THE MARYLAND NEWS SHEET

VOL. II---NO. 199. BALTIMORE, MONDAY, MAY 12, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

MARRIED.

On Wednesday morning, 2d instant, by Rev. John Callerman, CHARLES A. LEIDIG, formerly of Baltimore city, to M. FRANCES, only daughter of Capt. W. W. Pale, of Parkville, Missouri.

On the 8th instant, at Sulphur Springs, Anne Arundel county, Md., by Rev. M. J. Hawley, JAMES CRUGEON, of Washington, to ELIZABETH C. GARDNER, of the former place.

DIED.

On 9th instant, CECILIA CATHARINE, daughter of Herman H. and Sophie C. Graue aged 7 years and 10 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Monday) morning, at half past ten o'clock.

At Perrymanville, Harford county, Md., on 9th instant, in the 25th year of her age, HELEN ELIZABETH, beloved wife of Wm. B. Michael, and only daughter of Mary ap. the late Eli Bennett, of this city.

On the morning of the 9th instant, MARY CUNNINGHAM, a native of County Donegal, Ireland, in the 75th year of her age.

On the 9th instant, SAMUEL J. CROPPER, aged 20 years.

On the 8th instant, JOHN WORTHINGTON, of Baltimore county, in the 70th year of his age.

On the 8th instant, ELIZA SOPHIA, only daughter of John and Georgeanna Cunningham, aged 3 years, 10 months and 8 days.

On the 5th instant, SARAH McAUSLAND, relict of the late James McAusland, entered into her rest after a protracted illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude.

WAR AND OTHER NEWS.

Stirring events have occurred on the Peninsula and in its vicinity within the last few days. On Thursday, it will be remembered, the Confederate steam-tug J. B. White, in accordance with a previous understanding with General Wool, ran out of Norfolk to Newport News, and surrendered to the officer in command at that port. The whole number of persons on board the tug was five—the captain, engineer, deck hand and two passengers. The latter reported the withdrawal of the Confederates from the batteries at Sewell's Point, taking with them all the ammunition except ten charges for each gun. According to the subsequent report of Commodore Goldsborough, the demonstration made by the gunboats on the battery the following day "resulted in establishing the fact that the number of guns had been essentially reduced, and that the number of men to work them was comparatively quite limited." The passengers by the J. B. White reported further that the works at Craney Island had been partially abandoned; that a portion of the guns had been sent to Richmond, and also all the powder, with the exception, as at Sewell's Point, of ten rounds to each gun remaining. Still more important was the information which they brought that General Huger was evacuating Norfolk, taking with him all the force under his command, and all the stores and munitions of war. It was understood moreover, that the Merrimac would be temporarily left for the defence of Norfolk, and that she would be subsequently destroyed, if circumstances required the sacrifice. It is noticeable in this connection that when the gunboats bombarded Sewell's Point on Friday, the Merrimac, although interposing for the protection of the battery there, did not fire a single shot, and the natural inference is that she had already been divested of her guns, and that they also had been forwarded to Richmond. Now comes the sequel to the story. On Saturday morning last, General Wool landed his forces at Willoughby's Point, and commenced his march towards Norfolk with five thousand men. About five miles from the landing-place he found his passage of a creek disputed by two companies of Confederate infantry, supported by a battery, but whether the latter was of field-pieces or heavier guns is not stated. At all events, these two companies succeeded in burning the bridge across the creek, and by so doing compelled General Wool to make a detour of five miles or more to reach the city. It was five o'clock in the afternoon before he reached the vicinity of Norfolk. At that hour he was met by a delegation of citizens, who formally surrendered to him possession of the place. There was no fighting, and therefore no capture in the strict military sense of the term. The city was abandoned by the Confederates, and occupied without the loss of a single life—so far as we know—by the Federal troops. Yesterday morning—Sunday—the blowing up of the Merrimac formed the crowning incident in the most remarkable episode that has, as yet, occurred in the history of our civil war, and thus the programme, as laid down by the refugees of the steam-tug J. B. White on Thursday last, was carried out to the very letter. The Confederate plan of the campaign is now developing itself. They have evidently resolved to withdraw from the contract and the shores of the navigable rivers, so as to place themselves beyond the reach of the Federal gunboats, and to make their stand in the interior.—If this policy should be sustained by the Southern people, the war, so conducted, may be protracted indefinitely, and the Federal armies must look forward to hardships and privations such as they have never yet borne, superadded to the constant danger of having their communications cut off with remote bases of operation by an active and vigilant enemy. Even if this plan should presently be adopted it is nevertheless, quite probable that the Confederates will first try the fortune of another battle at or near Richmond before withdrawing from that city.—The Federal cavalry, under General Stoneman, has already been pushed forward to New Kent Court House, on the West Point and Richmond Railroad, about twenty-seven miles from the latter city. The main body of the army, under General McClellan, was rapidly approaching to form a junction with Stoneman, whilst the Confederates were in force at Bottom Bridge, a short distance off, and where, it is supposed, they will offer battle—perhaps have done so before this.

