# THE MARYLAND NEWS SHEET

VOL. II---NO. 206. BALTIMORE, TUESDAY, MAY 20, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.



In our issue of this morning will be found the advertisement of Mr. MILTON D. METZEE, (formerly of the House of Messrs. Howell Brothers,) Marble Building, North Eutaw street, near Lexington. As this is the season for papering and beautifying our houses, we cheerfully recommend to the favorable consideration of our friends and readers the establishment of Mr. Metzee, knowing that whatever he engages to do will be well and punctually done.


MARRIED.

On the 18th, by the Rev Mr. Hiner, Mr. JACOB KANN to Mi s CAROLINE, eldest daughter of S. H Lewyt, Esq, of this city.

On the 17th instant, by Rev. Henry Elbert ALEXANDER BRADFORD to Miss HARRIET MACFARLAN, all of this city.

On Thursday evenin g, 15th instant, by Rev. Father Dolan, WILLIAM F. CORNET to Miss JULIA CATON, both of this city.

On the 18th of May, in Washington, at the Methodist Protestant Parsonage, corner 6th street and Virginia Avenue, by Rev. Wm. W. Rose JAMES F. KINEAD of Baltimore, to Miss AMANDA M. GRIER, of Washington city.

DIED.

At the residence of her son Dr. Ignatius Davis Thomson, in Towsontown, on the evening of the 9th inst., MARGARETTA ANN THOMSON, widow of the late William J. Thomson, of Hawkins. Mother of the late Ignatius Davis, of Mount Hope, Frederick county, aged 81 years, 8 months and 11 days. [Patriot of Frederick, Baltimore county and St. Louis (Mo.) papers copy.]

On Sunday afternoon, the 18th inst., SAMUEL ETTING, in the 67th year of his age.

On the 29th ultimo after a brief illness, RICHARD DOBBS SPAIGHT, son of Thomas M. and C. Spaight Keep, aged 1 year, 2 months and 23 days.

On Sunday, May 18th, 1862, of consumption, MRS. REBECCA STUART wife of Geo. Stuart, in her 60th year. On the 21st of April, 1862 WILLIAM F. ELLIOTT, in the 68th year of his age, and one of the Defenders of Baltimore in 1814.

### 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 a bill was passed awarding half the value of the vessel to the negro pilot and his associates who brought out of Charleston harbor the steamer Planter and surrendered her to the blockading squadron. The debate on the Confiscation bill was resumed, and a motion to strike out the 11th section, authorizing the President to arm the slaves, was rejected by a vote of 11 yeas to 25 nays.

In the House of Representatives a special committee of the House reported articles of impeachment against Judge Humphreys, of Tennessee.—The greater portion of the remainder of the session was occupied with the consideration of the Navy Appropriation bill for the year ending in June, 1863. The sum of forty-eight thousand and forty-seven dollars, which was set apart for the Naval Academy at Annapolis, was transferred, on motion of Mr. Sedgwick, to the Naval Academy at Newport.

All the preliminary arrangements being at length completed, the army under General Halleck has advanced along the whole line in the direction of Corinth. A telegram from before Corinth, dated Saturday, May 17th, states that there has been much skirmishing and several severe engagements. The only report which has yet come to hand relates exclusively to General Sherman's division, which is said to have driven in a Confederate outpost, occupying "Russell's House," which position it succeeded in holding on Sunday morning. The Confederates fell back behind their entrenchments, before which a Missouri regiment was skirmishing at the last accounts at a distance of three hundred yards. Then follows the remarkable announcement that "our men were lying on their arms all night expecting an attack."—Concerning the results of the "several severe engagements" alluded to, nothing whatever is said. Information has been received from before Corinth—rather an out-of-the-way method of transmitting it North—that Gen. Curtis was advancing upon Little Rock, Arkansas, and it is also stated that the inhabitants have applied to him for protection, and expressed a desire to come under the old flag.

From the vicinity of Corinth we are also furnished with extracts from Southern papers, announcing the destruction of the navy yards and forts at Pensacola, Florida. All the public property which it was found impossible to move has been burned; but all moveable Confederate property has been saved. The railway from Pensacola to Montgomery has been torn up. Advices from Charleston state that martial law has been proclaimed over that city and the adjacent country for ten miles around.

The order of General Hunter, giving freedom to all the slaves in his Military Department, has been declared by President Lincoln, in a proclamation issued yesterday, to be null and void. Mr. Lincoln emphatically disavows all knowledge of the intention of General Hunter to issue such an order, and asserts that he had no authority from the Government to do so. Whether it is competent for the President himself to declare the slaves of any State or States free, is a matter which Mr. Lincoln reserves to himself, but he is clearly of opinion that it forms no part of the duties of commanders in the field. Mr. Lincoln then reverts in his proclamation to the adoption, by both Houses of Congress, of the joint resolution recommended by him, calling upon the States to gradually abolish slavery within their respective limits, and declaring that the United States "ought" to render pecuniary aid to such States as sanctioned the policy.—He appeals to the people of the slave States to adopt the measure proposed; tells them they cannot be blind to the signs of the times; and closes by vaguely intimating that if they remain blind to the signs of the times he may yet be obliged to take the matter in his own hands. "May the vast future," he says, "not have to lament that you have neglected it."

