THE MARYLAND NEWS SHEET

VOL. II---NO. 196. BALTIMORE, THURSDAY, MAY 8, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

MARRIED,

On the 5th instant, by Rev. James B. Cuddy, SIDNEY D. RAYMOND, of Erie county, Pa., to Miss ELIZA E. MITCHELL, of this city.

On the 5th instant, by Rev. Benjamin Brown, ISAIAH BROWN to Miss SARAH E. PINES.

On the 2d instant, at St. John's Church, by Rev. R. J. McManus, LAWRENCE FINGAN to Miss MARGARET E. HOLBROOK, eldest daughter of Col. Holbrook, all of this city.

DIED,

On the morning of the 7th instant, at the residence of her mother, corner of Saratoga and Liberty streets, Miss SUSIE C. HALL, in the 19th year of her age. In the loss of this lovely lady we lose a brighter mark than in this instance. Possessing every virtue she was an object of affection to all who knew her, and her death will be lamented by hundreds who were made happier by her living. She died worthy of the love for which she longed.

On Wednesday morning, after a protracted illness, ALFRED BOWZER (colored) aged nearly thirty five years, past well known as a faithful employee to the *American* Office.

On Monday, the 5th instant, ROBERT CLINTON, infant son of R. V. and Addie Pace, aged 2 months and 21 days. [Upper Marlboro' and Princeton, Ga., papers please copy.]

On the 6th instant, WILLIAM SCRIVENER, in the 46th year of his age.

On the 6th instant, Miss ELIZABETH LOVERING, in the 41st year of her age.

On the 6th instant, ELIZABETH, wife of Elijah Johnson, aged 19 years.

NEW ASSEMBLY ROOMS.

GRAU'S ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW YORK.

Will give TWO GRAND CONCERTS

MONDAY and TUESDAY, May 12th and 13th.

With the following celebrated artists,

MADAME ELENA FANGRI,

The renowned Prima Donna Contralto;

SIG. BRIGNOLI, SIG. SUSINI,

SIG. MANCUSI, SIG. AMODIO,

Musical Director and Conductor,

SIG. MUZIO.

Admission 50 cents, reserved seats 25 cts extra. Seats may be secured, without extra charge at McCaffrey's Music Store. may5

WAR AND OTHER NEWS.

In the Senate of the United States during the discussion which arose on the bill to appropriate thirty millions of dollars to provide for deficiencies in previous appropriations to meet the pay of volunteers, Senator Wilson estimates the aggregate force of the Federal army at the present time, at from five hundred thousand to five hundred and twenty thousand men. A message was received from the House of Representatives formally impeaching, of high crimes and misdemeanors, Judge Humphreys, of Tennessee.

In the House of Representatives a bill was reported making Port Royal, South Carolina, a port of entry, and providing for the appointment of a collector, which was passed.

General McClellan reports to the War Department that the Confederates have fallen back beyond Williamsburg, and that the Federal troops now occupy that place. He states that the loss of the Confederates was very severe, and that three hundred unwounded prisoners and more than a thousand wounded have fallen into his hands. His own loss, he acknowledges, was heavy in Hooker's division, but light on other parts of the field. He regards the victory as complete, and has sent the cavalry in pursuit. A later despatch from him announces that five more guns were captured.

The telegram of the Associated Press differs, in some essential particulars, from the report of the Commanding General. It estimates the number of Confederate sick and wounded taken at Williamsburg at about one hundred and fifty, instead of three hundred, as officially reported. It also alludes to the re-capture of all of the Federal wounded, and to some cannon which were recovered, that had fallen into the enemy's hands the previous day.

In the two despatches from Tennessee via Louisville, which we published yesterday, are certain discrepancies so remarkable as to be particularly worthy of notice. Both despatches are dated on the same day. One of them gives an account of the capture by Morgan's cavalry of four Captains, eight Lieutenants, one Adjutant, and two hundred and thirty-eight privates—in all, two hundred and fifty-one men. They were taken prisoners, we are told, on Sunday last at Pulaski, a village seventy-five miles south of Nashville. Now comes the curious part of the story. The second despatch announces the defeat and rout of Morgan at Lebanon on Monday morning at 4 o'clock—the latter place being twenty-five miles east of Nashville and one hundred miles from Pulaski. That Morgan's cavalry could have fought a battle of two-and-a-half hours duration on Sunday and have ridden a hundred miles before 4 o'clock on Monday morning, seems incredible.

We have by way of Havana what purports to be further particulars in regard to the taking of New Orleans. The attack on Forts Jackson and Philip, we are told, commenced on the 18th, and on the 23d Commodore Farragut, on the Flag-ship Hartford, with thirteen other steamers, passed the forts whilst General Butler landed four thousand men above. The Confederates lost eleven gunboats, including the steam-ram Manassas. A marvellous story is told of an engagement which is reported to have taken place between the Federal steamer Urana and the Confederate steamer Webster. The whole account seems to us to lack coherence, and certainly needs confirmation from less apocryphal sources.

