THE BATTLE OF WILLIAMSBURG.

Correspondence New York Herald.

WILLIAMSBURG, VA., May 6.—Movements have followed each other in such rapid succession for the last two days, and everything is in such a state of confusion, that it is almost an impossibility to give any true and intelligible account of the affairs in detail. There are a thousand reports and rumors in circulation, few of which when traced are found correct, and I will only give what I know to be true.

When I last wrote we were in face of their fortifications, awaiting the return of daylight to give them battle. During the night (Sunday) it commenced raining, and continued without intermission during the following day and night. Notwithstanding our army had lain upon their arms all night in the rain, without shelter, and many of them without food, it was determined to attack the enemy in the morning.

POSITION OF THE ENEMY.

It was ascertained that the enemy were in force behind their works, and intended to defend them. Their line of defences consisted of a series of forts of immense strength and laid out with great skill. The principal work was in the centre (Fort Page), and was the only one that had any heavy mounted guns. This was protected by eight smaller forts, four on each side, while rifle pits and redoubts were in every direction.

THE PLAN OF ATTACK.

Our attack was made at the same time on both wings and on the centre. General Hancock's brigade, consisting of the Fifth Wisconsin Volunteers, Colonel Cobb; Forty-ninth Pennsylvania, Colonel Erwin; Forty-third New York, Colonel Vinton, and Sixth Maine, Colonel Burnham, were stationed on the right.

Gen. Brooks, with his Vermont troops, commanded the centre, while the left was commanded by Gen. Hooker. The attack was first commenced on the extreme left by Gen. Hooker, with his First Brigade, Gen. Grover, consisting of the 1st Massachusetts regiment, Lieutenant Colonel Mills; 11th Massachusetts, Colonel Blaisles; 26th Pennsylvania, Colonel Small, and 21 New Hampshire, Col. Marston; but the firing soon became general along the whole line. The enemy fought with great bravery, and with a force equal to any that we had engaged. They threw a great force against the left, and succeeded in capturing a battery of five guns from Lieutenant Bramhall, of the New York artillery; but they were retaken by our men. The heaviest loss that we sustained during the day was at this point.

The New Jersey 8th, Col. Starr, are said to have suffered the most severely. The loss of the enemy on the left was very heavy, the ground being covered with their dead and wounded, besides very many which they carried off the field.

THE LOSS OF THE ENEMY.

The loss of the enemy is estimated by prisoners and citizens of Williamsburg at from two to three thousand, while our loss in killed and wounded will probably not exceed ten or twelve hundred. Our troops fought with great bravery, charging repeatedly with the bayonet, and driving the enemy in confusion at every charge. While these events were transpiring upon the left, General Hancock, with his splendid brigade, was making havoc with the enemy upon the right. They were deployed under the immediate supervision of General Keyes, upon a road which led to the extreme right of the enemy, where they came in sight of the outer works.

Two of these were taken without opposition. As the brigade filed to the left of the first of these forts they came to an open field, when Gen. Hancock brought them into line of battle in an incredibly short space of time, and in the most splendid style. Before them, at the distance of nearly a mile, was the second work, designed to protect the left of Fort Page.

This, upon investigation, was also found deserted, and soon the stars and stripes were waving from its ramparts.

THE FIRING UPON FORT PAGE.

In front of this deserted fort General Hancock formed his troops, while Captains Kennedy and Wheeler opened their batteries upon Fort Page. The firing was very spirited for some minutes, when the batteries were ordered to advance and take a position about half-way between the deserted fort and Fort Page, a distance of only five or six hundred yards from the enemy, where they poured in a terrible fire on the fort.

Our own position was a very precarious one, being an open field with an open space in our rear; extending back a distance of two miles, and surrounded on all sides by woods. General Hancock at once saw that it would afford a splendid opportunity for the enemy to get in his rear, and sent back for reinforcements. Through some mismanagement, our Generals had failed to have up a sufficient force within supporting distance, and before they could be brought upon the field the quick sight of the Confederate General had seen our weakness and sent a force of four thousand infantry and a regiment of cavalry to attack us in the rear.

CHARGE OF GEN. HANCOCK'S BRIGADE.

As soon as they appeared in sight Gen. Hancock ordered the artillery to retreat, and prepared to give them a proper reception.

Waiting till the enemy had approached within two hundred yards, he placed himself at the head of his column, and, taking off his cap, turned to his men and said to them, as only General Hancock can say it, "Gentlemen, charge!" and with a yell they rushed upon the enemy, scattering them in every direction.

This was probably the most brilliant charge made during the day. A great number of the enemy were left dead and wounded upon the field, while our loss was very small.

NOBLE CONDUCT OF THE UNION TROOPS.

The most severe fire of the enemy was directed upon our left, and our greatest losses are in the brigade engaged there. The division of General Hooker and the brigade under General Palmer are represented badly cut up. The only officers killed or wounded, that I have heard of, are Capt. Williams and Lieut. Barnard, of Gen. Kearney's staff, killed; and Capt. Terry and Beach of the 5th Michigan, wounded. Col. Beach has lost a leg.