The Washington *Star*, of yesterday, has it that only two iron-clad gunboats—the Monitor and the Galena—were able to run past the Confederate fortifications on the lower part of James River, yet we find Lieut Morris with the Port Royal at James town Island, while a portion of the other vessels belonging to the squadron are also reported to have dropped down the James River to the same point. Col. Campbell also states in his despatch to the War Department, that the Naugatuck burst her gun at the first fire, and she has since, it is alleged, been heard of at Fortress Monroe, where she was taking on board a gun similar to the one which had been destroyed. So far then the statement of the *Star* is incorrect; but it is quite possible that the description of the manner in which the river has been blockaded below Fort Darling is true in the main. We do not, however, believe that either the Jamestown or the Yorktown has been sunk in the channel, inasmuch as there could be no necessity for any such sacrifice, as they had ample time to pass through the opening that was left, until the last moment, and through which the boat passed which brought down the river the Federal prisoners under a flag of truce. It was only subsequent to this that the channel was completely closed.

The New York *Times* has some severe strictures on Colonel Campbell's report of the repulse of the Flotilla. That journal styles it "muddle-headed, illogical and utterly incomprehensible," and expresses a wish that David Campbell, of the Fifth Cavalry, was "in the hands of some Holy Father Inquisitor, who might extract a little intelligible reason out of him." Not altogether without cause the *Times* asks—"If the gunboats were 'repulsed,' by what were they repulsed? If a portion of them returned to Jamestown Island, what became of the others?" Why was Lieut. Morris desirous to know the condition of the lower forts; and if seventeen of the dead were buried on the bank of the river, what was the actual number brought down by Lieut. Morris? "Such," adds the *Times*, "are a few of the first questions that leap to the lips of the bewildered reader of this strange, alarming official despatch."

### THE WAR IN WESTERN VIRGINIA--THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

The many rumors that were current in this city during nearly the whole of last week, concerning Jackson's reinforcements and his renewed activity in the Valley of Virginia, have since been confirmed by official reports. The consequence has been the expression in some quarters of considerable anxiety for the safety of the Northwestern branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. We have reason, however, to believe that these fears are wholly groundless at this time. It is true, as we gather from authorized despatches, and from the correspondence of Northern journals, that Gen. Banks has fallen hastily back before Jackson, and that by the prompt and vigorous advance of Gen. Schenck—an advance which was not unattended with loss—saved Milroy's command from capture or annihilation. It is also an avowed and undisguised fact that there has been a sudden and bold uprising of guerillas in Northwestern Virginia, and that they have burned several villages and made prisoners of some eighty or ninety Federal scouts. But, as yet, these operations to the southward—whether the regular operations of Jackson or irregular guerrilla raids—have certainly not assumed proportions of sufficient magnitude to justify any serious anxiety for the safety of our great railroad, vigilantly guarded as it is along both branches of the main stem by an officer so familiar with the country as General Kelley, and who, in the event of danger impending, can draw upon the resources of Banks and Fremont and Blenker and Rosecrans. It will be readily understood, that under such circumstances, and so far as the protection of the railroad is concerned, the forces along the line, or available at various points within easy call, are adequate to any ordinary emergency. It may well be doubted also, even should the Confederates advance in force, whether, at this stage of the war, they would deem it either advisable or expedient to destroy a means of communication which would be of the greatest conceivable importance to themselves.

### THE MERRIMAC—THE REASON WHY SHE WAS DESTROYED.

The arrival in this city of a number of sailors, who formerly constituted part of the crew of the Merrimac, and who were captured near Portsmouth, puts an end to all doubts as to the fate of that vessel. The Merrimac remained until Friday at Sewall's Point, when it was determined by the officers to attempt to lighten her sufficiently to enable her to run up James river. A large quantity of pig-iron and coal was accordingly thrown overboard, until a difference of some two-and-a-half feet was made in her draught of water. But so low was the state of the river that the pilot pronounced it to be impossible to carry her up it with safety. This operation so exposed her machinery that it was considered no longer practicable to attack the Federal squadron with any prospect of success, and she was accordingly run over and beached on Craney Island, her decks covered with rosin and turpentine, and the vessel fired. She blew up on Saturday at sunrise. No attempt was made to run her outside the Capes, as she was considered unseaworthy. It is believed that Commodore Tatnall, Lieutenant Catesby Ap R. Jones, together with the officers and about two-thirds of the crew, escaped.

