THE MARYLAND NEWS SHEET

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MARRIED.

On the 24th April, by the Rev. Mr. L. O. Lamson, at the Embassy of the United States of America, Paris, LE BARON OTTO DE LEUTRUM ERTINGEN, of Carlsruhe, Grand Duche de Bade, to EMMA, daughter of Richard France, Esq., of Baltimore

DIED.

In Baltimore, April 25th after a brief illness, of scarlet fever, ELIZABETH COX, only daughter of Blanchard and Mary Emory, aged 3 years, 3 months and 20 days.

Thus, with but a short and angry notice of his coming, has Death snatched this fair and loving little innocent from the tender embraces of a fond and doting mother. The time of her acting, was the Easter season. The flowers all around her are bursting their tombs, and coming forth from their graves in their beautiful garments, and filling the air with the odor of "sweet spices" and the "precious ointment." "Even so the child is dead, but sleepeth; and I came to awake her out of sleep." She has been taken from the presence of her fond parents by that good Shepherd "who gathereth the lambs in His arms and carrieth them in His bosom." He tells them "sorrow not, even as others which have no hope," for, if we believe that Jesus died and rose again, even so them also which sleep in Jesus will God bring with Him.

Far better they should slee awhile
Within the Church's shade;
Nor wake, until now heaven, new earth,
Meet for their new immortal birth,
For their abiding place be made;
Than wander back to life, and lean
On our frail love once more.
'Tis sweet, as yearly year we lose
Friends out of sight, in faith to muse
How grows in Paradise our store. D.

AN EXTRA EDITION.

In consequence of the intense desire to hear the latest intelligence from the seat of war, we propose issuing daily, at 2 o'clock, an EXTRA EDITION, containing all the despatches furnished by the Associated Press up to that hour, together with all other news of interest that may come to hand during the morning.

WAR AND OTHER NEWS.

In the Senate of the United States the resolution of Mr. Powell calling upon the Secretary of State for information in regard to the arrest, by his order, of citizens of Kentucky, was taken up and the amendment of Mr. Sumner, asking the President for the required information if not incompatible with the public interests, was adopted in its stead. A bill was introduced to confiscate rebel property, including slaves, and notice was given that its consideration would soon be pressed. A very important resolution was also submitted calling upon the President for any information he may have of any designs on the part of any foreign power to intervene in the civil war now waging; and whether any foreign nation has it in contemplation, or has made arrangements to recognize the Southern Confederacy.

In the House of Representatives bills were introduced to confiscate the property and slaves of rebels for the payment of the expenses of the rebellion.—After some discussion they were made the order of the day for Friday next. The bill appropriating four hundred and thirty millions of dollars for the support of the army throughout the ensuing year was debated in Committee of the Whole and reported back to the House with a recommendation that it should be passed.

General Wool officially reports to the War Department that Suffolk, Virginia, was occupied on Monday evening last by a detachment of Federal troops under Major Dodge. He also briefly announces that on Tuesday General McClellan was at Cumberland.

From McDowell's *corps d'armee* we learn that a severe skirmish took place on Sunday afternoon last, three miles below Fredericksburg, on the Rappahannock river, between the Confederate pickets and a detachment of the Ira Harris cavalry. The former are said to have been driven back "with some loss on both sides."

The news in Washington, says the New York *Express*, is that the Confederates in front of McDowell are in such force that he cannot venture to attack them. The railroad from Acquia Creek to Fredericksburg, which had been destroyed by the Confederates, is not completed, and supplies for McDowell's column can only reach him by wagons. No military permits are given to enter Fredericksburg. "Indeed," adds the *Express*, "General McDowell does not feel certain of his position there."

The only news we have from General Halleck at the present writing is, that his troops have taken possession of an abandoned "Rebel camp" three and a half miles from Corinth. As this intelligence was forwarded from Monterey, Tennessee, by special despatch to the Chicago *Tribune*, we presume it is to be regarded as important.

A telegram to the Chicago *Tribune*, under date of May 5th, estimates the forces of General Halleck between Pittsburg Landing and Corinth at from ten to fifteen thousand cavalry, and one hundred thousand infantry, supported by over three hundred pieces of artillery. It is admitted, however, that a great deal of sickness prevails in the army, nearly nine thousand men, or not less than fifty from each regiment being either sick in the hospital or unfit for duty. The battle of Shiloh is declared to have been "a surprise and defeat—a most terrible blow inflicted by the enemy from which that portion of our army engaged in it has not yet fully recovered."

The latest telegram from the Federal army in Tennessee is up to yesterday. The troops are slowly advancing towards Corinth, their respective positions being distant some two and a half or three miles, on an average, from the Confederate entrenchments. It was generally understood that an engagement would come off in the course of a week.