General Banks still lingers at New Market, but we are told that active routing is kept up between that point and Harrisonburg.

From the Mountain Department—Fremont's command—we learn that General Schenck has, by a forced march, formed a junction with Gen. Milroy at McDowell, Virginia, where a sharp engagement with the Confederates occurred. The account of the affair is somewhat confused; but we infer that General Schenck first succeeded in preventing the Confederates "from planting a battery in a position commanding our troops," and then—with a loss of six killed and seventy-five wounded—fell back upon the main body.

We have nothing new to report from Fort Wright except one important fact. If the tales of deserters are to be believed, all the land forces have been withdrawn, leaving barely enough troops to man the guns.

Simultaneous with the above report comes a telegram from the Chicago *Tribune*, with intelligence that General Beauregard has issued a proclamation declaring that the Federal forces were virtually in possession of the Mississippi river, and ordering all the Confederate troops to Corinth. Gen. Halleck, as late as Thursday last, was making reconnoissances in his force. His pickets were, however, within rifle range of the Confederate outposts.

The Memphis *Avalanche* of the 5th inst. accounts for the surrender of the forts below New Orleans by stating that, after the Federal vessels passed the fort, the women influenced their husbands, composing the garrison to give them up. "The result was," says the *Avalanche*, "that three hundred and eighty men spiked their guns and delivered themselves up to the enemy." A despatch to Richmond confirms the story, by saying that "the troops at Fort Jackson mutinied and spiked some of their guns, when General Duncan surrendered." The gunboat Louisiana proved a failure and was blown up. All the cotton on shipboard, and stored in the city and at Baton Rouge—some thirty two thousand bales—was burned by the Confederates.

President Davis has issued a proclamation, appointing the 16th of the present month as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer.

By a telegram from Pittman's Ferry, Arkansas, we have intelligence of the occupation of Jacksonport, in that State, by the Federal troops, and of the departure of twelve thousand Arkansas troops from Little Rock, bound for Corinth.

Although the Federal fleet of gunboats and mortars has opened a passage to New Orleans without derriving any assistance from General Butler, the latter has seized the first opportunity that presented itself to send to the War Department certain trophies which had come into his possession. Among these is the diary of a Confederate officer, in which is noted briefly the incidents of the bombardment of the forts. The diary is not of any special importance except in one particular—it appears to be strictly truthful.

We reproduce from the New York *Herald* an account of the battle of Williamsburg, and from the Philadelphia *Inquirer* some particulars of the losses sustained on both sides. We also give the *Herald's* report of the battle of West Point.

DEATH OF A SLEEP-WALKER.—Friday morning, about 2 o'clock, a man named Christian Shaffer was found lying upon the sidewalk in Coates street, above Eleventh, in an insensible condition. The prostrate man was badly bruised about the body, and was seriously cut about the head. How the accident happened is not known, as Mr. Shaffer remained insensible from the time that he was found until he expired. The supposition is that he arose in his sleep and walked from the third story window. The deceased was about sixty-five years of age.—*Philadelphia Press.*

MUSICAL.

We have already called attention to the Concert announced for to-night at the Maryland Institute, when the Amateur Musical Society, of Baltimore, will produce Haydn's celebrated Oratorio, "The Creation." We had the pleasure on Saturday night of attending the final rehearsal of this work, and were greatly gratified at the admirable manner in which it was performed. The solos, as a rule, were exceedingly well done, and the choruses were given with a precision, volume, and effect which quite astonished us. The orchestra is full and efficient, and, to present the pieces as originally written by the composer, an organ has been introduced, which will add greatly to the general effect. Altogether the Association has done themselves great credit in the way they have gotten up this elaborate composition, and we can assure our readers that they have a delightful entertainment in store for them this evening. Apropos just now is the following notice of a performance of this Oratorio in the presence of Haydn himself, which we find in a foreign journal:

The "Creation," the first of Haydn's oratorios, was regarded as his greatest work, and had often elicited the most heartfelt applause. Now that the aged and honored composer was present, probably for the last time, to hear it, an emotion too deep for utterance seemed to pervade the vast audience. The feeling was too reverential to be expressed by the ordinary tokens of pleasure. It seemed as if every eye in the assembly was fixed on the calm, noble face of the venerated artist; as if every heart beat with love for him; as if all feared to break the spell of hushed and holy silence. Then came, like a succession of heavenly melodies, the music of the "Creation," and the listeners felt as if transported back to the infancy of the world. At the words, *"Let there be light, and there was light,"* when all the instruments were united in one full burst of gorgeous harmony, emotion seemed to shake the whole frame of the aged man. His pale face crimsoned; his bosom heaved convulsively; he raised his eyes, streaming with tears, towards Heaven, and lifting upwards his trembling hands, exclaimed—his voice audible in the pause of the music—"Not unto me, not unto me, but unto Thy name, be all the glory, O Lord." From this moment, Haydn lost the calmness and serenity that had marked the expression of his countenance. The very depths of his heart had been stirred, and ill could his wasted health sustain the tide of feeling. When the superb chorus at the close of the second part announced the completion of the work of creation, he could bear the excitement no longer. Assisted by the Prince's physician and several of his friends, he was carried from the theatre, pausing to give one last look of gratitude, expressed in his tearful eyes, to the orchestra who had so nobly executed his conception, and followed by the lengthened plaudits of the spectators, who felt that they were never to look upon his face again.

