THE MARYLAND NEWS SHEET.

VOL. II---NO. 207. BALTIMORE, WEDNESDAY, MAY 21, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

MARRIED.

On the 15th instant, by Rev. G. W. Cooper, MARTIN V. GITTINGS to Miss MARY A. NEBLETT, all of this city.

On the 8th instant, at Ellicott's Mills, by Rev. John Foley, H. E. SMITH of Baltimore city, to Miss ANN ELIZABETH DABBS of Baltimore county.

DIED.

On the 19th instant, FRANCES R. FOWLY, daughter of the late Daniel Fowly, of Fowley.

Her friends are invited to attend the funeral, at St Paul's Church, on this (Wednesday) afternoon, at one o'clock

Departed this life, in Winchester, Va., on Monday, May 12th, after a brief illness, Mrs. FRANCES R. EGGLESTON, wife of the Rev. W. G. Eggleston, of the Baltimore Annual Conference, aged 48 years. She was faithful in all the relations of life; calmly and peacefully her sun went down to rise again in a brighter and happier clime. None knew her but to love her.

On the 20th instant, LANGDON ERVING, in his 28th year.

On Monday morning, 19th inst., ELMIRA A. STEUART, in the 30th year of her age, wife of Robert Steuart, and daughter of Margaret and the late Martin Bowers.

On the 19th instant, PATRICK, in the 27th year of his age, eldest son of Bernard and Anne McKahon.

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, notice was given by Mr. Sumner that he intended to call up the resolution for the expulsion of Senator Stark, of Oregon. The debate on the Confiscation bill occupied the remainder of the session.

In the House of Representatives the Senate bill to remove all disqualifications of color in conveying the mails, was reported back with the recommendation that it do not pass. The remainder of the session was occupied at the expiration of the morning hour with the consideration of the Confiscation bill.

The army correspondent of the Associated Press announces that the Federal troops recommenced their advance upon Richmond yesterday, and were to have encamped some miles west of White House, where General McClellan has established his headquarters. The cavalry under Stoneman, heavily supported by infantry, says another account, reached the railroad bridge over the Chickahominy on Monday. Two spans of the bridge, which are of trestle-work, were found to have been destroyed. Confederate pickets guard to closely the whole line in front of Richmond that no intelligence upon which confidence may be placed can be derived from that city. McClellan's programme of operations has not yet been promulgated, but is soon, we are told, to be decided upon.

The correspondent of the New York *World* notes the fact that the Federal army "hugs the water-line closely," and *also significantly* intimates that although the Confederates evidently desire to bring on a battle in the swamps they will be compelled to fight the Federal troops elsewhere, or else surrender *en masse*.

From the Department of the Shenandoah we have nothing of greater importance than the trite story that the mountains are infested with bands of guerillas; that recently some twenty-nine hundred Confederate cavalry have been disbanded and re-organized for guerilla warfare, and that one of these bands, numbering some forty men, occupied a cave some four miles from Rectortown. The ever vigilant Colonel Geary, who is fortunate in possessing an equally pertinacious trumpeter, undertook to surround the cave aforesaid and capture its inmates. Arrangements were secretly made for the purpose; but when the project was put into execution and the cave invested on all sides, the mortifying discovery was made that it had been vacated the preceding day, and so the exploit, which was to have constituted a pretty little romantic episode of the war, came absolutely to naught.

An Indiana regiment on the Shenandoah barely escaped the clutches of the Confederates recently. As it was, if we may credit the account as given in the Wheeling *Intelligencer*, they were attacked by a superior force, thrown into confusion, and finally routed. The men appear to have fled in great disorder, as it is reported that more than one-third of them threw away their arms during their flight. Some thirty are said to have been either killed or taken prisoners.

There is no news of importance from Fortress Monroe. Notwithstanding the reports to the contrary, the Galena had not returned to Hampton Roads, but was still in James River, having suffered much more serious damage than was at first supposed. The Naugatuck was at the Fortress when the steamer left on Monday evening. The Port Royal was said to be aground in the river.