The London *Times*, of April 30th, has a bitterly sarcastic article on what it styles "the attempt to make intelligence, throughout the Federal States, a close Government monopoly." The *Times* comments—in its peculiarly sharp, biting way—on the published reports of the battle of Pittsburg Landing; holds the War Department responsible for them, and goes on to say that "the Northern new manufactory"—to wit: the War Department afore said—was not satisfied with creating a tremendous victory out of the escape of Pittsburg Landing, but it actually went so far as to kill General Beauregard in the fight, and to destroy thirty-four thousand Confederates in the pursuit. The sarcastic journalist then adds—"Happy is the country which can thus create its own victories by a line of type; and still happier the belligerent who can destroy the most formidable of his enemy's Generals by a stroke of the pen." In another portion of the same article, the *Times*, alluding to the various reports concerning the condition of Beauregard—that he had lost an arm; had been made to confess that he was slightly wounded, and was finally killed, by the telegrams, outright—remarks that "if he is still going about the lines of Corinth, and pretending to be alive, it is very indecent of him." The closing suggestion of the *Times* is that in the interest of humanity, the Federal troops should cease fighting, and that the War Department should continue to chronicle imaginary victories.

From Paris the correspondent of the London *Morning Herald* writes, that a strong feeling is growing up in favor of intervention in America and that the belief was, that "very serious overtures have been made by the French Cabinet to that of Lord Palmerston, with a view to a joint action to put an end to the war." The writer also alludes to the fact that extensive preparations were making in France "to transport a large number of troops across the Atlantic—ostensibly to Vera Cruz—and Vera Cruz," it is significantly hinted, "is not very far from New Orleans."

By the arrival of the steamer Niagara at Halifax we have further confirmation of the previous reports in regard to the prospect of European intervention in American affairs. It is believed in official circles that the French and English Ministers at Washington have received identical instructions, and that the course to be pursued to put an end to the war will take the form of "moral intervention."

From the Department of the Shenandoah—Banks' Division—we have the important information that a north-easter set in on Tuesday night, and that deserters and prisoners are turned over to the charge of the Provost Marshal.

The correspondent of the New York *World*, writing from New Market, Va., under date of the 6th instant, makes the important announcement that the "concurrence of some circumstances not definitely known" had caused the retreat of General Banks' division from Harrisonburg to New Market, and that the Army of the Shenandoah would probably continue to fall back as far as Strasburg. The position of affairs in the different *corps d'armee* in Virginia, it is alleged, was the cause of this retrograde movement.

The steamer Nashville, according to advices from Nassau, has again succeeded in running the blockade of Charleston harbor.

A correspondent of the New York Commercial *Advertiser*, writing from the Savannah river, has serious fears for the health of the Federal forces now before that city. We are told that the weather is becoming exceedingly warm, and that though the health of the soldiers has been good, it cannot be long before the influence of the malaria will be felt and much sickness ensue. He subsequently adds, that notwithstanding precautionary measures have been adopted to guard against the attacks of Southern fever, "the insidious foe finds his way into the houses where the soldiers are quartered, and claims them for his victims."

According to the New York Evening *Post*, Gen. Sprague who has just returned from a visit to the Peninsula, expresses the opinion that the Confederates will evacuate Richmond without trying the chances of a pitched battle.

A telegram from Fort Wright qualifies, to an important extent, the first report of the naval engagement before Fort Wright. Yesterday we were informed that the Federal gunboat Cincinnati—which it was previously announced could have her damages repaired in a couple of hours—was sunk in twelve feet water, and that another gunboat had reached Cairo to be put in the hands of the shipwrights there. The Confederate ram, which went down suddenly with all on board, it now turns out did not go down at all. The Confederate fleet was repairing damages, and a renewal of the battle was expected.

MUSICAL.

THE AMATEUR MUSICAL ASSOCIATION OF BALTIMORE.—We think those who attended the performance of *The Creation*, at the Maryland Institute, on Monday night last, could not have been less astonished than gratified—astonished at the perfection with which a great work had in so short a time been gotten up by the amateurs of our city, and gratified at the manner of its rendition. The Society which has thus appeared to so great advantage was not organized until the early part of February of the present year. A few gentlemen, animated solely by love of the "divine art," set themselves zealously to work about that time to collect together and organize the musical elements so abundant in our community, and in an incredibly short period—but not without severe and unremitting labor—they have established an Association of which any community might be proud, and which we trust and believe is fixed upon a permanent and enduring basis. It has always been remarked by persons of observation—some of them *artistes* of discriminating taste—that in no city of the country has there been evinced a more correct appreciation of music than in Baltimore; and performers, neglected elsewhere, have met with an approval here which has afterwards been endorsed by the most critical audiences of continental Europe. The celebrated Germania Orchestra, afterwards the pet of Philadelphia and Boston, first obtained the encouragement due it, in Baltimore; and, had we time, we could name a large number of now famous *artistes*, who, as far as this country is concerned, received their first helping hand here. Where such correct taste existed, it was reasonable to suppose that a corresponding amount of talent was to be found, and the Amateur Musical Association has resolved this supposition into an ascertained fact. The Association referred to now numbers nearly two hundred vocal and instrumental performers, and is daily receiving accessions to its ranks. Its performance of *The Creation* was its first essay in the production of an elaborate and difficult work, and nobly did it meet the public expectation. Where all was so well done, it is almost invidious to go into specifications; but we cannot help making a passing reference to the admirable manner in which such vocal gems as "On Mighty Pens," "With Verdure Clad," "With Native Worth and Honor Clad," and the trio "On Thee Each Living Soul Awaits," were executed. The duos in the third part, "By Thee with Bliss," &c., were also exceedingly well rendered, and all who heard them cannot forget the neatness, precision, delicacy of expression and pure intonation of the lady who assumed the soprano part. Her clear, bell-like tones and beautiful phrasing will not soon be forgotten. The massive choruses were given with majestic power and effect, and the instrumental performance was more than could be expected, and almost all that could be desired. Competent critics, who have heard the best-drilled Societies in the Northern cities, place this one on an equality with the most noted of them, and the thanks of the musical community are due to the able management which has produced such results. We trust that they will continue their grateful labors, and we hope once more to hear the Association, before the heats of summer shall forbid active exertions for the time being.

