THE MARYLAND NEWS SHEET

VOL. II---NO. 205. BALTIMORE, MONDAY, MAY 19, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

MARRIED,

On the 15th instant by Rev. F. R. Hera, HENRY W. YOUSE to LYDIA IDA MUSICK, all of Baltimore.

On the 15th May, 1862, by Rev. Wm. H. Lacey, Capt. WM. D. GOODMAN, of Kent Island, Md., to Miss ANNIE MYERS, youngest daughter of Gen. R. and Rebecca E. Myers, of Kent county.

On the 15th instant, by Rev. Henry Eibert, WILLIAM MASON to Miss SARAH GRIFFIN, all of this city.

On the 15th instant, by Rev. Tochman Jackson, JAMES CALHOUN to Miss SARAH ELIZABETH PRATT, both of this city.

DIED,

On the 12th instant, at her residence, Nottingham, West River, Mrs. CORNELIA THOMAS, in the 78th year of her age.

On the 16th instant, WILLIAM DOLEMAN, of West Moreland county, Va., but for the last twenty years a resident of this city.

On the 16th instant, JOHN F. BOWERS, aged 33 years and 3 months.

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.

The most important news which we publish this morning is the official announcement of the repulse of the gunboat flotilla on the James river, seven miles below Richmond. From the report of Col. Campbell to the Secretary of War, we learn that the engagement took place on Friday last, and that the flotilla, which was composed of the gunboats Galena, Monitor, Naugatuck, Aristook and Port Royal, were driven back with loss from before Fort Darling, and a portion of them fell down the river to Jamestown Island, where Lieutenant Morris made a requisition upon Col Campbell for assistance to bury his dead. Seventeen bodies had been interred at the date of the report, on the banks of the river, and there were "a number" of wounded on board, including Lieut. Morris. The hundred-pounder gun of the Naugatuck exploded at the first fire. What appears to be singular is that Lieut. Morris was desirous of intelligence concerning the condition of the forts below Jamestown Island.

Col. Geary also reports that an infantry company of his command was attacked on Thursday last by a body of Confederate cavalry, and was overpowered. He gives what purports to be the list of casualties, viz: one man killed and fourteen taken prisoners. Satisfied with this exploit, the Confederates are said to have retired, with some loss. "I have been informed," adds Col. Geary, vaguely, "that a portion of Gen. Shield's command had a skirmish with them." What the result of that skirmish was, he leaves Gen. Shields to state.

From the headquarters of the army of the Potomac, we learn that a combined naval and military expedition ascended, on Saturday last, the Pamunkey river some twenty-five miles, and forced the Confederates to destroy two steamers and some fifteen schooners. The army is said to be advancing.

A telegram from Cairo furnishes, from the Memphis *Avalanche* of the 13th, certain extracts in regard to affairs at Corinth and on the Mississippi river. In the naval engagement before Fort Wright—or Fort Pillow, as the Southerners style it, the Confederates claim to have fought the Federal flotilla with four of their weakest boats, and to have sunk one gunboat and two mortar boats. They state further that although their upper works were riddled, not a single shot passed through their breastworks—and express a confident belief that they will be able to hold the river. The Confederate gunboats were commanded by Captain Montgomery, assisted by Jeff. Thompson.

The same paper announces that arrangements have been made between Generals Beauregard and Halleck respectively for an exchange of surgeons, and that Beauregard had sent one hundred and fourteen prisoners to the Federal lines under a flag of truce, which was borne by Colonel Pegram, formerly of the army of Western Virginia.

Three cases of yellow fever are reported to have already occurred at New Orleans. The *Avalanche* also says that it has been formally decided to defend Savannah to the last, and that the Banks and merchants of Memphis are required to take Confederate notes for currency, under penalty of arrest for disloyalty if they refuse to do so.

General Hunter's proclamation, giving freedom to all the slaves in his military department, has caused considerable agitation in political circles at Washington. It is rumored that both President Lincoln and Secretary Stanton disavow having authorized any such order, and that Hunter will either be removed or required to revoke the order.

We give another account of the affair at Farmington, Tennessee, as furnished by the correspondent of the New York *Herald*. The Federal troops engaged are said to have been composed of eight regiments of infantry and two battalions of cavalry, supported by ten pieces of artillery. The brigade of Gen. Loomis is credited with having borne the brunt of the battle. After the pickets had been driven back by the Confederates through and beyond Farmington, the main body of infantry was subjected to a fire of shot and shell at a distance of one thousand yards, which broke it up and forced the men to retire "in not very good order." The Federal artillery checked temporarily the advance of the enemy, but was also compelled to fall back for want of support." The whole brigade being next subjected to a heavy cross fire of musketry, with well served artillery playing upon them directly in front," the cavalry was ordered to make a flank movement to divert the fire, and to give time for the infantry to retreat. In making this movement, the cavalry suffered the greatest loss of all that was engaged during the day, and was compelled to scatter through the timber, each man for himself. The demoralized condition of some of the regiments seriously affecting the firmness of the others, the order was finally given to retreat, but as the only available road was one running through a swamp, the fire of the advancing Confederates was poured upon the retiring masses "strike water into a funnel being concentrated from a periphery upon a very small centre." Notwithstanding the confusion and disorder incidental to a retreat along a narrow avenue, where there was no opportunity for the troops to scatter, and notwithstanding the tremendous fire from small arms and artillery to which the troops had been exposed for several hours, the Federal loss in killed, wounded and missing, is put down at the incredibly small number of one hundred and eighty-four.