We would remark, in conclusion, that it should be not less the duty than the pleasure of the musical people of our city to encourage the development of the home talent which abounds so plentifully in our midst, and they have the opportunity of so doing by liberally sustaining the efforts of the Association. The sale of reserved seats, without extra charge, will continue at McCaffrey's Music Store to-day.

GOTTSCHALK'S FAREWELL CONCERT.—This great genius gives his last concert in this city to-morrow evening. The occasion will be rendered memorable by the immense display of talent of the first order who will appear. Mr. Grau's Italian Opera Company are to give their choicest selections. The brilliant contralto prima donna, Madame D'Angri, who has heretofore elicited such enthusiastic applause from Baltimore audiences, will give her most exquisite pieces; the great tenor, Brignoli, will sing several of his delicious gems; Susini, the favorite basso, Signors Mancusi and Amodio, the excellent baritones, will all give choice selections—the whole under the direction of Signors Mazio and Abella. When to this is added the magnificent performances of Gottschalk, the public will be assured that this concert embraces a greater array of talent than on any former occasion for years. Notwithstanding this immensely expensive company, the management have concluded to place the price of tickets at the low figure of 50 cents, with an additional 25 cents for reserved seats. We may safely predict a crowded and fashionable house; and we advise all who would secure seats to lose no time in calling at McCaffrey's music store, where they may be taken.

ITALIAN OPERA AT THE EXCHANGE.—Grau's Italian Opera Company, from the New York Academy of Music, are to appear in Opera at the Front Street Theatre on Wednesday. M'lle. D'Angri, and Signors Brignoli, Mancusi, Susini, and Amodio are to appear in the principal characters of the *Barber of Seville*, which will be brought out under the direction of Sig. Abella. M'lle D'Angri has been very successful in the part of Rosina, having received the highest praise from the New York and Boston critics. Seats, without extra charge, can be procured at McCaffrey's Music Store, commencing to-morrow, and as the prices have been put very low—much lower than ever before, to witness such a combination of talent—a crowded and fashionable audience may be anticipated.

HERRMANN'S GRAND CHARITY ENTERTAINMENT.—For the past two weeks Herrmann has been delighting the Baltimore public by his wonderful exhibitions in the magic art, and the people, always ready to patronize merit, have nightly crowded the theatre. The season has therefore been one of great success, and he leaves our city gratified with the manifestations of favor which he has received. Anxious to do good, as well as to amuse, Herrmann has determined to give a grand entertainment for the benefit of the poor of the city. It will be given under the auspices of the "Association for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor," and should be a great success. The Association is much in need of funds, and the benevolent of the community will have an opportunity to sustain it, and at the same time enjoy one of the most interesting entertainments which has ever been offered in this city. Mr. Herrman will introduce a number of tricks which he has not yet performed, and also do the best of those which have astonished all who have witnessed him. To increase the interest of the entertainment a grand operatic and instrumental concert will be given. Those who have heard Madame Herrmann will be anxious to witness her in this opera, when she will have a better opportunity of exhibiting her powers. Her voice is one of great compass and sweetness, and as an actress she has few superiors. There is no object more laudable than that for which the performance is given, and the community should sustain it with an earnestness that will crowd every part of the theatre. The sale of seats will commence this morning at 9 o'clock at McCaffrey's music store.

FROM WASHINGTON.

From the Washington Star, of this day.

POST ROUTES RE-OPENED.

The route is re-opened from Washington via Falls Church to Fairfax Court House, Va., and post offices are re-established at both those points. Mail matter is to be sent via Washington.

The office at Winchester, Va., is re-established, and Charles Chase is in charge of it.

Mail matter for Leesburg and Waterford post offices is sent by Point of Rocks on Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

NOT RETURNED.

The President and Secretaries of War and Treasury, who have been at and about Fortress Monroe for some days past, had not returned to Washington at 2.30 P. M. to-day.

Special Despatch to the N. Y. Herald.

ARMING THE SLAVES.

It is hinted that a portion of the extra appropriation of thirty millions, which passed the Senate yesterday, is covertly designed to defray the expenses of uniforming and arming negroes to fight on the Union side during the fever season down South. It is said that we shall have, under this appropriation, a margin of fifteen millions for red breeches and firelocks for the Greeley Brigade.

