THE MARYLAND NEWS SHEET

VOL. II---NO. 203. BALTIMORE, FRIDAY, MAY 16, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

MARRIED,

On Thursday morning, 15th instant, at Fountain Hotel, by Rev. B. Wauch, Pastor of the Church, Capt. NICHOLAS WOOTHINGTON to Miss NETTIE TORSEY, both of Frederick county, Md. [Frederick papers please copy.]

DIED,

On Thursday morning, the 15th instant, JOSEPH OREM, fourth son of Wm. S. and Sophia D. Hopkins, in the 21st year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his father's residence, to-morrow (Saturday) morning, at ten o'clock.

At 8 o'clock on Thursday morning, the 15th instant, MRS. H. M. ZELL, widow of the late Peter Zell.

The funeral will take place on Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, (Woodlawn,) Baltimore county. The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully requested to attend. Hacks will leave Mr. Stewart's stables, Lexington street, at 3 o'clock.

On the 15th instant, DANIEL P. GIBBONS, in the 52d year of his age, son of Hilary and the late Thomas Gibbons.

His male friends are requested to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 26 Caroline avenue, on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock, without further notice. 2*

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 two very important resolutions were submitted. The first requests the Secretary of the Navy to report the number of iron-clad gunboats in process of construction, and the times when the same will be completed. The second resolution calls upon the Secretary of State to report to the Senate, as early as practicable, what are the mutual rights and obligations of the United States and Great Britain with regard to the maintenance of armaments on the Northern lakes.

In the House of Representatives the consideration of the bill relating to claims for loss and destruction of property belonging to loyal citizens, and damages done thereto by the troops of the United States, was postponed until Monday week. A bill was passed requiring all who offer to vote at elections held at Washington or Georgetown to take the oath of allegiance, and subjecting those who subsequently violate it to certain pains and penalties.

The accounts which are given by correspondents of the number and condition of General Halleck's army are so various, and so contradictory, that it is impossible to decide as to whether the troops are in health and in good fighting trim, or have had their ranks seriously thinned by sickness. The declarations, in these respects, of two of the correspondents of the New York papers, are so diametrically opposite, that, in absence of more important matters, it is quite worth while to note these points of difference. The correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, writing from Pittsburg Landing, under date of May 5th, estimates Halleck's cavalry force at a figure somewhere between ten and fifteen thousand. He states further, that the infantry numbers one hundred thousand, and that it is supported by over three hundred pieces of artillery. "There is a great deal of sickness here," he adds, "nearly nine thousand men being in hospital or unfit for duty." He puts the average number of non-effectives at "not less than fifty from each regiment." As the aggregate number of sick and otherwise disabled is previously estimated at nine thousand, this would give Halleck an army of one hundred and eighty thousand men. Yet the same writer starts off by estimating the entire force at about one hundred and twelve thousand. How is it possible to reconcile contradictions like these?

On the other hand the correspondent of the New York *World*, writing from Monterey, Tennessee, two days later, feels bound to say that Halleck's army is "by no means the grand army it is supposed to be." All reports to the contrary notwithstanding, he asserts that, in the first place, it is not one hundred and sixty-six thousand strong, and in the next place, "fully one-third of its numerical strength is non-effective;" several regiments which entered Tennessee a full thousand strong, now turning out, less than three hundred men. The artillery horses are also said to be much worn down, whilst "several batteries which lost their pieces have been merged in other and older batteries." The opinion is however expressed, that the Federal troops have improved in drill and will fight well, and that Beauregard is in a perilous position.

The Cairo correspondent of the Chicago *Times* states that, on Monday last, two regiments of Confederates—one from Tennessee and one from Corinth—attempted to desert from Corinth and to go over *en masse* to the Federal army, but were intercepted and forced, for the most part, to return. A strong force from the Federal advance, we are assured, was sent over from somewhere "to interfere," and soon afterwards returned with some sixty prisoners, the greater portion of whom were from the ranks of the deserting regiments. The latter gave "doleful accounts" of the state of affairs in Beauregard's army, but informed their captors that the Confederates experienced no scarcity of provisions.

In view of the prospect of a battle, at or near Corinth, the military supervisor of the telegraph has issued instructions to the operator at Cairo not to allow any reports to be sent over the wires from outside sources until the War Department gives permission.

If we may credit the army correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, his search for Union men on the peninsula between the York and James rivers, appears to have been a hopeless quest. With utter disgust, but with a frankness that is certainly commendable, he chronicles the fact that "diligent inquiry could not establish the existence of more than one Union man in Williamsburg, and as it was at his table that Magruder had drunk wine but three evenings before, the writer very fairly presumes that this man's professions of Unionism were a swindle. He adds emphatically, and with all the cynicism of a Diogenes—"This side of Williamsburg, upon the line of our march, no scrutiny with candles by daytime could possibly discover one Union man or one Union woman. The article does not exist in this country."