The latest information from Cairo is that Gen. Pope has again advanced, and that his Division was within three miles of Corinth on Saturday last.

The curious extracts which we publish to-day from foreign journals, all tend to confirm the previous intelligence in regard to the intention of France and England to intervene for the purpose of putting an end to our civil war. The Paris *Patrie* confidently asserts that the visit of M. Mercier was entirely of a political character, and that the object of his visit is known to President Lincoln. The London *Morning Herald* is of opinion that "the beginning of the end is not far distant." The London *Morning Post* argues that the recent successes of the Federal arms "should excite neither surprise nor regret in the Southern Confederacy." The *Post* contends that "the conquest of the Southern States must be achieved, if at all, in a reasonable space of time, and that at the present rate of advance the Federal forces would be obliged to exhaust many years in the endeavor." The London *Mercantile Gazette* regards it as hardly possible that the North can continue a conflict in which every success is purchased at a greater cost than a defeat, and that the possession of the places they have gained puts them "not a whit nearer the ostensible object of the war—namely, the subjugation of the Southern Confederacy." The London *Times* argues that "the moral results" of the battle of Shiloh are entirely to the advantage of the Confederates.

According to a telegram from Cape Girardeau, Colonel Phelan, with a hundred of Jeff. Thompson's command, has been captured by some Federal troops under Colonel Daniels. It is subsequently stated that fifty of the one hundred voluntarily gave themselves up and expressed a desire to return to quiet and peaceful life.

From Fort Pillow it is reported, on the authority of deserters, that the Confederate flotilla has been reinforced by the arrival of a new ram and of another iron-clad gunboat. Jeff. Thompson has crossed over to the Arkansas shore, dislodged the Federal troops and occupying a portion of the ground which they formerly held.

Despatches received from the Mountain Department state that the Confederates under Humphrey Marshall drove Cox's advance from Princeton, in Mercer county, and captured the place. It was subsequently re-taken by Cox; but at the latest advices the Confederates had received reinforcements and were in front of Cox. At this point the intelligence stops short.

NEWSPAPER OFFICE BURNT.—The office of the Sandusky *Register* was burned on the 7th inst., together with most of the office material and the files of the *Register* from the first issue to the present. Loss $10,000; insured $6,000. The block in which the map situated was destroyed. Loss $25,000.

LATEST NEWS.

TELEGRAMS.

FROM WILLIAMSBURG.

REPULSE OF THE FEDERAL FLEET BELOW RICHMOND—THE GALENA, MONITOR, ARISTOOK, NAUGATUCK AND PORT ROYAL IN THE FIGHT—EXPLOSION OF A HUNDRED POUND GUN ON BOARD THE NAUGATUCK.

The following despatch was received at the War Department at a late hour last night.

WILLIAMSBURG, May 17.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

The gunboats Galena, Monitor, Aristook, Naugatuck and Port Royal were repulsed from Fort Darling, seven miles below Richmond, yesterday. A portion of them have returned to Jamestown Island, near this place, in James river. Lieutenant Morris, commanding the Port Royal, sent overland to me this morning for intelligence regarding the condition of the forts below the Island, and also to assist in burying the dead which he brought down with him. Seventeen have been interred on the banks of the river, and there are a number of wounded on board, including Lieut. Morris. The hundred-pound gun of the Naugatuck exploded at the first fire.

DAVID CAMPBELL,
Colonel Fifth Cavalry.

By authority.

G. B. MCCLELLAN,
Major-General Commanding.

Further Particulars—The James River Clear of Obstructions to within Eight Miles of Richmond.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—No official report of the gunboat affair on the James river has been received at the Navy Department. The messages on the subject indicate an opportunity to do better in the future. The river is now clear of obstructions to within eight miles of Richmond. At that point there is a heavy battery, mounted on a high bluff, and the river is temporarily closed to navigation by sunken vessels, among which are said to be the Rebel steamers Yorktown and Jamestown, and by piles, chains, &c.

The Monitor could not elevate her guns sufficiently to reach the high battery, which rendered her useless. The banks of the river were filled with rifle pits from which an incessant fire was poured upon the fleet, a part of which were engaged at from 600 to 1,000 yards of the main battery. After an action of four hours, the fleet finding it impracticable under the circumstances to silence the battery on the bluff, withdrew out of range. Our loss was 13 killed and 11 wounded, among the latter Lieut. Morris in the leg by a minie ball, but not seriously.

