THE MARYLAND NEWS SHEET

VOL. II---NO. 197. BALTIMORE, FRIDAY, MAY 9, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

MARRIED,

On the 5th instant, by Rev. A. Schwartz, at the bride's residence, GEORGE RUTHS, Lieutenant of the 4th Md Reg't, to Miss MARGARETHA NILY, all of this city.

On Thursday, 1st instant, by Rev. A. F. N. Holle, JOHN C. BOSLEY to ANNIE T. MONTGOMERY, both of this city.

[The notice of the marriage of LAWRENCE FINEGAN to Miss MARGARET E. HOLBROOK, published in the Sun of yesterday morning, was without proper authority, no such marriage having taken place.]

DIED,

On the 7th instant, in hopes of a blissful immortality, WILLIAM H. KAIFF, in the 32d year of his age.

On Tuesday afternoon, of consumption, which she bore with christian fortitude, HANNAH GEORGE WELL, SLAUGHTER, wife of John T. Slaughter, in the 53d year of her age.

On Wednesday, May 7th, WM. J. WYLIE, aged 23 years.

At New York, on the 1st inst, SOPHIA, relict of Robert Wright, in her 79th year.

WAR AND OTHER NEWS.

In the Senate of the United States the bill was passed appropriating thirty millions of dollars additional to meet the pay of the two and three years volunteers.

In the House of Representatives a bill was passed providing a temporary Government for Arizona. The fourth section provides that slavery shall be forever prohibited in all Territories now organized, and annuls all previous acts recognizing the relation of master and slave in any of said Territories.

At length we are getting a somewhat clearer insight into the situation of affairs at New Orleans. Commander Porter has sent dispatches to the Navy Department, via Havana, in which he states that the bombardment of Forts Jackson and St. Philip was continued for six days, that at the expiration of that time some of the Federal gunboats forced a passage of the river, with the loss of two sunk and others disabled. The Confederate gunboats, including the steam ram Manassas, were destroyed, but the floating battery proved too formidable, and was still in the vicinity of the forts, and in possession of the Confederates. The forts, at the date of the despatch, the 26th of April, had not surrendered and were said to be amply provisioned and well provided with ammunition. An attempt was, however, in progress to dislodge the garrisons by throwing a land force in the rear, under Gen. Butler sustained by a covering fire from the mortars. It is quite probable that this movement proved successful, as a telegram from Mobile, published yesterday, announced that General Duncan was in New Orleans on his parole. If the reported capture of the river defences should turn out to be true, there could, of course, be no further difficulty in occupying New Orleans with the troops under Butler; but whether they are actually in possession of the city, or are not in sufficient strength to hold it, is a question which cannot be satisfactorily answered until Commodore Farragut makes his official report. That New Orleans lies at the mercy of his gunboats there can be no longer any doubt; and the presumption is that Gen. Butler has entered the city before this with the troops under his command.

A correspondent of the Detroit *Free Press*, an army surgeon now at Paducah, after describing the condition of the wounded in the hospitals at that place, declares it to be an actual fact, that the Federal loss in killed and wounded at the battle of Shiloh was not less than twenty thousand.

That there is much yet remaining to be told concerning the recent battle before Williamsburg, is beyond all question. The fighting is acknowledged to have been severe, and the loss on both sides very heavy. Occasionally we gather a few particulars which indicate the fierceness of the struggle and the pertinacity with which it was maintained until darkess separated the combatants.

Mr. Raymond, the editor of the New York *Times*, writing from Yorktown, states that when the Federal advance came up with the rear guard of the Confederates, "at the outset we took two of their works, but in consequence of the exhaustion of the men who were earliest in the field, they were compelled to fall back," losing one battery which was imbedded in the mud. At 5 o'clock General McClellan arrived with heavy reinforcements. He relieved the exhausted troops with fresh men, and renewing the contest succeeded in recovering the ground that had been lost, captured another breastwork and took about one hundred and fifty prisoners. By a telegram from Washington, which was published yesterday morning, we are informed that a correct account of the casualties on the Federal side cannot be made public for some time yet to come.

By a telegram from Fortress Monroe we learn that the iron-clad gunboats Galena, Aroostook and Port Royal started up the James river yesterday morning. After the departure of the boats heavy firing was heard up the river. Soon afterwards the Confederate tug-boat J. B. White, with her crew and two other persons, ran over to Newport News, and, by previous arrangement, surrendered to General Mansfield. The Monitor, Naugatuck, and several other gunboats, having left for Sewell's Point, the Confederates are said to be evacuating that post.

From the Mountain Department—Western Virginia—we learn that certain important movements are going on, which it is not proper to make known. We are also told that General Milroy is fighting somewhere, and that General Schenck is advancing from somewhere; that a skirmish has taken place in which some Rebels were captured and some taken prisoners, and—well, that is pretty much about all.