We have later particulars in regard to the recent naval engagement in the vicinity of Fort Wright. The Federal gunboat Cincinnati "was more seriously damaged than was at first reported. She was compelled to run into shoal water, where she sank, and at the last accounts had four feet of water on her gun-deck." The gunboat Mound City, though not so badly damaged as the Cincinnati, was also run into shoal water, and settled to the bottom. She has since been raised and sent to Cairo for repairs. One of the mortar-boats was captured by a Confederate gunboat, but was rescued on the ram prow of the Benton.

A special telegram to the Chicago *Tribune*, sent from Cairo on the 15th inst, announces that General Mitchell's division has formed a junction with General Pope; whilst another telegram from Cairo, to the Chicago *Times*, states that, on Tuesday, Gen. Pope "moved forward his column to retake possession of the ground which was lost in the skirmish on Friday." Singularly enough, this is the first intimation we have had of any ground having been lost during the fight at Farmington. Previous despatches simply stated that two brigades were compelled to retire across the creek which divided them from the main camp, and now we learn that General Pope is moving forward in force to reoccupy the ground he had lost; and that the distance to be traversed must have been considerable is but a natural inference, since we are told that "the result of this expedition had not transpired up to the time the steamer left Pittsburg." Now, to organize an expedition simply to recross a creek would be the height of absurdity.

General Beauregard has issued a brief address to the Southern planters, in which, after acknowledging that the casualties of war have opened the Mississippi to the Federal forces, he appeals to the patriotism of all who are owners of cotton that is in danger of being seized, "to apply the torch to it without delay or hesitation."

General Banks has fallen back to Strasburg, where he appears to have established his headquarters. There is but little of consequence reported from his column, beyond the fact that the Confederate cavalry was watching his movements.

The headquarters of General McClellan have been "pleasantly located" near Cumberland, on the banks of the Pamunkey river. The main body of the army of the Potomac is rapidly concentrating on some point which is not stated. Stoneman, with his cavalry, is still at White House. On the authority of a contraband, it is understood that the Confederates are at a distance of some seventeen miles from Richmond, and between that city and the Chickahominy, where they await the arrival of the army of the Potomac. We have no news from the gunboats which went up James River and were expected to have reached Richmond before this.

The London *Standard* takes Messrs. Cobden and Bright to task for having been mainly instrumental in shaping the American policy of the British Ministry. The *Standard* charges that Mr. Cobden has made a mistake, and that when both he and Mr. Bright prophesied the unconditional surrender of the South, "it never entered into their heads that the planters were proof against the almighty dollar." It argues that the invasion of the cotton States threatens the entire destruction of the American cotton trade, and the fact that the planters were destroying that important staple, rendered it certain that a cotton famine must soon be faced.

By the arrival of the steamer Cahawba at New York from Port Royal, we learn that General Hunter has issued a proclamation freeing all slaves in his Department, and that he was organizing a negro Brigade, and had detailed some officers to instruct the negroes in the use of arms.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The Georgeanna arrived at her wharf at six o'clock this morning, but did not bring any news of importance. Gen. McClellan's advance was reported to be at Cumberland, and the rear of the Confederate forces only a few miles ahead. Skirmishes between the cavalry of the two forces were going on continually, with but little loss to either party. The military guard at Norfolk had been strengthened, and everything was quiet. There was nothing known of the gunboats in James River, though a number of reports were in circulation in regard to their position.

FROM WASHINGTON

Special Despatches to the New York Tribune.

THE TOBACCO IN RICHMOND OWNED BY FRENCHMEN.

The French Minister has received intelligence from his consul at Richmond to the effect that the Rebel Government had notified him that, should it be found necessary to evacuate the city, the French tobacco must be destroyed with the rest. At the same time the Confederates offer to pay for it—a proposition not much relished by the Frenchmen.

THE RECOGNITION OF HAYTI AND LIBERIA.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs, having authorized Mr. Gooch to report the Senate bill establishing diplomatic relations with Hayti and Liberia, it will doubtless be pressed to a vote at an early day.

THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

The Senate Judiciary Committee, at their meeting this morning, postponed the bill which passed the House some days ago, reorganizing the Court of Claims, until December next. The committee are inclined against giving so much power to this Court.

Special Despatches to the New York Herald.

ACTIVITY OF THE CONFEDERATES IN KENTUCKY.