It is expected that full particulars will be received in the morning.

FROM RECTORTOWN, VA—A FIGHT AT LINDEN—ACTIVE WORK OF VIRGINIA CAVALRY.

RECTORTOWN, Va., May 16.—A company of infantry of my command was yesterday ordered to Linden, to remain stationed there. A detachment of seventeen men, guarding the company wagon, reached that place a short time before the main body. The company was on a train. They were attacked by a body of cavalry, variously estimated from three to six hundred, coming upon them from four directions. Our men resisted them, keeping up a sharp fire under shelter of the depot, which was riddled with bullets.

My men were overpowered. One was killed and fourteen taken prisoners, three of whom were wounded, when the enemy hastily retired under fire and with some loss.

I have been informed that a portion of General Shields' command had a skirmish with them.

Brigadier-General Commanding.

THE LATEST FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Naval and Army Expedition up the Pamunkey River—The Rebels Forced to Destroy two Steamers and Twenty schooners—The Army Advancing.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
White House, May 17, 10.30 P. M.

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

A combined naval and army expedition, under Capt. Murray, U. S. N., with troops and artillery under Major Williard and Captain Ayers, of the army, went some twenty-five miles up the Pamunkey river to-day and forced the Rebels to destroy two steamers and some twenty schooners. The expedition was admirably managed, and all concerned deserve great credit.

We have advanced considerably to-day. The roads are now improving.

[Signed] G. B. MCCLELLAN,
Major-General Commanding.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

One Line of Our Advance at Bottom Bridge, Fifteen Miles from Richmond—The Enemy Driven Across the Bridge—Destruction of Two Rebel Steamers and Fifteen Schooners on the Pamunkey say Hitt.

[*From the Army Correspondent of the Associated Press.*]

WHITE HOUSE, VA., May 18.—The advance guard of our forces on the main road to Richmond, by way of Bottom bridge, drove the enemy across the Chickahominy river at that point yesterday morning. When our troops arrived within half a mile of the bridge, which was burned, they were opened upon by a brisk fire of artillery from the opposite side of the river, but no one was injured. This bridge is fifteen miles from Richmond.

At this point our troops will experience considerable difficulty in crossing, as the country is low and swampy on both sides of the river.

A reconnoissance was made yesterday by one of the gunboats, with two companies of infantry, under Major Williard, and one section of Arro's battery, up the Pamunkey river, a distance of 25 miles from here, at a point known as Russell's Landing. They found the steamer Logan and one propeller, and fifteen schooners, in flames. They were laden mostly with corn, which was being unloaded. Some contrabands on shore stated that when the Rebels heard that our gunboats were coming, they commenced putting the corn on board again, so as to insure its destruction. A few shells soon dispersed the remaining Rebels in that locality, when the gunboat returned to the White House.

The roads for the past three days have been next to impassable, owing to the recent heavy rains. A division train was thirty-six hours making its way five miles with teams doubled, together with the assistance furnished by a large number of troops. The advance of the army must necessarily be slow from here, as it loses the benefit of river transportation, requiring all the supply trains at the disposal of the Quartermaster's Department to furnish so vast a body of men with subsistence.

The bridges between here and the enemy have been destroyed, and every imaginable destruction placed in the way of our advance.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of the 12th has a lengthy article on the evacuation of Norfolk and Yorktown, and the conduct of the war generally. It says: "By abandoning detached posts which are within reach of the enemy's fleet, and which it is therefore impossible to defend, we are enabled to concentrate powerful forces upon essential points, and to baffle the enemy in every attack of vital importance."

The same paper makes mention of a terrible panic in Richmond on Friday, (9th inst.,) on the approach of our gunboats.

This being Sunday, the Army of the Potomac has ceased its labors, the troops remaining in camp, enjoying a day of rest.

Southern Newspaper Items—Rebel Account of the Engagement near Fort Pillow—The Fall of Norfolk and the Destruction of the Merrimac—Arrangement Between Beauregard and Halleck for the Exchange of Prisoners.

CAIRO, May 17.—A despatch dated before Corinth yesterday, says: The Memphis *Avalanche* of the 13th contains the following:

"FORT PILLOW, May 12.—We fought the enemy with four of our lightest boats one hour and a half. We sunk one gun and two mortar boats, our loss is two killed and eight wounded. The enemy's was very heavy, as our sharpshooters literally mowed them down. We fought side by side with the enemy, not one shot passed through our breastworks. Our upper works were riddled, but we are ready to *butt* again. We will be able to hold the river."

Speaking of the fall of Norfolk, the *Avalanche* says: "But worse than all, the 'Virginia' on which we so confidently rested was burnt at Craney Island on Saturday night. Such is the tenor of the brief painful intelligence flashed over the wires."