DEATH OF AN OLD MERCHANT.—Samuel Etting, whose death is announced in to-day's paper, has been for half a century engaged in business in this city, and was universally beloved and respected. He was a man of the most cheerful and genial temper, kind, he pitably and charitable, and will be sincerely missed and mourned by a large circle of friends.

# LATEST NEWS.

## TELEGRAMS.

### IMPORTANT FROM GEN. HALLECK'S ARMY.

**Our Forces Advancing Along the Whole Line—Brisk Skirmishing and Several Engagements—The Enemy Driven From an Advanced Position Back to Their Entrenchments.**

BEFORE CORINTH, May 17.—There has been a general advance along our lines to-day, towards Corinth, with much skirmishing and several severe engagements. Gen. Sherman's Division met with a loss of fifty-four killed and a considerable number wounded, in attacking Russell's House, and driving the enemy from their position back to his works. Our men are under arms, expecting an attack.

Later.

SUNDAY MORNING, MAY 18.—Gen. Sherman's forces still occupy Russell's House.

There is skirmishing from the 8th Missouri regiment only about 300 yards from the enemy's breastworks.

**Southern Newspaper Items—Burning of the Pensacola Navy Yard.**

BEFORE CORINTH, May 17.—Southern papers received here contain the following intelligence:

PENSACOLA, May 10—Midnight.—The navy yard and forts were fired tonight and destroyed.

Fort Pickens opened a furious bombardment, and kept it up during the conflagration. All the public property, except the custom-house, incapable of being burnt, was moved, but all moveable Confederate property has been saved.

The railroad to Montgomery has been torn up.

**Rebel Grumbling.**

The Macon (Ga.) *Telegraph* condemns, in severe language, the conduct of the Rebel troops at Bridgeport, on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, by which a very important section of our Rebel mineral deposits of coal, iron and saltpetre were placed in imminent danger.

**Martial Law at Charleston.**

Martial law has been proclaimed over Charleston and ten miles surrounding.

**The Rebels in Want of Tin.**

The Memphis *Appeal* says the Government must have all the tin roofs on the cotton sheds.

**The Federal Fleet on the Lower Mississippi.**

The Vicksburg *Citizen* of the 9th says that nothing was heard of the Federal fleet at Tunica yesterday. A large frigate, supposed to be the Brooklyn, had passed Bayou Sara and gone down to Baton Rouge.

The Vicksburg *Advocate* had suspended publication on account of the approach of the Federal gunboats.

**Sickness at Richmond.**

The Richmond correspondent of the Memphis *Appeal* mentions, with great pain, that a large number of sick are confined in the hospitals at Richmond and in the vicinity.

### FROM PORT ROYAL, CHARLESTON AND SAVANNAH.

**A Negro Insurrection Imminent—Our Pickets Within Four Miles of Savannah—Our Batteries Surround the City—Railroad in Our Possession.**

NEW YORK, May 18.—Letters from Port Royal, by the steamer Atlantic, report that the accession of the negro pilot Small, who ran away from Charleston with the Rebel tugboat, is deemed more important than the heavy guns she contained, as Small is thoroughly acquainted with all the intricacies of the navigation in that region.

Gen. Hunter's proclamation had been published in Charleston, and a negro insurrection there was imminent.

Vast preparations are making to bombard Savannah. Our gunboats have proceeded up the river, and our pickets are within four miles of Savannah. Massive batteries, mounting Parrott guns, have been erected all around the city. Our troops have a portion of the railroad, between Charleston and Savannah, in their possession.

**Occupation of Suffolk, Va.—Condition of the Railroad—Affairs at Norfolk.**

SUFFOLK, VA., May 18.—This place, 17 miles from Norfolk by railroad and 25 miles by turnpike road, was occupied by Union troops at eight o'clock this morning. No rebel troops were found in the vicinity, and no opposition was made to the occupation of the city. Many of the inhabitants have left, and those remaining are very bitter in their feelings and expressions. It is expected that there is but one Union man in town, but others will doubtless be discovered in a few days. The place was evacuated by the enemy on Sunday last, and all the troops from Norfolk passed through Suffolk on their way to Richmond.

Suffolk is a beautiful town—the streets wide, and pleasantly shaded with trees.

A reconnoissance was made yesterday by Dodges' mounted rifles as far as Kempsville, Gov. Wise's place. No prisoners were taken, and but little information obtained. The place was found almost deserted.

A flag of truce was sent out yesterday in the direction of Suffolk to return a prisoner of State released from Fort Warren.

The Seaboard and Roanoke railroad has been found in good condition to Suffolk, only a single bridge having been destroyed. The road will be repaired immediately, and rolling stock put on as soon as possible. A large quantity of copper bolting was found stored in the railroad storehouses yesterday, of which possession was taken.

NORFOLK, May 18.—This city still continues very quiet, and many citizens now admit that the state of affairs here is much more satisfactory under the authority of the United States than when under the Rebel rule.