CORRECTION.—In a local notice contained in this paper, on Tuesday last, of the shooting of Mr. Harry A. Steuart by the sentinel on guard at the old Capitol prison at Washington, it was stated that Mr. Steuart "was bantered by one of the prisoners to make his escape, and was called a coward." This statement we now learn was entirely incorrect. It was not a fellow prisoner, but the guard, who had previously offered for a stated sum to release him. The offer was accepted, and what followed is already known to the public.

We cordially recommend to the attention of any single or married persons in search of pleasant rooms and unexceptionable board, the advertisement which will be found in our columns to-day. The house is situated on one of the best streets in the city, possesses all the conveniences that appertain to first-class dwellings; and we are certain that to those who avail themselves of the opportunity thus afforded them, the comforts of home will be assured.

[COMMUNICATED.]

The following letter was written from London to Bordeaux (France) by one citizen of Baltimore to another, forty-eight years ago, and contains, particularly in the last paragraph, a statement which applies with singular truth to the present condition of affairs:

A LEAF FROM HISTORY.

EARLY SECESSIONISTS—OR WORSE.

Extract from a Letter dated London, May 9, 1814.

"I have not heard from Baltimore for a long time, nor are any Baltimoreans here. We sent them all home long since; but we have plenty of Yankees. Every arrival from Halifax brings us one or two of them, and I strongly suspect their business here is not for the good of their country.

They openly declare that a *change in the present form of Government in the United States must take place;* and some of them go so far as to say a monarchical form of government is the most likely to please the people, particularly those of the New England States. What will our Baltimore Democrats say to that? I fear this Government (England) pays too much attention to the overtures from these infamous scoundrels, and it may be the cause of their not treating with the American Commissioners now in Europe. That matter, however, must soon be tried; but the opinion, and I may say the wish, of nine out of ten in this country is, that they will return home without effecting anything. They have already sent a large force from this country and Ireland for Canada, and it is said they intend sending an immense force from Bordeaux. I wish you to write me particularly on that subject, and give me the amount of that embarkation and its real destination. Some say the object is New York.

The last American newspapers, received by way of Halifax, come down to March 10th, *but they are chiefly New England Federal papers, so we cannot depend on anything they say on Government affairs.*

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The steamer Adelaide arrived this morning at six o'clock from Fortress Monroe, but brought no news of importance. It was asserted that General McClellan is steadily advancing, and that there are skirmishes daily, but no serious engagements. Kirby McLaughlin, of this city, was among the passengers. He was an officer on board the Merrimac, and was left in Norfolk on account of sickness. On the trip up he was assaulted by a Zouave, who struck him in the face, causing quite a wound. There were fifteen or twenty of the crew of the Congress on board the Adelaide, and when they recognized the Confederate uniform which young McLaughlin wore, they demanded to know who he was. He was imprudent enough to tell that he was an officer of the Merrimac, when a cry was made to throw him overboard, and so threatening became the demonstration that the guard had to interpose, and it was with difficulty that the sailors could be restrained from carrying out their purpose. The Zouave referred to professed friendship for McLaughlin, and invited him to play a game of cards, which he accepted. The game had scarcely commenced, when the Zouave created a dispute, and made the assault. The guard of the boat was again called to protect McLaughlin and he was removed to his state room.

