated loss is 35,000! and out of the victorious army of Federals, originally much less than the Confederate force, but proportions are proportions unheard of in any battle since that of Thermopylæ. It may be so. These thus desperate and blood thirsty in their conquests, but we would rather wait for