The condition of affairs in Kentucky was the subject of a special Cabinet consultation to-day. Gen. Boyle is here, at the request of the Military Board of the State, to urge the immediate adoption of measures to protect Union men from the depredations of bands of Confederate marauders which infest the State. It is represented that the enforced of military authority is indispensable to deal with hundreds of returned Confederates and Confederate sympathizers, who are in various parts of the State, intimidating and oppressing Union men. Fears are entertained that serious trouble will result from the combination of disloyalists there, with a view of influencing the August elections. The State Military Board make a strong appeal for assistance. Numerous instances are cited of recruits for the Confederate armies being openly raised, organized, drilled and marched off. The insolence of the Confederate sympathizers is said to be intolerable. It is urged that it would be economical to station a sufficient military power in Kentucky now, and suppress these Confederate organizations in their commencement, instead of waiting for them to mature and be compelled to fight them.

THE MAILS AND TRAFFIC WITH NEW ORLEANS.

The mails for New Orleans have been sent to Mr. Ridden, late postmaster there, who paid to the last dollar his obligations to this Government. He was continued, however, by the Confederate Government. Vessels are to be sent to New Orleans with provisions, of which, it is anticipated, there will soon be a dearth at that point.

THE NEW ORLEANS COLLECTORSHIP.

The New Orleans Collectorship is still agitated, and proofs are thickening that the appointment of Mr. Lathrop is not confided to us judicious. Senator Powell to-day presented letters confided to him, making distinct charges against Mr. Lathrop, which are said to be well substantiated, and utterly disqualify him for the position to which he has been appointed.

The Potomac fisheries are in operation this year to a very limited extent, the following being the only landings below this town which are fished, viz: on the Maryland side, Tent Landing, Mexico's Point, Bryan's Landing, Greenway, Chapman's Point and Crane Island; on the Virginia shore, Stony Point, High Point, and Pohick Creek. There are a number of gillers at work, also. The run of shad and herring has been good, although the late freshet has materially interfered with the hauling of the seines. The catch, therefore, for a time, was only sufficient to supply the daily demands of the markets, with but few surplus for salting. Shad are selling in the market at from 25 cents to 37½ cents per pair, and herring at 10 cents per dozen. The fish wharf in this place has ceased, for the present, to be a great lion depot. We quote shad at $4.50@5 per hundred; herring, $3.50@6.50 per thousand.—*Alexandria Gazette.*

FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.—The steamship Champion arrived at this port yesterday from Aspinwall, with $484,019 in treasure and passengers from San Francisco. She also brings news from New Granada, dated at Bogota the 14th of April, and Panama the 5th of May. General Mosquera, the President, had gone to Antioquia, at which place the people had called a meeting of the State Legislature, in order to draft the terms of a treaty of peace with the Federal (Mosquera's) Government. The rebellion was on the wane at every prominent point of the territory. A guerilla leader, named Sanchez, still headed a band of about one thousand men in the neighborhood of Bogota; but it was thought that he would be brought to justice speedily. The weather was very warm at Panama. The health of the people was, however, very good, both at Panama and Aspinwall.—*New York Herald, May 15.*

AN AMERICAN INN-KEEPER.—Old Rowe kept a hotel where, as he used to say, you could get any thing that ever was made to eat. One day in came a Yankee, and stepping up to the bar, asked old Rowe what he could give him for dinner.

"Any thing, sir," said old Rowe, "any thing from a pickled elephant to a canary bird's tongue."

"Wall," says the Yankee, eyeing Rowe, "I guess I'll take a piece of pickled elephant."

"Well, we've got 'em; got 'em all ready, right here in the house, but you'll have to take a whole 'un, 'cause we never cut 'em."

The Yankee thought he would take some codfish and potatoes.

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.*

TERRIBLE FIRE ON LONG ISLAND.—On Friday last a fire broke out near Stony Brook, L. I., which spread over an area of at least sixty thousand square acres, principally in the town of Brook Haven, and destroyed property estimated at about two millions of dollars. It was caused by the burning off of a lot on the farm of Mr. Joel L. G. Smith. The high winds blew some sparks into the woods, which immediately took fire. The track of the conflagration is said to be thirty miles in length and five miles wide. Woods, houses, barns and various other property was consumed.

THE TOWN OF SUFFOLK.—Suffolk is the county-seat of Nansemond county, Va., and is on the Nansemond river, eighteen miles southwest of Norfolk, and eighty-five miles from Richmond. It is a thriving little town, with a population of fifteen hundred. It was burned by the British, under General Mathews, when they took possession of Norfolk, in 1779. Vessels of one hundred tons can ascend the Nansemond to Suffolk, and much business in tar, turpentine, pitch, tobacco, &c., &c., is transacted at this place.

The Parliament of the Ionian Islands has for the second time adopted a kind of "ordinance of secession," and declared that it is the wish of the islands to dispense with the protectorate of Great Britain, but the British authorities will not hear of it. The New York *Evening Post* says: "As an open rebellion may be the result of this, should we not get ready to recognize the belligerent rights of the Ionians?"