The colored people of this city and vicinity made a most enthusiastic demonstration yesterday in honor of the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. There was a prayer-meeting at Shiloh church at 5 A. M., a flag-raising at the same place at 3 P. M., a grand mass meeting at Cooper Institute, and a ball at Metropolitan Hall, Prince street, in the evening. The rejoicing among the colored population was most general and hearty.—*New York Times.*

THE CAPITAL OF IOWA REDEEMED FROM FANATICISM.—We have the gratification of announcing to our readers and to the conservative people of the Northwest that Des Moines, the Capital of Iowa, has been redeemed and disenthralled from political fanaticism. A private letter from Judge Rice, of Des Moines, to a gentleman in this city, says that the whole Democratic municipal ticket was successful at an election held last week. This, notwithstanding the efforts and influence of the Republican State officers at Des Moines, is not the least of the victories of constitutional principles which have been gained this year over the political enemies of the Constitution and the Union.—The redemption of the Capital must be made the salvation of the State.—*Dubuque (Iowa) Herald.*

LATEST NEWS.

TELEGRAMS.

THE LATEST FROM GEN. HALLECK'S ARMY.

LOUISVILLE, May 14.—A despatch from Monterey, Tenn., to-day, says that a reconnoitering party under Brigadier-General Smith had a skirmish with the Rebel pickets on our right yesterday, killing two, wounding three, and capturing five. Our loss was two. The party went within half-a-mile of a Rebel battery, supported by a brigade of infantry, just outside of entrenchments commanding Gen. Moore's camp. His camp to-day is four miles from here. Our forces average two-and-a-half to three miles from the enemy's entrenchments.

Although our army is advancing slowly, because of the nature of the ground necessitating the building of corduroy roads and bridges, it is generally understood that an engagement will come off in the course of a week.

CHICAGO, May 14.—A special despatch from Cairo to the *Tribune* says advices from Pittsburg Landing represent that it was not expected that an attack would be made on the enemy's position for several days. Our siege-guns were not yet in position. Gen. Halleck is still advancing cautiously and carefully, fortifying as he advances, all his movements being predicated on the supposition that the enemy is in large force at Corinth, and that he intends making a stand. Grand Junction is being fortified by Beauregard, with the evident intention of falling back there if beaten at Corinth. The number of the enemy's troops are estimated at Halleck's headquarters at from 120,000 to 170,000 men.

Southern Newspaper Items—The Federal Fleet Returned from Natchez to New Orleans—Federal Movements in Arkansas—Southern Version of the Battle at Fort Wright.

CAIRO, May 14.—Memphis papers of the 11th inst. are received here.

A despatch from Natchez states that the Federal fleet had returned to New Orleans.

The *Appeal* says that the only condition upon which the South will accept peace is the recognition of the independence, not only of the cotton States, but of every border State, whose people desire an alliance with the Confederacy.

The following despatches are taken from the *Appeal:*

"The Provost Marshal at Memphis has ordered the arrest of all persons refusing to take Confederate money in payment for goods."

"A report has been brought from Little Rock that Gen. Curtis' division of the Federal army have commenced their march upon the capital of Arkansas. Gen. Steele was also marching to the same point from Pocahontas."

"DES ARC, Arkansas, May 10.—The enemy are reported to have been at Augusta, Jackson county. They took possession of all the cotton in the neighborhood. They are said to be in considerable force at Jacksonport and Batesville. Their destination is unknown. They are reported at eight to ten thousand strong."

The following is the Rebel version of the engagement with Gen. Pope:

"CORINTH, May 10.—Since the terrible thrashing administered to General Pope's command yesterday by Generals Price and Van Dorn, we have had no further demonstrations. Matters are accordingly quiet this morning."

The following characteristic message from Jeff. Thompson is published:

"FORT WRIGHT, May 10.—The Missourians concluded to celebrate to-day, the anniversary of Camp Jackson massacre. We have shown the enemy that we still own the Mississippi river, and can run the blockade whenever we choose. We gave them a few bullets this morning, to show them our power. After a handsome skirmish of thirty minutes, we backed down the river with two killed and eight slightly wounded. Our officers are all safe, and our gunboats uninjured. All, from the commodore down to the powder boys, behaved like soldiers."

FROM FORT WRIGHT.

A Renewal of the Recent Naval Battle Anticipated.

CHICAGO, May 14.—A special despatch from Cairo to the *Tribune*, giving intelligence from Fort Wright up to noon of yesterday, says:—A Rebel tug has this moment rounded the point reconnoitering, and everything indicates renewed activity on both sides, and we are expecting an attack momentarily.

A few days ago we came on board the flag boat Barton yesterday states that the Rebel ram in the engagement of Saturday night was not sunk, as supposed, but was terribly shattered. Our gunners undoubtedly fired most of their shots above the water line, and they struck where the ram is heavily plated. Experienced naval men are of the opinion that had the same number of shots been fired at the water line or below, we would have sent every Rebel craft to the bottom. The deserter reported that the Rebel fleet lay off the fort busily engaged in repairing damages and promising faithfully to return in exactly 48 hours.

The Battle of Williamsburg.