We have advices from Pittsburg Landing to the evening of Monday last. On Sunday General Pope succeeded by stratagem in capturing two thousand Confederates near Farmingham. The prisoners report, as usual, that great dissatisfaction prevails in Beauregard's army.

From Monterey, Tennessee, under date of Tuesday, we learn that "in consequence of the horrible condition of the roads, the army has not moved." Beauregard was receiving heavy reinforcements daily, and on Sunday General Bragg is said to have assured the Confederate troops that battle would be given to General Halleck at Corinth. This, if true, sets at rest all the reports in regard to the evacuation of that point by Beauregard.

General McDowell is following the lead of Gen. Hunter, in organizing the blacks into companies and squads, commanded by the most intelligent men of their own color. They are to receive from twenty-five to fifty cents a day, in addition to rations and clothing. So says the Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune*. The Federal forces are now in quiet possession of Fredericksburg, their pickets being thrown out beyond the city.

The evacuation of Yorktown by the Confederates has drawn upon General McClellan the wrath of the radical abolitionists both in and out of Congress. The Boston *Courier* states that when the news in regard to Yorktown reached that city, there was terrible wailing, rising often to the pitch of actual fury, among the abolitionists and strong-minded women, and that some of the reverend clergy (?) "who actually could not contain themselves for indignation and rage, called McClellan an imbecile and a traitor." Nor was the check at Williamsburg more satisfactory. "The radicals in Congress," writes the correspondent of the New York *Times*, "were bitter against McClellan yesterday because the Confederates did not fight him at Yorktown, and they were bitter against him today because they did stand and fight him at Williamsburg." As they have now fallen back behind the Chickahominy, it is to be presumed that the bitterness will become more intense.

A telegram from New Market, where General Banks appears to have had of late his headquarters, states that a skirmish took place on Tuesday afternoon between a detachment of the 5th New York cavalry and some two hundred of Ashby's cavalry, in which the latter are said to have lost ten men in killed and sixteen taken prisoners. The Federal loss is put down at one man killed and the battalion Adjutant taken prisoner.

MUSICAL.—We call attention to the announcement of two grand Concerts at the New Assembly Rooms, on Monday and Tuesday evenings, when the celebrated cantatrice Madame D'Angri, assisted by Signors Brignoli, Susini, and other distinguished artists will appear. The programme will be given hereafter and will comprise some of the choicest musical gems.

COURT OF APPEALS OF MARYLAND.

DECEMBER TERM, 1861.

ANNAPOLIS, May 7.—No. 11. (Special docket.) Samuel M. Chappell *vs.* James H. Cox, Jr. Appeal from the Circuit Court for Baltimore city.—This case was argued by Rob't. D. Morrison for the appellant, and submitted on a printed argument by T. M. Lanahan for the appellee.

No. 12 continued.

No. 13. Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company *vs.* the State of Maryland. Appeal from the Circuit Court for Cecil county. This case was submitted on a printed argument by W. I. Jones, State's Attorney for Cecil county, for the State.

Nos. 14, 15, 16, 17 continued.

GEN. BUTLER.—The Chicago *Times*, of Monday, publishes a telegram from Cairo, to the effect that a refugee from New Orleans reports that Gen. Butler had landed there with his army. This comes by no other channel, and is doubtful.

THE ORIENT MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., OF NEW YORK.

LEOPOLD HIRSWIRTH, President.

ALFRED OGDEN, Vice do.

CHAS. IRVING, Secretary. C. MORTON STEWART, Agent.

No. 52 South Gay street, Baltimore.

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RICE.—1,000 bags East India Rice just arrived, and for sale by F. L. BRAUNS & CO., corner Lombard and Chesapeake.

LATEST NEWS.

TELEGRAMS.

WILLIAMSBURG EVACUATED.

The Enemy in Full Retreat Towards Richmond, Followed by our Victorious Army.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—Official information has just been received of the evacuation of Williamsburg.

The enemy evacuated the position and fled towards Richmond.

Our army are following them up vigorously.

The battle of Monday was very severe, and the loss of the Rebels proves to have been large.

Full details are arriving.

Particulars of the Evacuation—The Enemy's Left Wing Turned—He Runs Away in the Night, Leaving all his Sick and Wounded—Our Cavalry in Pursuit.

[OFFICIAL DESPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, May 7.—The following has been received at the War Department:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Williamsburg, May 6.

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

I have the pleasure to announce the occupation of this place as the result of the hard-fought action of yesterday.

The fleet of Hancock's brilliant engagement of yesterday afternoon was to turn the left of their line of works. He was strongly reinforced, and the enemy abandoned the entire position during the night, leaving all his sick and wounded in our hands.