An examination was made to-day into the condition of the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad between Norfolk and Suffolk.

A small steam engine started for Portsmouth this afternoon with a party of four, including Messrs. Jas. Hand, Road Master, Andrew Ainsworth, of the Quartermaster's Department, and Alex. Worrall, Government Railroad Engineer.

All the moveable property of the road was carried off by the retreating Rebels, but otherwise everything was found in good condition and not a rail displaced for sixteen miles. At this point, about a mile this side of Suffolk, we found the bridge over a small creek burnt and still smoking. It is of about fifty feet span, and will be repaired by Tuesday night. Engines and cars will be brought to Norfolk and put on the road within a few days. In the meantime, platform cars drawn by horses, will be used for transportation.

It is understood that the bridge over the Blackwater was also burned by the retreating Rebels.

NORFOLK, May 19.—Several stores were opened this morning for the first time since the occupation of the city by the Union forces. When the embargo upon trade is removed, business will no doubt revive.

Already there are evidences of increased confidence in the state of affairs.

The most absurd and exaggerated rumors are constantly and diligently circulated here by the secessionists. Among the latest are the defeat of our forces near Richmond and the wounding of General McClellan; the "recognition of the Confederate Government" by England and France; and the visit of the French and English Ministers to Richmond, and a great victory over General Milroy. The blowing up of the Pensacola Navy Yard is also reported.

The Postoffice was re-opened here to-day by Col. Trott, of the Department. No Postmaster has yet been appointed.

The flag of truce which left Norfolk on Saturday morning with released prisoners from Fort Warren, returned yesterday afternoon, having passed the lines beyond our camp at Suffolk.

### The Fugitive Slave Law in the District of Columbia.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—The Circuit Court to-day appointed three Commissioners for the adjudication of cases arising under the fugitive slave law. Several arrests were made to-day. There seems to be concurrent jurisdiction claimed by the military authorities regarding the fugitives under their protection, and, therefore, it cannot be said that the law has free course. This afternoon, about fifty of the citizens of the adjoining counties of Maryland, proceeded to the White House, accompanied by Hon. Messrs. Crisfield, Calvert, Webster and Leary, representatives in Congress from that State, who had a conversation regarding the interests of their constituents, as involved in the fugitive slave law. They say that the President promised a response on some other occasion.

### IMPORTANT FROM ARKANSAS.

**General Curtis Advancing on the Capital.**

BEFORE CORINTH, May 17.—Information has been received here from Arkansas, that General Curtis' forces are between Leroy and Little Rock, rapidly marching on the capital in large numbers.

The people have applied to General Curtis for protection, and express a desire to come under the old flag.

### FROM MEXICO.

**The French Army Marching on the City of Mexico.**

NEW YORK, May 19.—The French steamer Montezuma, from Vera Cruz, has arrived. She reports that the French army is marching on the city of Mexico, meeting with but little opposition.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, May 19.—Cotton is quiet—sales at 27¾@27¾ cts. Flour has declined—sales of 21,000 bbls. at a decline of 5 cts; State $4 10@4 45; Ohio $5@5 10. Wheat has declined 2@3 cts.—sales of 295,000 bushels; Chicago spring 90 cts.@$1 05; Milwaukie Club $1@1 05; red Western $1 08@1 12. Corn has declined 1@2 cts.—sales of 89,000 bushels; mixed at 70@71 cts. Pork is heavy—Mess $12 50. Lard is steady at 7¾@8¾ cts. Whiskey closed firm—sales of 1,000 bbls. at 23@24 cts. Sugar firm—Muscovado 7@8¾ cts. Coffee is firm—sales of 1,000 bags Rio at 19 cts. Naval Stores firm. Freights firm.

### PROCEEDINGS OF THE CITY COUNCIL

(Regular Session.)

FIRST BRANCH.—Present—WM. S. CROWLEY, Esq., President, and all the members.

Mr. LAMDIN presented a petition from Patrick McLurney asking for remuneration ($14) for washing blankets belonging to the police department.—Referred.

Mr. YOUNG presented a remonstrance from J. Wickersham against granting permission to Chas. Feiler to complete a frame shed on his premises on Spring street near Gough. Referred.

Mr. DUKEHART presented a petition from Joseph Robb protesting that the stable attached to steam fire engine house No. 2 is a nuisance, and asking that it may be abated. Referred.

A communication was received from his Honor the Mayor covering the report of the Committee on Sewerage.

Mr. NORRIS moved that a resolution be sent to the Second Branch proposing the appointment of a joint special committee to whom the report should be referred, with instructions to report at the adjourned session of the Council. Carried.

Mr. MULES presented a report from the Committee on Highways, with a resolution directing the City Commissioners to have a rough board fence placed around the squares on Broadway between Baltimore and Monument streets. Laid on the table.