At daylight this morning it was discovered that the enemy had left during the night, and taken all their guns and baggage, and our forces are now in pursuit of them. As we approached Williamsburg we were met by a deputation of citizens, requesting protection, which was granted.

OCCUPYING THE ENEMY'S STRONGHOLD.

Our forces entered Williamsburg about 1 o'clock. The town is deserted by most of the male population, but many of them left their families behind. It is a beautiful town, of about fifteen hundred inhabitants, and, I should judge, a delightful residence before the war. The streets are now badly cut up and filled with broken wagons and rubbish, brown away by the retreating Confederates. I can learn of only one family in town who have remained loyal through all the difficulty, and that is the family of Mr. B. They have uniformly stood out and remained faithful to the old flag; but, in consequence, have suffered every indignity which rebel ingenuity could inflict upon them.

The rest of the people appear to have become heartily sick of the Confederate army, as they have appropriated their property and houses without mercy, and paid for it, when at all, with worthless paper.

WHAT THE CONFEDERATES SUFFERED.

The Confederates left six hundred of their wounded here for us to take care of, and they are now being brought in and cared for by our troops. Every one of them that I have talked with tell the same old story of having been forced into the army, and that they were glad that they were out of their power. The Confederate General Early was wounded in two places at the charge made by General Hancock, and Colonel Mott, of the 19th Mississippi, and Colonel Ward, of the 4th Alabama regiment, were killed; also, the Colonel of the 9th Alabama regiment.

A squadron of cavalry have just come in, bringing about eighty Confederate prisoners, and they also report the capture of several heavy guns and an immense number of small arms, which the Confederates have thrown away in their flight; also a large quantity of commissary stores. The Confederates are retreating to the Chickahominy, ten or twelve miles from here, where they have extensive fortifications. As soon as we can get forward our stores and ammunition we shall again attack them. Our men and horses have made a long march and fought a hard battle in the rain and mud, and are completely used up. As soon as they have sufficiently recruited they will be pushed on.

THE SCENE AT GENERAL M'CLELLAN'S HEADQUARTERS.

Headquarters had been established in Whittaker's house, a high, square, white and un-Virginia-like edifice, on the Yorktown road, about three miles east of Williamsburg. Behind this house was the large barn in which the hospital was located, and where all the wounded of Keyes' corps were cared for. Before the house, which stood a hundred and fifty yards back from the road, was a wide lawn, where the interest of the whole field was at times concentrated, for there gathered commanders of every grade; and thither came, as to a focus, every ray of intelligence from the various localities at which the battle raged. It was an animated, though a motley scene. Aids-de-camp, in comfortable ponchos, to which the continual rain only gave a bright, glass-bottle-like look; came and went; weary orderlies, unfamiliar with the luxury of India rubber, and soaked of course, dashed up as if with the last breath of their jaded horses, and then dashed away again as if the new order had filled even the horse with a new life. There the ubiquitous General Keyes, our gallant old "Peep o' Day," who is always everywhere, saw everybody; there sombre Sumner came, and looked and saw no one; and there General Smith, with his easy indifference, filled his pipe "just once" again.

But this lawn should be historic, for there, at 5 P. M. on that great and rainy Monday, Major-General George B. McClellan rode on to the field of his first battle, and thence gave his first order. Shortly before the General's arrival a regiment of infantry had been drawn up on the side of the lawn towards Williamsburg, and two regiments of cavalry on the other side with fit accessories.

GENERAL M'CLELLAN ON THE BATTLE-FIELD.

In the very middle of the rage of musketry, shouts that grew into continuous cheers were heard away down the road towards Yorktown. What could it mean? There could be no fight there. But conjecture had no chance, for in the next minute a group of desperate riders swept up the road and into the lawn, and there at the head was the unmistakable figure of the Commander-in-Chief. As he swept by the cavalry they took up the shout, and on it went across to the infantry, and on still to the other infantry in the wood, and Virginia was electrified with enthusiasm. There was not a heart at headquarters or near it that did not feel the lighter for that shout. Somehow it seemed to clear the air. To speak very plainly, nobody had felt very certain how the day was to go until then. We knew that we had been at it for nearly nine hours, but no one could say that we had done more than repulsed the enemy, and that seemed but very little.

HIS ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION BY THE TROOPS.

When your enemy has been in full retreat before you, and you follow so fast that he has to stop and fight for life, your success ought certainly to be more than the negative one—of not being beaten; but ours, till then, simply came to that. So there was a large welcome in every heart for that stout little figure and blue soldier's overcoat, and a welcome morsoyer for all besides whose presence spoke of him—for Sweitzer, and Colburn, and Hudson; for portly Colonel Astor; for that pleasant German-French Prince the Count of Paris; for the girlish figure of the Duc de Chartres, and for the tall form and blue eyes of the Prince de Joinville.