Three cases of yellow fever were reported at New Orleans at last accounts—two at the Charity Hospital and one in the French Hospital.

The *Avalanche* also says that it has been formally decided that Savannah would never be surrendered.

The Provost Marshal at Memphis had received instructions from the military authorities to require the banks at Memphis to take Confederate notes as currency, and to arrest as disloyal all persons who refuse to receive them in ordinary business transactions.

The rebel gunboats, in their late attack on Commodore Foote's fleet, were commanded by Captain Montgomery, assisted by Jeff. Thompson.

"Notwithstanding the Federal progress," says the same paper, "we feel all confidence that Magruder will get to Richmond some time before McClellan advances."

Arrangements have been effected between General Halleck and General Beauregard for an exchange of Surgeons. One hundred and fourteen prisoners were sent over by Beauregard to-day under a flag of truce, borne by Colonel Pegram, of the army of Western Virginia; not only those prisoners that have been confined at Columbus, Miss., but some of them taken in Missouri last summer. Before leaving Corinth, one of their number was recognized by one of Price's men as a member of the 25th Missouri regiment, who was paroled at Lexington. Beauregard ordered him to be heavily ironed.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 16.—A recent order appoints Major Nixon, of the 99th New York volunteers, Assistant Provost Marshal of the Department of Virginia for the city of Norfolk and surrounding country. Captain Tallmage, until recently Chief Quartermaster of this Department, has been ordered to relieve Captain Sautelle, who has been performing the duties of the office for some weeks past, Captain Sautelle being a member of the Staff of General McClellan, and at the request of the Chief Quartermaster of the Army of the Potomac, is relieved, and will report to General Van Vliet.

Thirty-five rags and six, and three officers, taken prisoners by General McClellan, are on board the steamboat Jno. Brooks, and will leave for Fort Delaware to-morrow morning.

The John Brooks also takes North a lot of sick and wounded.

General Wool visitid Norfolk again to-day. It is in contemplation to remove the headquarters of this department to that city.

There is no news of moment from General McClellan's army to-day. He is pushing on as fast as practicable.

Arrival of Refugees from the South—The Evacuation of Pensacola—Affairs at Memphis—Condition of Beauregard's Army.

CAIRO, May 17.—The steamer Dilligent from Hickman brought up here to-day some refugees from Memphis and other points South. They all tell the same story of hardships endured in traveling on foot through woods and swamps, subsisting on such provisions as could be carried in their pockets. The party are almost entirely composed of men in the prime of life. They bring Memphis papers of the 13th, from the telegraphic columns of which we learn that Pensacola was evacuated on the 12th. On that morning the batteries on Santa Rosa Island, together with the fleet, commenced shelling the works, but no response was made. After the cannonade, a flag of truce was sent ashore to discover the cause, but no enemy whatever was found. The Federal troops were to take possession the following day.

No mention is made of the direction taken by the Rebels.

The Memphis papers also contain accounts of the late naval engagement, and deny the loss of any of their boats though they confess the fleet to be badly cut up.

The evacuation of Yorktown and Norfolk are pronounced strategetical movements, and as by no means indicating defeat. The battle of Williamsburg is claimed as a Rebel victory. They say the Yankees were repulsed with great loss.

The refugees say that officers from Corinth, who are frequently in Memphis, complain bitterly of the loss the Southern cause sustained by the delay of General Halleck in making the attack. Beauregard has been ready for a week, and every day that passes weakens him. He has received all the reinforcements possible, excepting raw levies, while sickness rages to an alarming extent. Beauregard has placed an imperative embargo on letter-writing, and no soldier is permitted to send written communications to his friends.

The Union people in Memphis are reported as being sorely disgusted at the delay of our fleets. Many, in anticipation of their arrival, were emboldened to the utterance of Union sentiments, which got them into serious trouble. It is reported that the fleet will have no difficulty after passing Fort Pillow and the Rebel fleet.

The whole country one hundred miles below Corinth has been swept to obtain supplies for the Rebel army, and is now nearly exhausted. Serious embarrassments from this cause are anticipated by the Rebels.

FROM THE MOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT.

NEW YORK, May 18.—The special correspondent of the *Tribune* telegraphs from the Mountain Department under date of Franklin, Va., Saturday, saying that despatches received announce that Princeton, in Mercer county, where Gen. Cox's advance was stationed, was captured yesterday by the Rebels under Humphrey Marshall, and recaptured to-day by Gen. Cox, the Rebels being defeated. Our scouts announce that the Rebels in front of us have been reinforced.

The Latest from General Halleck's Army—General Pope again Advanced.

CAIRO, May 17.—The steamer Meteor has arrived from Pittsburg Landing, bringing the following advices from the seat of war:

General Pope's division has again advanced, and now rests three miles from Corinth. Deserters report that a great deal of hard feeling exists between the Missouri and Tennessee troops and those from the Southern States—the former urging that they have nothing to secure for their own States, which have been restored to the Union; and they can see no reason why they should be compelled to fight for the independence of the cotton States.