President Lincoln and Secretary Stanton were at Fortress Monroe on Wednesday last, on a visit to, and perhaps for the purpose of consultation with General Wool, but returned to Washington yesterday.

From Fredericksburg we learn that little doubt now exists but that the Confederates will contest McDowell's further advance towards Richmond at "Guiness," about twelve miles from Fredericksburg, and that they have a force of some fifteen or twenty thousand men entrenched at that point. The larger portion of the inhabitants of Fredericksburg have deserted the place, which, contrary to previous accounts, has not yet been occupied by the Federal troops. A bridge over the Rappahannock is, however, in process of construction, and the supposition is that, "in course of time, we shall occupy the city."

ADDRESS TO THE DEMOCRACY OF THE UNITED STATES.

We publish to-day the remarkable Address of a number of Democratic members of Congress to the Democracy of the United States. It starts out with the proposition that "the perilous condition of our country demand that we should reason together." It defends party organizations as "a positive good, and essential to the preservation of public liberty." It reviews the history of the Democratic party for the past sixty years, and cites several of its platforms as explanatory of principles which are claimed to be "essential to public liberty and the stability and wise administration of the Government alike in peace and war." The Address goes on to state that the Union can only be restored by crushing out sectionalism North and South, and that to accomplish this great work of restoration, "we must begin by killing abolition, from which the bitter waters of secession first flowed." It contends the Republicans have ever shown themselves averse to all compromises which might have saved the Union, and that the history of the present Administration "has been, and continues to be, a history of repeated usurpations of power, and of violations of the Constitution, and of the public and private rights of the citizens. The sober second thought of the people is appealed to for the purpose of vindicating the Constitution, maintaining liberty, asserting sound doctrines of internal policy, enforcing the practice of economy in the public expenditures, and of restoring the concord, good feeling and prosperity of former years."

GOTTSCHALK'S FAREWELL.—This great pianist and wonderful genius will give one Concert only on Tuesday evening next. He will be assisted by Mr. Gran's Italian Opera Company, which has been increased by the addition of the famous and brilliant contralto, Madame D'Angri, who is so favorably known to our music loving public. She will appear in conjunction with Signors Brignoli, Susini, Mancusi, and Amodio. The whole will be under the direction of Signors Muzio and Abella. The sale of seats will commence on Monday morning, 9 A. M., at Henry McCaffrey's music store.

SPANISH DESIGNS ON HAYTI—A FIGHT AT HAND.

Correspondence of the New York Express.

HAVANA, May 3.—There is likely to be some fighting in Santo Domingo between the Spanish and the Haytiens, the former claiming land as within their boundaries, that has been occupied by the latter for ages undisputed. The stronger will override the weaker, but driven to bay, the Haytiens will fight. Several batteries and some soldiers have been sent hence.

DEPARTURE OF SIMON CAMERON.—Hon. Simon Cameron and suite left the Astor House at a quarter to ten o'clock this (Wednesday) morning, for the steamship Persia. They occupied three large hotel carriages. In the second carriage were Mr. Cameron and wife, Collector Barney, and Mr. Alexander Cummings, late of the *World*. A few admirers of Mr. Cameron tried to get up a cheer, but did not elicit a very a enthusiastic response.—*N. Y. Express.*

LATEST NEWS.

TELEGRAMS.

IMPORTANT FROM FORTRESS MONROE

The U. S. Iron-Clad Gunboat Galena and the Gunboats Port Royal and Aristook gone up James River—The Rebels Evacuating Sewell's Point—The Monitor and other Gunboats Gone Thither

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday morning, May 8th.—The iron-clad gunboats Galena, Aristook and Port Royal started up James River at 6 o'clock this morning and have already passed Day's Point battery. Heavy firing was heard up the river since the departure of the boats. They will cut off the river communication with the Rebel army south of Chickahominy.

Immediately after the departure of the gunboats, the rebel tug J. B. White came out from Craney Island, having left Norfolk this morning, with a crew and two citizens on board, on a mission to Tanners Point, but by previous consent they run over to Newport News and surrendered to General Mansfield. This is the third time they have made an attempt to escape—and are now, as may be supposed, most happy individuals.

Sewall's Point is being evacuated, the Monitor, Naugatuck and several other gunboats having first left for that Point.