Affairs took shape almost immediately, as if there were something magnetic in the mere presence of the leader—in the master's eye. He came, and listened, and spoke—that was all—and the mass of blind, purposeless movement untravelled itself, and there was a plan and a battle. Quietly he sat in the midst of the crowd of officers that gathered around, and in a few minutes, when each had spoken, the best right hand on this continent was raised and pointed off to the North in the direction that Hancock had taken, and away went Keyes, away went Smith, away went Negley. Soon a column of infantry filed off up the edge of the wood, a steady stream of seven thousand closed by your correspondent's "own," the dear old Massachusetts Tenth.

CONFIDENCE OF THE TROOPS IN THEIR YOUNG COMMANDER.

It was pitch dark when the column got to its place, and all had had enough of it for that day, and all laid wearily down "to sleep, perchance to dream;" but all felt that fight when we would, we were now in the hands of one who would give us the best chance, and that a whole day of struggle and exposure was not likely again to be wasted in mere combat without aim.

After his order had been given for the movement to the right, General McClellan rode over other parts of the field on the centre and left, took a look at the hospital arrangements, and near dark made his headquarters in the east room of the Whittaker House. What transpired there of course this deponent knew not; but the result of his simple arrival is best of all, and that is before the world in the victory of Williamsburg and the first battle of Major General George B. McClellan.

The Williamsburg correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* writes as follows:

At the hospitals we visited, we found the following named regiments represented by wounded soldiers:

General Anderson's Brigade—5th South Carolina cavalry, Col. Giles; Palmetto regiment, consisting of 16 companies sharpshooters, all armed with Enfield rifles, and commanded by Col. Jenkins; 6th South Carolina, Col. Bratton. Gen. Rhodes' Brigade, consisting of the 6th, 5th and 12th Alabama. Then followed the following named regiments—24th Louisiana, 10th Alabama, Colonel Woodward, which had, it is certain, thirty wounded; 19th Mississippi, 19th Virginia, Col. Faulkner; 24 Florida, Col. Ward; 24th Virginia, 13th North Carolina (greatly cut up), 19th Mississippi, 9th Mississippi, 9th and 14th Alabama, 5th North Carolina, 18th Virginia, 28th Virginia, Col. Allen; 1st Virginia, Colonel William; 7th Virginia, Colonel Kempel; 17th Virginia, Col. Coarse; and 11th Virginia, Col. Garland; 23d Georgia, Lieut.-Col. Barclay; 6th Georgia, 13th, 26th, 8th and 19th Alabama regiments, 3d Virginia, 13th and 14th North Carolina. The 9th 10th and 11th Alabama and the 19th Mississippi constituted Gen. Wilcox's brigade.

The above list is not a full one by any means, but the best that can be obtained from the soldiers at the present time. Among the wounded of the privates is Adolphus N. Landsberg, of Philadelphia, a member of Company F of the 6th Alabama regiment, who was wounded in the legs by a ball. He is a German, and says that he was impressed into the service.

General Early, it is said, is mortally wounded. General Early, with his brigade, and Division General Hill, repaired to the battle-field towards evening, but too late, however, to be of any service. During his stay there, it is reported that he was wounded as above stated. At the time of the reinforcement, Gen. Johnston accompanied them, but returned before he had proceeded a great distance, ascertaining that a portion of the troops were on the retreat. On Sunday, it is reported there were seventy-five thousand men at Williamsburg, being almost the entire force of the Confederate army at Yorktown.

The retreat, however, of these men had been going on for several days previous to this time. It is estimated that over forty thousand men were engaged and held as a reserve in the battle on Monday, a large number of the regiments having been recalled on their retreat, and hastened to the scene of the battle.

Colonel Ward, of the Second Florida regiment, is reported killed; Captain Faulkland, of the Nineteenth Virginia, wounded, and a Colonel and Lieutenant-Colonel of the Twenty-fourth, killed. The loss of the Confederates will amount to about four hundred killed and fifteen hundred wounded and taken prisoners; our own loss, in killed and wounded, about twelve hundred.

Among the surgeons of the Confederate army, now taking care of their sick soldiers here, is Thomas F. Maury, a resident of Washington, and a nephew of Professor Maury. His wife and relatives are living in Washington. Maury is connected with the First Virginia regiment. Two of his brothers are also in the Confederate army and navy. He is firm in his belief that the Southern Confederacy will yet be triumphant, and states that he expresses the opinion of the mass of the Southern people.

To day several women, secessionists, residents of this city, visited the wounded Confederate soldiers at the hospitals, and distributed flowers among them. They offered them words of condolence, and promised to visit them again. They spoke of the soldiers as martyrs, and endeavored to buoy up their sinking hopes with the opinion that some day all their labor and pain shall be rewarded.

NEW ORLEANS AFTER ITS SURRENDER.

CONFEDERATE ACCOUNT OF THE MANNER IN WHICH THE COMMERCIAL MATTERS OF THE CITY WERE AFFECTED.