The PRESIDENT presented a communication from Benjamin H. Latrobe, Esq., President of the Pittsburg and Connelsville railroad, inviting the Council to visit that road, should a visit be paid West.

Mr. DUKEHART moved to send the same to the Second Branch, with a recommendation that it be referred to the joint special committee to whom the matter has been referred. Carried.

Mr. YOUNG presented a report from the Committee on the Fire Department, with a resolution granting permission to Catron & Co. to continue the manufacture of coal oil on their premises on North street near Chase street. Adopted.

Mr. NORRIS offered a resolution requesting the representatives of Maryland in Congress to use their efforts to procure an appropriation of $100,000 for deepening and improving the channel of the Patapsco river and the Chesapeake bay. Laid on the table.

Mr. YOUNG offered a preamble and resolution, directing the Water Board to place the words "Swann Lake" at each end of the railroad bridge across the lake at the Relay House. Adopted.

Adjourned.

SECOND BRANCH.—Branch met. CHAS. J. BAKER, Esq., President, in the chair, and all the members present.

A message was received from the First Branch, proposing the acceptance of an invitation from the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, to pass over their road, when the official visit is made to Pittsburg. Accepted, and Messrs. Dean and George were appointed on the committee to make arrangements for the purpose.

A resolution providing for the celebration of the next 4th of July, was received from the First Branch.

A steam engine [illegible] W. H. F. Oelon to erect avenue and Lombard street, was received from the First Branch and concurred in.

Also, a resolution to pay J. W. Maxwell & Co. for work done at the new jail.

Mr. MILLER, from the Committee on Claims, presented a report, with a resolution in favor of John Ahern, asking indemnity for losses sustained by the failure of the city to make good the title to certain property purchased by him at a sale for taxes made by W. T. Valiant, formerly city collector. Read and laid on the table.

Adjourned.

## *LAW INTELLIGENCE.*

CRIMINAL COURT—JUDGE BOND.

The Court was yesterday engaged with the following business.

Upon the assembling of the Court, the Grand Jury, composed of the following persons, was called:

Job Smith, foreman; John A. Williams, James H. Millikin, Philip A. Ball, J. M. Coulter, A. McClymont, Donald McIlvaine, Henry Snyder, Jr., Calvin S. Shriver, Charles H. Brundige, William Finsley, Woodward Abrahams, Joseph J. Robinson, Charles Tyler, George Merryman, Charles H. Snow and Samuel Appold.

Before the Grand Jury was sworn, Judge Bond made the following remarks:

GENTLEMEN: You have been summoned here to attend as Grand Jurors during this term of the Court.

I am about to give in charge to the Grand Inquest the law known as the Treason bill, passed by the last General Assembly of Maryland, as I am required to do, and before you are sworn by the clerk I desire upon the threshold to call your attention to the responsibilities you are each about to assume.

The laws of this State require from me, before I undertake the duties of this place, the additional guarantee of an oath to support the Constitution of the United States and of Maryland.

There is no oath of allegiance prescribed for you. The State of Maryland presumes that each of her citizens is loyal to the Government of which she forms an integral part. The law tolerates no suspicion to the contrary, just as it is now presumed that each of you acknowledges himself to be twenty-five years of age before he takes the oath of a grand juror.

I say to you, therefore, gentlemen, if the fact is contrary to this presumption; if either of you feels any bias of disloyalty, or has any mental reservation on the subject or determination not to execute or to hinder the execution of the law of treason, he commits perjury when he assumes the sworn obligations of the oath which the clerk is about to administer.

If there be any person or persons among you, therefore, gentlemen, in the position I have described, let him signify the same to the Court and he shall be immediately discharged.

No person declined the obligation.

The clerk then read the Treason bill to the jury, after they were sworn in the usual manner.

The Court called the attention of the Grand Jury to the various acts of Assembly usual on such occasions.

The Grand Jury then retired for the consideration of such business as might be brought to its notice.

The Court then adjourned until this morning at 10 o'clock.

SUPERIOR COURT—JUDGE MARTIN.

State of Maryland, use of Susannah Wooden, Sally C. Wooden, Elizabeth J. Wooden and John Wooden *vs.* the Northern Central Railway Company. Verdict for plaintiffs. Damages $400.03.

Thomas Creamer &c. *vs.* W. H. Corderry, &c.—*Sci. fa.* on lien. *Non pros.*

W. H. Winder *vs.* John McFarren, &c. Ejectment. *Non pros.*

Augustus D. Clemens *vs.* Elias Heimer. *Non pros.*

Same *vs.* Geo. Gelbach, Jr. *Non pros.*

Assignment for to-day from Nos. 55 to 93 inclusive.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—JUDGE KING.

William G. Seth *vs.* State. Before reported.—Judgment reversed.

Wm. Godwin, Jr., *vs.* State. Before reported. Judgment affirmed.