We are admonished from Washington that we are not to expect any particular news concerning the movements of the Eastern and Western armies for the next few days, as they will be kept secret from prudential motives. "Unless," it is added, "a decisive battle, in the meantime, should take place."

The correspondent of the Chicago *Times*, writing from Hamburg, Tennessee, as late as the 12th inst, states that General Mitchell has formed a junction with the division under General Pope, and that the combined commands will constitute the extreme left of the line of battle. Certain strategical combinations were said to be in progress, which, if successful, would inevitably force Beauregard to fall back from his position at Corinth—which position could only be reduced by an attack in front and at an immense sacrifice of life. Sickness was on the increase in the Federal ranks, the weather being intensely hot. "You can have no idea," says the writer, "of the immense loss caused by sickness."

Two contrabands—those important sources of "the most reliable information"—report that the Confederates are in force about fifteen miles below Fredericksburg; but whether McDowell will cross the Rappahannock and advance to meet them, or whether he will continue to hold his present position at Falmouth, is left wholly to conjecture.

The Chicago *Journal* has the audacity to declare that "it is useless to attempt to disguise the fact that the recent engagement between our fleet and that of the Confederates"—on the Mississippi river—"came but little short of being a reverse on our side."

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The steamer Adelaide arrived at her wharf yesterday morning at 6 o'clock. She brings no news of importance. The Galena had not reached Hampton Roads, but was still in James river in a damaged condition. The Naugatuck was at the Fortress. The Monitor and other gunboats were still in James river. It was reported that the Port Royal was aground. General McClellan was still at Cumberland, and it is stated that his reason for not advancing was that he found it almost impossible to get his artillery through the swamps.

A BEAUTIFUL TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF THOMAS W. TOBIN.—We have received from the publishers, Messrs J. B. Rose & Co., a neatly printed copy of a discourse delivered on the occasion of the death of Thomas W. Tobin, Esq., at St. Peter's church, Baltimore, on Easter Sunday evening, by the Rev. George D. Cummins, D. D. The Rev. gentleman took for his text the following sentence from the first chapter, twenty-fourth verse of Galatians—"And they glorified God in me." After explaining his text, Dr. Cummins proceeded to trace the history of the lamented deceased from the time he came to this city, a youth of only twelve summers, up to the day of his death, during the whole of which period every act of his life proved him an honest and an upright man. He was ever the centre of a large circle of acquaintances—"grappling his friends to him by hooks of steel." The many admirers of the deceased will doubtless treasure this happily conceived discourse as a bright memento of their departed friend.

THE RECENT NAVAL ENGAGEMENT ON THE MISSISSIPPI.—The Chicago *Journal* states that the steam rams which have been in course of construction at Louisville and other points on the Ohio river, are at last completed, and on their way to their destination. It adds: "It is needless to attempt to disguise the fact that the recent engagement between our fleet and that of the Confederates came but little short of being a reverse on our side. The Confederate rams accomplished no small amount of damage to two or three of our gunboats, and our entire fleet barely succeeded in repulsing the attacking force, which, repairs being made, will return to the attack. With rams in our flotilla, we may confidently anticipate a great victory in the next engagement."

PACIFIC HENS.—Patrick Donlan, gardener with Lewis B. Brown, in Westchester county, is the most successful chicken producer among our acquaintances. With seven hens, he produced this spring 126 chickens. One was caught by a crow, and both chick and crow died shortly afterwards, and 125 chickens are alive and promising. Last year, 11 hens brought out 192 chicks. Eight went crow-ward, and the others grew to maturity. The hens are of the old style breed, but the breeder is evidently "one of the old blue hen's chickens." It is common thing with him to set a hen upon 19 eggs and get a chick from every one.—*New York Tribune.*

LATEST NEWS.

TELEGRAMS.

From the Army Correspondent of the Associated Press.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Our Troops Marching on Richmond.

WHITE HOUSE, VA., May 19.—The army commenced moving again at an early hour this morning in the direction of Richmond, and will encamp some miles in advance of this place.