The *Opinion Nationale*, in an article on Rome, gives some curious statistics respecting the occupation of the inhabitants of that city; for example—48,000 cardinals, priests and monks; 10,000 nuns; 1,000 beggars of the first class, and 5,000 of the second, all licensed by the Government; and 2,000 women who live by serving as models to painters and sculptors.

The Hon. Charles J. Ingersoll died at his residence in Philadelphia on Wednesday last. He was a member of Congress in 1812, when war was declared against England, and has since then filled many important positions.

The Memphis *Argus*, in an article on gunboats, says: "Thus far it must be confessed our attempts with the gunboats on the river have been a disgusting fizzle. The people know it, and so does the government."

The charter officers recently chosen in the city of Henderson, Indiana, were elected on a ticket headed "secession." They were probably the political followers of Jesse D. Bright.

The surveyor of the Prussian navy has been sent on a visit to Chatham dockyard, England, by special permission of the Admiralty, for the purpose of inspecting the several factories and other departments of the establishment, as well as the ships under construction.

The Corporation of Dublin have passed a resolution thanking Mr. George Peabody for his gift of £150,000 to the poor of London, and expressing regret that they had not the legal power to confer the freedom of the city upon him.

LATEST NEWS.

TELEGRAMS.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Our Troops Advancing—The Rebels Encamped in Large Force Between Richmond and the Chickahominy.

CUMBERLAND, VA., May 14.—General McClellan's headquarters were established here yesterday, and are now pleasantly located on the banks of the Pamunkey river.

The main body of the army is rapidly concentrating at the point designated by the Commanding-General.

The quartermaster's and commissary supplies are in abundance.

The advance guard of the army, under General Stoneman, still remains at White House, within sight of the enemy's pickets.

A contraband who arrived from Richmond yesterday, states that between that city and the Chickahominy river, a distance of some seventeen miles, the enemy are encamped in large force, where they expect to await the arrival of the army of the Potomac. As the Rebels fell back, they drove before them most of the cattle, sheep and hogs, leaving only such things as they could not remove.

Two explosions were heard yesterday in the direction of the Chickahominy, supposed to be the blowing up of the railroad bridge across that river.

FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF THE SHENANDOAH.

STRASBURG, VA., March 15.—The Rebel cavalry in small parties hang around our front, apparently watching our movements and hunting up deserters. An attempt to flank our advanced post at a narrow passage over a creek, was frustrated last night by Gen. Hatch, Chief of the Cavalry, without an engagement.

There is nothing later from General Milroy than published.

The skies are clouded and threatening rain.

Railroad bridge-building is progressing rapidly, and through communication will be accomplished this week.

FROM GEN HALLECK'S ARMY.

Large Number of Prisoners Captured by Gen. Mitchell.

CAIRO, May 15.—When Gen. Mitchell joined Gen. Pope, he brought 2,500 prisoners with him, who are to be sent to Cairo. In the battle of Farmington, one Rebel General, supposed to be Gen. Bragg, was killed. Fifteen deserters came into our lines from Corinth, and it is reported that several more regiments have mutinied, among them the 1st Louisiana, 1st Alabama and 2d Tennessee regiment.

FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

NEW YORK, May 15.—The *Post* says that advices per steamer Cahawba, state that Gen. Hunter has issued a proclamation freeing slaves in his Department, and that he was organizing a negro brigade, and had detailed some officers to train the contrabands in the use of arms.

The Latest From Fort Wright.

CAIRO, May 15.—Advices from Fort Wright to the 13th, says: Last evening the Rebels commenced shelling the place behind Craighead, the point which until yesterday was occupied by our mortar boats, and kept up the fire during the night, their shells however exploding wide of the mark; they are provided with mortars. Capt. Winslow was despatched by mail steamer yesterday to St. Louis for the purpose of bringing our rams to this place as soon as possible. The gunboat Louisville, which had been stationed at Hickman, has joined the fleet. Our preparations are completed on all the gunboats now here, which, in the opinion of our ablest engineers, will most effectually render useless any Rebel contrivances of the ram species.

From Southern Tennessee—Two Rebel Regiments Attempt to Desert.

CHICAGO, May 15.—A special despatch from Cairo to the *Times*, gives intelligence from Pittsburg Landing per steamer City of Memphis. On Monday two Rebel regiments from Kentucky and Tennessee attempted to desert and come over *en masse* to the Federal army, but the enemy held them in check, and a mutiny ensued. A strong force from our advanced lines was sent over to interfere, and in a short time returned with sixty prisoners, mostly from the ranks of the deserting regiments. They gave doleful accounts of the state of affairs in Beauregard's army, and confirm the previous statements that the troops from the border States are anxious to return to their former allegiance. The deserters say there is plenty of subsistence at Corinth.