Assignment for to-day 84 to 108.

*Reported for the Maryland News Sheet.*

BALTIMORE COUNTY COURT—JUDGE PRICE.

TOWSONTOWN, May 19.—The May term of this Court was commenced to-day, and after the Judge had delivered his charge as prescribed by the new code in regard to incendiary documents, &c., and reading the new treason law, he made a correction in regard to the closing proceedings at the adjournment of the last term.

Sheriff Walker has summoned the following gentlemen as grand and petit jurors for the term:

*Grand Jury*—Wm. Kid, John Ames, Levi Curtis, Ira G. Anderson, Cardiff Tagart, James Jones, Wm. Chapman Foreman, Thomas A. Mills, Micajah Tracey, Stephen Parrish, John Fife, Mark Miller, Martin Suter, Henry Schofield, David W. Cross, Benjamin Brown, Edward Masham, Benjamin Chew, Lewis P. Cole, Josiah P. Matthews, Benjamin M. Buck and Jacob Walters.

*Petit Jury*—Hugh Ely, Francis Kendig, Caleb Cross, Thomas L. Hall, Richard Bell, Robert E. Wilson, James B. Enson, F. G. F. Waltemeyer, Nicholas H. Hill, Henry Morris, John H. Watkins, Frederick Fowble, Caleb Armicost, Geo. Fred. Walters, H. Reynolds, Joseph Cooper, Jesse Garrett, Thomas Armicost, John Kissell, Nathan H. Ware, Joseph Rowe, Wm. Button, Richard Hutchings, Benj. Bush and Samuel Sutton.

The appearance and trial dockets were called, and no public business of interest transacted, although there was a large number of the Baltimore Bar present.

## *EUROPE.*

### AN OUTLINE OF NAPOLEON'S PLAN OF INTERVENTION.

THE WAR TO BE SUSPENDED AND A VOTE BY STATES ON UNION OR SECESSION TAKEN.

*From the Scotsman (Edinburg), May 1.*

Private information from Paris, coinciding with certain signs and symptoms, leads to the conviction that a strong desire to make an effort towards some kind of interposition has long been entertained by the Emperor, and that, unless some settlement shall have been reached or brought within sight a few weeks hence, he will scarcely be restrained from the attempt. If, when the advance of the season renders military movements impracticable in the Southern States, at least by Northern troops, like what it was at the last advices, or if, indeed, the position is not much more entirely altered than it would now be rational to expect, the facts will be regarded as insuring, in the absence of any new element, another year's war. Against such a result it is understood that the French Emperor is now more than inclined, not only to protest, but to act. More than probably he will first propose to move in concert with Great Britain—but we may assume, at least in passing, that any such proposal would be declined by our Government. The Emperor would, in that case, go to work by himself. He will, perhaps, begin by a mere friendly remonstrance, addressed ostensibly to both parties, but practically meant or needed only for the North—a remonstrance which there is desperately little chance of producing any effect beyond, at the best, a civil expression of resentment at foreign intermeddling. The course to which the Emperor would then resort is believed to be this—he would throw out something quite capable of being interpreted as a threat against whichever party should resume hostilities; and he would then formally propound an advice that the whole should be referred to his favorite tribunal, "universal suffrage"—in the vote not to be taken *en masse*, but each State to vote separately, declaring for itself whether it desire reunion under one Federal or central Government, or reconstruction under two or more such Governments. Whether or not the visit of the French Minister at Washington to the Confederate Government at Richmond has any connection with those intentions is matter only for speculated conjecture; but there is more than conjecture as to something like what has been indicated being at present not only the desire but the design of the French Government. The prospect is not a cheerful one. Though the proposal of referring the matter to universal suffrage is one which, in itself, it neither is unfitting in France to make, nor would be unreasonable in the States to accept, it is, after all, but a proposal to have done over again what the Confederate States did in the spring of last year. They did then, as they would again do now, vote themselves out of the Union—and that is just the result against which the North has been fighting. In a word, for the North to accede to the French proposal would just be to cut, though indirectly, to concede separation. It is difficult to conclude that that which the North has refused and resisted at such enormous cost, it would grant at the request or menace of France; and it is equally difficult to see what effective steps France could take where she denied and defied. As to this country, there seems no course open to her but inaction and almost silence. We have no right to interfere beyond friendly advice; and the fact that our interests are deeply concerned in a speedy settlement of the American strife, subjects to suspicion and aversion anything we say even in the most friendly and respectful tone and form. A collation of the recent accounts, public and private, regarding the war, tend to strengthen the conclusion that the struggle will not be ended this campaign, and consequently that the state of things for which the French Emperor is understood to wait will soon arise.