Special Despatches to the New York Post.

THE EMILY ST. PULASKI.

As our Government was prompt in making restitution for the illegal capture of the British ship Perthshire by our blockading squadron, it is presumed the English Government will not hesitate to restore the Emily St. Pierre, in accordance with the demand of Minister Adams.

THE ARMY MEDICAL BOARD.

Our Army Medical Board will assemble at Washington on the first of June, for the examination of applicants for admission into the medical corps of the army. The applicants must be between twenty-one and twenty-eight years of age.

Henry D. Thoreau, the genial writer on the natural scenery of New England, died at Concord, Mass., on Tuesday, May 6th, after a protracted illness of more than eighteen months. He was a native of Boston, but removed with his family at the age of five years to Concord, where he has since resided. He graduated at Harvard College in 1837, and was nearly forty-five years old at the time of his death. His writings include "A Week on the Concord and Merrimack Rivers;" "Walden, or Life in the Woods;" and various contributions to the periodical literature of the day. They are remarkable for their freedom and originality of thought, their quaint humor, and their warm sympathy with all the manifold aspects of nature. His disease was consumption, and, as we are informed, "his humor and cheerful courage did not forsake him during his sickness, and he met death as gayly as Theremenes in Xenophon's story." Mr. Thoreau, in spite of the racy individuality of his character, was much beloved and respected by his townsmen, and his writings have numerous admirers. He was honored with a public funeral from the Town Hall of Concord, on Friday, the 9th inst.—*New York Tribune.*

LATEST NEWS.

TELEGRAMS.

Evacuation of Norfolk and Portsmouth---Our Troops in Full Possession.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—The following official despatch was received at the War Department this morning:

FORTRESS MONROE, May 10th, 12 o'clock at Night.

Norfolk is ours—also Portsmouth and the Navy Yard.

General Wool, having completed the landing of his forces at Willoughby Point about 9 o'clock this morning, commenced his march on Norfolk with five thousand men.

Secretary Chase accompanied the General.

About five miles from the landing place a Rebel battery was found on the opposite side of the bridge, over James Creek, and after a few discharges upon two companies of infantry that were in the advance, the Rebels burned the bridge. This compelled our forces to march around five miles further.

At five o'clock in the afternoon our forces were within a short distance of Norfolk, and were met by a delegation of citizens, and the city was formally surrendered.

Our troops were then marched in, and now have possession. General Viele is in command as Military Governor.

The City and Navy Yard were not burned. The fires which have been seen for some hours proved to be the woods on fire.

Gen. Wool with Secretary Chase returned about 11 o'clock to-night.

Gen. Huger withdrew his forces without a battle.

The Merrimac still off Sewall's Point.

Commander Rogers' expedition was heard from this afternoon ascending the James river.

The reports from Gen. McClellan are favorable.

[Signed] EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The Merrimac Blown up by the Rebels—The Monitor and other Gunboats Gone to Norfolk.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—The following highly important announcement has just been received from Fortress Monroe:

FORTRESS MONROE, May 11, A. M.

Hon. R. H. Watson, Assistant Secretary of War:

The Merrimac was blown up by the Rebels at two minutes before 5 o'clock this morning. She was seen to explode about 3 o'clock this morning, and the explosion took place at the time stated. It is said to have been a grand sight by those who saw it.

The Monitor, Stevens and the gunboats have gone up towards Norfolk.

THE ADVANCE ON RICHMOND.

From the Army Correspondence of the Associated Press.

NEW KENT COURT HOUSE, VA., Saturday, May 10—3 P. M., (27 miles from Richmond.)—The pursuit of the retreating Rebels by our troops, under command of Gen. Stoneman, has in every respect been successful. His headquarters are now here, twenty-seven miles from Richmond, while the advance, consisting of the 8th Illinois cavalry, is five miles ahead. The enemy are in sight, but gradually falling back. The inhabitants have, in nearly every instance, left, but from the best information that has been obtained, the enemy will make a stand at Bottom Bridge, fifteen miles from Richmond, the head-waters of the Chickahominy river.

Gen. McClellan, with the main body of the army, is rapidly following up within a few miles.

Cumberland, a small town on the Pamunkey river, and two and a half miles from here, was deserted this morning by the enemy, and is now occupied by our forces.

There are no rebels to be seen, as reported by our scouts, this side of Chickahominy river, except on the direct road to Richmond.

The advance under Gen. Stoneman consisted of the 2d Rhode Island and the Pennsylvania regiments of infantry, Capt. Robinson's battery of light artillery, and the Sixth Cavalry, under Major Williams.

The rear guard of the enemy, which remained here last night, and which our men had to drive before them, was Gen. Longstreet's Division, consisting of five regiments of infantry, two batteries, and a regiment of the 1st Virginia Cavalry. Our advance was this morning strengthened, on ascertaining the force of the enemy, by the Eighth Illinois Cavalry and two regiments of the First New Jersey Brigade. The enemy, on leaving here, fired forty or more buildings containing commissary stores.

