THE MARYLAND NEWS SHEET.

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WAR AND OTHER NEWS.

In the Senate of the United States, the bill for the Collection of Taxes in the Insurrectionary Districts, was passed.

In the House of Representatives, a series of resolutions was introduced by Mr. Wickliffe, of Kentucky, declaratory of the rights of the people under the Constitution, and protesting against all acts of Congress and of the Departments of Government, that may be in violation thereof. A bill was passed prohibiting slavery forever in the Territories.

Very quietly and without any fuss or parade, Norfolk has passed into the hands of the Federal Government. Mr. Lincoln has repossessed himself of it, for the newspaper correspondents accord to him the credit, not only of issuing the order to go over and take the city, but also of having been the first person to disembark on the shore whose batteries had so long frowned defiance to the whole naval squadron in Hampton Roads. It was undoubtedly an easy task to take batteries which had no longer any guns in them, and to enter a city which the enemy had already evacuated, and as intelligence of the evacuation had reached Newport News two days previously, the risk attended to the movement was not very great, although the importance of bringing the city once more under the Federal flag ought not to be undervalued. The Confederates do not appear to have left much material of war behind them. Their camps were found to have been deserted for several days, and the only prisoners captured were two recruits of the 71st Virginia regiment, who must have astonished their captors by stating that Sewall's Point had only "been garrisoned by four companies for several weeks past."—Its famous battery, according to the correspondent of the New York *Times*, contained but seven guns in position when it was recently bombarded by the iron-clad gunboats; and now we learn that on the fortifications nearer Norfolk such of the guns as had not been removed were found to have been spiked, and that Gosport Navy Yard and all the public property, together with steamboats and several gunboats, have been utterly destroyed by fire. The very fact of this conflagration, which it is said presented an awful, but brilliant spectacle, occurring on Friday night, was of itself a sufficient notification to General Wool that the evacuation was in the act of being perfected, and that the story told by the refugees of the steam-tug J. B. White was correct. The whole affair was happily a bloodless one. Federal flags are flying at Portsmouth and Norfolk; the Federal troops are in undisputed possession of the city, and of the ruins of the navy yard, and the Monitor and Naugatuck, freed of the presence of the Merrimac, have steamed up Elizabeth river, and, with other vessels of the fleet, are now quietly anchored abreast of the town.

The army of the Potomac still continues to advance up the Peninsula. On Saturday Stoneman's Cavalry was at the village of Cumberland, some two and a-half miles from New Kent Court House, and about twenty-seven miles by rail from Richmond. A detachment of cavalry had been sent up the Pamunkey river to White House, most probably on a reconnoissance, and General McClellan was said to be hastening up with the main body of the army. The Confederate rear guard was at Tunnells' Depot, about fifteen miles from Richmond, and the general impression at Fortress Monroe was that no important battle would take place, but that the Confederates would abandon Richmond and fall back into the interior. There are those, however, who believe that the Confederates will dispute the further march of the army of the Potomac upon Richmond, and that unless McClellan pauses to entrench himself until McDowell is in a position to co-operate with him, a battle will be fought during the present week, which, from the numbers engaged on each side, will, in all probability, be waged with desperate hardihood, and upon which the result of the campaign will mainly depend.

A telegram from General McClellan's headquarters, May 11th —Sunday—announces that, being desirous of observing the day and giving his men an opportunity to rest, no movements were made. Scouting parties report the burning of two bridges over the Chickahominy, and the presence of the Confederates in force on the opposite side of the river. A contraband brought in word that their rear guard was encamped at the toll-gate, some ten miles from Richmond. The Confederate pickets extend, nevertheless, to within two miles of the White House, on the Pamunkey river.

A telegram from Cairo announces a naval victory over the Confederate flotilla in the vicinity of Fort Wright. The engagement commenced on Saturday morning last, and was brought on by the Confederates themselves. After a fierce contest three of their gunboats were either sunk or otherwise destroyed, when the remainder of the flotilla fell back under cover of the guns of Fort Wright. Strange to say, none of the Federal boats are said to have been injured, with the exception of the Cincinnati, and even she suffered so little damage that her repairs, it is reported, would occupy but a couple of hours.

The tardy movements of General Halleck upon Corinth are ascribed to the wretched condition of the roads. The frequent rains are said to have rendered them almost impracticable for army uses, and this is alleged as the reason that no general engagement had taken place up to noon on Saturday last. A reconnoissance in force had, however, been made from Farmington. The troops composing it, which consisted of the forces under General Paine and a battalion of Illinois cavalry, fell into an ambush, but are reported to have cut their way through the Confederates—who had formed in their rear—and succeeded in reaching their camp, bringing with them the body of Major Appleton, who was killed, and also four men who were wounded. The narrative of this affair is singularly vague and misty, but we are left to infer that this was the whole loss sustained. The following day, however, the Confederates, under General Bragg, attacked General Paine in his position near Farmington, but "after a sharp engagement were repulsed," we are told, "with great slaughter." The Confederates being subsequently reinforced, General Paine prudently fell back to to Farmington. Then follows the ominous admission: "We lost nearly two hundred in killed, wounded and prisoners. No further particulars have been received."