His loss yesterday was very severe. We have some three hundred uninjured prisoners and more than one thousand wounded. Their loss in killed is heavy.

The victory is complete. I have sent cavalry in pursuit.

The conduct of our men has been excellent with scarcely an exception. The enemy's works are very extensive and exceedingly strong, both in respect to their position and the works themselves.

Our loss was heavy in Hooker's Division, but very little on other parts of the field. General Hancock's success was gained with a loss of not over 20 killed and wounded.

The weather is good to-day, but there is great difficulty in getting up food on account of the roads. Very few wagons have yet come up.

Am I authorized to follow the example of other Generals, and direct the names of battles to be placed on the colors of regiments? We have other battles to fight before reaching Richmond.

[Signed] G. B. MCCLELLAN,

Major General Commanding.

General McClellan Following Up his Success—Heavy Loss of the Enemy in Officers—More Guns Captured, and Prisoners Constantly Arriving.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—The Fortress Monroe boat which left there at 8 o'clock this morning has arrived at Cherrystone, bringing the following:

WILLIAMSBURG, May 6.

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

Every hour proves our victory to be more complete. The enemy's loss is great, especially in officers. I have just heard of five more of their guns being captured.

Prisoners are constantly arriving.

[Signed] G. B. MCCLELLAN,

Major-General Commanding.

From the Army Correspondent of the Associated Press.

The Rebels Suffer a Heavy Loss—Gen Ricketts Killed.

WILLIAMSBURG, May 6.—The enemy evacuated this place and their works in front last night. Their rear guard passed through at 3 o'clock this morning. At 9 o'clock Gen. McClellan and escort entered the town and took possession.

About one hundred and fifty of the enemy's sick and wounded were left behind without any rations, medicines or surgeons. They also left a number of their dead unburied, and all of our wounded in yesterday's engagement who fell into their hands were also left behind.

Colonel Dwight, of the Excelsior Brigade, who was severely wounded and taken prisoner, was also left here.

In the engagement of yesterday the enemy suffered terribly. General Ricketts was among those killed.

The Rebels had a force here yesterday of 50,000 men, and only decided to evacuate the position after the gallant bayonet charge of General Hazlett's Brigade.

The town is very pleasantly situated and the majority of the white inhabitants remain here.

The number of the enemy now in our hands will reach about one thousand, including wounded.

The Very Latest.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—The 4 o'clock boat from Fortress Monroe to Cherrystone brought news from Williamsburg. The correspondents are probably with the advance of the army, which is out of reach of telegraphic communication.

It will be some time before a correct list of the casualties can be forwarded.

FROM GEN. HALLECK'S ARMY.

A Rebel Force of 2,000 Captured—Dissatisfaction in the Rebel Camp.

CAIRO, May 6.—The steamer Ella has arrived from Pittsburg Landing, which place she left at 9 o'clock last night.

On Sunday afternoon Gen. Pope, by placing a battery of artillery in an open field, near Farmingham, in sight of three regiments of Rebels, succeeded in luring them on to take the battery, when he captured the whole force of the Rebels, numbering 2,000 prisoners.

The prisoners and deserters report that great dissatisfaction exists in the Rebel army, both among the officers and men.

Beauregard had made a speech to the troops, saying that he would make a desperate stand, and force the Federal army to retreat. He appealed to them to stand by him.

Orders had been issued to the United States troops to march on Friday night, but this was prevented by the condition of the roads, which the heavy rains have rendered impassable.

MONTEREY, Tennessee, May 6.—In consequence of the horrible condition of the roads the army has not moved. The enemy are receiving large reinforcements daily.

On Sunday last Gen. Bragg made a speech to the troops, assuring them that it was the intention of Gen. Beauregard and his Generals to give the Federals battle at Corinth.

Great dissatisfaction prevails among the twelve-months men, on account of the conscription laws. The roads are improving fast.

Highly Interesting Details of the Capture of New Orleans—Six Days' Bombardment of Forts Jackson and St. Philip—They Unconditionally Surrender—The Rebel Fleet of Eleven Gunboats and the Steam Ram Manassas Captured—The Old Flag Waves Over New Orleans.

NEW YORK, May 7.—The steamer Columbia, from Havana on the 3d inst., has arrived, bringing highly interesting particulars of the taking of New Orleans.

The gunboat Daniel Smith arrived at Havana on the 30th, from Fort Jackson on the 26th.

The attack on the Rebel forts commenced on the 18th. On the 23d Com. Farragut, on the flag-ship Hartford, with 13 other steamers, passed the forts, and General Butler landed 4,000 men above.

The Rebels lost eleven gunboats, including the famous Hollins' turtle, Manassas.

Our forces took 400 prisoners. We lost 150 men, and our gunboat Urana was sunk.

On the 24th a flag of truce was sent to Commodore Porter by the enemy, asking conditions of surrender, to which Com. Porter replied that "no conditions" would be granted.