The Victory at New Orleans—Arrival of a Bearer of Despatches from Com. Farragut—The Mississippi River from Its Mouth to Baton Rouge, in the Undisputed Control of the United States Forces—From $8,000,000 to $10,000,000 Worth of Cotton and Shipping Destroyed by the Rebels—Heavy Loss of the Rebels

WASHINGTON, May 8, P. M.—The following despatch from a bearer of despatches from Com. Farragut, who has arrived at Fortress Monroe, was received at the War Department this evening:

FORTRESS MONROE, May 8 h.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:

I have the honor to announce that, in the Providence of God, which smiles upon a just cause, the squadron under Flag-Officer Farragut has been vouchsafed a glorious victory and triumph, in the capture of the city of New Orleans, Forts Jackson, St. Philip, Livingston and Pike—the batteries below and above New Orleans—as well as the total destruction of the enemy's gunboats, steam rams, floating batteries (iron-clad), fire rafts and obstructions, booms and chains.

The enemy, with their own hands, destroyed from eight to ten million dollars worth of cotton and shipping.

Our loss is 36 killed and 123 wounded.

The enemy lost from 1,000 to 1,500, besides several hundred prisoners.

The way is now clear, and the rebel defences destroyed from the Gulf to Baton Rouge, and probably to Memphis.

Our flag waves triumphantly over them all.

I am the bearer of despatches.

[Signed] THEODORUS BAILEY,
Captain and Second in Command of the Attacking Force, of the Gunboat Cayuga.

FROM THE MOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT.

Important Movement

NEW YORK, May 8.—A special despatch to the New York *Times*, giving particulars of an important movement in the Mountain Department, has been received as follows:

HEADQUARTERS, MOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT, NEAR FORKSHOE, Giles county, Va., MAY 8TH.

A despatch from Fayetteville announces that the advance force of Gen. Cox, composed of part of the 23d Ohio, under Major Comley, occupied Giles Court House and Narrows, on New river, yesterday.—The Rebels ran and did not burn the place as they had intended. Abundant commissary stores were seized there. A Lieutenant Colonel, Major and twenty privates, were captured. The citizens all remain.

It seems that the local defeat of the Rebels at Camp Creek, was more important than first supposed. Gen. Milroy is now fighting, and General Schenck is advancing. (The particulars of the movements are withheld for the present.)

[The importance of the above movement may be inferred from the fact that Giles Court House is only about 20 miles west of the Great Tennessee Railroad line.—*Reporter.*]

FROM GENERAL BANKS' CORPS.

Skirmishing with the Enemy—Gen. Milroy near Staunton.

NEW MARKET, MAY 8.—Yesterday afternoon the rebel pickets above the Columbiana Bridge, on the east side of the Shenandoah, were driven back, by detachments under Colonel Foster, who was subsequently ambuscaded by two rebel regiments. The action lasted one hour, when Colonel Foster withdrew in good order. The enemy did not pursue.

A company of Vermont cavalry were cut off and surrounded, but escaped by swimming the river.—The enemy's loss is not stated, except the taking of seven prisoners belonging to the 6th Virginia and 7th Louisiana regiments, which indicates that the enemy's force was one of Ewle's brigade.

This morning twelve of our men are reported missing.

It is represented here that a skirmish occurred yesterday near Staunton between General Milroy's advance and General Edward Johnson's command, in which the enemy were repulsed and retreated.

From the Mississippi Valley—Great Destruction of Cotton and other Property by the Rebels

LOUISVILLE, May 8.—Two thoroughly reliable Kentuckians have just arrived here from New Orleans. They report that all along the Mississippi river from Memphis to New Orleans there is one general bonfire of burning property, particularly cotton, of which 11,700 bales were burned at New Orleans.

At Memphis, sugar and molasses in large quantities is on the bluff ready to be rolled into the river, and all the stock of cotton is ready to be fired, on the approach of the Federal fleet. The people of the river towns are retreating inward, and destroying property along all the Southern tributaries of the Mississippi; the families in many cases applying the torch to their own cotton.

The rebel Government has also boats running up the river, destroying cotton. Among a great number, it is said, only one planter was found who objected to the burning of his cotton.

The Latest from Gen. Halleck's Army—No Battle Yet.

CAIRO, May 8.—The steamer Louisiana, from Pittsburg Landing arrived here to-night.

No engagement had taken place at Corinth up to yesterday noon, but our forces were gradually advancing, and were on an average of three miles from the enemy's advance. The latter were acting strictly on the defensive, and for three days had sent out no reconnoitering parties.

The roads are still in bad condition, owing to the late heavy rains.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

From the Agent of the Associated Press.

Visit of President Lincoln to the Seat of War—The Merrimac Still in Sight.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 7.—President Lincoln arrived at the Fortress this morning, and after visiting General Wool, paid a visit to Newport News, where he could get a better view of the Merrimac, which has been lying off Craney Island all the afternoon.

There is nothing definite from the advance of our army, but it is understood Gen. McClellan is still vigorously in pursuit.