The steamer Shanghai, with forty refugees from Memphis, has arrived. They report that hundreds of others are making their way North as best they can.

Arrival from Port Royal—A Contraband Pilot and Crew Run Away with the Rebel Steamer Planter, with Heavy Guns, from Charleston Harbor, and Bring her Safe to Port Royal.

NEW YORK, May 17.—The steamer Atlantic, from Port Royal on the 14th, has arrived. Among her passengers is General Gilmore, who commanded our troops at the reduction of Fort Pulaski.

The steamer Planter had arrived from Charleston harbor, having been runaway with by her contraband pilot and crew. She brought papers of the 12th, and seven heavy guns, and one-eighth inch rifled gun intended for Fort Ripley, being constructed on the middle ground in Charleston harbor.

From Fort Pillow.

CAIRO, May 17.—A despatch from the fleet says that deserters who have arrived there state that the Rebel flotilla has been reinforced by the arrival of a new ram, called the General Price, and the iron-clad gunboat Arkansas, from Memphis. Jeff. Thompson had landed a part of his force on the Arkansas shore and made a demonstration on our land force on Wednesday, driving in our pickets, and occupying a part of the point, which he still holds.

Capture of a Band of Jeff. Thompson's Marauders.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, MO., May 17.—Despatches just received from Col. Daniel's headquarters, near Bloomfield, contain accounts of the capture of the notorious Col. Phelan, of Jeff. Thompson's gang of marauders, and over 100 of his men. Fifty of them voluntarily gave themselves up, and expressed a desire to return to a quiet and peaceful life.

Official Despatch from Commodore Dupont.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—The Navy Department has received despatches from Commodore Dupont, communicating intelligence of the capture of the schooner Maria Teresa, which has been sent to New York for adjudication. Also that the Rebel armed steamer Planter was brought out from Charleston by eight contrabands and delivered up to the squadron in absence of the Captain, who was on shore. She left her wharf at 3 o'clock A. M., passed office and headquarters, with the Palmetto and Confederate flags flying, passing the secession forts and saluting usual by blowing her steam whistle. After getting beyond the range of the last gun, she quickly hauled down her Rebel flags and hoisted a white one.

The Bombardment at Fort Wright.

CAIRO, May 16.—The steamer De Soto has arrived from above the fleet. She brought no news. Not a gun or mortar has been fired by either side for two days. The Federals and Confederates were busily engaged in repairing damages, and getting ready for the next encounter.

Pensacola Taken by the United States.

CAMP NEAR CORINTH, Miss., May 15.—Col. Jacob Thompson, of Beauregard's staff, formerly Secretary of the Interior under Buchanan, accompanied the late flag of truce. He admits the fall of Norfolk, New Orleans, and Pensacola, but denies the fall of Richmond.

From Newbern, N. C.

NEW YORK, May 16.—The steamer Oriole, from Newbern, North Carolina, with dates to the 12th, arrived to night. She had sixty-three discharged soldiers from the One Hundred and Third New York regiment, several soldiers on furlough, and the bodies of Lieutenant Southworth and Charles Berrian, of Connecticut.

The health of the troops at Newbern is good, and that place is being fortified.

The Ship Kate Hooper.

NEW YORK, May 16.—The ship Kate Hooper, of Baltimore, Johnson, commander, has arrived at San Francisco in safety. She cleared from this port on the 18th of December, and some anxiety has been felt at her long passage, which this announcement happily dissipates.

Steamer Parkersburg Ashore.

NEW YORK, May 16.—The steamer Parkersburg, in Government employ, is ashore on Hellgate. A steamer has been sent to her, and she will probably get off at high water.

Death of a Jayhawker.

ST. LOUIS, May 16.—The notorious jayhawker, Cleveland, arrested at Ossawatomie, on the 11th instant, was killed while attempting to escape. One of his gang, named Barbarous, was also arrested and taken to Fort Leavenworth.

A Catastrophe at Catasauqua, Pa.

CATASAUQUA, May 16.—At 12 o'clock to-day, an engine attached to the coal train burst while standing at the depot here, killing three men.

THE WOMAN-MAJOR—*Trouble in the Camp.*—The Pittsburg Landing correspondent of the Cincinnati *Times* writes:

I am sorry to inform you that there is at present some apprehension of a domestic difficulty, originating out of the late commission of a female to the rank of Major in the United States Army. This worthy lady, whose bravery and Samaritan kindness to our wounded soldiers on the battle-field of Shiloh has won her the love and esteem of an appreciating public, and who has been promoted to rank by a grateful government, is, I fear, about to fall a victim to that most dreaded of delusions—jealousy. This lady is at present holding her headquarters on board one of the hospital steamers now lying at Pittsburg Landing, anxiously awaiting the expected battle, to again render that comfort and aid known only to exist in the presence of angels and the attentions of lovely woman. But what is most unhappy in the case of this lady-Major, is that her once adoring and loving husband, who now holds the rank of Lieutenant, insists on being made a Colonel, and gives as a reason that his wife now commands him, from the virtue of her rank—being a Major—and that this is directly contrary to the original understanding existing between them at the day of their nuptials. From this protest of the Lieutenant I fear that all law-abiding wives will hold up their hands and exclaim, "Oh! the brute."