The official report of General Pope, in regard to the battle of Farmington, has just been received. It gives a much more serious complexion to the affair. According to his statement, his division occupied both sides of a creek. The brigade on the further side of the creek, and opposite the camp of the main body, was attacked by the Confederates in force. After five hours' fighting, during which the brigade was pressed in front and on the flank, orders were given by General Pope for the troops to fall back across the creek. "Our loss," he says, "is considerable, though I cannot tell how great." The Confederates, he states, "being much exposed, suffered very severely." From the concluding portion of his report, we are left to infer that two Federal brigades were in the battle instead of one, as he remarks that "the only forces engaged were Plummer's and Palmer's brigades."

From the Richmond *Dispatch* of Thursday last, as quoted by the Baltimore *American*, we reproduce the Southern version of the battle of Williamsburg. The Confederate forces engaged in that battle consisted, according to the *Dispatch*, of a portion only of the division of General Longstreet. That journal claims that the Federal troops were repulsed with a heavy loss in killed and wounded, and that twelve pieces of artillery and nine hundred prisoners were taken. Later and more accurate information reduces, however, in some degree the original estimate. "The Federal prisoners captured by our forces," says the *Dispatch*, "numbered six hundred and twenty-three, and the number of field pieces eleven." It is believed that the Federal loss in killed and wounded amounts to upwards of a thousand. The Confederate loss in killed and wounded is set down at two hundred and twenty-three. Among the killed was General Early.

In the battle at West Point, which took place on Wednesday, it is acknowledged that the loss was very heavy on both sides; that the Confederate loss, up to twelve o'clock, was believed to be not less than one thousand in killed and wounded. Up to that hour it is stated that the Federal troops had been driven back three times to their gunboats, but the fight was still progressing when the courier left the field. According to an official despatch received at Mobile on the 24 inst., it was reported that Commodore Porter had left the Mississippi river with his mortar boats, for the purpose of attacking Mobile.

NOTICE.—The creditors of WALTER W [illegible] prior to the 5th day of March [illegible] property pro[illegible] before the 20th day of [illegible] Trustee.

LATEST NEWS.

TELEGRAMS.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Reconnoissance to White House, Pamunkey River—The Town Burnt by the Rebels—Federal Gunboats on the Pamunkey—People Flocking to Richmond—The City Full of Sick Soldiers.

From the Army Correspondent of the Associated Press.

CUMBERLAND, VIRGINIA, TWO-AND-A HALF MILES FROM KENT C. H., May 11, A. M.

A company of the Sixth Cavalry pushed on last night to White House, five miles from here, on the Pamunkey river, better known as the Custis estate, owned by a son of General Robert E. Lee. The Company secured 7,000 bushels of wheat and 4,000 bushels of corn. The Rebels had burned the railroad bridge and torn up the road for some distance toward Richmond.

The distance from White House to Richmond by railroad is twenty-three miles. Our gunboats arrived here this morning from York river, and are now on their way to White House. The Rebels had blockaded the river two miles below here by sinking vessels, but they were blown up without much trouble.

The rear guard of the enemy is at Tunnell's Depot, fifteen miles from Richmond.

A contraband, who left Richmond on Friday, reports the city as full of sick soldiers, and says that the citizens are flocking in from the surrounding country.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

HEADQUARTERS, CUMBERLAND, VA., Sunday evening, May 11.

There has been no movement of troops to day, as Gen. McClellan was desirous of observing the day and giving his men opportunity to rest.

The reports brought in to-day by scouting parties sent to the Chickahominy on the left, a distance of 13 miles, confirms the burning of both Jones and the bridge across that river at the same point. The enemy was seen in considerable force on the opposite side. There is nothing new from the road leading to Richmond by way of Bottom bridge, on the right hand, or the mail coach road, leading from New Kent Court House.

We learn from a contraband belonging to Gen. Lee, who left Richmond yesterday, that the troops which retreated by that road are encamped at the toll gate, some eight or ten miles from the city. He met but few troops between here and that point. He was driving a four horse train containing a trunk and some private property belonging to Gen. Lee. The General's wife has left the White House and is stopping with a physician a few miles in advance.

A strong picket of the enemy made its appearance about two miles from the White House to-day. They were not interfered with until, becoming too bold, a gunboat, which arrived there about 1 o'clock, shelled them out. The firing must have been heard at Richmond, as it is only twenty miles off.

FROM GEN. HALLECK'S ARMY.