From the New Orleans Crescent, April 28.

SATURDAY NIGHT, April 26—12 M.—To attempt anything of a general review this evening that would be of the least satisfactory nature, would be useless; nevertheless, to keep up a record of events, financial and commercial, we resume our weekly task. We entertain hopes that the future is in store for our city will remunerate us for all the trouble and despondency which is now suspending ever the community.

At the date of our last weekly summary, reports below the city were received, exciting considerable anxiety, in financial circles particularly—so much so that it was deemed advisable by our manipulators to take preliminary steps to place their valuables in a more safe place of security than the vaults were supposed to afford. Monday and Tuesday three of the banks redeemed their circulation, others in part. On Wednesday a general request was received from the authorities in Richmond for the banks to refrain from the further paying out of coin. On Thursday morning our community in general was astounded to learn that several vessels of the Federal fleet had passed the fort below. A general scene of confusion and excitement ensued. Some of the banks requested their depositors to withdraw all their coin from their boxes and valuables on special deposit, and declining to receive deposits. At meridian two of the banks closed their doors, declining to transact any further business. Notes, of course, went unpaid, though there were few falling due. On Friday the excitement and panic were still further increased by the arrival of the enemy's vessels in front of the city. The banks were immediately closed, and have remained closed since. When they will open again for regular business, it is impossible to predict or foretell.

In the meantime, our currency is in a perfect state of chaos, though it is hoped the panic connected with it has run its course, and that on Monday we may witness a calmer state of affairs. As for the individual issues, *ohne* shinplasters, of parties of heretofore standing and responsibility, we are not aware that the occurrences of the week, the disasters in our situation, will in the least weaken or impair their solidity; yet it cannot be denied that measures should be taken to repress the further issue of change notes on the part of many makers, of whose responsibility there are many doubts.

We cannot observe any impropriety in again suggesting that an association be formed by some dozen or more individuals, to be denominated the "Change Association," to issue small notes for notes of large denominations. The proceeds of these change notes to be held in trust for the redemption of the same. A fluctuating currency is past, and during a crisis of the present magnitude, fluctuation will attend the daily routine of current movements. If we could return forthwith to a specie currency, it would redound to the good of all. True, millions of dollars of the coin that were here are now no longer here. All expectation that coin payments would be continued on the part of our banks (provided they do open doors again) must be for the present abandoned. In many instances, during the past few days, there has been discarding of the general currency of the Confederacy. This added confusion and uncertainty to the present position of affairs. In all probability there may possibly follow partial resumptions in dealings in coin, that is, if all the coin in private hands and outside parties has not taken wings and flown away.

There were no returns from the banks to the Board of Currency to-day.

The movements in produce during the week have been confined to sugar and molasses, chiefly before Friday. There were sales of 1,500 hogsheads of sugar, and 4,500 barrels of molasses. On Friday, a lawless rabble, it can be termed, commenced, during the burning of cotton, the breaking up of hogsheads of sugar, forcing barrels of molasses, carrying it off in the most approved style of agrarian-ism. The scene at the sugar depot at this time is too desolate to require more t an a brief notice in this column.

The various wholesale jobbing and retail stores and shops have been closed since Thursday. Our streets and avenues, therefore, present a very gloomy aspect. Under the assurance of the commanding officer of the United States forces, opposite the city, many stores may be re-opened next week. The Mayor has also requested the keepers of groceries and provision houses to open their doors and supply the public as far as they can.

In the meantime, if we take a distant view of the crisis, we may well inquire, "From whence is our community to obtain supplies of provisions and breadstuffs?" Starvation and famine really stare one-half of our population in the face. We are blockaded above and below—all around in fact. The Jackson Railroad Company has suspended its regular trains; communication with Red river from which section several boat loads or parts of loads of supplies were expected, having been purchased by the Committee of Safety—is embarred by fear of capture by the invading squadron. The food question looks disheartening unless some Providential act turns up in our favor.

All transactions in bonds, notes and stocks have been brought to a close by the events of the past three days. When they will be resumed it is difficult to anticipate, prophesy or predict. Brokers, capitalists and dealers stand aghast, as it were, at the position of the nation. We can only hope we may have a change for the better to chronicle in a few days.

From the N. Y. Tribune, May 10.

FROM NEWBERN.

ARRIVAL OF SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

The steamship Albany, Capt. Chadsey, from Newbern, N. C., 2½ days, with mails and passengers, arrived on Friday morning. Among her passengers are Capt. Pierce, of the schooner John Automach; also, Capt. W. H. Fulford, of the schooner Messenger, which were wrecked two weeks ago on the North Carolina coast. Nothing has been done by the expedition since the taking of Fort Macon.

Seven or eight vessels were met near Hatteras Inlet, loaded with horses and field batteries, supposed to be consigned to Gen. Burnside.

The U. S. transport Eastern Queen, Collins, from Newbern and Hatteras Inlet, 7th inst., arrived on Friday morning with 104 sick and wounded soldiers from Burnside's army at Newbern and Roanoke Island.