### M. MERCIER'S VISIT IN AN ENGLISH POINT OF VIEW.

*From the London Times, May 1.*

The departure of M. Mercier for Richmond, announced by telegraph, may well effect the Northern world with strong emotion, if he has really gone there. The Minister of Francois a gentleman who has never for a moment concealed his belief that the North cannot succeed in the object it proposes to itself, and who naturally regards the loss and inconvenience caused to France by the prolongation of this strife as very useless concessions to the pride and lust of power of the people of the Northern States, who are neither grateful nor just towards those who maintain a strict neutrality, regardless of their material interests. M. Mercier has always acted with the most perfect good feeling and cordiality in his relations with Lord Lyons, although he may not share the English Minister's kindly sympathies for the country to which he is accredited. There has been no Trent affair to stir up the passions of the unbridled Democracy of the United States, or to turn the fulsome eulogiums of France into ribaldry in the press indulged into rabid abuse; but the Minister of France has not been without evidence of the shallowness of friendship which once nearly astonished the world with a display of its ingratitude, nor can he have quite forgotten that in one of his buncombe proclamations Mr. Stanton insulted his country by calling her "infidel France."

Capt. Ericsson has planned a large seagoing Monitor with a single turret, plated with iron 24 inches thick, and armed with two guns, carrying a ball 1,000 pounds in weight. Two at least of these formidable vessels will probably be ordered. The Monitor is regarded as the best of all iron-clad floating things yet tested.

### THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION OF GENERAL HUNTER REPUDIATED.

In the Washington *Star* of yesterday afternoon we find the following proclamation from the President:

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas there appears in the public prints what purports to be a proclamation of Major-General Hunter, in the words and figures following, to wit:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., May 9, 1862.

*General Orders, No. 11.*—The three States of Georgia, Florida and South Carolina, comprising this military department of the South, having deliberately declared themselves no longer under the protection of the United States of America, and having taken up arms against the said United States, it becomes a military necessity to declare them under martial law. This was accordingly done on the 25th day of April, 1862. Slavery and martial law in a free country are altogether incompatible; the persons in these three States—Georgia, Florida and South Carolina—heretofore held as slaves, are therefore declared forever free.

[Official] DAVID HUNTER,
Major-General Commanding.
ED. W. SMITH,
Acting Ass't Adjutant General.

And whereas the same is producing some excitement and misunderstanding; therefore,

I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, proclaim and declare, that the Government of the United States had no knowledge, information, or belief, of an intention on the part of General Hunter to issue such a proclamation; nor has it yet any authentic information that the document is genuine. And further, that neither General Hunter, nor any other commander, or person, has been authorized by the Government of the United States to make proclamations declaring the slaves of any State free; and that the supposed proclamation, now in question, whether genuine or false, is altogether void, so far as respects such declaration.

I further make known that whether it be competent for me, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, to declare the slaves of any State or States free, and whether at any time, in any case, it shall have become a necessity indispensable to the maintenance of the Government, to exercise such supposed power, are questions which, under my responsibility, I reserve to myself, and which I cannot feel justified in leaving to the decision of commanders in the field. These are totally different questions from those of police regulations in armies and camps.

On the sixth day of March last, by a special message, I recommended to Congress the adoption of a joint resolution to be substantially as follows:

RESOLVED, That the United States ought to co-operate with any State which may adopt a gradual abolishment of slavery, giving to such State pecuniary aid, to be used by such State in its discretion to compensate for the inconveniences, public and private, produced by such change of system.

The resolution, in the language above quoted, was adopted by large majorities in both branches of Congress, and now stands an authentic, definite, and solemn proposal of the nation to the States and people most immediately interested in the subject-matter. To the people of those States I now earnestly appeal. I do not argue. I beseech you to make the arguments for yourselves. You cannot, if you would, be blind to the signs of the times. I beg of you a calm and enlarged consideration of them, ranging, if it may be, far above personal and partizan politics. This proposal makes common cause for a common object, casting no reproaches upon any. It acts not the Pharisee. The change it contemplates would come gently as the dews of heaven, not rending or wrecking anything. Will you not embrace it? So much good has not been done, by one effort, in all past time, as, in the providence of God, it is now your high privilege to do. May the vast future not have to lament that you have neglected it.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this nineteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-sixth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:
WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

FROM THE WEST INDIES.—The British West India mail steamship Plantagenet arrived at this port last evening. She brings files from Jamaica dated at Kingston on the 7th of May. Her Britannic Majesty's steamer Edgar, with the flag of Rear Admiral Sir C. Dacres, was to leave Port Royal, Jamaica, on the 8th instant, for Bermuda. There are complaints of dry weather from all parts of Jamaica. There have been light and refreshing showers generally; but in the agricultural districts they have worked but little advantage. The sugar estates in Trelawney, which depend upon the rivers for their motive power in working their mills, have all been compelled to suspend operations.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Amongst the passengers by the Shannon, which arrived at Southampton on the 28th, with the West India mail, were several Confederates who had run the blockade. They have gone to England, it is believed, to purchase warlike stores.