Reconnoitering Skirmish near Farmington—Engagement Between General Bragg's Division and General Paine's Command—The Rebels Repulsed with Great Slaughter.

CAIRO, May 11.—Steamers have arrived from Pittsburg Landing with news to noon of Saturday.

No general engagement had yet taken place. On Thursday the Second Battalion of the 2d Illinois cavalry, under command of Major Applington, accompanied General Paine from Farmington on a reconnoissance of the enemy's position. When about two miles out, the scouts, who had been sent in advance, came back and reported a force of Rebel infantry ambushed on the woods on both sides of the road leading from Farmington to Corinth. After consultation the Federal force advanced for the purpose of ascertaining the Rebel strength, and were surrounded, but cut their way through the Rebels, who had formed in line on the road, and made their way back to camp, bringing off the body of the Major, who was killed, and four of their number who were wounded. A deserter, who came in subsequently, says the Rebels lost forty-nine killed and wounded and missing, of whom a Lieutenant-Colonel and Captain were killed.

On Friday the Rebel General Bragg's division attacked General Paine in his position, two miles beyond Farmington. A sharp engagement followed, our men fighting bravely and making several bayonet charges on the enemy, who were repulsed with great slaughter. Large reinforcements of Rebels having subsequently arrived, our troops retired to Farmington. We lost nearly 200 in killed, wounded and prisoners. No further particulars have been received.

THE LATEST FROM NORFOLK.

The Occupation of the City by the Federal Troops—Destruction of Public Property by the Rebels—General Wool's Proclamation to the Citizens of Norfolk—Announcement from General Viel, Military Governor—The Feelings of the Populace—Quiet Preserved.

From the Agent of the Associated Press.

NORFOLK, May 10, 6 P. M.—Your correspondent having temporarily moved his location from Fortress Monroe to this point, has the gratification of addressing you from Norfolk without the aid of a flag of truce.

Major-General Wool has just entered this city, in company with Mayor W. W. Lamb and a committee of the City Council, who had gone out to meet our advancing troops.

The last of the Rebel troops left here this morning, and the city was left, by General Huger, in care of the Mayor, after the example pursued by General Lovell at New Orleans.

On the approach of our troops, as before stated, the Mayor went with a flag of truce to the city limits, and an arrangement was soon made between the Mayor and General Wool that the city should be given up on the assurances of General Wool that private property should be respected.

During the march on Norfolk three regimental cavalry camps were found, deserted apparently only a day or two previous.

Gen. Weber's regiment (20th New York) was thrown forward, on landing, to reconnoitre, and some six miles from the beach, at the half-way house, so called, found a place which had been prepared with considerable care for a battle-field. The trees and bushes had been felled and rifle pits built, and early in the morning, as was ascertained, several guns were placed in position.

At this point, two prisoners, recruits of the 41st Virginia regiment, were captured. They reported that Sewall's Point was abandoned on the preceding night by four companies who had garrisoned the place for some weeks past.

A negro was also found at this place who stated that it was the intention of the enemy to destroy the bridge over Tanner's creek and then evacuate Norfolk.

Part of Colonel Max Weber's regiment was pushed forward on the road to the bridge, and the enemy was found about noon posted on the opposite side of Tanner's creek, with three guns. The bridge had been set on fire and was still burning at that time. Some six or eight shots were fired without effect, and our men, being beyond musket range, did not reply.

The creek being about a quarter of a mile wide, our force was withdrawn and started in another road, considerably larger and reported to be defended by a strong battery.

Not the slightest opposition, however, was made, and the fortifications, which were a mile and a-half from Norfolk, were found to have been evacuated, after spiking the guns. They were very extensive works, and finely constructed.

We arrived at Norfolk, after a tiresome march, at 5 o'clock, without firing a gun, and found the whole Rebel force gone, the last having left this morning.

Mayor Lamb, with the committee of the City Government, met Gen. Wool, with a flag of truce, and after a brief consultation, the city was surrendered to the United States forces.

General Wool and Staff then proceeded to the City Hall with the Mayor, followed by a large crowd of people, where the General shortly issued the following:

PROCLAMATION.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA, NORFOLK, May 10, 1862.

The city of Norfolk having been surrendered to the Government of the United States, military possession of the same is taken in behalf of the National Government by Major General John E. Wool.

Brig. Gen. Viel is appointed military governor for the time being. He will see that all citizens are carefully protected in all their rights and civil privileges, taking the utmost care to preserve order and to see that no soldier shall enter the city except by his order, or by the written permission of the commanding officer of his brigade or regiment. And he will punish summarily any American soldier who shall trespass upon the rights of any of the inhabitants.

JOHN E. WOOL, Major General.

Gen. Viel immediately appointed Capt. T. R. Davis his military secretary.

The very first persons who entered Norfolk were four newspaper correspondents.