WILLIAMSBURG, May 13.—The report sent from here of the killed and wounded in the recent battle here, are very incorrect. I have the authority of Lieutenant Colonel Wells, Provost Marshal of this city, for saying that the casualties in his regiment are thus inaccurate, and I know by the graves now here. The loss of the Excelsior Brigade is also given incorrectly, particularly in regard to the 1st regiment of that brigade. For instance, Colonel Dwight is not killed, but badly wounded, and is now on his way to New York. The only captain from New York in the 1st Excelsior (Col. Dwight's) regiment, is not mentioned, viz: Captain Henry Brooks O'Reilly. Three other Captains were killed along with him, viz: Captain Bruno, not Bruner, as printed, and also Captains Bugbee and Price, of New York, are missing, and reported as prisoners at Richmond. Captain Mahan has gone home wounded to New York. Lieutenant Hayner, commanding a company in that regiment, was also killed. He was a son of Major Hayner, of General Wool's Staff.

Important from Arkansas—Development of Union Sentiment.

ST. LOUIS, May 14.—Correspondence of the *Democrat*, dated Batesville, Arkansas, May 10th, says: A portion of General Davis' and General Asboth's divisions and two of General Steele's regiments left to-day for the North. An adequate force is still here for operations in this direction. Our advance, under General Osterhaus, crossed White Brier on the 8th, and took the road to Little Rock, the capital of the State. Many citizens are coming forward to take the oath of allegiance, an average of 150 per day, embracing Judges, Ministers, and other most influential citizens. The sentiment of the State is rapidly becoming loyal. The news of the occupation of this place was received by Governor Recto, at Little Rock, on the 5th, and produced great excitement. Some citizens advised making peace, while others were ready for defending the city to the last extremity. The Governor issued a proclamation calling on the State militia to rep ir immediately to the capital, to repel the invaders. Six thousand Texans were daily expected at Little Rock, but they were under orders for Corinth. Guerilla bands are being formed, but no serious obstacles to our advance are feared.—Albert Pike, at last accounts, was encamped at Baggy Depot, one hundred miles southeast of Fort Smith.

Suffolk, Va., Is Taken by the Union Troops.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 13, 1862.

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

We have Suffolk. It was taken last evening by Major Dodge.

All quiet here.

Major-General McClellan is at Cumberland.

[Signed] JOHN E. WOOL,
Major-General.

Later from General Halleck's Army—Southern Items.

NEW YORK, May 14.—A special despatch to the *Tribune* dated Monterey, Tennessee 12th, says our troops to-day took possession of an evacuated rebel camp three and a half miles from Corinth, and the rebel pickets were driven in.

The same despatch says that the Mobile *Register* of the 8th instant states that five Union gunboats had appeared off Dauphin Island.

The New Orleans *Delta* of the 4th recounts the interview between Gen. Butler and the Mayor and Council, and says that they continue their functions except in a political way. No oath allegiance had been required.

From the Rappahannock—Severe Skirmish.

SEVEN MILES BELOW FREDERICKSBURG, Sunday, May 11. A severe skirmish took place this afternoon, about three miles below Fredericksburg, between a detachment of the Harris Cavalry and the Rebel pickets. The melee took place late in the afternoon, and at some distance from this point. It is stated that the skirmish was commenced by the enemy attempting to drive in our pickets, from they were driven back with some loss on both sides.

Great Fire in Boston—Loss Two Hundred Thousand Dollars.

BOSTON, May 13.—A destructive fire occurred last night at the junction of Broad and Milk streets. It commenced at No. 65 Broad street, occupied by Daniel Webster & Co., dealers in paper, twine and cordage; thence it communicated to Nos. 151 and 153 Milk street, occupied by French, Wells & Co., large dealers in crockery ware.

The three buildings with their heavy stock of goods were destroyed, and two adjoining stores were crushed by falling walls, and completely demolished. The total loss is estimated at $200,000.

FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF THE SHENANDOAH.

STRASBURG, May 14.—A north-easter set in here last night. It is a God-send to agriculture and to the sanitary condition of the troops. Deserters and prisoners continue to come in, consigned to the charge of Col. Bathelder, Provost Marshal. Several important cases have been forwarded to Washington to-day for final disposition, by order of Col. Clark, Chief Aid to Gen. Banks.

The Thanks of the House of Representatives to Gen. McClellan.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—Robt. Morris, Esq., Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives, left here to-day for the headquarters of General McClellan, bearing with him a handsomely engrossed copy of the resolution of thanks passed by the House on Friday last. Mr. Morris, by direction of the Clerk of the House, will deliver these to the General in person.

The Department of Kansas.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—The military department of KANSAS as recently restored, included the State of Kansas, the Indian Territory west of Arkansas and the Territories of Nebraska, Colorado and Dacotah. Headquarters at Fort Leavenworth.

FURTHER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER NIAGARA.

THE REPORTED INTERVENTION SAID TO CONSIST IN AN ATTEMPT AT MORAL INTERVENTION.

HALIFAX, May 14.—The steamer Niagara has arrived with Liverpool advices of the 3d.

It was positively asserted in official circles at Paris that the French and English Ministers at Washington have received identical instructions to attempt moral intervention in American affairs, in the hope of putting an end to the civil war.