The steamer George Peabody arrived here from Hatteras to-day, but proceeded directly to New York. She brought no news, so far as could be ascertained.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Arrest for Passing Counterfeit Bank Notes.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—A man was arrested here to-day for attempting to pass a hundred dollar counterfeit note on the Alleghany bank of Pittsburg. Twenty-one bills of that denomination were found on his person. The notes are exceedingly well executed, and therefore a dangerous counterfeit.

PHILADELPHIA, May 8.—Well executed counterfeit hundred dollar notes on the Alleghany Bank of Pittsburg, were being pushed to-day on brokers. One party was arrested, and it is understood the same notes are circulating in New York and throughout the country.

The Prize Ship Emilie St. Pierre.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—Minister Adams has presented a claim to the British Government for the restoration of the ship Emilie St. Pierre, (captured some time since off Charleston,) the captain of which rose upon the prize crew and conveyed her to Liverpool after her capture by the U. S. fleet for violating the blockade.

Order in Reference to Recruiting.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—An order from the War Department says:—"Upon requisitions made by commanders of armies in the field, authority will be given by the Department to the Governors of the respective States to recruit regiments now in service."

Later from Beauregard's Army—His Headquarters Removed to Pocahontas.

CHICAGO, May 8.—A special despatch from Cairo to the *Times* says that a refugee from Jackson, Mississippi, reports that the headquarters of Beauregard is at Pocahontas, with nearly 75,000 troops concentrated around him. Gen. Lovell's army, at the latest advices, was at Patchpahoe, on the New Orleans and Jackson Railroad, 50 miles north of New Orleans.

Reconnoissance to Culpepper Court House.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—Information has been received here that a cavalry reconnoissance was recently made to Culpeper Court House, when seven prisoners (one on horseback) were captured as they were endeavoring to escape. They have been sent to Washington. Our troops were favorably received by the people, but only temporarily occupied the town.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, May 8.—Cotton is quiet at 26½ cts. Flour has declined 10 cts.—sales of 14,500 bbls.: State $4.85@ 4.95; Ohio $5@5.15; Southern $5.25@5.40. Wheat has declined 1@2 cts.—sales of 13,500 bushels: Milwaukee club at $1.15; white Western $1.32. Corn has declined 2@3 cts.—sales of 58,000 bushels: mixed 53@56 cts.—Beef is firm—sales at $9.50@10. Pork is quiet—sales of 1,800 bbls. at $13. Lard is steady—sales of 1,000 bbls. at 7¾@8¼ cts. Whiskey is dull—sales of 2,000 bbls. at 25½@26½ cts. Rice is firm—Carolina 7@7¼ cts. Sugar is firm—sales of 2,500 hhds.—Muscovado 6¾@7¾ cts. Naval Stores firm. Freights also firm.

The next annual convention of sportsmen of the State of New York will be held in Rochester on the third Tuesday in June. An invitation has been extended to a number of noted marksmen.

The formalities of passing through the custom house at Boulogne were lately abolished, and passengers can now land with small hand-bags free from any examination whatever, as at any English port.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

TAR DROPS FOR THE MEMBERS OF THE FIRST BRANCH CITY COUNCIL.—Yesterday afternoon the President of the First Branch of the City Council, Wm. S. Crowley, Esq., stated that he had a communication which he desired to present to the Branch, which he did not desire the clerk to notice (of course the reporters would not notice the incident), but which he thought proper should be read. He handed to the clerk the following:

BALTIMORE, May 8th, 1862.

Wm. S. Crowley, Esq., President First Branch City Council:

DEAR SIR: I beg your acceptance of a sample of my Medicated Tar Drops for the Members of the First Branch City Council. Respectfully yours,

GEORGE PEARSON.

What particular virtue the Drops contain, or for what particular reason they were presented to the Branch, Mr. Pearson does not explain. Mr. Maddox, the Sergeant-at-Arms, when he commenced the distribution, was seized with a nervous tremor, and the package fell from his hand. He accounted for this, however, by saying that it was his first public distribution, and his extreme modesty made him nervous. One of the members of the press thought Mr. Maddox had been attending a private soiree of Herrmann, and was afraid to handle anything which he could not see into.

If the Tar Drops will cure consumption, (consumption of time,) it will be a most fortunate presentation; but if upon the contrary their virtue is to cure bronchial affections, and strengthen the organs which are so vitally necessary for elegant declamation and oratorical display, Mr. Pearson will have caste as a public benefactor, and receive the anathemas (in place of the shillings) of the patient constituency of the members of the Branch. It is but candid to say that the recipients touched the Drops very delicately, and there was no evidence of an increased deposit on for declamation.