General Wool returned to Fortress Monroe, and after his departure several thousand citizens assembled near the City Hall, to hear a speech from Mayor Lamb. The Mayor seemed to be very popular. He said, in substance, that in his negotiations with General Wool he had secured a pledge for the protection of private property, and the safe continuance of all private business.

Gosport Navy Yard, and all the public property was then burnt, as first supposed by the enemy today, together with the most of the steamboats and other vessels, including several gunboats building on Elizabeth river. The conflagration presented an awful but brilliant spectacle, and continued all Friday night.

The people are in a state of great excitement, but with the aid of a strong police force to-night it is expected no violence will be committed—and confidence in the Government will doubtless soon be established.

Sunday Morning, May 11.—The navy-yard is completely destroyed, together with a very large number of steamboats and other vessels.

Numerous Union flags are flying in Portsmouth. That place is occupied by the 16th Massachusetts regiment.

Gen. Viel has established his headquarters in the custom-house, formerly occupied by Gen. Huger. The national flag was raised there at 10 o'clock this morning, and was saluted by the guard and enthusiastically cheered.

The Monitor and Naugatuck have just arrived here, and a number of other vessels of the fleet are coming up.

Last night passed very quietly, and at present everything is perfectly quiet and order is entirely restored. All the Government property here is occupied by our troops.

The following was circulated through the city:

NORFOLK, VA., May 10th, 1862.—The occupancy of the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth by the military authorities is for the protection of public property and for the proper maintenance of the public laws of the United States. Private avocations and domestic quiet will not be disturbed; but violations of order and disrespect to the Government will be followed by the immediate arrest of the offenders.

Those who have left their homes under the anticipation of acts of vandalism may be assured that the Government allows no man the honor of serving in its armies who forgets the duties of a citizen in discharging those of a soldier, and that no individual rights will be interfered with.

The sale of liquor is prohibited.

The offices of the Military Governor and of Provost Marshal are at the Custom House.

EGBERT L. VIEL,
Brig-Gen. U. S. Army and Mil'y Gov'r.

The first national flag raised in Norfolk since its restoration to the Government was the regimental flag of the 10th New York.

THE SURRENDER OF NORFOLK.

Official Despatches from Gen. Wool—Two Hundred Cannon and Large Amount of Ordnance Stores, etc., Captured.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—The following has been received at the War Department:

FORTRESS MONROE, May 12th, 1862.

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

On the 9th of May, Friday afternoon, I organized a force to march against Norfolk. On Saturday morning, the 10th of May, the troops were landed under the direction of Col. Crane at Ocean View, and commenced the march toward Norfolk. Gens. Mansfield and Weber proceeded on the direct route by way of Tanners Creek bridge but finding it on fire they returned to the cross roads, where I joined them and took the direction of the column. I arrived by the old road and entered the entrenchments in front of the city at 20 minutes before 5 o'clock, P. M.

I immediately proceeded towards Norfolk accompanied by the Hon. Secretary Chase, and met the Mayor and a select committee of the Common Council of Norfolk, at the limits of the city, when they surrendered the city agreeably to the terms set forth in the resolution of the Common Council presented by the Mayor, Wm. W. Lamb, which were accepted by me so far as related to the civil rights of the city. A copy of the resolutions have been already furnished you. I immediately took possession of the city and appointed Brigadier-General Egbert L. Viele, Military Governor of Norfolk, with directions to see that the citizens were protected in all their civil rights. Soon after I took possession of Gosport and Portsmouth.

The taking of Norfolk caused the destruction of the Merrimac, which was blown up by the Rebels about 5 o'clock in the morning on the 11th of May, which was soon after communicated to you and the President of the United States. On the 11th, I visited the Navy Yard, and found all the workshops, storehouses and other building s, in ruins, having been set on fire by the Rebels, who, at the same time, partially blew up the Dry Dock.

I also visited Craney Island, where I found 30 guns of large calibre, most of which were spiked. Also a large number of shot and shells with about 5,000 pounds of powder, all of which, with the buildings, were in good order. As far as I have been able to ascertain we have taken about two hundred cannon, including those at Sewall's Point batteries, with a large number of shot and shells, as well as many other articles of value stationed at the Navy Yard and Craney Island, Sewall's Point and other places.

[Signed] JNO. E. WOOL,
Major-General Commanding.

Official Despatch of the Engagement Near Farmington, Tennessee.

PITTSBURG, TENN., May 11.—The following despatch has just been received from Gen. Pope:

NEW FARMINGTON, May 9, P. M.

To Major General Halleck:

The enemy, twenty thousand strong, drove in our pickets beyond Farmington, and advanced against the brigade occupying the further side of it on the first hours, until finding them heavily pressed in front and on the flank, and that I could not sustain them without passing the creek with my whole command, which was contrary to your orders, and would have drawn on a general engagement, I withdrew on this side in order.