ARRIVAL OF MORE SICK SOLDIERS FROM YORKTOWN.—The steamer Louisiana, Capt. Pearson, arrived at the Sixth street wharves, from Fortress Monroe, about 12 o'clock yesterday, with 213 more of the sick soldiers from Yorktown. Dr. A. H. Smith, of the 43d New York regiment, is in charge of them, and reports their condition quite comfortable. They will be taken to hospitals at once. We learn that most of the wounded on the peninsula have been sent to Northern city per ocean steamers. Those sent here are the sick of which about 1,600 have arrived. But few wounded are sent here.—*Washington Star.*

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to the Philadelphia Press.

AN EXCHANGE SECURED FOR COLONEL C. CORCORAN.

The Secretary of War, upon the application of Representative Ely, has ordered the release of Colonel W. F. Baldwin, of Virginia, to exchange for Colonel Corcoran. Captain Farrell and Lieutenant Dempsey, lately released as prisoners of war from Richmond, and who have been a week in Washington, had represented to the President and Secretary of War the necessity and justice of this arrangement, on account of Colonel Corcoran's health. Aided by Mr. Ely, they have succeeded. Representative Kerrigan to day received, through one of the lately returned Union prisoners, a letter from Richmond, dated May 12th, which was hid in a piece of soap, urging him to use his political influence to effect the release of Captains Downey and Griffin, and Lieutenants Underhill and Fay, of the New York regiments. He also received two photographs of Union hostages, as they appeared in Castle Pinckney.

THE EMPLOYMENT OF THE CONTRABANDS.

I hear that a hundred or two of contrabands are employed upon the Arlington estate, in setting things to rights. It would take a great number of these for a long period to repair the damages that have arisen in all the region around about here by reason of the establishment of camps. They could also be profitably employed in repairing the streets and roads that have been ploughed up by the artillery and wagon trains.

ILLNESS OF SENATOR RICE.

We regret to announce that Senator H. M. Rice, of Minnesota, is quite ill from inflammation of the bowels. Three physicians were in consultation on his case this morning.

Special Dispatch to the New York Post.

THE RUMORS OF INTERVENTION—SPIRIT OF THE GOVERNMENT.

There have been a great many rumors of the proposed intervention of France and England in our affairs floating about this city for several days. The greater part of these are the work of secret excitationists. Nevertheless, there has been enough in the attitude assumed by certain foreign ministers to give plausibility to their statements. There has been some danger of inconsiderate action on the part of the French Minister, it is thought, but the recent victories of our arms at New Orleans, Norfolk, Fort Pillow and elsewhere have poured some new light into the foreign mind.

One thing the country may rest assured of, that the Government will meet all threats or tenders of intervention in the most determined spirit. Friendly offers made in a sincere desire to adjust the civil troubles will be courteously considered, but any other will be summarily dismissed. It is reported upon pretty good authority, that President Lincoln has said *that he would raise a fresh army of a million of men*, rather than submit to any forcible intervention. If he did say so, he only anticipated the universal sentiment of the people.

Special Dispatch to the New York Times.

PROBABLE APPOINTMENT OF A MILITARY GOVERNOR IN KENTUCKY.

In consequence of the removal of all Federal troops from Kentucky to the theatre of war, further South, the Secessionists in Kentucky, numerous in many localities, have become very impudent and lawless. Recruits for Humphrey Marshall have been openly enlisted in some of the central counties, disloyal candidates for civil offices have declared themselves, and plunderings of Union citizens in exposed sections have taken place. Under these circumstances, and in compliance with the request of the Military Board of Kentucky, the National Government will probably send a Military Governor to Kentucky, clothed with such power as Andy Johnson has, to do the duty which Magoffin fails to do, and to visit upon Secessionists some of the punishment that they inflict upon Unionists. A force of two thousand soldiers will probably back up this movement. Gen. J. T. Boyle, of Kentucky, who led a brigade at Shiloh, is spoken of as the Military Governor. Kentucky has near forty thousand soldiers in the Union army—ten thousand more than her quota.

Special Despatch to the New York Commercial.

Rumors have reached this city to the effect that the public affairs at Nashville are not as satisfactory as they might be. The rigid administration of Governor Johnson is said to have undergone a change, and it is feared that he is thinking more of his own private welfare than is quite natural for one who has been so very bitter against the Confederates.