A CASE OF SWINDLING.—Rev. W. H. Hopkins, a member of the African Methodist Episcopal Conference, was the victim of a most atrocious swindle, perpetrated at Camden station, between 8 and 9 o'clock yesterday morning. He had just purchased a ticket for Knoxville, Md., and taken his seat in a car, when a white man, presenting a rather respectable exterior appearance, entered the car, and seating himself near Hopkins, soon engaged him in conversation by making inquiries as to his destination. Upon being informed that Hopkins was on his way to Knoxville, he replied that he was just on his way to Knoxville with a stock of goods which were on the train.

Just at this juncture a third person appeared on the stage, in the garb of a railroad man, who walked up to white man No. 1, and desired to know whether he was prepared to pay the freight on his goods. He at once pulled out what was apparently a one hundred dollar note, but as the "bogus" railroad man was unable to change the note, the colored preacher was called on by the "merchant" for the loan, for a few minutes, of twenty-five dollars to pay the bill. The preacher gave him the money, and the railroad man departed. In a short time afterwards, the "merchant" made some excuse to leave the cars, since which time the unfortunate victim of misplaced confidence has not seen him.—Officer John Wright was made acquainted with the affair, but up to last evening had not been able to obtain any clue to the swindlers.

"PARLOR MATCHES."—The following communication relative to the bad effect of the use of "parlor matches," was received from the Fire Inspector:

FIRE INSPECTOR'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE, May 7th, 1862.

Hon. John Lee Chapman, Mayor of Baltimore:

SIR: Believing it to be my duty, I respectfully call your attention to the fact that there is now sold in our city an exceedingly dangerous article called the "Parlor Matches." It is of an explosive character, and calculated to frighten horses and increase the number of accidental fires. This article of match is mostly purchased by small children, and used by them in various mischievous ways. There is no telling what amount of loss of life and property may be the result of the continued use of these matches unless some restrictions are placed upon their manufacture and sale or use. One building has already been destroyed by fire, caused by children playing with these dangerous things. I respectfully suggest that some restriction be placed upon their sale and use. Respectfully,

F. H. B. HOYD, Fire Inspector.

ACCIDENTS.—On Wednesday afternoon a young man named Edward McNeal met with a very serious accident by falling from a vessel which is lying at Mobler & Farrall's wharf. McNeal is a deaf mute, and on the night previous was induced to drink excessively. He went to the vessel, where he remained, and in his endeavors to get off fell a distance of 10 feet, his side striking a heavy piece of timber which was lying on the wharf. He also received a severe cut on his right knee, but no bones were broken. Dr. Evans rendered medical attention, and is of opinion that McNeal has sustained serious internal injuries.

On the same afternoon a boy, son of Capt. Hetch, who lives at No. 157 Washington street, was playing with a large chisel, when it fell from his hands and the blade struck his left foot, severing off three of his toes. Dr. Evans dressed the wound.

FIRES.—There were three small fires yesterday in various sections of the city, each one originating by sparks falling from the chimney upon the roof of the house. From this it would seem that there are a good many unclean chimneys in the city. The first of these fires was discovered about four o'clock yesterday morning, in the roof of a house on Kimmel alley, occupied by a colored family, and owned by Mr. Geary. The second occurred at White's laundry, corner of Portland and Fremont streets, shortly after six o'clock; and the third occurred about four o'clock in the afternoon, at house No. 138 Hill street, occupied by T. Evans, colored. In each case the damage was of an insignificant character, and the fire was extinguished without creating an alarm.

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR ABATEMENT ON TAXES.—The office of the City Collector of Taxes has, for the past few days, been excessively thronged with persons anxiously waiting to pay their taxes; and although the crowds are active, when the office closes in the evening numbers of persons are turned away. The time at which the abatement of discount expires, is fixed by ordinance on the 15th of the present month. But in view of the impossibility of attending to all who are anxious to pay, yesterday afternoon an ordinance was introduced and passed by both Branches of the City Council extending the time until the 17th inst. The bill will no doubt receive the signature of the Mayor.

FROM FORT WARREN.—Hon. Josiah H. Gordon, of Allegany county, formerly a member of the Maryland House of Delegates, who has for some months been in confinement at Fort Warren, arrived in this city last evening and stopped at Barnum's Hotel, having been released by order of the Commission appointed to examine the cases of all State prisoners.

VIOLATING THE CODE.—Constable Zeun yesterday arrested Herman Duckert, upon the charge of violating the 75th section of the 66th Article of the Code of Public General Laws, which relates to the sale of ardent spirits, etc., to free negroes. He was arraigned before Justice Johnson, who fined him $5 and costs. Duckert, however, appealed from the decision of the magistrate.

CHARGE OF ASSAULT.—Simon Glancey, a member of the New York Fifth regiment, was yesterday before Justice Johnson upon the charge of assaulting and beating Mr. John Olive, proprietor of a public house on South Charles street. He was committed to jail, in default of bail to answer the charge at Court.