The conduct of our troops was excellent, and the withdrawal made by them very reluctantly. The enemy made a demonstration to cross, but abandoned the movement. Our loss was considerable, though I cannot yet tell how great. The enemy, being much exposed, suffered very severely—one of his batteries being completely disabled and his infantry-line driven back several times. My command are eager for an advance.

[Signed] JNO. POPE, Major General.

The only forces engaged were Plummer's and Palmer's brigades. The weather is warm and pleasant. All is quiet in front, the enemy having retired.

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

MONTEREY, TENN., May 10.—The enemy yesterday attacked General Pope's outpo ts, near Farmington, and drove it back on his main line, which was in position to receive an attack, but the enemy, after a sharp skirmish in front, retreated to Corinth. Deserters this morning report heavy losses. Gen. Pope's loss is not yet ascertained.

[Signed] H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General Commanding.

FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

Advance of the Rebels on Gen. McDowell's Position.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—The following has been received from General McDowell:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT RAPPAHANNOCK, Opposite Fredericksburg, May 11.

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

The enemy advanced upon the Bowling Green road this afternoon, but fell back after losing a lieutenant and ten men, who were cut off by the gallant Major Duffee, of the Harris light cavalry.

[Signed] IRVIN MCDOWELL,
Major-General Commanding.

THE NAVAL VICTORY ON THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

A Fearful Struggle—The Rebel Gunboat Mallory Goes Down with All on Board—The Federal Flotilla Victorious.

CAIRO, May 12.—The following are the particulars of the brilliant naval victory near Fort Wright, on Saturday:—

Early on Saturday morning eight Rebel gunboats came around the point above the fort and boldly advanced towards our flotilla. The Cincinnati, which was stationed at the point where the Rebels came up on Friday, did not attract their attention until the fleet had passed above her; but as soon as she was seen a simultaneous attack by the whole fleet of gunboats was made upon her, but with little effect, as the enemy's guns were poorly aimed.—The Cincinnati, in the meantime, had hauled into the stream, where an iron clad ram, supposed to be the Mallory, advanced in the face of continued broadsides from the former, until within 40 yards. Being the fastest sailer, the Rebel boat succeeded in moving between the Cincinnati and the right bank, when men appeared upon her decks, preparing to board the Cincinnati, with grapnells thrown out, which design was frustrated by throwing hot water from the steam-batteries of the Cincinnati.

In the meantime, the rest of our gunboats had arrived at the scene of action, and engaged the Rebel fleet.

The Mallory, undaunted by the failure of her attempt to board the Cincinnati, crowded on a full head of steam, and came towards the Cincinnati, evidently intending to run her down. Captain Stemble, who was in command, waited until the Rebel monster was within twenty yards, when he fired a broadside into her from his Parrott guns, which did fearful execution.

The two boats were so close together by this time, that it was impossible for the gunners of the Cincinnati to swab out their guns, and it was only by bringing the steam batteries to bear on her again, that the Mallory was compelled to haul off. Capt. Stemble shot her pilot with his revolver, and was himself wounded by a pistol-shot fired by the pilot's mate of the Mallory.

While this fierce engagement between the Mallory and the Cincinnati was in progress, our shots from our other vessels had exploded the boiler on one of the Rebel gunboats, and set fire to another, burning her to the water's edge.

The air at the time was very heavy, and under cover of the dense smoke which hung over the river, the Rebel fleet retired, but was pursued until they gained shelter under the guns of Fort Wright.

When the smoke cleared away, a broadside from the Flag-ship Benton was sent after the Mallory, and shortly after she was seen to careen, and went down with all on board!

None of our boats were injured, except the Cincinnati, and the damage to her is so slight that it can be repaired in 24 hours. Four men on her were wounded, including the master's mate; no other casualties are mentioned.

Secession Plot at Paducah, Ky.

CHICAGO, May 10.—A special despatch from Cairo says: Intelligence from Paducah states that a secession plot on the part of the secession residents there has been discovered to hand the town over to the Rebels. Steps have been taken to punish the conspirators. For several weeks past they have nightly met, six hundred in number, in a large hall in that place. But for the information given by one of their number the plot would have been consummated within another week. The military force has since been largely increased, and every precaution taken to prevent it. The large sixty-four-pounders upon embankments add around the marine hospital are turned upon the town to be used in case of an outbreak.

Retaliatory Measures of Gov. Johnson.

NASHVILLE, May 10.—Gov. Johnson has issued a proclamation announcing that for every Union man captured or maltreated by marauding bands, five or more prominent Rebels shall be arrested, and for all property of loyalists destroyed, ample remuneration shall be made to them out of the property of such in the vicinity as have given aid, comfort, information or encouragement to parties committing such depredations. This order will be executed to the letter, and special warning is given accordingly.

Capture of Union Cavalry.

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 captured.