Our old flag waves over the Custom House at New Orleans.

An American war steamer reports capturing three Rebel steamers, and having sent them to Key West. Also chased another in Bahia Honda.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

Twenty of our mortar-boats and three gunboats were engaged against the forts, silencing them after six days' incessant fighting. The chains across the river were removed by our gunboats.

The Rebels sent fire-rafts down the river, but they did but little damage. One set fire to the Hartford, but the flames were speedily extinguished.

The Urana and the Rebel iron-clad steamer Webster had a splendid engagement. The Webster ran into the Urana, sinking her, but before going down, the Urana's crew heroically poured a volley of eight guns, so destructive and crushing, that both the Urana and Webster went down together.

The arrangements for the surrender of the forts were to be made on the 27th, the day after the Daniel Smith left.

The Rebel ram Manassas was sunk by the steamship Mississippi.

Our forces sent small boats to the fire-rafts and towed them out of the way before they could do any harm.

The loss of the Rebels is not known.

FROM GEN. BANKS' CORPS.

Skirmishes with Rebel Scouting Parties.

NEW MARKET, May 7.—Yesterday afternoon a detachment of the 5th New York cavalry made a reconnoissance towards Harrisonburg, and when five miles this side of the town, they encountered upwards of 200 of Ashby's cavalry. They charged on the Rebels and pursued them to within two miles of the town, killing ten and taking six prisoners.—Our loss was one killed and the Battalion Adjutant taken prisoner. The work on our side was done with the sabre, and was a very gallant affair.

An officer from Mount Jackson, this morning, says that the guard at the bridge near the town reports that a guerilla cavalry band made an attempt last night to burn the bridge, but they were repulsed. There is no official confirmation of the affair yet.

Nothing but small Rebel pickets could be seen in the neighborhood of the Columbian bridge yesterday.

The weather is cool and pleasant, and the sick are improving.

FROM GEN. BURNSIDE'S COMMAND.

North Carolina Union Men Volunteering Under Burnside—One Regiment Formed and Another Organizing.

NEW YORK, May 7.—Advices from Gen. Burnside's division state that a regiment of North Carolinians has been organized, and that Capt. Potter, of Gen. Foster's staff, has been appointed Colonel. Two companies of our troops had left for Washington, N. C., to form the nucleus of another regiment.

Large numbers of Union men voluntarily came and took the oath of allegiance to be armed and equipped by Gen. Burnside.

Our troops have captured horses enough to mount two companies of cavalry, and they make frequent dashes among the Rebels.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Australasian.

NEW YORK, May 7.—The steamer Australasian from Liverpool on the 26th has arrived.

The steamer Tubal Cain had left Liverpool for Nassau, with a heavy cargo of arms and ammunition, doubtless designed for the South.

The Parliament recess still continued.

The London *Star* gives a report that the Austrian government had demanded explanations relative to Palmerston's late speech on Italy, so far as regards Venetia.

The *Times* has a sarcastic editorial on President Lincoln's proclamation for a day of thanksgiving, and seems to think it quite premature, as affairs at that time were most critical, and battles were impending. It asks the meaning of that part of the proclamation which refers to deliverance from foreign intervention, and scarcely thinks it can be for the tardy justice done in the Mason and Slidell affair.

THE LATEST.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday evening.—The *Times* has an editorial on the American struggle, in which the editor says he sees nothing for the blacks but slavery, extermination or expulsion.

A weekly journal is to appear in London next week to advocate the cause of the Rebels.

The *Literary Gazette* is defunct, after an existence of 45 years.

Prince Dolgouronsky is banished for life from the Russian Empire for refusing to obey the Imperial order to return to Russia.

A treaty of commerce between Russia and Turkey has been ratified.

In a battle between the Turks and the insurgents in Albania, the Turks lost 400 men and four cannon.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Cotton at Liverpool had improved and Breadstuffs was dull and declining. Consols closed at 93¾@93⅞.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Our Naval Successes—Prize-Money for Our Sailors.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—The share of prize-money which accrues to the Navy Department from the prizes taken during the war amounts already to a very great sum, sufficient to cover a large part of the outlay of the department in purchasing vessels for the blockading fleet.

Our ships have been fortunate of late in making captures, and as the vessels attempting to run the blockade are generally laden with extremely valuable cargoes, every prize adds largely to the fund.

Of course our seamen and officers must be making very handsome profits. Many of the seamen and ordinary seamen make several hundred dollars each by a cruise of a few weeks or months.

Naval Appointments.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—The Navy Department has ordered Assistant Paymaster John S. Woolson, to report to the Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, for duty. Assistant Paymaster Bishop has been ordered to report to Flag Officer Dupont for duty on board the Wyandotte. Commander Overton Carr to command the Receiving ship Allegheny, to relieve Lieut. Charles Thomas. Wm. H. Herring, of Philadelphia, appointed Acting Master's Mate, and ordered to the Navy Yard, New York.