APPOINTMENT OF CLERKS.—The Board of Grain Inspectors, on Monday last, chose Mr. John F. Rees as Clerk to the Board. Mr. H. D. Gough, the Weighmaster at the Live Stock Scales, has appointed W. S. Young as Deputy Weighmaster, in place of N. A. C. Turner; and J. A. Spicer as clerk, in place of J. V. Follansbee.

RELEASED.—On Wednesday Capt. John T. Gray and George Blensinger, who were arrested on Monday, on the charge of uttering treasonable language, were released by order of Gen. Dix, without any restriction. Capt. Gray was a member of the police force under Col. Geo. P. Kane.

SALE OF A CONDEMNED VESSEL.—The schooner Harlord, a short time since condemned in the United States Circuit Court, was yesterday sold by Marshal Bonilant at the foot of Smith's wharf. She was purchased by Capt. C. A. Berry for $825.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

(Regular Session.)

FIRST BRANCH.—Present—WM. S. CROWLEY, President, and all the members.

A communication was received from the Mayor covering one from F. H. B. Boyd, Fire Inspector, relative to the sale of parlor matches. Referred.

Also a communication from the Water Board inviting the Branch to visit the water works on Wednesday, the 14th inst. Accepted.

Mr. DUER presented a petition from Joseph H. Amy and others, keepers of restaurants, asking the return of money paid into the city treasury for licenses. Referred.

Mr. KIMBERLY presented a petition from John K. Boyd asking permission to remove a frame shed.—Referred.

The PRESIDENT presented a communication from Mr. George Pearson covering a package of tar drops. Accepted.

Mr. DUER called up the ordinance supplementary to the ordinances relative to the water rents.—Passed.

Mr. YOUNG called up the resolution authorizing the Board of Fire Commissioners to purchase a new fire engine to take the place of engine No. 6, and a resolution to appoint better men.

The first resolution was lost and the second adopted.

An ordinance was received from the Second Branch authorizing the City Collector to extend the time for abatements on taxes to the 17th day of May. Passed.

The order of the day—being the ordinance for the erection of a new Almshouse—came up. The amendment of Mr. Norris, to strike out the words "Canton Company property," and insert "Lots Nos. 4 and 5 of the City Property, on the Franklin road," was under consideration.

Mr. DUKEHART offered a substitute for the whole bill, repealing the ordinance which repealed the ordinance directing the erection of an almshouse on the property purchased from Mr. A. W. Golds borough.

After considerable discussion on the ordinance the Branch adjourned.

SECOND BRANCH.—Branch met. CHAS. J. BAKER, Esq., President, in the chair, and all the members present.

The PRESIDENT laid before the Branch an invitation from the Water Board to participate in a general inspection of the water works, on Wednesday, 14th inst.

A resolution in favor of John P. Fitzpatrick, a deaf-mute, was received from the First Branch and adopted.

Mr. ALRICKS offered a supplementary ordinance in relation to extending the time for the collection of taxes. Passed.

A communication was received from Mr. Geo. Pearson, asking the Branch to accept of a sample of his "medicated tar drops."

Adjourned.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPERIOR COURT—JUDGE MARTIN.

John P. Brashears *vs.* Jacob S. Duvall and Mary E. Duvall. Before reported. Demurrer to plea overruled.

Maria Auld *vs.* Samuel Jarden and Amelia, his wife. Before reported. Motion for new trial overruled.

Wolf *vs.* Mackenheimer & Piper. Before reported. Judgment on case stated for amount.

FULL DETAILS OF THE FIGHT BELOW NEW ORLEANS.

U. S. STEAMER HARRIET LANE,
Mississippi River, April 25.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that Flag-Officer Farragut, with the fleet, passed forts Jackson and St. Philip on the morning of the 24th, and should be in New Orleans by this time, as he can meet with no obstacles such as he has already passed, the way being comparatively open before him.

We commenced the bombardment of fort Jackson on the 18th, and continued it without intermission until the squadron made preparations to move. The squadron was formed in three lines to pass the forts. Captain Bailey's division, composed of the following vessels, leading to the attack of fort St. Philip: Cayuga, Pensacola, Mississippi, Oneida, Verrona, Katasdor, Kineo, Wissahiken, Flag-Officer Farragut leading the following, (second line,) Hartford, Brooklin, Richmond; and Commander Bell leading the third division, composed of the following vessels: Sciota, Iroquois, Pinola, Winona, Itasca, and Kennebec.

The steamers belonging to the mortar flotilla, one of them towing the Portsmouth, were to enfilade the water battery commanding the approaches. Mortar steamers Harriet Lane, Westfield, Owasco, Clifton and Marine—the Jackson towing the Portsmouth.

The vessels were rather late in getting under way and into line, and did not get fairly started until 3.30 A. M., and the unusual bustle apprised the garrison that something was going on.