Nothing new had transpired since the departure of the Peabody.

BRUTAL VANDALISM IN NEW YORK.—On Wednesday night some persons entered the marble yard of Mr. Richard S. Cook, corner of Twenty-second street and Broadway, New York, and destroyed nearly all the statuary, tomb-stones, vases and workmen's tools on the premises. The parties who committed the offence appear to have acted with the most deliberate malice, cutting off the heads and arms of the statues and carrying them away. A fine statue of Washington was beheaded, and another of the Goddess of Liberty was smashed to pieces, while the American eagle was deprived of his head and both wings.

THE BURCH DIVORCE CASE SETTLED.—Not many of our readers are perhaps aware that an application for a divorce by Mary W. Burch from her husband, Isaac H. Burch—the former lately and the latter now of this city—has been pending in the Circuit Court of Wayne county, Michigan. It has been decided, divorce having been granted. It should be stated, however, that the proceeding was mutual between the parties, and that this is, by their consent, the termination of all their differences.—*Chicago Times, May 6.*

TERRIBLE RAILWAY ACCIDENT IN ITALY.—A despatch from Florence of April 20th, announces a collision between two trains on the railroad to Siena. One of the trains containing infantry soldiers was damaged, and about one hundred were killed and wounded.

The cemeteries in the vicinity of Fredericksburg are filled with the graves of children, victims of scarlet fever last winter. In a population of four thousand, three hundred children died with this disease during the winter months.

ARREST IN VIRGINIA.—Peter Righter, a well-known resident of Marion county, Va., has been arrested by Federal troops, and imprisoned at Wheeling. Jefferson West, of Harrison county, a late member of the Virginia Legislature, has also been arrested.

FIGHTING CLERGYMEN.—The *Southwestern Baptist*, published at Tuskegee, Alabama, says: "We suppose, from the best information we have, that at least one half of our active pastors are now in the army."

THE ORGAN-GRINDERS.—The only persons whose vocation is untaxed by the House bill appear to be the organ-grinders. In Prussia the Minister of the Interior has decided that in that country they must take out licenses, or leave their music underground. It is feared that they will emigrate to the United States in a body.

The Western Virginia Legislature assembled in Wheeling on the 5th inst., and Gov. Pierpont delivered his message on the same day. The message is almost entirely devoted to the new State question, and takes a strong ground in favor of the partition of the Old Dominion.

BOARD OF TRADE.

Committee of Arbitration for the month of May.

GEORGE J. APPOLD,

THOS. CORNER, JAS. GETTY,

SAMUEL ELDER, R. D. ARMSTRONG.

Monetary and Commercial Review.

BALTIMORE, May 10, 1862

At the Stock Board to-day business was exceedingly dull. For the Maryland 6's, coupons and inscribed of 1870 and 1890, 100 was bid, but there were no sellers; for Missouri 6's 52 was bid. City securities were dull; for those of 1875 98¾ was bid, 99¾ asked; 1880 99 bid; new and old issue of 1890 99 bid, 100 asked. There was nothing doing in Railroad securities; for Baltimore and Ohio 6's 1862 68 was bid; do. do. 1867 92 was bid; do. do. 1875 91¾ bid; do. do. 1885 87¾ bid, 88 asked; for Northwestern Virginia 6's, first-mortgage guaranteed by the city, 93¾ was bid, 94 asked; do. do. second mortgage guaranteed by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, 87 bid, 92 asked; for Northern Central 6's 1885 78¾ was bid, 79 asked; Central Ohio 7's 1861, first mortgage on the Western Division, 70 was bid; Western Maryland 6's 1890 94 bid, 95 asked. For Canton $14½ was bid, $14¾ asked. In Railway shares the only sale was 12 shares Baltimore and Ohio at $68, closing at $67¾ bid, $68¾ asked; for Northern Central $22 was bid, $22¾ asked. The only sale of Mining stock was 200 Springfield at $2 55; other descriptions remain about the same as last quoted.

The Exchange brokers are generally asking the following rates to-day: New York exchange, par to 1-20 premium; Boston exchange, do. do.; Philadelphia exchange, do. do.; Pennsylvania currency, ⅝@¾ discount; Maryland currency, ¼@½ do.; American gold, 2¼@2¾ premium; one-year certificates, 99¾@100; 7 3-10 Treasury notes, 101¼@101½; United States coupon 6's 1881, 103¾.

The New York *Post* of Saturday afternoon says:

SALES AT THE BALTIMORE STOCK BOARD.

SATURDAY, May 10, 1862.

12 shares Balt. & Ohio Railroad stock.....69

200 shares Springfield Mining Co.....2.55

PRICE AND SALES OF STOCKS IN NEW YORK, BY TELEGRAPH.

Reported by William Finder & Son, Stock and Bill Brokers No. 22 South street.