The engagement yesterday between our advance and the enemy's rear, at Slider's Mills, three miles from here, resulted in forcing the enemy's cavalry back, killed and several wounded prisoners. The secured their wounded. The Sixth Cavalry, which made a most brilliant charge, had three killed. Gen. Howell Cobb remained here last night, and left with the Rebels this morning.

The enemy's retreat has been most admirably accomplished, carrying almost everything with them in the shape of forages and provisions, the wagon trains in the day time and their troops at night. The enemy covered their retreat with a line of skirmishers stretched across the country, driving in their stragglers at the point of the bayonet.

The Richmond papers of the 6th make no mention of the movements of their army. The country between here and Bottom Bridge is thickly wooded, with a few clearings and in many places low and swampy. The jail here was burnt yesterday. The railroad from West Point to the bridge where it crosses the Pamonkey river has been torn up, and the destruction of the bridge will probably follow.

The Advance on Richmond.

OFFICE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, May 11.

The Agent of the Associated Press with the Army of the Potomac telegraphs, under date of New Kent Court House, Va., Saturday May 10, 3 P. M: That our advance, under Gen. Stoneman, was at that hour only 22 miles from Richmond.

The enemy were in sight, but falling back.—It was expected that a stand would be made at Bottom Bridge, 15 miles from Richmond, the head waters of the Chickahominy.

General McClellan, with the main body of the army, is rapidly pressing forward with success.

FROM GENERAL BANKS' CORPS.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The following from Gen. Banks' corps has been received from the Agent of the Associated Press:

NEW MARKET, VA., May 10.—Deserters from the enemy report that the recent Union victories have caused the greatest depression among the Rebel officers, who looked upon their cause as hopeless. Their soldiers are very ragged, and without the means of renewing their clothing, and hundreds would desert if it was generally known that they would be kindly received by our officers.

The enemy's ranks are becoming daily thinned by desertions. The weather is now dry and the roads horribly dusty. No new movements of the enemy have been disclosed within the last 48 hours. A few scattering Rebel scouts are occasionally seen in the eastern valley, above Columbia bridge, who fly rearwards on the approach of our men.

The wheat crop in this region is luxuriant, and the fruit trees bear promise of an abundant yield, and are considered beyond danger by frost.

Active scouting is kept up between here and Harrisonburg.

Rebel Outrages—Fire on the Mountains.

NEW MARKET, May 10.—Some weeks ago a sick soldier on his way from Strasburg to Winchester was surrounded by armed citizens, stripped of his arms and released. A few days ago the soldier identified one of the party, who was arrested and brought hither. More recently a delegation from Winchester on his behalf arrived here and offered if the person arrested, whom they claim to have been innocent, be released the five perpetrators of the act shall be delivered up. It has since transpired that there was a regularly organized band of farmers by day and soldiers by night for the purpose of intercepting our messengers, but the activity of our cavalry prevented the consummation of the object.

To day, three members of the Ira Harris Guard, detailed to guard the horses in pasture near the foot of Manassutter Mountain, a mile from camp, went to a neighboring farm house and asked for bread and milk. They obtained the milk, but were directed to another house at the foot of the Mountain for bread, and on the way thither they passed a barn, out of which came fifteen or twenty Rebel soldiers, who shot two of our men, killing one and mortally wounding the other; the third escaped. Our men were unarmed. The Rebels probably came over the Mountain by a secret path inaccessible to cavalry. Four women occupied the first house, who directed the men to the second house, were arrested on suspicion of complicity in the affair, and examined, but exonerated.

The Harris Guards, Colonel DeForrest, paid a visit to Harrisonburg to-day, but there was no enemy there. Ashby's scouts occasionally visit the town, to enforce the conscription act. The inhabitants express their regret at our withdrawal from the town.

The Manassutter Mountain, east of this town, has been burning for two days and nights, presenting a magnificent spectacle at night, and visible for 30 miles.

Federal Victory on the Mississippi River—Engagement Between the Federal Flotilla and the Rebel Fleet of Iron-Clad Gunboats—Two Rebel Gunboats Blown Up and One Sunk—The rest Run Away

WASHINGTON, May 11.—The following despatch reached the Navy Department to-day:

U. S. FLAG-SHIP BENTON, Above Fort Pillow, Mississippi River, May 10, via Cairo, May 11.

Hon Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:

The naval engagement for which the Rebels have been preparing, took place this morning. The Rebel fleet, consisting of eight iron clad gunboats, four of which were fitted with rams, came up handsomely. The action lasted one hour. Two of the Rebel gunboats were blown up and one sunk, when the enemy retired precipitately under the guns of the fort.

Only six vessels of my squadron were engaged. The Cincinnati sustained some injury from the rams, but will be in fighting condition to-morrow. Capt. Stemble distinguished himself. He is seriously wounded. The Benton is uninjured. Mortar boat No. 16, in charge of Second Master Gregory, behaved with great spirit.