From New Mexico—The Texans Retreating.

KANSAS CITY, MO., May 15.—The Santa Fe mail has arrived, with advices from Fort Craig to the 23d of April. Col. Canby was there with a large command, whence it was presumed he would move to Mesilla, in a short time. The Texans were retreating down the river. It is thought that the enemy will not make another stand in the Territory, but will endeavor to get home.

A Rebel Camp Scattered.

CAIRO, May 15.—An expedition, consisting of six squadrons of the First Wisconsin Cavalry, from Cape Girardeau, went to Bloomfield on Saturday. Early on Sunday morning they fell upon Colonel Phelan's Rebel camp, scattering them in every direction. One was killed and eleven captured. A large number of horses and a quantity of camp equipage and ammunition were taken.

Passes to Fortress Monroe, Norfolk and other Points.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 14, 1862.

Ordered—That all applications for passes to visit Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, Yorktown, or other places on the waters of the Chesapeake, be hereafter made to Major-General John A. Dix, at Baltimore.

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

FROM WASHINGTON.

Arrival of Sick Soldiers at Washington.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—The sick who arrived here to-day in the Elm City, under charge of the Sanitary Commission, are receiving every attention, and prompt provision has been made for their reception into Hospitals here. The passage was made with comfort. There have arrived within the last two days at Alexandria four cases of the sick from the South, and others are soon expected.

The Latest from Our Armies.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—The news received at the War Department to-day, dated yesterday, from the armies of Generals McClellan and Halleck, indicates preparation, but no movement or engagement of importance had taken place.

United States Senatorial Nomination

NEW HAVEN, MAY 15.—The Union Republican caucus have unanimously nominated James Dixon for United States Senator.

Movements of Generals Pope and Mitchell.

CAIRO, May 14.—In the naval engagement on Saturday the gunboat Cincinnati was more seriously damaged by the frequent puttings she received from the rebel rams than was at first reported.—She was compelled to run into shoal water on the Tennessee shore, where she grounded, and had, according to the accounts received by the last arrival from the fleet, four feet of water on her gundeck. The Government wrecking derrick has gone down to raise her, and it is supposed she would be afloat again by to-day.

The United States gunboat Mound City did excellent service during the engagement. She was struck in a similar manner to the Cincinnati, but was not so badly damaged. She was run into shoal water, when she settled to the bottom. She was afterwards pumped out, and arrived here to-day in tow for repairs.

During the heat of the engagement one of the rebel gunboats got hold of one of the United States bomb ketches, and was towing it away, when the Benton bore down upon her, and after a brief skirmish, compelled the rebel to release the prize.

The following are the casualties on board the Cincinnati: Captain Stemble was shot through the neck, but the wound is not expected to prove serious. Fourth Master Reynolds was shot through the abdomen, and has since died. Two seamen, whose names are not known, were slightly wounded in the hand.

There have been no arrivals here from Pittsburg Landing since Sunday.

Gen. Mitchell forms a Junction with Gen. Pope.

CAIRO, May 14.—(Special to the Chicago *Tribune.*)—Gen. Mitchell's division has formed a junction with Gen. Pope, and now forms the extreme left of our line.

(Special to Chicago *Times.*)—On Tuesday, Gen. Pope moved forward his column to retake possession of the ground which was lost in the skirmish of Friday. The result of this expedition had not transpired up to the time the steamer left Pittsburg.

As the steamer Gladiator, with the 4th Minnesota regiment aboard, was passing Paris Landing, on the Tennessee river, en route for Pittsburg, her upper works gave way, killing five or six of the troops, and injuring several.

Charles Henry Foster Crushed Out.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA, NEWBERN, April 21, 1862.

Chas. Henry Foster, Esq.:—

SIR:—I see by the Newborn *Progress* of Saturday morning that you propose to speak to a political assemblage in this place on Wednesday next, which I think would be very unwise in you to do, and decidedly unwise in me to allow.

You occupy no official position in the State, as was evinced by the refusal of the House of Representatives to grant you a seat in that body.

The President of the United States has very wisely appointed a Provisional Governor for this State, who is a native thereof, and was at one time one of its most prominent and influential citizens, and represents at this moment the views and feelings of a majority of the people of the State of North Carolina.

The Government will doubtless indicate its civil policy to Governor Stanley, and I cannot consent, in the meantime, to embarrass either him or the Government by initiating myself, or allowing any one else to initiate any civil policy. From my own experience in matters of this kind I am sufficiently embarrassed already in taking note of civil cases that absolutely require immediate attention. The occupation of North Carolina thus far is entirely military.