The *Times* publishes a letter from Dr. Russell explaining the difficulties thrown in his way by Secretary Stanton when he sought to visit the Rinaldo. The difficulties amounted virtually to a prohibition. He thinks the Secretary would order away the Rinaldo if he dared.

On the 2d instant Sir G. Lewis said in the House of Commons that Parliament would soon have ample opportunity to discuss the question of defences, as it would be his duty to ask leave to bring in a bill for another loan for national defences.

Mr. Maguire called attention to the distress and reported deaths from starvation in Ireland. He said when the Government proposed doing.

Mr. Robert Peel admitted that distress existed to some extent, but said the accounts were greatly exaggerated. The Government deeply regretted it, but could not attempt to relieve it by indiscriminate relief.

The Cotton market was unchanged. Breadstuffs were dull. Provisions also very dull.

Consols closed at 93¾@93⅞.

Government Finances.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—The Army bill, which passed the House to-day, appropriates $421,000,000 for the year ending with June, 1863. Besides this amount, $208,000,000 have been voted during the present session for the current army expenses and deficiencies for the present fiscal year.

The Latest From Fortress Monroe.

WASHINGTON, May 14, P. M.—Owing to the storm, but one despatch boat came to day from Fortress Monroe to Cherrystope. There was but little news brought, and that was sent forward at noon.

There was no change of importance in the position of Gen. McClellan's army yesterday.

The Steamer Nashville Again.

NEW YORK, May 13.—Advices from Nassau state that the Nashville has succeeded in getting into Charleston. The steamer Kate had brought 300 bales of cotton from Charleston.

Arrival of Treasure from California.

NEW YORK, May 14.—The steamer Champion, from Aspinwall, has arrived, bringing $484,000 from California.

Cotton from Ship Island.

BOSTON, May 14.—The ship Undaunted is below, from Ship Island, with a cargo of cotton.

FROM WASHINGTON.

From the Washington Star, of Yesterday.

GOV. SPRAGUE RETURNED FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Governor Sprague, who has been with the advance of the army of the Potomac, arrived here yesterday, and left for Rhode Island last evening. The Governor left the White House, a point on the Pamunkey river, on Monday.

Governor Sprague says our loss at Williamsburg, in killed, wounded and missing, will amount to about two thousand, and that the Confederate loss was not less. He says the battle at West Point, under Franklin, was much more severe than reported; that at least five hundred of our men were taken prisoners, the enemy taking advantage of the landing of our troops. The gunboats came up in good time, and saved Franklin from suffering a severe disaster.

Gov. Sprague speaks in the highest terms of Gen. Stoneman, who commands the advance, and from the evacuation of Yorktown until the present, has been pressing the enemy's rear, frequently engaging him. Near New Kent Court House, Stoneman, at the head of a battalion of the 6th U. S. cavalry, engaged a cavalry regiment of Confederates, and after a most brilliant engagement, routed them, and when about to pursue them, he came upon a Confederate battery, and not having any support, he fell back. Ever since he left York town, Gen. Stone has provisioned his troops with fresh meat and bread taken from the enemy. The whole army has moved so fast and the roads are so bad that the supply trains had not got up when Gen. Sprague left. The delay was partly on that account.

THE PROSPECT AT RICHMOND.

Special Despatch to the New York Evening Post.

Governor Sprague, of Rhode Island, left Old Point last evening and arrived here today. He expresses the opinion that the Confederates will evacuate Richmond without trying the chances of a pitched battle. The President made a short speech this morning to the Indiana troops, who are just starting for home.

Correspondence of the New York Express.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—The contrabands continue to pour into this city in considerable numbers, from all parts of Virginia, few, but very few of them, healthy, hearty negroes; the most of them old or decrepit, and among them the lame and the halt, if not the blind. They are provided for as yet at the Government's expense, live on Government rations, &c. The French Socialistic policy is applied to them, though refused to white men, of feeding them, without work, from the public crib.

The news from General McDowell's old camp is of a force in front too big for him to venture to attack. I cannot see into the scatter which the War Department has made of the forces under McDowell, Banks and Fremont, but the Secretary of War, doubtless, sees right through and into it all. By the way, many are remarking that the first "bulletin" we have had from Mr. Stanton, was the one from Fortress Monroe. Since the press noted, some three weeks since, that E. M. Stanton was out with a "bulletin" every day, and sometimes twice a day, the condemned press, at least in that respect, seemed to have had a salutary influence over his rather abundant bulletin pen.

There are bad, very bad reports here from Blenker's German Division of the Army. Letters say, —I do not vouch for their accuracy,—that they mark their pathway with fire and blood; and that as they march, it would seem as if hordes of African devouring locusts had been with them.

The murder of Robert E. Scott, by some of the Ulster Garibaldi Band, continues to make a profound sensation. It was altogether wrong to send into the interior large masses of strangers, who can neither understand what is said to them, or say what they would themselves. The misunderstandings and altercations, to say the least, must be of great therefrom. I trust the reports are all exaggerations, but if they be founded upon any sort of grounds, they demand the immediate interposition of the War Department.