The Rebel squadron is supposed to be commanded by Commodore Hollins.

C. H. DAVIS, Captain Commanding Western Flotilla, Mississippi River, *pro tem.*

FROM GEN. HALLECK'S ARMY.

From Cairo.

CAIRO, May 9.—The enemy have 1,500 cavalry at Dresden, Tenn., 500 at Garden Station, and last night, it is reported, a company of Rebel cavalry occupied Union city.

From Memphis—News from Rebel Papers.

CAIRO, May 9—(Special to the Chicago *Tribune.*)—Mayor Sharpe, of Columbus, who was carried away by the Rebels at the time of the evacuation of that place, has escaped. He tells pitiful stories about the state of affairs at Memphis. He pointed out the place where the Rebels buried thirty pieces of cannon at Columbus, all of which have been exhumed, and are now in the Federal possession.

Memphis papers of the 2d, 3d, and 5th have been received.

The *Avalanche* of the 5th, says:

"A battle, so long anticipated at Corinth, has been postponed for the present.

"From Fort Wright our advices are to Saturday. The Federals continue their harmless pastime, much to the amusement of our gallant boys. We believe there is every prospect that our authorities would under no circumstances surrender this stronghold.

"From Vicksburg, we learn that the authorities are rapidly hurrying forward guns, completing the fortifications, which are represented to be of such a formidable character as to preclude the possibility of the passage of the enemy's fleet up the river."

The *Avalanche* acknowledges a loss of twenty killed and one hundred wounded at Farmington, on Saturday last. It deprecates the adoption of the policy of persecuting the Union men, saying that such a course of action by the Government would be suicidal, and calculated to lead to disastrous results. The Rebel Government is becoming unpopular, and the *Avalanche* does not hesitate to attack it vigorously.

A gentleman who left New Orleans on the 1st says that, after the Federal war vessels passed the forts, the women influenced their husbands in the forts to give up. The result was that 380 men spiked their guns and delivered themselves up to the enemy.

Gen. Butler is in the city, having come up in the first transport.

RICHMOND, May 3.—Authentic information from New Orleans says the troops at Fort Jackson mutinied and spiked some of their guns, when Gen. Duncan surrendered.

The gunboat Louisiana was at Fort St Philip, unmanageable. She received a broadside at a distance of thirty feet without injury, and was then blown up by the Commander.

The Commander of the French frigate Militaire, before the surrender, gave notice that he required sixty hours' notice before the bombardment of the city, in order to remove the French citizens.

All the cotton on shipboard and in the city, and at Baton Rouge, was burned; 32,000 bales were thus destroyed.

Jeff. Davis has issued a proclamation, appointing the 16th of the present month for the people to unite in their several places of worship, in humble supplication to Almighty God, that He will vouchsafe his blessing on the Confederate arms; that He will strengthen and protect their armies, and watch over and protect them from the evil machinations of the enemy, and in his own good time restore peace.

RICHMOND, May 3.—Governor Letcher has issued a proclamation announcing the rejection of the amendment of the State Constitution by a majority of 678.

AUGUSTA, May 3.—Prisoners escaped from Key West report three thousand Federals on the island, five hundred in the hospital with the small-pox.

A local item in the Memphis *Avalanche* says that some of the city merchants refuse to take the Confederate money even at a heavy discount.

CHICAGO, May 10.—A special despatch from Cairo to the *Times* says:—The Continental, from Pittsburg, has arrived. On Thursday morning General Halleck had, with 6,000 cavalry, infantry, and several batteries, made a reconnoissance for the purpose of ascertaining the position of the enemy. At the time the Continental left, the expedition had not returned. Our line had been extended, so that our advanced pickets now occupy the ground lately held by the Rebels. The enemy's pickets are posted in Corinth, within rifle-range of our own pickets.

Letter from Pittsburg Landing—Later from Memphis—Destruction of Cotton, Sugar and Molasses—General Beauregard's Army on Their Rations.

CAIRO, May 10.—The steamer Roe, from Pittsburg Landing yesterday afternoon, has arrived, and reports that one hundred of our cavalry, while reconnoitering from the left wing on Thursday night, were surprised by a superior force of Rebels and were captured.

A refugee from Memphis reports that a large number of troops had arrived at Memphis from Arkansas and Texas, and been immediately sent to Corinth.

The Provost Marshal at Memphis commenced burning the cotton early last week. Most of the sugar and molasses was thrown into the river.

The Rebel Government had seized a large amount of property and carried to Columbus, Mississippi, where it was the intention to offer a treaty of peace if the worst came to the worst.

Jeff. Thompson was scouring the country near Memphis with his gang, enforcing the conscription act. Deserters from Beauregard's army reported the troops to be on half rations, and that their provisions could not last forty days.

The infantry which have been stationed at Fort Wright had been sent to Corinth.