The Tax Bill.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—The Senate will, without unnecessary delay, proceed to the consideration of the tax bill, and it is thought the report of the Committee of Finance will be adopted without material change. The tax of 20 cents per gallon on whiskey, and 20 cents per pound on tobacco, it is estimated will yield $40,000,000. Should the views of the minority of the Committee prevail, it is supposed the revenue from these sources would be considerably increased.

From the Agent of the Associated Press.

FIFTH DESPATCH FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Evacuation of Williamsburg—Our Forces in Possession of the Works—The Rebel Gunboats Jamestown and Yorktown.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 6.—Just as the boat for Baltimore is about leaving, your correspondent learns, by the arrival of the mails, at Kelly Baker from Yorktown, that General McClellan is in possession of Williamsburg, having driven the enemy from their position there. A few captured cannon had been recaptured, and a whole division had been thrown in the rear of Williamsburg to cut off the retreat of the enemy.

We have an illustrious instance of the bad faith of the Rebels to record. The flag of truce which went up the James river yesterday morning to receive the five hundred released prisoners, returned to-day without having accomplished the object. The boat remained at anchor all night off Day's Point, but no prisoners were seen and no explanation received. This is now thought due to Gen. Wool has been deceived in regard to the release of the prisoners.

The Jamestown and Yorktown passed down the river, past the flag of truce, at half-past one o'clock this morning, bound to Norfolk. The gunboat Teazer came engaged yesterday afternoon to ascertain the object of the flag of truce. The Teazer was armed with a 100-pound Parrott gun. All the officers of the Teazer, with one exception, were drunk. The flag of truce came down to Newport News this forenoon for instructions, and was ordered to return to Old Point.

A despatch from Newport News this morning reported the Merrimac in sight, and the Monitor and other vessels got ready for her, but she has not yet come out.

The Latest from Fortress Monroe—Arrival of a Norwegian Sloop-of-War—The Merrimac Again Out, but Makes no Demonstrations—The Rebels Retreating Across the Chickahominy.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 7, P. M.—The Norwegian corvette Nepon arrived here this morning, and her commander visited General Wool, when salutes were exchanged.

The Merrimac came out again to-day but did nothing.

A rumor was brought by the mail boat from Yorktown that the enemy had crossed the Chickahominy, and destroyed the bridges in their rear, and that General McClellan is still pursuing them.

FROM MEXICO.

Commencement of Hostilities by the French.

NEW YORK, May 7.—Vera Cruz dates to the 24th state that the French commander has opened hostilities and taken possession of Orizaba. The British Minister was said to be holding a private interview with Dubloch at Puebla.

The Mexicans have received reinforcements amounting to 9,000 men, and General Zaragosa would dispute the march of the French.

The Strike among the Pottsville Miners—The Military Ordered Out to Quell the Rioters.

PHILADELPHIA, May 7.—The strike among the miners near Pottsville is becoming serious. The employers not complying with their demands, the miners have stopped the pumps, causing serious damage to property, and the flooding of the mines. The mines of the Forrestville Improvement Company are rapidly filling with water. Several companies of the Home Guards leave Philadelphia this afternoon to prevent further damage.

Mails for General Burnside's Troops.

NEW YORK, May 7.—All mails for the troops composing General Burnside's command must hereafter be sent via New York Postoffice, as vessels will now regularly run from here to Newbern.

Gone to Europe.

NEW YORK, May 7.—Among the passengers by the steamer Persia to-day, were Minister Cameron, Bayard Taylor and Bishop Lewis, of Ontario. The Persia has $800,000 in specie.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, May 7.—Cotton is dull. Flour has declined 5 cts.—sales of 14,000 bbls.; State $4.95@5; Ohio $5.25@5.35; Southern $5.25@5.95. Wheat has declined 1 ct.—sales of 7,000 bushels; Milwaukie Club $1.10. Corn is heavy—sales of 33,000 bushels; mixed at 55@58 cts. Beef is firm. Pork is firm—sales at $13. Lard is firm. Whiskey closed firm—sales of 500 bbls. at 25⅜@27 cts. Rice is firm—Carolina 7¼ cts. Sugar is firm—Muscovado 6⅞@8 cts. Coffee is quiet—Rio 19 cts. Freights are firm.

THE BAMBOO AND ITS USES.—This is one of the most useful plants in the world, especially to the Chinese. They rear it from shoots and suckers.—There are about sixty varieties of it, but the yellow species is the most common. The tender shoots are cultivated for food, and are, when four or five inches high, boiled, pickled and comfitted. The roots are carved into fantastic images of men, birds, monkeys, or cut into lantern-handles and canes; or turned into oval sticks for worshippers. They are used for all purposes that poles can be applied to, in carrying, supporting, and propelling and measuring, by the carpenter and the boatman; for the joists of houses and the ribs of sails, the shafts of spears, the tubes of aqueducts, and the handles and ribs of umbrellas and fans. The leaves are sewed upon cords to make rain cloaks, swept into heaps to form manure, and matted into thatches to cover houses. Cut into splits and slivers of various sizes, the wood is worked into baskets and trays of every form and fancy, twisted into cables, plaited into awpings, and woven into mats for scenery of the theatre, the roofs of boats, and the casing of goods. The shavings, even, are picked into oakum and mixed with those of ratan, to be stuffed into mattresses.