The revenues from the customs have been so largely increasing that Mr. Simmons now feels assurance that his calculations of revenue from the tariff will be realized.

The railroad from Aquia Creek to Fredericksburg is not done. All the provisions for the army are carted over by hand. No military permits are given to enter Fredericksburg. Indeed, General McDowell does not feel certain of his position there.

FROM HALLECK'S ARMY.

Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURG LANDING, May 5.—Our cavalry must number from ten to fifteen thousand, say a figure between the two. It is commanded by, from all I have heard of him, a most gallant officer. He is evidently a man of great energy, dash, and of known personal courage. Gen. Andrew Jackson Smith chafes under the restraints of his position, and is most eager to do something to bring this heretofore most expensive and most useful arm of the service into play. If anything can be done with force here, I have no doubt he is the man to do it. Were I permitted, I might give you my idea of the way General Smith will employ this force in the coming action; and that he will employ it effectively, if possible, I am confident. When the attack in front commences, General Smith will take up his position with at least ten thousand mounted men—the largest force of cavalry ever brought into the field on this continent—and the blow that he will strike if his men come up to the expectations of their General, will not be the least effective of the general engagement. With this force of cavalry, over three hundred pieces of artillery and one hundred thousand infantry, surely something worthy of the great army of the Northwest will be accomplished.

There is a great deal of sickness here. At Savannah, there are 2,800 men in the hospitals, and at Hamburg, 1,200. In the regimental hospital, there cannot be less than fifty from each regiment sick or unfit for duty. This would render, in all, nearly nine thousand men out of this army in hospital or sick. You can imagine what will be the increase of this number when the wounded, after a general action, are added to it.

In the last action, from all that I can gather, at least 12,000 of our army were placed *hors du combat* in killed, wounded, and prisoners. Some seven thousand small arms thrown away by our soldiers have been sent on to St. Louis by Captain Brink, and he has still 3,000 in his hands. He has 700 captured from the enemy. I have heard of some thirty guns captured by us from the enemy, but I have not seen them yet, nor do I believe in the statement.

I have seen some two or three that appeared to be Confederate guns, together with a lot of some seven or eight Parrott and smooth-bore guns, lying on the levee. They are all spiked. This was done either by ourselves or the enemy. In either case they have been rendered useless for the present. There is no doubt, then, that the first telegraphic reports of this battle with which the country was flooded were manufactured out of whole cloth, and that somebody is responsible for them. The question arises, Who is that somebody? The truth is, the battle of Shiloh was a surprise and defeat to us—a most terrible blow inflicted by the enemy, from which that portion of our army engaged in it has not yet fully recovered.

ARRIVAL OF ANOTHER BRITISH PRIZE VESSEL.—The British ship Alliance, captured by General Burnside's forces at Fort Macon, arrived at New York on the 13th inst., from Newbern, in charge of Acting Master Welch. She is owned in Liverpool, and has a full cargo of spirits of turpentine. When captured, she was lying near the fort, waiting a opportunity to run the blockade for the Liverpoo market.—*N. Y. Post.*

LATEST FROM THE SOUTH.

[QUOTED FROM THE PHILADELPHIA PRESS, MAY 14.]

The Battle of Williamsburg—The Richmond Enquirer's Account.

The cheering intelligence from the peninsula, on yesterday, had the effect of a pleasant surprise upon the community. The details of the fight are, as yet, meagre, but the brilliancy of the victory is none the less certain. The first despatches were slightly exaggerated, being, no doubt, the first flying reports from the scene of conflict. A participant in the fight informs us that our loss, in killed and wounded, sums up two hundred and twenty; the Federal loss, in killed and wounded, is unknown; the number captured by our forces is six hundred and twenty-three. The Federals had appeared, six thousand strong, along a skirt of woods, a short distance from a small fortification in our possession, below Williamsburg. At an early hour on Monday morning, General Longstreet despatched a howitzer to the right, and another to the left of their position, and subjecting them to a cross-fire, which did terrible execution, advanced on their front, and put them to rout, taking the above number of prisoners and eleven (not twelve) pieces of artillery. The prisoners were immediately put on the march to Richmond, and were expected to arrive last night.

Among the killed on our side in this engagement, we regret to learn, were Col. Ward, of Florida, and Major William H. Palmer, of the 1st regiment Virginia Volunteers, and Captain A. J. Humphreys, 17th Virginia regiment. Among the wounded were Colonel Garland, of Lynchburg; Colonel Kemper, of the 7th Virginia, (Speaker of the House of Delegates;) Colonel Corse, 17th Virginia regiment, and others. Conflicting rumors were current last night as to the real extent of our loss, and we presume that the statement given above is correct.