	1st Board	2d Board
Virginia 6's	60	60
Missouri 6's	52¾	52¾
Tennessee bonds	62¾	62¾
North Carolina bonds	70	69¾
American gold	102⅞	103
Cotton Company	14	60
Erie Railroad	24¾	25
New York Central Railroad	88¾	88¾
Reading Railroad	48¾	47¾
Rock Island	60	60
	firm.	firm.

The week closes upon a very strong stock market, with an extraordinary speculative feeling in government securities, and to day quotations show the highest yet noted. The average advance on the Government list to-day is ¼@¾, and in some instances 1 per cent. The Railway shares show a double upward tendency, especially New York Central and the two Eries. Railroad bonds continue to advance. Toledo and Wabash, Illinois Central, Hudson South in Sinking Funds 94, the Seconds 77¾. Hudson First Mortgages 105. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Firsts sold at 104. A large business is doing in bonds outside of the Board. Chicago and Northwestern bonds are very active, and are in great favor since the completion of the arrangements for extending the line to Green Bay. Terre Haute and Alton Firsts sold at 106, the Seconds 70. Border State bonds are fairly sustained with activity; Missouris 52¾@53, Tennessees 70@70¾. Railway shares close dull, especially Hudson, which is offered at 141. Illinois Central is steady at 89, the parties referred $90¾. One thousand shares New York Central sold after the Board at 88¾, and that bid for more.

Money is still the same, no change—extremely easy at 4@5 per cent. on call. Gold is now quoted 2¼@2½ per cent higher. As much as 103¾ was paid at the Board. Exchange continues steady at 114. Since the board gold has sold at 103¾, which is a further advance.

The City of Washington, for Europe to-day, takes out $720,026 in specie; the Bremen $175,200—a total of $904,200.

We annex a comparative statement of the imports of foreign dry goods and general merchandise at the port of New York for the week ending May 9, and since January 1st:

	1860.	1861.	1862.
Dry Goods	$1,027,149	$890,040	$679,26
General Merchandise	2,666,909	2,434,369	2,219,061
Total for the week	$3,283,049	$3,294,409	$2,928,887
Previously reported	82,413,677	60,811,250	58,937,705
Total since Jan. 1st	$85,697,556	64,105,659	61,866,592

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

SATURDAY, May 10.

COFFEE.—There continues to be a moderate demand for Coffee, but we hear of no sales worthy of reporting. The market is very firm, sellers evincing no disposition to press sales. We now quote at 18¾@20¼ cts for common to prime Rio; 21@22 cts. for Laguayra, and 26@27 cts. per lb. for Java. The stock now in first hands is about 30,000 bags Rio, which has been further increased by the arrival to day of the barks Express, Theresa and May Queen, from Rio. The stock of other descriptions is very light.

FLOUR.—There continues to be a moderate export demand for Flour, and good and choice retailing brands of Howard Street Super and Extra are also in good request. The sales reported to-day include 500 bbls Ohio Extra at $5.02½, and 350 bbls. Howard Street Super at $5.50 per bbl. The supply of Howard Street Super is quite light, and holders are firm in asking $5.50 per bbl. We quote shipping brands of Howard Street and Ohio Extra at $5 62½@5.75 per bbl., Standard brands of City Mills Super at $5.25, and shipping Extra do. at $5.50 per bbl.

FAMILY FLOUR.—We continue to quote Family Flour by the dray load, at $8 25 for Baltimore, and at $7.75 for high grade Extra.

RYE FLOUR.—We have no transactions to report today. The market is very quiet at $3.80@3.75 per bbl., according to quality.

CORN MEAL.—There is nothing doing, and we now quote nominally at $3 per bbl. for both City and Brandywine.

GRAIN.—There is nothing worthy of special notice in Grain to-day. The offerings footed up 18,643 bushels, viz: 2,877 bushels Wheat, 11,575 bushels Corn, and 4,091 bushels Oats. There continues to be a steady demand for receipts incident to this season of the year, prices ruling higher for the better descriptions of both white and red; inferior grades are very dull. The sales reported to-day amounted to 1,000 bushels choice and prime white at 155@162 cts., and 950 bushels fair and good Pennsylvania red at 132@135 cts per bushel, the market closing very firm at these rates; common to good white may be quoted at 125@132 cts. per bushel. The market for Corn was rather inactive, and prices were not so firm as during the past few days. The sales comprised some 4,000 bushels white at 85@62 cts. per bushel for common to prime quality, and 1,853 bushels prime bringing the outside figure, and 2,500 bushels prime yellow at 60 cts. per bushel. We now quote fair to prime white at 80@82 cts., and yellow do. at 58@60 cts. per bushel. There was a fair supply of Oats at market, a steady demand prevailed, and prices remain unchanged. The sales reported comprise 1,000 bushels fair to prime Pennsylvania at 36@41 cts., and 750 bushels good to prime Maryland at 38@39 cts. per bushel. There were no transactions in Rye. We quote Pennsylvania at 74@75 cts., and Maryland at 69@70 cts. per bushel.