The bamboo furnishes the bed for sleeping and the couch for reclining, the chopsticks for eating, the pipe for smoking, and the flute for entertaining, a curtain to hang before the door, and a broom to sweep around it; together with screens, tools, stands and sofas of various uses for convenience and even luxury in the house. The mattress to lie upon, the chair to sit upon, the table to dine from, food to eat, and fuel to cook it with; the ferule to govern the schoolar, and the book he studies, both originated here. The tapering barrels of the *sang*, or organ, and the dreaded instrument of the lictor, one to make harmony and the other to strike dead; the skewer to pin the hair, and the hat to screen the head; the paper to write on, the pencil handle to write with, and the cup to hold the pencils; the rule to measure lengths, the cup to gauge quantities, and the bucket to draw water; the bellows to blow the fire, and the bottle to retain the match; the bird-cage and crab-net, the fish-pole, the water-wheel, and caveduct; wheelbarrow and hand cart, etc., are one and all furnished or completed by this magnificent grass, whose graceful beauty when growing is comparable to its varied usefulness when cut down.

PRISONERS SENT TO FORT LAFAYETTE.—Marshal Murray sent yesterday forty-eight prisoners from the prize steamer Ella Worley *alias* The Isabel, to Fort Lafayette, including three passengers and the captain and first and second officers. He also sent to the fort four prisoners brought home by the Empire City, captured from the schooner Wave and Success, formerly privateer Dixie.—*New York World.*

HOW THEY VIEW THE WAR IN CANADA.

From the Montreal Advertiser, April 23.

The ninety days fixed for the subjugation of the South have passed away, and it is yet unsubdued. The advance of the extreme right of the Federal army of invasion, under Curtis, has been permanently checked; the Mississippi expedition, although so far successful, has not yet reached Memphis; the right centre, under Halleck, Buell and Grant, has not recovered from the great disaster at Pittsburg, and has much to do before Corinth falls; the left centre, under Mitchell, is doing mischief in the neighborhood of Decatur and Huntsville, but is too small force to occupy the country it ravages; the right division of the left, under Banks, is moving slowly down by Fredericksburg, towards Richmond; and the extreme left, under McClellan, is arrested before the lines of Yorktown, with the prospect of a long and exhausting siege, and one or more battles in the field before the Confederate capital can be uncovered in that direction.

The coast expeditions have in no instance penetrated into the interior. Burnside is fortifying himself at Newbern; Hunter is inactive at Port Royal; Savannah is not yet taken; Pickyune Butler, instead of capturing New Orleans, is on his way north; and the sum total of the results of the great costly expeditions to the Southern coasts is the occupation of a few small towns and swampy islands, which will be the cemeteries of the troops that hold them.

A few weeks ago, we were told officially that the war was over; the back of the rebellion was broken; that there might be a trifling resistance at some points, but that the Confederates were so discouraged and weakened that there would be no considerable battle. The commentary on these assurances is the battle of Pittsburg, in all its elements the greatest which has been fought on this continent; little less decisive in its results than Manassas, and more important in the trophies secured by the victors. In that fight the Confederates met the picked men of the West, whose invincibility has been so much vaunted, and routed them with terrible slaughter. The Federal journals which used to tell us of the demoralization and cowardice of the Confederates, now tell us the same story of the Federal troops, and furnish abundant evidence that for once they speak the truth.

Fifteen days since the Confederates returned to Corinth, and although barely ten miles separate the two camps, the Federals have not dared to make an advance; Beauregard is not the soldier he is believed to be if he has not availed himself of this long respite to make his position impregnable, to draw to his aid all the reinforcements within reach, and to supply himself with the means of overwhelming the invader. His troops are flushed with victory; confident in themselves and the genius of their leader; and will march to battle as to certain victory. The enemy is cowed and disheartened, expectant of defeat, and half defeated before it takes the field. The issue of another conflict between the two armies cannot be doubtful; the rout at Pittsburg was but the beginning of a long train of disasters to the Federal arms in the valley of the Mississippi. On the one side are men terribly in earnest, fighting for all they hold dear, and doubly nerved with hatred against the invader; on the other, are men to whom the result of the war is a matter of small importance, and whose inducement to enlist in it was good pay, comfortable clothing, abundant food, and, as they thought, a pleasant idle life, with little risk. Disaster to the one brings new courage and determination; to the other unmitigated dread and discontent.