Nominations Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—The Senate to-day confirmed the nomination of Daniel E. Sickles, as Brigadier-General; to date from his original appointment. John W. Hunt, of New York, to be Brigadier-Surgeon; J. H. Mansfield, of Wisconsin, Consul at Bogota. Corporal Marion Howard, of the 1st Company of Infantry, to be 2d Lieutenant in the 5th Company of Infantry, for good conduct at the battle of Springfield, Mo., where he was wounded.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Steamer Etna.

ANOTHER SECESSION SENSATION STORY OF INTERVENTION.

NEW YORK, May 12.—The steamer Etna arrived here this evening with dates from Queenstown to the 1st inst.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Herald* writes that "there is a strong feeling growing up here in favor of intervention in American affairs."

The impression is so powerful as to cause considerable uneasiness among the Northern party in Paris. It is believed that very serious overtures have been made by the French Government to Lord Palmerston, with a view to joint action to put an end to the war, which, according to official information received here, is as far from a termination as ever.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* gives a similar rumor, derived both from French and American sources. It says the two Governments are seriously thinking of intervention.

THE LATEST—LONDON, MAY 1, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

PETERSBURG, May 1.—The *Journal*, of St. Petersburg, doubts the probability of the Western Powers interfering in American affairs.

PARIS, May 1.—The French press states that negotiations with the object of the Diplomatic intervention of the maritime powers in America by the recognition of the South by the principal States of Europe, have been carried on between Paris and London throughout April. Instructions in this sense had been sent to Count Mercier, when the late battles are said to have decided France to abstain from intervention for the present.

FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF THE SHENANDOAH.

NEW MARKET, May 11.—The news of our successes at Norfolk and Portsmouth, and the destruction of the Merrimac, was received here with intense enthusiasm among our troops. The bands played the national airs, whilst the loud and prolonged cheering of the troops awoke the mountain echoes, heard for miles along this beautiful valley.

Two privates of the Vermont cavalry were captured yesterday by guerillas, near the spot where the Ira Harris Guards were shot.

The Regimental Clerk of the 2d Massachusetts regiment was shot and mortally wounded yesterday from the woods near Mount Jackson. It is believed that many countrymen who come into camp to settle accounts with the Quartermaster, are giving information to the Rebels, if they are not in active service themselves.

Several arrests have been made to day of suspicious persons, among others, of a youth of 15 years, said to belong at Harper's Ferry, whose brothers are in Ashby's cavalry. The result of the investigation is not divulged. The women who were examined yesterday for complicity in the murder of the Harris Guards, are reported to have deserted their house last night.

LATEST FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

By Telegraph via Cherrystone.

Telegraphic Communication with General McClellan—Deserters from the Crew of the Merrimac.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 12—6:25 P. M.—There is nothing new from General McClellan to-day. The telegraph to his headquarters works well, and is kept constantly employed with Government business.

Some of the crew of the Merrimac have deserted from Pig's Point and have just come in at Newport News.

Expedition Against Rebel Cavalry in Western Kentucky.

PADUCAH, May 12.—General Denver and staff arrived here yesterday, en route for Pittsburg Landing with two thousand cavalry, started from this point on Saturday on an expedition to act in conjunction with military forces from Hickman, in pursuit of Rebel cavalry that have been over-running Western Kentucky and Tennessee recently.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, May 12.—Cotton is quiet and firm at 27½ cts. Flour is depressed.—sales of 16,000 bbls; State at $4.50@4.60; Ohio $5.05@5.20; Southern $5@5.70. Wheat has declined 2 cts.—sales of 100,000 bushels: Milwaukie Club at $1.10@1.13. Corn—sales of 53,000 bushels: mixed at 81@52 cts. Pork is heavy—Mess $12.75@12.87½; Prime $8½. Lard is heavy—sales at 7¾@8¾ cts. Whiskey is heavy at 24¾@25 cts. Rice is firm. Sugar is firm at 7@8¾ cts. Coffee is firm at 19 cts. Spirits Turpentine dull at $1.52½.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

MEETING OF THE TINNERS OF THE CITY.—Last night the Tinners of the city met in Royston Hall, corner of Baltimore street and Tripplet's alley. The object of the meeting was to take into consideration a move which is now on foot to introduce into the Penitentiary the manufacture of tin cans. At a time like the present, when the worthy mechanic can scarcely earn a subsistance for himself and family, and it is certainly an impolitic movement to introduce into this public institution any new branch of work, which will certainly militate seriously against the interests of a large number of the mechanics. If there is no work to employ the prisoners, it would be better that they should remain idle than that the mechanics of the city, who are toiling with every energy for a livelihood, should suffer. It would be better for the State to support the institution entirely than it to sustain at the expense of the poor. The meeting was organized by electing Mr. James Gibson President, and James Spriggs and Jacob Wolf Vice Presidents. A committee of five was appointed to prepare business, and the meeting then adjourned to meet at the call of the committee.