GENERAL HUNTER'S PROCLAMATION IN WASHINGTON.

From the Regular Correspondent of the Evening Post.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—There is considerable agitation here in political circles respecting Gen. Hunter's order freeing all the slaves in his military department. Great curiosity is felt to learn whether he was authorized to issue the proclamation by the President. A variety of rumors are afloat on the subject, and very intelligent members of Congress differ upon the question of fact. It is asserted by gentlemen who ought to know of what they speak, that the Administration has some time ago awarded that General Hunter would issue a proclamation of emancipation. Other members say that it took Mr. Lincoln this morning by surprise—that he has never authorized such an order to be issued, and that either Hunter will be removed, or he will be required to revoke the order.

Mr. Powell will to-day or Monday move a resolution of inquiry in the Senate respecting it, and it is said that Mr. Wickliffe will do the same thing in the House. A border State delegation will wait upon the President to-night to remonstrate against the order, and to ask for Hunter's recall—at least this is stated to-day, upon apparently good authority. The Republican members are generally much pleased with the proclamation. It is not believed by those who are intimate with the President that he will interfere with Hunter. It will be remembered that General Halleck's order respecting slaves was generally considered to violate the express law of Congress upon the subject. It was certainly unpalatable to the Administration, yet it was not revoked, nor was General Halleck in any manner interfered with.

Special Dispatch to the New York Herald.

EFFECT OF GENERAL HUNTER'S EMANCIPATION ORDER.

The Hunter proclamation has presented an unavoidable issue, which it is believed will result in the breaking up of the Cabinet. The President has expressed not only dissatisfaction, but indignation. It is asserted that four members of the Cabinet sustain the course of General Hunter; but one, at least of those thus estimated, is known to entertain different views. It is stated positively that General Hunter will be immediately recalled, and that the characteristic firmness of the President will be exhibited in the manner in which he will meet the issue thus forced upon him, and that he will, whether with or without the support of the Cabinet, act consistently with his former and repeatedly expressed opinions and intentions. The emancipation proclamation of General Hunter has occasioned much astonishment and earnest consideration here. Many refuse to believe it go alone. It so far transcends the proclamation of General Fremont, which elicited a prompt rebuke from the President, that speculation is at a loss to determine how this will be treated by the Administration. There are many, even among the most conservative, who recognize the justice of this retribution upon the chief instigators of the rebellion and first actors in it, but it is urged that a resort to such extreme measures will give more strength to the rebellion than aid to the cause of the Union. Those who regard the war as an intervention of Providence for the abolition of slavery, look upon the proclamation of General Hunter as simply the beginning of an inevitable result of the desperate attempt of the people of the South to overturn the Government and trample upon the Constitution.

Special Despatch to the New York Express.

THE HUNTER PROCLAMATION—STANTON DENIES THAT HE AUTHORIZED IT.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—A meeting of the Cabinet is now in consultation, on the Hunter proclamation. Stanton energetic in denouncing giving Hunter authority for any such proclamation.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

The President is closeted with Secretary Stanton on the Hunter proclamation. The latter it is said repudiates it.

ENFORCEMENT OF THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW IN THE DISTRICT.

(*From the Washington Republican of Saturday.*

Quite an excitement was created in the city yesterday, by the arrest and return to slavery of a woman and her three little children, who were demanded by her master, under the odious fugitive slave law. The claimant was Dr. Duvall, of Maryland.

Slave-owners and slave-stealers are now quite numerous in the city, and prowl around the contraband depots like so many ravenous hyenas. As the fugitive slave law has now been enforced in this District, there will be a large number of writs placed in the hands of Marshal Lamon, who has no discretionary power, but is obliged to execute the law. The claimant may be in rebellion against the Government, still the law gives him his slave.

There are two means by which this nefarious business can be arrested, and they are, either to repeal the law or suspend its operation during the continuance of the rebellion. We urge the immediate consideration of the matter upon Congress, and hope they will act so promptly, that no more scenes like those enacted yesterday will be witnessed in the Capital of the Nation.

ARREST FOR TREASON IN ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY.

From the Annapolis Republican

A gentleman from this county, named ——— Chaires, was arrested by a provost guard, of the 67th Pennsylvania regiment, now stationed here, on a charge of treason. The cause of his arrest, so far as can be gleaned from current reports, is: —Some time ago two men came to Mr. Chaires' farm in a boat, which they desired him to take charge of until they called for it, and requested permission to secrete on his farm a quantity of provisions which they had in the boat. Mr. Chaires reluctantly consented; the boat was locked at the shore and the key entrusted to his care. Recently, however, two policemen, from Baltimore city, who were, it seems, on the track of the parties to whom the boat belonged, and who were charged with attempting to go to Virginia, came to Mr. Chaires in disguise, representing themselves as parties delegated by the owners to get the boat, and requested Mr. Chaires to deliver them the boat and the "other things" belonging to it. This the accused, suspecting nothing, readily complied with, and the fact of his having those things in his possession was taken as evidence of his being accessory to the escape of parties to Virginia. He was accordingly arrested, and is now in the custody of the Provost Marshal. What disposition will be made of him we are unable to say.