The Federal army of the Mississippi has commenced to realize the nature of the contest in which it is engaged, and the price which it must pay for the territory which it invades. By the light of the great heaps of dead which it toiled eight days to bury, upon the battle field of Pittsburg; by the light of the thousands of mutilated wounded which it took as long to collect and evacuate on Cairo, it saw and comprehended the fate in store for itself. It has seen war in its most terrible guise; and it does not like the prospect.

The whole West has been appalled by the result of the battle; it has carried lamentation and woe into thousands of homes; and the people begin to ask each other, What is this we are contending for? When is all this to end?

It has been the policy of the Federal Government to thrust the Western troops into the post of danger; to crush the South by the hands of Western men; and thus to make those eternal enemies whom nature intended to be friends and allies; it was by this means it hoped to escape the present and future danger of the West and South recognizing the unity of their interests and joining their destinies together. The Northern and Eastern troops have been carefully kept in the back ground, and every possible collision between them and the Confederates avoided. For the West is reserved the slaughter, the ruin, and the hatred; in the end, for it will also be reserved the payment of the cost of the war. The North and East give neither blood nor treasure; their troops have safe encampments; their spectators amass immense fortunes. Hundreds of millions are dispensed among them without a cavil; the Western contractor for grain, forage and transport, in vain applies for payment of his just demands.

Hitherto it was the South that was sacrificed to the cupidity of the manufacturing States; it is the West now that bleeds and struggles in the toils of this sullen, greedy and unprincipled conspiracy.

So long as the West continues to be the cat's-paw to the North and East this unholy, useless and fratricidal war will continue; but there are signs already that the West begins to appreciate its position, and will not be sacrificed much longer.—Peace on any terms would be better than the overthrow of a cause at which every day makes union between the combatants less possible. At no time during the Revolutionary war was the feeling of the colonists so bitter against the mother country as that of the Southern people is now against their former brethren; and yet we know that after the lapse of three-quarters of a century that feeling still survives in undiminished vigor, the cause of one war, and the threatener of many. Greater causes for animosity in this contest are not likely to produce less effects; there is a gulf of blood, a wilderness of ruin, a barrier of corpses between the two sections, besides the opposing elements which were the causes of the war; and generations must elapse before they can be united even by the common bonds of friendship which join distinct and independent nations.

The war for the Union has no longer an object, since union has become impossible; to continue it is but to add to mutual slaughter, to spread ruin wider, to still more imperil liberty, mutter-ing in the chains with which a faction has bound it.

THE FELLNER MURDER CASE.—*Detection and Arrest of the Murderer.*—We have at last the satisfaction of recording the apprehension of the prime murderer in the case, Ignatz Ratzky, in St. Louis. The manner in which the arrest resulted is interesting and instructive. Some days ago Mrs. Susan McBearon, residing in Franklin county, was waited upon by a man giving his name as H. Teiber, and representing himself as engaged in buying horses for the Government. He bought of her a horse at the stipulated price of ninety-five dollars, he paying ten dollars at once, giving his note for the balance, and promising to call soon and pay the remainder. Finding that he failed to appear, she communicated the facts to Police Chief Couzens, of this city, who, perceiving that "Teiber" was an imposter, instituted a search for him. He was at once struck with his resemblance to the picture and description of Ratzky, and said to him "Ratzky! you've got to go back to New York!"

"Mr. Teiber" fairly sprang backward with surprise, and instantly exclaimed: "That's my name; I'll go back." Having been thus startled into so forward a confession, he owned that he knew Sigismund Fellner, and was the man whom the police of the country had long been vainly in search of.

He has made, in German, a professed statement of the principal facts in his history, and especially of his connection with Fellner. The narrative carefully avoids anything like a confession of guilt, and is, therefore, necessarily incoherent, and exhibits some very irregular features.

From what we can gather, he has, for some months past, been engaged in Franklin and the adjoining counties, in buying or stealing, and selling horses—visiting St. Louis occasionally, and then residing far in the suburbs. The police of the city have at times obtained evidence of his presence here, but were unable to gain satisfactory indications of it, much less to get upon his track. We understand that the several rewards offered for his capture no y amount to the snug sum of $5,000.—*St. Louis Republican, 4th inst.*

CONFISCATION.—The enemies of confiscation claim that the vote of the Senate yesterday indicates the defeat of every confiscation bill in Congress. This is a mistake. The differences upon this subject among Republican Senators, as developed in the long debate, were so great that nothing remained but to commit the whole subject, all the bills, to a select committee. The fact that many of the warmest friends of confiscation voted to raise the committee, should satisfy all, however radical, that the best disposition of the subject was made. That there is a large majority in the Senate in favor of some confiscation bill, there can be no doubt. The select committee will probably be able to frame a bill which will concentrate all the friends of the principle of confiscation. It is very evident, from the debate yesterday, that many leading Republican Senators have doubts respecting the constitutionality of some of the bills in the Senate, and, under such circumstances, deliberation can do no harm. It is a singular fact, that the select committee appointed by the House to consider this subject, is ready to report a stringent bill. It will doubtless wait to confer with the committee to be named by Mr. Foot, the President of the Senate.—*Washington National Republican.*

HOW TO END THE WAR.