Another very serious objection to the assembling of such a meeting as you proposes is that I have never been informed by any one that it was in contemplation. None of the citizens have represented to me that they desire a meeting of this kind, and officers and soldiers of the army have no right to originate or organize political assemblages.

I beg to say that I do not question the honesty or disinterestedness of your intention; but the wisdom of your course is to me clearly open to criticism, and the meeting cannot be allowed to assemble.

A. E. BURNSIDE, Major General Commanding Department North Carolina.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, May 15.—Cotton is steady—sales of 250 bales at 27@27¾ cts. Flour is buoyant—sales of 14,500 bbls; Ohio $5@5.15. Wheat is steady—sales of 167,000 bushels: Chicago spring $1.05@1.07; Milwaukee club $1.09½@1.12; red $1.16@1.16. Corn is firm—sales of 88,000 bushels: mixed 52@53 cts. Whiskey steady at 24 @24½ cts. Sugar firm at 7¾@8¾ cts. Coffee is firm. Spirits Turpentine dull at 41. Freights are firm.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

CRIMINAL COURT—JUDGE BOND.

Archibald Sterling, Jr., State's Attorney, prosecuting.

The Court was yesterday engaged with the following business.

State *vs.* Margaret Murphy, indicted for receiving a sum of money from Annie Kull, knowing it to have been stolen from Jos. H. Clark. Without concluding the case, the Court adjourned until this morning.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—JUDGE KING.

William G. Smith *vs.* State. Appeal from Hiss.—This is an action for a penalty under the grain inspection law; the appellant having weighed the grain of a person who had ordered his commission merchant to sell his grain without reference to the grain inspection law—and that it should be weighed by the appellant. The State claiming that no one can weigh grain except the State inspector.—Under *curia.*

William Goodwin, Jr., *vs.* State. This case differs from the above only in this particular, that the question is whether the constable can take grain out of the operation of the inspection law, or whether the order of the owner of the grain is necessary. Under *curia.*

Assignment for to-day from 1 to 26.

Amusements.

BENEFIT OF MRS. J. H. ALLEN.—To-night has been set apart for the benefit of this talented lady, who will appear in two characters, one of which, Gertrude, in *The Little Treasure*, may be considered one of her specialities, as she played this character at Wallack's Theatre, New York, over fifty consecutive nights, and was pronounced, by the press of that city, without an equal in the impersonation of it. Mr. J. H. Allen will appear as Capt. Walter Maldenblush. Mrs. Farren will appear in her admirable rendition of Nelly Brady, in *The Macarthy, or Peep O'Day*, which will be performed for the last time but one, and we advise all not to neglect this last opportunity of witnessing the great drama. A grand performance will be given on Saturday afternoon, at two o'clock, for the especial benefit of ladies and children, when *The Macarthy, or Peep O'Day*, will be performed. We trust that the theatre will be crowded this evening, and that "Young Baltimore" will display its gallantry by honoring the young lady with their presence *en masse.*

THE COMING FIGHT AT CORINTH.

From the New York World, May 15.

The country will learn with profound astonishment that the correspondents of newspapers will not be permitted to telegraph an account of the coming battle at Corinth after it has taken place until the report is first revised by a military censor at Cairo. Mr. Stanton is evidently determined to doctor the news before it is given to the world, but why he should want to do so is a mystery that passes comprehension. If we are beaten, the fact must come out. It cannot be concealed. If we are victorious, the sooner it is known the better. There is no ground for saying that the reports of newspaper correspondents will not be correct. They have notoriously been so in every instance hitherto. If they have differed from official reports, so much the worse has it been for the official reports, for when the truth regarding past battles has all come out it has been the former, not the latter, which were confirmed. The poor excuse that these reports might give aid and comfort to the enemy is too obviously absurd to be for a moment entertained. What the object of such an order as this can possibly be we do not pretend to guess, but upon the stock market it must be in some way profitable. It is to be presumed that Mr. Stanton contemplates that painful contingency before issuing it. If not, he has less shrewdness than his admirers suspect him of.

THE UNION FEELING IN VIRGINIA

The army correspondent of the New York *Tribune* writes as follows:

Diligent inquiry could not establish the existence of more than one Union man in Williamsburg.—And, inasmuch as he has made one of our officers a gift of a small damask table-spread, from which Magruder had drunk wine three evenings before, it is fair to presume that his professions of Unionism are suitable. This side of Williamsburg, upon the line of our march, no scrutiny with candles by daytime could possibly discover one Union man or one Union woman. The article does not exist in this country.