The advance under General Stoneman reached the railroad bridge at the Chickahominy yesterday. It is a long trestle bridge, two spans only of which are burned. It can be rebuilt in a very short time.

The enemy's pickets are guarding the whole line of the river in front of Richmond, making it very difficult to obtain any reliable information from that city.

General McClellan went on a reconnoisance today to the Chickahominy.

The programme of operations in front of Richmond will soon be decided upon.

Later.

TUNSTALL STATION, VA., (18 Miles from Richmond,) May 20.

The advance, under Gen. Stoneman, reached Coal Harbor, [about twelve miles northeast of Richmond,] on the road to Richmond by way of New Bridge, yesterday, where he found the enemy to be in force. He drove their pickets in within two miles of their main body, and encamped for the night.

Everything indicates that the Rebels intend to defend Richmond with all the available force they can bring forward. Congressmen and representatives from every Southern State are there, encouraging their troops by their presence and counsel to a determined resistance to an advance of the Union troops.

The two Rebel officers who came within our lines with a flag of truce, about a week since, on a trivial pretence, were allowed to return yesterday.

Commodore Goldsborough paid a visit to headquarters last night, for the purpose of having an interview with Gen. McClellan.

The Richmond papers of the 16th have been received here. They contain a correspondence between the Virginia Legislature and Jeff. Davis, in relation to the recent movements of the Rebel army. He stated that he had never entertained the thought of withdrawing the army from Virginia, and abandoning the state. That, if in the course of events, the capital should fall, the necessity of which he did not see or anticipate, that would be no reason for withdrawing the army from Virginia. The war could still be successfully maintained in Virginia for twenty years.

The Rebel General John B. Floyd has been appointed Major-General of the Virginia forces, with authority to raise a force of twenty thousand men, new conscripts, for the defence of Western Virginia.

The engagement on Thursday, at Drury's Bluff, seven miles below Richmond, between our gunboats and the enemy's batteries on James river, produced a great panic among the people in that city. They acknowledge a loss of six killed and seven wounded.

Official Reports of the Engagement Between the United States Gunboats and the Rebel Battery on the James River, Near Richmond.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—The following reports have been received at the Navy Department, having been forwarded by Commodore Goldsborough:

U. S STEAMER GALENA,
Off City Point, James River,
May 16th, 1862.

SIR:—I have the honor to report that this vessel, the Aristook, the Monitor, and Port Royal, with the Naugatuck, moved up the river, getting aground several times, but meeting no artificial impediment until we arrived at Ward's Bluff, about eight miles from Richmond, where we encountered a heavy battery and two separate barriers, formed of piles and steamboats and sail vessels. The pilots both say that they saw the James-town and Yorktown among the number.

The banks of the river we found lined with rifle-pits, from which sharpshooters annoyed the men at the guns. These would hinder the removal of the obstructions unless driven away by a land force.

The Galena ran within about 600 yards of the battery (as near the piles as it was deemed proper to go), let go her anchor, and with a spring swung across the stream, which is not more than twice as wide as the ship is long. Then at 7 45 A. M. I opened fire upon the battery. The wooden vessels, as directed, anchored about 1,300 yards below. The Monitor anchored near, and at 9 o'clock she passed just above the Galena, but found that her guns could not be elevated high enough to reach the battery. She then dropped a little below us, and made her shots effective.

At 5 minutes after 11 o'clock, the Galena had expended nearly all her ammunition, and I made a signal to discontinue the action—we had but six Parrott charges, and not a single filled 9-inch shell. We had 12 killed and 11 wounded. The solid 100-pound Parrott gun of the Naugatuck burst, half of the part abaft the trunnions going overboard. She is therefore disabled. Lieut. Newman, the executive officer, was conspicuous for his gallant and effective service. Mr. Washburne, acting master, behaved admirably. These two are selected from among the number.

The Aristook, Port Royal and Naugatuck took the stations precisely assigned them, and did everything that was possible. The Monitor could not have done better. The barrier is such that the vessels of the enemy, even if they have any, cannot possibly pass out. Ours cannot pass in.