MOLASSES.—The demand for Molasses is merely nominal, and we now quote very light stocks the market is firm at our quotations, viz: Cuba clayed at 22@24 cts.; Cuba Muscovado at 24@30 cts.; and Porto Rico at 26@38 cts. The stock of New Orleans is entirely exhausted, and at present there is no New Orleans in English Island here.

PROVISIONS.—The stocks of Lard and Bulk Meats have been considerably reduced, and are now quite light; other descriptions are held in the same firm tone. We now quote Western Mess at change to notice. Pork—at $11.50; Prime do. at $10, and Rumps at $9 per bbl. Bulk Meats.—We now quote Shoulders on the spot at 4¾@5 cts; Sides at 5¾@5¾ cts., and Hams at 4¾@5¾ cts. per lb. Bacon.—We notice some little inquiry for Bacon Sides at 6¾ cts.; Hams at 6¾@8 cts. for plain and sugar-cured, and 8¾ cts. per lb. for fancy do. Beef.—The demand is very light; we quote Baltimore No. 1 at $14.50 per bbl.; Western Mess at $12@14 per bbl. Lard—We are unable to hear of any transactions to-day; the market is firm at 8¾ cts for Western, in bbls and tierces, and 9@9¼ may be quoted at 9¾ cts. per lb.

RICE.—The stock of Carolina Rice is nearly exhausted. There is a fair supply of East India Rice here, and we quote it at 5¾@5¾ cts. per lb.

SEEDS.—The season for Cloverseed is now over, and the sales now making are scarcely worth reporting. Cloverseed may be quoted from store at $4 75@5; Timothy Seed at $2 12½@2 25, and Flaxseed at $1.80 per bushel.

ALT.—The demand for jobbing lots from store continues quite light. We now quote as follows, viz: Ground Alum 110 cts. per sack; Jerome & Darcy's 170 cts. at 100 cts. per sack. From store Turks Island is selling at 86 cts. per sack.

SUGARS.—We hear of no transactions to-day. With light stocks the market rules quite firm. We quote as follows, viz: Cuba and English Island, common to good refining at $6.50@6.75; do. do. fair to good at $7 25@7 75; do. do. prime $8@8 25; fair to good Porto Rico at $7.50@8.25; do. prime do. at $8 50@8.75; Havana, boxes, at $7.5.@8.75. There is no New Orleans in market.

REFINED SUGAR.—The following are the quotations of Messrs. F. W. Brune & Sons, agents of the Maryland Sugar Refining Company. The quotations of Messrs. Dougherty Woods & Co. are about the same:

CASH PRICES FOR TWENTY OR MORE PACKAGES.

Double Refined Cut Loaf.....10¾ cts. per lb.

Double Refined Loaf.....10¾ " "

Double Refined Crushed, Powdered and Granulated.....10¾ " "

Extra Fine Powdered.....10¾ " "

A. Crushed.....10¾ " "

Circle A., Crushed, Powdered and Granulated.....10¾ " "

SOFT CRUSHED.

White Sugar—A.....9¾ cts. per lb

do. do. B.....9¾ " "

Extra do. C.....9¾ " "

Yellow do. C.....9¾ " "

Yellows of lower grades at prices according to quality.

WHISKEY.—The market has been quite firm to-day. We notice sales of 300 bbls. Ohio at 26 cts., and 50 bbls. Country at 25¾ cts. per gallon. Nothing done in City.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

NEW YORK, May 10.—The market for Western and State Flour has again declined, and at the abatement there is a fair business for export and the local trade. The high grades are very irregular. Considerable of the Flour arriving is out of condition. Southern Flour is very heavy, and prices are easier—sale of 1,300 bbls. at $5 25@5.75 for mixed to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $5 90@6 00 for trade brands. Rye Flour is rather firmer—sales of 200 bbls. at $3@4 10. Corn Meal is in moderate demand at former rates—sales of 450 bbls at $2 70@2.75 for Jersey and $3 for Brandywine. The Wheat market is dull, lower and nominal—the sales are 12,500 bushels, at $1 34 for choice amber Michigan; $1.38 for choice white Western, $1 22@1 23 for red winter State, and Milwaukie club on private terms. Barley and Barly Malt are dull, and prices nominally unchanged. Oats are a little easier, and in limited request at 40@41¾ cts. for Canadian and Western, and 42@42¾ cts. for State. Rye is more active and firmer—sales of 7,500 bushels State at 80@82½ cts. afloat and delivered. Corn is rather heavy and in moderate demand, owing to the advance in freights and increased receipts—sales of 37,000 bushels at 52@53 cts. for Western mixed in store and delivered; 54@56 cts. for inferior to good yellow Jersey, &c.