A number of the citizens of Memphis had been imprisoned for expressing doubts as to the success of the Rebel Government. Union men remained there, but no Rebel sympathizers. They are leaving for the interior in anticipation of the arrival of the Federal fleet.

The Latest from Gen. Halleck.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—The latest intelligence received at the War Department from Gen. Halleck's army is dated May 10th. He was moving on Corinth, but had been impeded in its progress by the heaviness of the rains and the almost impassible condition of the roads, through a densely wooded country. The army was in good health and high spirits, and its officers confident of success.

FROM THE MOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—Information has been received at the War Department that General Schenck had, after a forced march of thirty-four miles in less than twenty-four hours, made a junction with General Milroy at McDowell, Va. A sharp engagement with the enemy took place there. The Rebels endeavored to plant a battery in a position commanding our troops. General Schenck succeeded in preventing this, and then fell back on the main body, as ordered. Our loss was six killed and seventy-five wounded. The Rebels appeared to have suffered severely. Major Trimble, after being reinforced by three companies of the 10th Virginia and a company of the 1st Virginia cavalry, had soundly thrashed the guerillas who had been ravaging the country about Spencer, and expected to kill or capture the whole gang.

The Bombardment of Fort Wright.

CHICAGO, May 9.—The following despatch from Cairo has been received here by the *Journal*:

The steamer Brown, from the flotilla this morning at daybreak, has arrived at Cairo.

Yesterday four Rebel gunboats were seen rounding the point, coming in the direction of the mortars, evidently with the intention of capturing them. Our gunboats formed in line of battle, the decks were cleared for action, and some fifty shots were fired, when the Rebel boats retired to a distance so great that it was impossible to say whether any of the shot took effect.

The firing from the mortars, which was suspended for two days, has been renewed, and when the steamer Brown left they were firing with great vigor to guard against any surprise. The mortar boats are now towed up every night, and remain behind the fleet.

Beauregard Concedes the Possession of the Mississippi to the Federals, and Orders all the Rebel Troops to Fall Back on Corinth.

CHICAGO, May 10.—A special despatch to the Chicago *Tribune* says that Beauregard has issued a proclamation stating that the Federal forces virtually had possession of the Mississippi river, and ordered all forces to be sent to Corinth, and that all the cotton, sugar and molasses be destroyed, which order was being obeyed.

FROM FORT WRIGHT.

The Rebels Supposed to be Evacuating the Place.

CHICAGO, May 10.—A special dispatch to the *Times* from Fort Wright, says that deserters arrived at the fleet yesterday, and assert positively that all the land forces of the enemy had been withdrawn from the fort, leaving barely enough to work the guns.

Jeff. Thompson came yesterday under a flag of truce, and exchanged a couple of Federal surgeons captured at Belmont for Rebel officers of equal rank. He has command both afloat and ashore.

THE NAVAL OPERATIONS IN HAMPTON ROADS ON THURSDAY.

The Object of the Movements—Commodore Goldsborough's Instructions to the Commanders of his Squadron.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The following has been received at the Executive Department:

UNITED STATES FLAG-SHIP MINNESOTA, HAMPTON ROADS, VA., May 9th.

To His Excellency the President of the United States:

SIR—Agreeably to a communication just received from the Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, I have the honor to report that the instructions I gave yesterday to the officers commanding the several vessels detailed to open fire upon Sewall's Point, were that the object of the movement was to ascertain the practicability of landing a body of troops thereabouts, and to reduce the works if it could be done.

That the wooden vessels should attack the principal works in enfilade, and that the Monitor, to be accompanied by the Stevens, should go up as far as the wrecks, and there operate. In case of the Merrimac's appearance outside of the wrecks, the Monitor had orders to sail back into fair channel, and only to engage her seriously in such a position that this ship, together with the merchant steamer intended for the purpose, could run her down, if an opportunity presented itself. The other vessels were not to hesitate to run her down, and the Baltimore, an unarmed steamer of light draft, high speed, and with a curved bow, was kept in the direction of the Monitor, expressly to throw herself across the Merrimac, either forward or aft of her plated house; but the Merrimac did not engage the Monitor, nor did she place herself where she could have been assailed by our ram vessels to any advantage, or where there was any prospect whatever of getting at her.

My instructions were necessarily verbal, and in giving them I supposed that I was carrying out your wishes in substance, if not to the letter.

The demonstration resulted in establishing the fact that the number of guns at the principal work on Sewall's Point has been essentially reduced, and is not greater now than about seventeen, and that the number of men now stationed there is comparatively quite limited. The quarters connected with this work were set on fire by our shells, and, no doubt, severely injured.

I am, very respectfully, your ob't servant,

L. M. GOLDSBOROUGH, Flag Officer, Commanding the Naval Blockading Squadron.

FROM ARKANSAS.

United States Troops at Jacksonport—Twelve Thousand Arkansas Troops Going to Corinth.