The fight, we have since learned, was continued on yesterday, at Barhamsville, which is situated on the dividing line of New Kent and James City counties, thirteen miles from Williamsburg, and seven miles from the Chickahominy river. A courier arrived here last night, who left the vicinity of the scene of action at noon on yesterday, and brings intelligence that the fight was being conducted in the most terrific manner.

Our troops were acting most gallantly, and had repulsed the enemy for the third time. Both sides were largely reinforced. The mutual loss is believed to be very large. The result is, of course, as yet undecided.

The following additional are reported to us as among the sad casualties of the late engagement:

In the cavalry engagement, on Sunday, Major W. H. Payne, 4th Virginia regiment, it is found, was mortally wounded shot through the neck.

In Monday's fight, Col. L. B. Williams, 1st Virginia regiment, mortally wounded.

Killed—Lieutenant John G. Addison, Alexandria; Lieutenant Winston Carter, Prince William; private J. H. McVeigh, Jr., Alexandria; private Eugene Fairfax, private Frank Ballenger, Alexandria.

Wounded—Lieutenant John A. Addison, private Henry Bradley, private Willie McKnight, Alexandria.

The 19th Mississippi regiment is said to have suffered very severely.

A Battle Prophesied near Chickahominy Swamp.

The Richmond (April 30th) correspondence of the Charleston *Mercury* says:

The Yankees have been permitted to throw up breastworks a mile long within twelve hundred yards of the village of Yorktown. Given the gunboats and the intrenchments, with their long range ordnance, and evacuation of Yorktown follows as a necessity. The *Enquirer* of this morning confirms the conclusions drawn from the statements made to me last evening, by a gentleman just from the peninsula, and which have just been narrated. Our soldiers have hard work in the trenches, and many sick have been moved to the rear. The artillery practice of the enemy is said to be spiteful. The probabilities increasingly daily of a decisive battle near the Chickahominy Swamp, some ten or twelve miles from the city. The nearer the better for us. In the interval, several weeks will be consumed by the enemy's advance.

General Floyd Restored to Service.

In the Virginia State Senate, on the 8th instant, Mr. Anderson called up the joint resolution offered by himself, yesterday, in relation to the restoration of General J. B. Floyd.

The resolution was adopted and passed unanimously, and Mr. Anderson was appointed to communicate the same to the House of Delegates.

In the House of Delegates, on the same day, Mr. Woolfolk offered a joint resolution that "the Governor be instructed to grant a commission to Major-General John B. Floyd, and authorize him to raise a division of 20,000 men, not subject to the conscription act, for the defence of the State." Adopted.

From the Savannah Enquirer, May 5.

Accounts from Corinth.

CORINTH, Miss., May 3.—A gentleman from Tennessee river reports that Gen. Kirby Smith has defeated General Mitchell and retaken Huntsville.—Scouts just in report that skirmishing took place about noon yesterday morning between ours and the enemy's outposts on the Farmington road, four miles from Corinth. Our centre is formed on Monterey road, General Hardee's left Farmington on the right. The enemy in force advanced considerably on our right to-day. Five o'clock—Heavy and rapid firing commenced on our right. The enemy have just opened on Generals Hardee, and our forces are firing continually brisk and incessant. The overture to battle has commenced. Gen. Beauregard will be on the field. To-morrow a grand battle will proceed.

From the Charleston Mercury, May 5.

Recruits have been pouring in to General Beauregard, which fully possesses the hearts and the confidence of the Western people. To the extent of capacity of arming them, it is supposed he will have men. It is believed in New Orleans that his army numbers one hundred and twenty thousand, but many are sick from limestone water. There is a feeling of perfect certainty of defeating Buell and Halleck in a signal manner. Corinth is far enough from the gunboats to give opportunity for capturing or destroying them. Hence it has been selected as the battle-field. General and troops are alike confident.

From the Savannah Republican, May 8.

CORINTH, May 4—10 A. M.—The two grand armies now stand front to front, separated only by a space of four or five miles. The Confederates are ready, and will probably await an attack. The battle may not occur to-day, but it can hardly be postponed beyond to-morrow. The enemy will be badly taken in as to our strength. With Van Dorn we will have — thousand men.

From the Atlanta Confederacy, May 4.

Indications point strongly to a battle coming off at Corinth at an early day, which for magnitude of the forces engaged will eclipse any that ever transpired in America. Our judgment is that the Yankees have nearly one hundred and fifty thousand men. Beauregard is well nigh flanked on all sides. He has an immense force, but not so large as the enemy. It were idle to conceal the fact that we have some fears for the result. There is such a thing as being utterly overwhelmed with numbers, against which we can provide no remedy. If Southern valor and high generalship can win a victory, Beauregard and his army will win it. A defeat at that point would be a severe blow, particularly as we see no way for escape except fighting towards Mobile—a direction to which he is not wanted, for we want his army to go to Nashville and Louisville.

From the Columbus Sun, May 3.

We had an interview yesterday with Colonel A. W. Starke, of Alabama, who has just returned from Corinth, Mississippi. He reports