BUFFALO, May 9.—The market for Flour has become rather dull, and prices are easing off a little. The sales have been at $4 75 for common brands Western; $5 for fancy brands; $5 25@5 25 for extra, and $5 75@6.75 for superior, including choice St. Louis brands. Southern Flour is quiet, and no sales to notice. Corn is held steady but is quiet—we quote Southern yellow at 64@65 cts., and Western mixed at 62@64 cts. Oats are selling at 39@42 cts. for Western and Canada. Rye has been selling at 81 cts per bushel. Shorts $22@23; and Fine Feed and Middlings $21@22 per ton, as to quality.

Shipping Intelligence.

PORT OF BALTIMORE, MAY 10.

Arrived.

Steamer Josephine Thomson, Cundiff, New York—J A Shriver

Steamer Henry L Gaw, Iler, Philadelphia—James A Shriver

Steamer F W Brune, Foster, from New York—mdse to Jas A Shriver.

Steamer John S Shriver, Dennis, Philadelphia—Jas A Shriver.

Steamer Commodore, Stone, from Fortress Monroe—to U S Quartermaster

Bark Charles Heddle, Crosby, 12 days from Sagua la Grande—to Kelsey & Gray; sugar and molasses to Spence & Reid

Bark Empress Theresa, Johnson, from Rio de Janeiro March 21st—coffee to J M Bandel

Bark May Queen, Gayle, from Rio de Janeiro March 10 —coffee to Thos Pleasants

Schr N M Tannor, Paty, 16 days from Dominica—to C Pendergast; sugar and cocoa to R & H R Tucker

Schr Kingfisher, Clavell, (before reported in Hampton Roads) from Cow Island—to W W Huffington

Schr C H VanName, VanName, fm Alexandria—to W Rhoads & Son

Schr R F Stockton, VanCleaf, frm Fortress Monroe—to W Rhoads & Son

Schr Cohasset, Tobey, from Fortress Monroe—to R M Heslen

Below.

Off Swan Point, ship Washington Booth, Pascal, from Chili—to Fitzgerald, Booth & Co

Bark Chase, Raffle, from London April 11th—to D Warfield & Son

Cleared.

Steamer John S Shriver, Dennis, Philadelphia—Jas A Shriver.

Steamer F W Brune, Foster, New York—James A Shriver

Ship Robert Treat, (Br) Robbins, for Londonderry, Ireland—Knox & Co

Brig Mount Vernon, Pike, for Philadelphia—Pendergast Bros

Schr Wm H DeWitt, Cory, for New York—W Rhoads & Son

Schr James M Bayles, Thompson, for New York—E Pratt & Bro

Schr C H VanName, VanName, for New York—Rhoads & Son

Schr Thos P Cooper, Taylor, for Port Morris, N J—W Rhoads & Son

Schr S H Pool, McFadden, for Fortress Monroe—Kelsey & Gray

Schr Alfred E Smyrk, Jones, for Fortress Monroe—W Appleparth & Son

Schr Robert Franklin, Glover, for Alexandria—W Appleparth & Son

Schr S G King, Andrews, for Ship Point

Schr John Wilson, Mills, for Alexandria—James Sullivan

Schr Arkansas, Harrington, for Georgetown, D C—Jas Sullivan

Schr M L Colburn, Summers, for Guilford, Va

Schr Beach & Brady, Mason, for Cherrystone

Schr Betty Stirling, Stirling, for Annamessex river, Md—master

Schr W Kent Hall, Welch, for Port Tobacco

Schr Mary Adeline, Geoghegan, for Wicomico river

Schr Clara, Smith, Cove Point

Sailed

Brig Frances Jane, Kirch, for St Johns, P R

Brig Echo, Benson, for Ponce, P R

Brig Romance, Duncan, for Aspinwall

Vessels to Sail from Baltimore

Steamer Fanny Cadwallader, Pierson, New York, 9th inst

Steamer Martha Stevens, Dougherty, New York, 9th inst

Schr Ida L Hoskins, Jones, New York 9th inst

Schr Statesman, Halsey, New York 9th inst

Schr John L Darling, ——, Providence 8th inst

Schr John Price, Lord, New York 8th inst

Barge P A Stevens, Rainer, New York 9th inst

Barge Minnesota, Jarrett, New York, 9th inst

Bark Henrietta, Cromell, New York 9th inst

Schr J Marsh, Marsh, New York 8th inst

Schr Bershcia, Seaman, New York 8th inst

Memoranda.

Brig Gilmor Meredith, Davis, fn Cienfuegos, arrived at Boston 8th inst

Brig Mattanzas, Fry, hence for Barbadoes, was spoken 8th inst off Cape Hatteras

Schr Iris, Thurston, for Baltimore, sailed from Calais 27th ult

Eastern Ports.

NEW YORK, May 10—Ar ships Kitty Floyd, from Liverpool; Shakspeare, from do; Sir Wm Wallace, from Antwerp; W B Travis; from Dunkirk; bark Deverland, from Havre; brig Ada, from Port au Prince—Cld steamship City of Washington, for Liverpool; barks E Keeplin, for Cork; Edward, for Rotterdam; brigs