In an hour and ten minutes after the vessels had weighed anchor they had passed the forts under a most terrific fire, which they returned with interest. The mortar fleet threw down shells on Fort Jackson to try and keep the men from the guns, whilst the steamers of the mortar fleet poured in shrapnel upon the water battery commanding the approach, at a short distance, keeping them comparatively quiet.

When the last vessel of ours could be seen among the fire and smoke to pass the battery, signal was made to the mortars to cease firing, and the flotilla steamers were directed to retire from a contest that would soon become unequal.

It was now daylight, and the fleet having passed along, the forts began to pay their attentions to our little squadron of steamers, the Portsmouth, which was being towed up, and three of the gunboats which failed to pass through.

These latter became entangled in some wrecks and chains placed in the river to obstruct, and which were only partially removed.

One of these vessels (the Winona) got through as far as Fort St. Philip, but having all the guns bearing on her she sensibly retired.

The Itasca was fairly riddled, and had a shot through her boiler, and the Kennebec escaped unhurt.

I am disposed to think that our squadron received but little damage, considering the unequal contest—142 guns on board ship opposed to 100 on shore, placed in a most commanding position. For twenty minutes after the ships passed, the forts fired very fearfully on the vessels that remained outside. So much so, that the Portsmouth was enabled to drop with the current out of gunshot, though the shot fell pretty freely about her at last. I think the fire from the ships must have been very destructive of life.

The last we saw of our vessels they were standing up the river. Some explosion took place, which made us feel rather uneasy, but which may have been the Rebel gunboats. We could see that our squadron had not destroyed all the enemy's vessels at the fort, for three or four of them were moving about in all directions, evidently in a state of excitement.

Before the fleet got out of sight it was reported to me that the celebrated ram Manassas was coming out to attack us; and sure enough there she was, apparently steaming along shore, ready to pounce upon the apparently defenceless mortar vessels. Two of our steamers and some of the mortar vessels opened fire on her; but I soon discovered that the Manassas could harm no one again, and I ordered the vessels to save their shot. She was beginning to emit smoke from her ports, or holes, and was discovered to be on fire, and sinking.—Her pipes were all twisted, and riddled with shot, and her hull was also well cut up. She was evidently been used up by the squadron as they passed along.

I tried to save her as a curiosity, by getting a hawser around her and securing her to the bank; but just after doing so, she faintly exploded. Her only gun went off, and, emitting flames through her low port, like some huge animal, she gave a plunge and disappeared under the water.

Next came a steamer on fire, which appeared to be a vessel-of-war belonging to the Confederates, and after her two others, all burning and floating down the stream. Fires seemed to be raging all along the "top river," and we supposed that our squadron were burning and destroying the vessels as they passed along. It appears, however, that the McRae, one or two river boats and their celebrated floating-battery (brought down the night before) were left unhurt, and were still flying the Confederate flag.

The matter of the floating-battery becomes a very serious affair, as they are all hard at work at Fort Jackson mounting heavy rifled guns on it, which are of no further use to them in the fort.—She mounts 16 guns, is almost as formidable a vessel as the Merrimac, perfectly shot-proof, and has four powerful engines in her. I shall, at all events, take such steps as will prevent her from destroying anything, and we may still hold her in check with the steamers, though they are rather fragile for such a service. This is one of the ill-effects of leaving an enemy in the rear. I suppose that the ships fired on her as they passed through, but that her mail resisted the shot. She had steam on this morning, and was moving about quite lively. I tried to put some mortar shell through her roof, but without effect, as she moved off.

The forts are now cut off from all communication with New Orleans, as I presume that Flag-Officer Farragut has cut the wires. I have sent the Miami around with General Butler to the back of Fort St. Philip, to try and throw in troops at the quarantine, five miles along the forts, and at the same time open communication that way with the Flag-Officer, and supply him with ammunition. I am also going to send part of the mortar fleet to the back of Fort Jackson, to cut off the escape of the garrison by that way and stop supplies. A deserter who can be relied on, informs us that they have plenty of provisions for two months, plenty of ammunition, and plenty of discomforts. Our shell set the citadel on fire the first afternoon we opened; it burned fiercely for seven hours, but I thought it a fire-raft behind the fort, as they continually send them down on us, but without any effect.

But few casualties occurred to vessels on this side of the forts. The Harriet Lane lost but one man killed, and one, I fear, mortally wounded. The Winona lost three killed and three wounded, and the Itasca, with fourteen shot through her, had but few men hurt.

These forts can hold out still for some time, and I would suggest that the Monitor and Mystic, if they can be spared, be sent here without a moment's delay, to settle the question.