CAPTURE OF RUNAWAY BOYS.—Several of the policemen of the Southern district took into custody on Saturday morning last, at Camden Station, a number of boys who were on their way from Philadelphia to Washington, having ran away from their homes, in the former city, to accompany with the 109th Pennsylvania regiment. Their names are—Charles Carney, Wm. Riley, John Coady, John Carpenter, Wm. Jones, Edward Dawney, John Thornton, Wm. Buterway, James Gallaher, Michael Flanagan, James Hunter, Thomas Livingston, John Shephard, Chas. Haddock, Jos. Franklin, George Ward, Charles Allen, John McKenney, C. Patterson, and James Murphy. They were confined at the station house, when a gentleman from Philadelphia called for two of them; two others were sent to Washington; and one, an orphan, was adopted by a gentleman of this city. The remainder were yesterday sent home by the train which left here at one o'clock for Philadelphia.

PROPERTY SALES.—Mr. S. H. Gover, auctioneer, yesterday sold at public auct on, on the premises, a lot of ground and improvements situated on Albemarle street, between Stiles and Fawn streets. The lot has a front of 17 feet with a depth of 100 feet, and is improved by a two-story and garret brick dwelling, with back building, etc; ground rent, $38.25. It was purchased by T. W. Holsmoon for $815.

Messrs. Soper & Co. sold a lot of ground on State street, between Saratoga and Mulberry streets, having a front of 15 feet with a depth of 60 feet. The improvements are a two-story and garret brick dwelling, with back building, etc., subject to a ground rent of $6. Michael Burke purchased it for $350.

SITE FOR THE NEW ALMSHOUSE.—The following resolution was offered by Mr. Hoopes in the First Branch of the City Council, and adopted:

RESOLVED, by the First Branch of the City Council of Baltimore, that the City Counsellor inform the Branch whether the Canton Company have a clear, indefeasible, fee simple title to the property proposed to be purchased of the Company by the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, for the site of the new Almshouse, and whether said property is free from all liens and encumbrances, both legal and equitable, and that the City Counsellor furnish the Branch with an accurate and full abstract of the title, showing its transmission from the original source to the Canton Company, with each transfer noted in the proper order of time, the name of each grantor and grantee, with dates showing when the several conveyances were executed, acknowledged and recorded.

SHOOTING OF A BALTIMOREAN IN WASHINGTON.—The fact of the shooting of Mr. Henry A. Stuart, of this city, a political prisoner, in Washington city, on Sunday morning last, about 4 o'clock, was announced by telegraph yesterday morning. The ball took effect in the knee-cap of one of his legs, shattering it very badly. The limb was amputated, and he died in a short time afterwards. He was in his twenty-second year. He was a son of Dr. W. F. Stuart, residing on Stricker street, near to attempt his escape and was called a coward, whereupon he thrust one of his legs through the bars and was shot. His funeral will take place this afternoon, at 4 o'clock, at St. Luke's church.

THE WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—A number of the wounded Federal soldiers who arrived in this city on Saturday were yesterday allowed to proceed North, *en route* for their homes. One hundred and ninety-seven of those at the National Hotel hospital took their departure, and one hundred and fourteen from the Adams House. Four of the more dangerously wounded of the Confederate prisoners were yesterday removed from the jail to the National Hotel hospital for treatment.

HABEAS CORPUS CASE.—James Hazlett, a private in the Purnell Legion, was yesterday before Judge Giles, in the United States Circuit Court, in response to a writ of *habeas corpus* previously issued upon the petition of his mother, Deborah Hazlett, who alleged that her son, at the time of his enlistment in the service of the United States Government, was under 18 years of age. At the examination yesterday the petitioner was unable to sustain the allegation of the petition, and the young man was remanded to the custody of the commanding officer of the Purnell Legion.

ARRESTED ON THE CHARGE OF VIOLATING THE TREASON BILL.—Yesterday afternoon two women, named Celeste Riley and Christiana Dean, who live on Spring street, near McElderry street, were arrested on the charge of waving secession flags from the windows, and expressing sympathy for the Southern rebellion. They were taken to the Eastern police station, where they were confined for an examination.

ACCIDENT.—Yesterday morning a boy, son of Mr. James McLaughlin, who lives on Alice Anna street, near Happy alley, had his right hand badly crushed. He is engaged in the bakery of the Messrs. Beatty, and while at work his hand was caught between the rollers and crushed. He was taken to his home where the wound was dressed by Dr. Evans.

OFFICIAL VISIT.—The Water Board, accompanied by the Mayor, members of the City Council and other invited guests, will to-morrow visit the new Water works, on a tour of general inspection. The company will leave Calvert Station, at nine o'clock.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Steamer Hansa.