As soon as it is withdrawn the same men would stand opposed as before, with the same deadly enmities in the same circumstances. Would not the war break out afresh? Would not the intervention leave at its close a keener hatred and a more angry struggle than it found at its commencement? In face of this plain difficulty we do not expect that the French Emperor will really intervene in the American civil war, though we should not like to hazard a confident prediction on a matter so very difficult. But we have no doubt he would like to be busy in the matter. The French policy is always restless, and it is not disagreeable to the French temper to take a part in all the great affairs of a complicated world. M. Mercier may propose some mediation, draw out some outline of a compromise, suggest some shadowy arrangement in conformity with European opinion. Such mediation would not probably be successful. On the contrary, the North would still insist on union, and the South would still insist on disunion. Even when this great issue is once solved, there are a host of minor topics of debt, territory and mutual relations, adequate to be pretonces for fifty wars, if pretences were required. No mediation could now settle these controversies between infuriated combatants who have not yet ascertained their relative military strength. But it is very likely that M. Mercier may offer such a mediation, and in all discussions upon the American civil war we must bear in mind that the active interference of the French Emperor is a latent possibility which should never be omitted from our calculations, though the perpetual presence of so fitful an element must necessarily tend to perplex and further confuse a problem which, even without that addition, was sufficiently arduous.

### FROM GENERAL HALLECK'S ARMY.

*Special Correspondence of the New York Tribune.*

RIGHT WING, GEN. GRANT'S CORPS,
SIX MILES FROM CORINTH, MISS.,
Monday, May 12, 1862.

The semi-circle line of our consolidated armies before Corinth is eight miles long, with Major General Sherman's division and Col. McDowell's brigade on the extreme right.

STRENGTH OF THE ENEMY'S POSITION.

"In war it is always difficult to learn the truth," said Napoleon, "but it is always possible." In this case it has proved especially difficult; whether possible or not, remains to be determined. With the negroes persistently repelled from our lines, despite their valuable services in Missouri and at Fort Donelson, we have had the most conflicting reports about the position and designs of the Confederates. One day Beauregard has been withdrawing his troops towards Mobile, the next he has been evacuating towards Grand Junction; now he has commenced dispersing his forces, never to fight more, and again, he has contemplated attacking us at daylight to-morrow morning. His acts have given a little color to these reports.

On Thursday he permitted General Pope, on our left, to reconnoiter up to his very works, without firing a gun; and the next morning he made a desperate sortie upon Pope's grand guard, with the apparent design of driving the whole corps back to the river. But so far as the truth can be sifted from the statements of prisoners and deserters and the observations of our reconnoissances, the enemy is not only in very strong force at Corinth, but his fortifications are of the most formidable character. The approaches to them in front are so obstructed by *abattis*, under cross-fires of artillery and musketry, that it would be impossible to carry them by storming parties without terrible sacrifice of life.

The general impression now is, that it will be necessary to reach Corinth by regular approaches, or to throw parties around to the rear, and cut the Mobile and Ohio railroad on the south, and the Memphis and Charleston road on the west. As the Confederates already suffer greatly for want of forage and commissary stores, the last-named course, by cutting off their supplies from Memphis and Mobile, would compel them to come out of their entrenchments and attack us. As their pickets at both ends of the line are almost within musket-shot of ours, the great battle may be brought on at any moment, or it may be postponed for several days; but whenever it does occur, General Halleck's ability in the field will be subjected to a severe practical test.

SICKNESS OF GENERAL HAMILTON AND GENERAL PLUMMER.

The general health of the army is excellent since leaving the river—the all-prevailing diarrhœa which was so troublesome for a time has substantially disappeared. The sick do not accompany the army, but are taken back to the river, and sent to the hospitals at Mound City and St. Louis. Brigadier Generals Schuyler Hamilton and J. B. Plummer of Gen. Pope's corps are both confined to their tents by severe attacks of dysentery, and will probably be compelled to return home. Gen. Hamilton is from New York, is a brother-in-law of Gen. McClellan. Gen. Plummer is one of the recently appointed brigadiers, from Pennsylvania. Both are West Pointers, and enjoy the reputation of being excellent officers.

TELEGRAMS FROM CAIRO.

*Correspondence of the New York Tribune.*

A CANARD.—The telegraphic report of the capture of 2,000 prisoners by Gen. Pope is pure fiction, originating with some imaginative telegrapher at Cairo. So many fictions have started from that source that your only safe course is to believe nothing whatever about affairs there which is telegraphed.

*From the N. Y. Tribune, Editorial, May 19.*

The repeated assertions of the *Independance Belge* that the English and French Governments are in negotiation for intervention in the United States, and that the visit of Count Mercier to Richmond was connected with such a project, gain importance when we find that devoted friend of the interests of the Union, the *Journal des Debats*