The New York *Post* publishes a long list of extracts from the Baltimore *American*, to prove that Maryland is ready and willing to accede to the emancipation policy of the Government.

FROM EUROPE.

THE NEWS BY THE GREAT EASTERN.

Spirit of the Foreign Journals on the American War.

THE INTERVENTION RUMORS.

The mammoth steamship Great Eastern, from Milford Haven, arrived at New York about 1 o'clock on Saturday. She brings Liverpool dates to the 6th instant:

M. MERCIER'S VISIT TO RICHMOND.

The Paris *Patrie* of the 4th instant asserts that M. Mercier, the French Minister to Washington, had a long conference with Jefferson Davis at Richmond, and that the step taken by M. Mercier is entirely of a political character, and is known by President Lincoln.

The *Morning Herald* argues from the reports of M. Mercier's visit to Richmond that the beginning of the end is not far distant.

It says France and England suffer more than neutrals ever suffered from any contest, and both begin to regard the war as interminable and atrocious.

From the London Shipping Gazette, 3d.

A rumor to which we gave circulation yesterday has reached us to the effect that a project of an intervention between France and England for the re-establishment of peace in America has been actually agreed upon, the basis of the arrangement being the abolition of slavery in the Southern States. This report comes from a generally well-informed source—namely, the Paris correspondent of the *Independence Belge*. Our contemporary vouches for its truth in the most decided manner, and adds that an official notification of the arrangement in question shortly make its appearance. Such a project as this will be followed, we should say, by the immediate recognition of the Southern States as an independent Power.

From the London Morning Post—Government Organ.

There is but little to chronicle, according to the mail just arrived, of the movements of the American armies. The Federal troops continue to advance wherever no opposition is offered, or when it is of so slight a nature as scarcely to deserve the name. Except for the sake of gaining time the resistance hitherto shown by the Southern Confederates on the Cumberland, Tennessee, and Mississippi rivers was, strategically speaking, a mistake. With no gunboats at its command the South never could have hoped to cope successfully with the North under conditions which admitted of the naval resources of the latter being made available. Fort Donelson fell after a brief struggle. Island No. 10 was also captured, though after a more gallant resistance; and, according to the last intelligence, Fort Pulaski has also fallen into the Federal hands. It is a principle of warfare that the capture of fortified places is a mere question of time, and numerous have been the proofs afforded of its correctness from the siege of Troy to that of Sebastopol.

The loss of the places taken by the Federal armies should excite neither surprise nor regret in the Southern Confederacy. The sole question which they have to consider is whether the delay occasioned to the advancing armies by the resistance of those places has been clearly or cheaply purchased by the loss of men and arms incurred in their defence. The conquest of the Southern States—that is to say, the successful invasion of the country, throwing out of consideration the establishment of dominion subsequently—must, if at all, be achieved in a reasonable time. A nation might possibly be able to afford to besiege a fortress for two or three years, but it is evident that the work of "crushing the rebellion" must be accomplished in less than that time if it is to be accomplished at all. It would not be difficult to prove that, at the present rate of advancing, the Federal forces would be obliged to exhaust many years before they had planted their standard in every portion of the Southern States.

In comparatively unprotected places they have succeeded in making their power felt, but against the real strongholds of their opponents they have made no impression whatever.

From the London Mercantile Gazette, 3d—Shipping Organ.

It is hardly possible that the North can continue a conflict in which every success is purchased at a greater cost than a defeat. The Confederates have had from the first the advantage of acting strictly on the defensive. They have had time for organization, and for the choice of positions. The time is at hand when the malign influence of the hot season is to be experienced by a host of men unacclimated, and of course peculiarly susceptible to disease. Against these combined difficulties, increasing as they do with every day and every hour, the Federals have really made substantial gains to set. They have taken Fort Donelson and Island No. 10, but the possession of these places does not bring them one whit nearer the ostensible object of the war—namely, the subjugation of the Southern Confederacy.

It must not be forgotten, moreover, that the intelligence which reaches Europe is derived almost entirely from Northern sources, and we may be quite certain the real state of the case has never yet transpired. If we could only get at the truth of the matter, we should probably find that the Confederates are really in a stronger position than when they commenced the campaign, and that all these "retreats" we read of are simply movements in conformity with an original plan, by which the Confederates have fallen back upon their inner line of defence, where they are apparently strong as ever. So stands this terrible business. The Federal Government is, of course, compelled to put the best face possible on affairs. The supplies for the war depend absolutely upon representations which inspire confidence; and, no doubt, the intervention of France and England, if it occurs, will prove an