ENGLISH NAVAL EXPERIMENTS.

ARRIVAL AT LONDON OF CONFEDERATE EMISSARIES.

CONSPIRACY AMONG ITALIAN SOLDIERS.

DEFEAT OF THE TURKS IN ALBANIA.

The Autonomy of the Herzegovina Recognized.

The steamship Hansa, from Southampton on the 30th, with three days' later news from Europe, arrived at New York on Sunday.

The Niagara arrived at Queenstown April 27.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The House of Lords did not sit on Monday, April the 28th.

In the House of Commons on Monday, April 28, Sir DeLacy Evans gave notice that on the 9th of May he would call attention to the system of promotion by purchase in the army.

Sir S. Northcote gave notice that when Mr. Hubbard brought forward his resolution on the income tax, he should move the previous question.

In reply to Mr. Bentinck, Sir G. Lewis said it was intended to construct a fort at Spithead, behind the breakwater.

The House went into committee of supply, and various votes were passed.

The proposed vote of £5,000 for Highland roads and bridges was negatived upon a division of 48 to 24.

On the order for resuming the adjourned debate upon going into Committee on the Summary Jurisdiction (Ireland) bill, Mr. McMahon opposed the further progress of the bill, and moved to defer the committee for three months, which was negatived by 44 to 4

On Sunday the Lord Mayor entertained the Duke of Cambridge, the Royal Commissioners and the Foreign Commissioners to the International Exhibition, at a grand banquet in the Egyptian Hall.

The *Court Circular* says:

Although the Queen will not open the Exhibition in person, yet everything short of actually opening the Exhibition in person will be done by her Majesty on the occasion. Seven of the State carriages will be placed at the disposal of the Royal Commissioners, who specially represent the Queen. A suitable escort of household troops will be in attendance.

Her Majesty, Prince Alfred, and the Princesses left Osborne on Monday for Windsor, where the Queen will remain until April 30, and then proceed to Scotland.

Lord Canning, the ex-Governor General of India, arrived at Dover on Saturday most unexpectedly.

The *Times* says: A very important artillery review or experiment, on a scale of unusual magnitude, took place on Thursday. The object was to ascertain the probable effect of ordinary field batteries of 12-pounder Armstrongs in resisting the landing of an invading force. For this purpose a large number of floating targets representing boats, were towed out to sea by steamers, and fired upon at various distances from 3,000 to 1,000 yards. Five field batteries opened fire with shell from the beach. The accuracy with which the shells burst, and their shattering effect on the targets, were regarded with general astonishment and admiration. Hardly a vestige of any of the targets was left. It was agreed on all hands that not a man could have reached the shore alive, and that the protection afforded by our present field artillery is of a most satisfactory nature.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* says: Some Prussian naval officers have been in communication with the Admiralty, with a view of purchasing a certain number of our retiring men-of-war. There will be no difficulty on the subject.

The *Times* says: We have to record a further increase of destitution in the town and unions of Blackburn. There are 20,000 operatives wholly and partially unemployed, representing nearly 40,000 of a population who are more or less dependent on parochial or other relief for the bare sustenance of life.

The sale of season tickets for the Exhibition appears likely to be very large.

The municipality of Naples has voted a sum of 100,000 francs for the suitable reception of the King.

COST OF THE MIARS TRIAL.—Although the judicial expenses are borne by the State, the trial has cost the accused more than 200,000 francs.

THE LITERARY GAZETTE.—The *Times* says the *Literary Gazette* is defunct. On Saturday the last number appeared, and in announcing the fact, it is added: "We have pleasure in adding that the old journal will be revived under the title of *The Parthenon.*"

The *Daily News* says: Among the passengers by the Shannon, which arrived at Southampton on Monday last from the West Indies, were several Confederates who had run the blockade. They are on their way to England to purchase warlike stores.

The Shannon brought from the West Indies £367,000, of which £80,000 is in gold, and £287,000 in silver.

FRANCE.

A despatch from Paris dated April 28, says: An announcement has been posted at the Bourse that the Russian Government is about to contract a five per cent. loan of £15,000,000 at 94. The intelligence has been favorably received.

The Queen of Holland arrived in Paris on Thursday last.

The London *Times's* Paris correspondent says: Some returns have been lately published which give an unfavorable account of the state of trade in France.

Mr. Jourdain, one of the principal spinners in the town of Thann, has informed his workmen that after the present week the hours of labor at his factory will be reduced to two-thirds.

There was a reaction in the Paris corn market.

Sales likewise in the flour market were few and difficult.

The price of wheat had declined at Havre.

The Paris Bourse was firm on Monday.

PRUSSIA.

The semi-official *Augemeine Preussische Zeitung* says:—The estimates for the public income and expenditure are to be published, in future, in the official *Jessiesminburg*, at the commencement of the fiscal year, with a view to serve as a