PITTMAN'S FERRY, Ark., May 8.—Two gentlemen, who have been in the South since the commencement of the blockade, passed through here to-day. They left Memphis two weeks since, coming to Jacksonport by the steamer Sam Hale, which arrived there last Tuesday, but her officers learning that our troops were marching on that town, she immediately started down the river. Our troops reached there the following evening.

Provisions, clothing, and all merchandise, are very scarce throughout the South.

Tennessee money is at a premium of 20 per cent., and gold 100 per cent.

Drafting for the Rebel army is going on, regardless of their hopeless position. The Union men are flying to the mountains and swamps.

Fort Pillow is the only defence on the Mississippi that is considered secure on the water side.

Price's army is gone to Fort Pillow and Corinth, where the Rebel force is said to be 110,000 men.

Fifteen boats are at Little Rock, taking 12,000 Arkansas troops for Corinth.

The rivers were very high and Napoleon was flooded.

From the New York Post, May 10.

PENSACOLA TO BE ATTACKED.

FEDERAL VESSELS WRECKED ON SANTA ROSA ISLAND.

By the arrival of the steamer Delaware from that port to day from Fort Pickens and Key West, we have received news from Florida to the 30th of April. The sloops-of-war Vincennes and Portsmouth were blockading the harbor of Mobile. The Confederate forces still hold possession of Pensacola, but an attack from our forces was momentarily expected. The Confederate army at Pensacola numbered eleven thousand men. General Arnold was awaiting the arrival of reinforcements and gunboats before begining the attack upon the Confederate position at that city.

The health of the troops was good, and there were but few cases of fever in the hospitals.

The brigs East and Elma, both from New York, with Government stores, went ashore on Santa Rosa Island April 11, and were totally lost, during a gale from southeast. The captains and crews were saved at Key West. The health of the blockading fleet continued good. No prizes had been taken recently. The Medora brings a large mail from Fort Pickens, Key West and the fleet off Mobile.

Trophies Forwarded by Gen. Butler.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—General Butler has forwarded to the War Department, among other trophies, the Rebel morning report of the force at Fort Jackson. From this it appears the aggregate number in the fort during the flight was 737. A sort of diary was kept under the head of remarks. In this it is stated that on the 5th of April a gunboat and steam sloop-of-war appeared in sight of Fort Jackson and were fired at. On the 11th, 60 St. Mary's cannoneers arrived yesterday. The arrival of the rest of our fleet is duly chronicled. The great precision of the fire from the mortar boats is compl mented.

On the same day the shelling is mentioned as continuing all night without intermission.

On the 24th it says: At 3.12 A. M. four sloops-of-war and a number of gunboats made a dash to pass the fort. Some were disabled and sunk or driven back. Eleven or twelve succeeded in passing. On the 27th, five Federal gunboats are reported as lying near the quarantine, flying flags of truce. At 12 at night the majority of the garrison of Fort Jackson deserted. The date, 28th, is recorded, but no entry of any kind is made.

Murder of an American Missionary in Turkey.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—Minister Morris announces from Constantinople, to Secretary Seward, the death of the American missionary, J. Coffin, who was assassinated, with his two guides, about the 1st of April, on the route from Adana to Aleppo. The region of country where he has been pursuing his pious labors is one of the most lawless and savage of the Turkish Empire. The inhabitants are of the Gregorian creed, and remarkable for their aversion to all other Christian sects. They are merely nominal subjects of the Porte, which exercises but little authority among them, owing to which several Consuls have of late years lost their lives in this region, and no European Christian can venture there but at great personal risk. Mr. Morris has taken measures to secure the arrest of the guilty parties by the local authorities, and intimate them to action. He says the animosities of race and religion render the preservation of order very difficult.

Secretary Seward, to Mr. Morris, under date of May 9th, says: "The murder of Mr. Coffin and his guides, is a grave affair. Please make a full report of the circumstances. Spare no pains to bring the offenders to condign punishment, as there is no other way in which the safety of our citizens temporarily sojourning or travelling within his dominions, can be protected against the ferocious cruelty which distinguishes the outbreaks of some of the religious sects in that country. You will instruct Mr. Johnson, the Consul at Beirout, and any other Consuls who may be useful, to exercise the strictest assiduity in aiding the Turkish authorities in their endeavors to ferret out the murderers, and bring them to justice. Happily, he says, the character of the Sultan leaves no room to doubt that these authorities will be instantly and earnestly put into activity.

Great Fire at Troy New York—Terrible Destruction of Property.

TROY, N. Y., May 10.—A large fire has been raging here since 11 o'clock this morning, destroying the bridge across the Hudson river, the Fulton, Union and American Houses, Washington Hall, four churches, and numerous other public buildings.

The Albany Fire Department are here, but the fire is still raging at 3 o'clock, with a high gale blowing. The loss is immense.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

The Fire Still Raging.

TROY, May 10, P. M.—The bu