The same correspondent adds:

Here we got the first Philadelphia newspaper which profess to publish accounts from the grand and of the recent battle near Williamsburg. It is astonishing that even American history can be written so fairly and so unjustly. The leader of the report of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* would certainly suppose that General Hancock's fight on our right was the principal battle. How ever it is to correct this error, Hancock had only between twenty and thirty killed and wounded, and only four regiments engaged. His affair was but a skirmish. On the left, Hinks' men was compelled to fight a great battle of vastly more consequence than Bull Run, and he won it, too. He had seventeen regiments engaged from first to last—twelve of Hooker's and five of Kearney's; and his loss in killed, wounded and missing, was two thousand and forty-six.

THE ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

We yesterday had the pleasure of receiving a copy of the Alexandria *Gazette*, which suspended publication some time since, and is now again issued on a much reduced sheet. The editor says:

We commence to-day the republication of the Alexandria *Gazette*. In February last, we met with the calamity which, in the course of a few hours, destroyed the fruits of the labor of an ordinary life time, and consigned to the flames the earnings of many years. The blow to us was as severe as it was unexpected, for we had not a cent's worth of insurance on our property. But we determined not to be disheartened, nor to give up in despair. The kindness of our fellow-citizens, exhibited in a thousand different ways, cheered us, and we know they would not be willing to see utterly annihilated an establishment which had existed in their midst for more than half a century. We, with their assistance, therefore, have procured the requisite materials for again presenting them with the old paper—curtailed in its size—but sufficiently large for the present demands of business, and for the objects now designed, viz:—an advertising medium, and a brief record of passing events, at home and abroad. Our limits will not allow more than this. We shall labor faithfully and diligently in our humble sphere, to publish a truthful and reliable chronicle of the news of the day—confining ourselves entirely to the duty of spreading before our readers a sheet which shall be regarded in its character as deserving the respect and confidence of the community—and we appeal to that community for good will, encouragement and support.

A SAILOR AND AN ACTRESS.—"When I was a poor girl," said the Duchess of St. Albans, "working very hard for my thirty shillings a week, I went down to Liverpool during the holidays, where I was always kindly received. I was to perform a new piece, something like those affecting little dramas they get up at our minor theatres; and in my character I represented a poor friendless orphan girl, reduced to the most wretched. A heartless tradesman prosecutes the sad heroine for a heavy debt, and insists on putting her in prison, unless some one will be bail for her. The girl replies, 'Than I have no hope. I have not a friend in the world.' 'What! will no one be bail for you, to save you from prison?' asks the creditor. 'I have told you I have not a friend on earth,' was my reply. But just as I was uttering the words, I saw a sailor in the upper gallery springing over the railing, letting himself down from one tier to another, until he bounded clear over the orchestra and foot-lights, and placed himself beside me in a moment. 'Yes, you shall have one friend, at least, my poor young woman,' said he, with the graves: expression in his honest, sunburnt countenance. 'I will go bail to any amount. And as for you, (turning to the frightened actor,) if you don't bear a hand, and shift your moorings, you lubber, it will be worse for you when I come athwart your bows!' Every creature in the house rose; the uproar was indescribable; peals of laughter, screams of terror, cheers from his tawny messmates in the gallery, preparatory scrapings of the violins from the orchestra, and midst the universal din, there stood the unconscious cause of it, sheltering me, 'the poor, distressed young woman,' and breathing defiance and destruction against my mimic persecutor. He was only persuaded to relinquish his care of me by the manager pretending to arrive and rescue me with a profusion of theatrical bank notes."

"CONTRABANDS."—There are here now numbers of negroes from the adjoining counties of Virginia. It is said that most of them, with the idea of freedom, have left good homes, and are wandering about, unable to get employment—were they disposed of work. Some are returning to their masters, while others would cheerfully do so had they means. Great numbers of these negroes are in Washington, and the more northern cities, where we notice there is already much complaint about them.—*Alexandria Gazette.*

THE PRIZE SHIP ALLIANCE.—The Prize Commissioners have taken possession of the prize ship Alliance, captured while attempting to run the blockade. The Alliance had a Confederate clearance, and a letter was found on board of her from Mr. Bunch, the British Consul at Charleston, to Earl Russell.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The latest dates from NASSAU, N. P., are to the 7th instant, at which time the British steamships Orleto, Stettin, and Minnie were in port, reported to be waiting an opportunity to run the blockade of the Southern ports.

The Confederate account of the battle of Williamsburg gives the number of National prisoners taken, at 623. They admit a loss on their side in killed and wounded of only 220.

FROM THE SOUTH.

[SELECTED FROM NEW YORK PAPERS.]

What the Loss of Norfolk Will Do For the Rebellion.

From the Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle and Sentinel, May 8.

ANOTHER EVACUATION.