The mortar fleet have been very much exposed and under a heavy fire for six days, during which time they kept the shells going without intermission. One of them, the Maria I. Carlton, was sunk by a shot passing down through her magazine and then through her bottom. The flotilla lost but one man killed and six wounded. The bearing of the officers and men was worthy of the highest praise. They never once flagged during a period of six days; never had an accident to one of the vessels by firing, and when shell and shot were flying thick above them showed not the least desire to have the vessels moved to a place of safety. The incidents of the bombardment will be mentioned in my detailed report.

I merely write this hurried letter to apprize the Department of the state of affairs, and should send it off at once via Havana.

The sight of this night attack was awfully grand. The river was lit up with rafts filled with pine knots, and the ships seemed to be fighting literally amidst flames and smoke. Where we were the fire of the enemy was high, and comparatively harmless.

I am in hopes that the ships above fared as well as we did, though amid such a terrific fire. It was gratifying to see that not a ship wavered, but stood steady on her course; and I am in hopes (and I see no reason to doubt it) that they now have possession of New Orleans.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

DAVID D. PORTER, Com'g Flotilla.

HON. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

U. S. STEAMER HARRIET LANE,
Mississippi River, April 25.

Captain Boggs has just arrived through a cut through the swamps, and brings the following additional intelligence: The Verrona was sunk; about one hundred men were killed and wounded; ships are ready for another fight. No obstructions on the way to New Orleans. Eleven Confederate vessels sunk and burnt in passing the forts. Gen. Butler is about to land men the backway, six miles above the forts. No officers killed or wounded. Soldiers captured miserably armed and without ammunition.

A NOVEL VESSEL.—Loaded, and to sail on Monday next, the steam bark Cream City, of Milwaukee, Charles Johnson, master. Burthen 771 tons; freight 30,455 bushels of wheat on board. Length over all 185 feet. Hold 14 feet deep. Beam 34 feet. Built at Sheboygan, and owned by B. B. Jones and A. Kirby, of this city. Among other improvements, she is rigged with Cunninghams's reefing apparatus, but the most singular feature in this fine ship, is her similarity to a screw vessel of war, as far as locomotion is concerned. Her lines are fine and confer great speed; while with her propeller, which, engine, boiler and all, is placed dead aft, she can make six miles an hour in a dead calm. The appearance of her two red pipes and short spanker boom, is as pleasing as unique, to a nautical eye. Cost $35,000.—*Milwaukee News.*

EUROPE.

EXTRACT FROM MR. GLADSTONE'S SPEECH, DELIVERED AT MANCHESTER, ON AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

And now, Mr. Mayor and gentlemen, I come to that which more particularly touches the state of your own district. We stand here at a time when but for one important event, it is probable that you and your work-people would alike be enjoying a great prosperity. That one unfortunate event you have described in this address, and in my opinion truly described, as "the deplorable struggle in which the two sections of the great American Republic are now engaged." It is, gentlemen, a deplorable struggle. We are not of those, if such there be, who envied the greatness of the American Republic. [Hear, hear.] We could have been well content to see her enlarge her borders from year to year, gradually increasing in her wealth and strength; we should have retained the consciousness that, on our part, nothing would be done to prevent the continuance of the most friendly and peaceful relations [hear]; and the admiration with which we regard the energy of that nation would have been totally untinged either by envy or fear. [Hear, hear.]

But this struggle has come about through no fault of ours, and I think we cannot but feel that the position and attitude of this country with respect to the United States has not been, on the other side of the water, quite impartially or fairly judged. [Hear, hear.] Now, gentlemen, I am not going to make this a matter of complaint. Let us sympathize with our American brethren in their difficulties. Let us allow that, under the excitement of these difficulties, and of a desperate and exhausting conflict, the minds of men are not in that state of impartiality which renders them the best judges of the conduct of their neighbors. Under such circumstances the proportions of objects sinking before the eye, and expectations are formed, and are thought to be just, which, in a dispassionate moment, will be seen and felt to have been unfounded. Why, gentlemen, there was a demand made upon us by the public voice in America, at the outset of this deplorable struggle, for what was called "sympathy."

Well, now, what was the real meaning of that demand, at least if I can understand it; and I hope that in what I say I shall not say a word inconsistent with that fraternal feeling which I desire to cherish toward all men, and especially toward our kindred beyond the water; but, practically, what was the meaning of that desire and that call for sympathy? Why, it was this: that we should take such a course by our language and by our public acts, as would place the 6,000,000 of men, or the 10,000,000—I care not which you call them—of the South, in point of mental stability with us. [Hear, hear.] Well, now, gentlemen, I rolled in that department as no man ever rolled before; I have told you that in my younger years I worked for twenty hours out of the twenty-four for successive months; but that labor was nothing in comparison with the overpowering toil which I underwent at Washington. To me the past, and Alpha was glad to accept it. Why