A Yorktown correspondent of the New York *Herald* writes as follows:

A good joke occurred about Congressmen this afternoon. A Michigan Colonel was in command of the guard. Citizens were prohibited admittance. Several came up and asked the corporal to pass them, saying that they were Congressmen.—The corporal stated the case to the Colonel.

"They are Congressmen, are they?" asked the Colonel.

"So they say."

"Well, let them pass and go where they please," said the Colonel. "Let them tramp on torpedoes, go into the magazines and where there is any prospect of their being blown to the devil, for that is the quickest way to end the war."

The American ship Screamer, from the Cape of Good Hope March 4, put into Plymouth, England, April 23. Her news is ten days later than that brought by the last mail steamer. Lung sickness had broken out badly in Hamaguland. Sir Walter Carrie had been successful in his negotiations with the chief Kroll, the latter having accepted the offer of being taken under British protection.

EUROPE.

THE NEWS BY THE HAMMONIA.

The London *Herald* of the 23d of April says:—Owing to the contest between the Merrimac and Monitor, in the United States, and the consequent debates in Parliament on the comparative merits of fortifications and iron ships, the works at Breakwater Head, in the Isle of Portland, have been stopped, and it is expected that the Verne fortifications in that island will not be proceeded with.

A Paris correspondent of the London *Herald*, writing on the 21st of April, says:—

The rumor is revived of an Anglo-French intervention in American affairs. It is said by the Southern party here that communications have lately passed between London and Paris on the subject.

The Spanish steamer which sailed on the 10th of April for Havana carried out a large sum in specie, to pay the expenses incurred in Cuba for the expedition to Mexico.

One of the most splendid line-of-battle-ships in the French service, the Fontenoy, is ordered to take out her guns—all wooden ships of her class, in consequence of a ministerial decision, being reduced to the rank of transports.

The Temporal Emperor of Japan was married on the 10th of January last, his age and that of his wife amounting to thirty-two years.

M. Mario and Mme. Grisi have left Paris for a brief sojourn at their villa near Florence, described as one of the most beautiful spots in that lovely vicinity.

WORK OF THE BLOCKADING SQUADRON

CAPTURE OF A BRITISH VESSEL OFF CHARLESTON—THE PRIZE CREW SURPRISED BY THE CREW AND TAKEN TO LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool (April 21) Correspondence of the London Herald.

About six or seven o'clock this morning the Emilie St. Pierre arrived in the Mersey from Charleston. We have not ascertained the nature of her cargo, but she brings as wonderful a story as any on record. It appeared that the vessel left Calcutta and proceeded thence to Charleston, with the intention of running the blockade. While recovering in order to effect that object she was observed and expeditiously captured by a Federal cruiser. As usual, under such circumstances, a prize crew was put on board the captured vessel, the main portion of her own crew being transferred to the Federal blockading ship. The officers, however—the captain, the mate, the cook and the steward—were left on board the Emilie St. Pierre on parole.

While the vessel was being taken to another port the recapture took place, which forms the most remarkable feature in the whole enterprise. The prize crew, having left a small watch on deck, went below. This afforded the necessary opportunity, and the officers of the Emilie St. Pierre, having overpowered the watch, proceeded to close the hatches in order to prevent the prize crew reaching the deck and affording any assistance to their comrades. The crew below, of course, resisted, and a bullet fired by one of them passed through the shoulder of the cook; but eventually they were overcome, and the hatchways were securely fastened. They arrived here in irons, having made no further resistance.

It is stated that the brokers of the vessel are Messrs. Fraser, Trenholm & Co., of this town.

VOYAGE OF THE EMILIE ST. PIERRE AND HER CAPTURE.

From the London Star, April 22.

Few events since the breaking out of the civil war in America have caused a greater excitement in Liverpool than the sudden and unexpected arrival in the Mersey of the well-known Confederate ship Emilie St. Pierre, recently announced as having been captured by one of the Federal ships-of-war.

The Emilie St. Pierre sailed from Calcutta in November last, with the intention of running the blockade into Charleston if possible. She was laden with 2,000 coarse canvass bags, technically called Calcutta bags. She was ostensibly bound for St. John, N. B., but her commander, Captain Wilson, after an ordinary voyage, arrived off Charleston harbor on the 18th of March, when his vessel was captured by the steamer James Adger, belonging to the United States Government.

Messrs. Fraser, Trenholm & Co., of Liverpool, the consignees of the ship, deny that the vessel was intended to run the blockade, and state that the captain's