The Richmond *Examiner* gives the announcement of the evacuation of Norfolk. This takes us rather by surprise, and we hope it may not be true, as the *Examiner* does not state it positively, and the Norfolk *Day Book*, of the second day after the evacuation is said to have commenced, makes no mention of it. The fact that the telegraph brings us no news of the occurrence argues nothing, as nothing of importance comes to the press through that medium. If Norfolk is evacuated, we think there is more involved than the consequences mentioned by the *Examiner*. With the exception of New Orleans and Richmond, it is the most important city of the Confederacy, and, losing it, we should be more crippled than by the loss of any other city. Indeed, we do not perceive how Richmond is to be defended after Norfolk has fallen, the James River opened to the enemy's fleet, and McClellan and Burnside permitted to unite their forces. The Merrimac may not be lost by the loss of Norfolk, but her inactivity since her famous battle leads us to think that she was so badly injured in the encounter as to be useless, except as a scarecrow. If, however, she is only held back by a string of "red tape" from Richmond, we may yet hear good tidings of her. We hope the information of the *Examiner* may prove untrue.

The Federal Fleet Off Mobile.

The Mobile *Register* of the 8th instant states that five Union gunboats had appeared off Dauphin Island; that Joe Johnston's army was as large as Beauregard's, and that the Confederates at Corinth await the attack.

Burnside "Moving On."

From the Wilmington (N. C.) Journal, May 8.

A report reached here this morning to the effect that the enemy had thrown forward to Greenville, Pitt county, on the Tar river, a force of 3,000 men, a portion of them cavalry. This report is brought by a passenger, and appears likely to be correct. The Raleigh *Register* says that news reached that city on Tuesday morning that the Yankees had landed a considerable force at the town of Washington. It is barely possible that the enemy should contemplate a movement on the railroad at Wilson; but we think the object is simply to plunder and annoy the people and injure that section of country by interfering with planting, thus hoping to embarrass our cause by diminishing our supplies.

Further Confederate Accounts from New Orleans

From the Wilmington (N. C.) Journal, May 7.

We had the pleasure this morning of having a brief conversation with two highly intelligent gentlemen from New Orleans, from whom we obtained some items of information upon several doubtful points:

One as to the surrender of Fort Jackson, which we learn compelled the surrender. The fort was garrisoned mainly by a regiment of Louisiana regulars, and had fought with great courage and endurance; indeed, General Duncan gives them the highest praise as fighting-men; but when the enemy's fleet had got past, they thought the game was up, and suddenly determined to fight no more. So unexpected was the mutiny that no measures had been taken to quell it, by which it developed itself, it embraced nearly every company. Fort St. Philip, on the left side of the river, was taken in the rear by Butler's forces landing at the quarantine station. About the location of Fort St. Philip there is but a narrow strip of land not over a mile wide, separating the Mississippi river from the waters of the Gulf of Mexico.

When Butler got his troops landed there above the fort, and the gunboats had passed up the river, very little could be done.

Forts Jackson and St. Philip were the only river defences worth naming. The one hundred guns that were said to be on the river banks above were not there. At Chalmette there were works mounting guns for land service, say twenty-fours and thirty-twos, but these did not do much, and could not do much against naval steamers.

There seems to be an impression that the naval forces did not properly cooperate with the other forces and defences. General Lovell did not have the control, and orders from Richmond, or some other place, seemed to thwart him in regard to the navy. The land officers on board our boats fought desperately.

The people of New Orleans are sound to the core.

Commodore Farragut is spoken of as eminently courteous and apparently anxious to avoid all appearance of barbarism. Some of his subordinates seem anxious to give him to a different course.

A good deal of bitterness is felt towards General Lovell, but we should judge that the more intelligent acquit him of any suspicion of treachery. His force had been very much weakened to reinforce our army at Corinth. We will not say what his position was, but it is not twenty thousand.

Mayor Monroe is a native of Virginia. Mr. Tift, the contractor for the buried steamer, the Mississippi, is an intimate friend, but no relative or connection of Mr. Madison's.

General Beauregard's Address to His Army.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE FORCES AT CORINTH, MISSISSIPPI, May 2, 1862.

Soldiers of Shiloh and Elkhorn: We are about to meet once more, in the shock of battle, the invaders of our soil, the despoilers of our homes, the disturbers of our family ties, the foes to law, hand to hand. We are to decide whether we are to be freemen or vile slaves of those who are free only in name, and who but yesterday were vanquished, although in largely superior numbers, in their own encampments, on the ever-memorable field of Shiloh. Let the impending battle decide our fate, and add a more illustrious page to the history of our revolution—one to which our children will point with noble pride, saying: "Our fathers were at the battle of Corinth." I congratulate you on your timely junction. With your mingled banners, for the first time during this war, we shall meet our foe in strength that should give us victory. Soldiers! can the result be doubtful? Shall we not drive back into Tennessee the presumptuous mercenaries collected for our subjugation? One more manly effort, and, trusting in God and the justness of our