I have the honor to be your obd't serv't,
JOHN ROGERS,
Commander U. S. Navy.

The following is the report of Lieut. William N. Jeffers, commanding the Monitor in the late engagement near Richmond. It is addressed to Commander Rodgers:

U. S. IRON-CLAD STEAMER MONITOR,
James River, May 16th.

SIR: I submit the following report of the movements of this vessel during the action of yesterday. Shortly after weighing anchor from our position near Kingsland Creek, a sharp fire of musketry was commenced from both banks on all the ships.

At half-past 7 o'clock I discovered an extensive fortification on an elevation of about two hundred feet, with several smaller batteries, all apparently mounting guns of the heaviest calibre. At the foot of the bluff, in the river, an obstruction formed of sunken steamers and vessels, secured with chains, and the shallow water piled across the river. The Galena having anchored at about 1,000 yards distant from the fort, and being warmly engaged, I endeavored to pass ahead of her to take off some of the fire, but found that my guns could not be elevated sufficiently to point at the fort. I then took position on the line with the Galena, and maintained a deliberate fire until the close of the action when, in company with the other vessel, I dropped down to the anchorage of the morning.

The fire of the enemy was remarkably well directed, but mainly towards this vessel. She was struck three times—one a lid 8-inch shot square on the turret, and two solid shot on the side armor, forward of the pilot house. Neither caused any damage beyond leading the plates.

I am happy to report no casualties.

I conclusion, permit me to say that the action was most gallantly fought against great odds, and with the usual effect against earthworks. So long as our vessels kept up a rapid fire, they rarely returned our fire, but the moment our fire slackened, they re-manned their guns. It was impossible to reduce such works except with the aid of a land force.

The following is the report of Lieut. D. O. Constable, commanding the steamer E. A. Stevens (Naugatuck.) The report is dated May 16, and addressed, as the others, to Commander Rodgers:

SIR:—I have the honor to report that in yesterday's attack upon the enemy's battery at Ward's Hill, near Richmond, Va., I placed the vessel under my command in the position assigned me by you in the line of attack, and opened fired upon the battery, which I continued until the bursting of our gun. Whilst getting into position during the bombardment, and while falling back with the squadron, this vessel was under quite a heavy fire of musketry, which was constantly returned by us with shell and canister from our light bredahldo guns. I have likewise to report to you that two of my crew are wounded, one by a musket-shot through the arm, and the other by severe contusions. They have been sent on board the Port Royal for surgical treatment.

My officers and crew behaved to my entire satisfaction. I would respectfully request that you appoint a board of officers to examine into and report upon the cause of the bursting of our Parrott gun.

The following is the report of Assistant Surgeon Van Gieson, of the Galena, giving an account of the killed and wounded:

United States steamer Galena: Killed—Thomas Ready, captain of the fore top; James H. Weler, third class boy; Michael Maney, landsman; Martin Millory, landsman; John Smith, ordinary seaman; Robert Boyd, ordinary seaman; Richard A. Adams, seaman; John Quig, ordinary seaman; John Russell, landsman; W. H. Horton, ordinary seaman; Joseph Johnson, private marine; Jared D. Brown, gunner; David Paterson, landsman.

Wounded—John O. Conner, 3d class boy, burned and wound of ankle joint; Wm. Stevens, seaman, not seriously; George McDonnell, seaman, slightly; Thomas Fennigan, seaman, arm seriously injured; Henry Watson, ordinary seaman, slightly wounded; Wm. Harrison, landsman, slightly wounded; Thomas Clark, landsman, slightly wounded; Didrich Visser, seaman, slightly; Andrew McCleary, Acting Master's mate, not seriously; Owen Doherty, coal heaver, mortally; Frederick W. Johnson, 1st class, boy, not seriously.

Port Royal.—Wounded—George Morris, Commander, flesh wound of right leg.

Naugatuck.—James Wilson, musket shot, not seriously; Peter Dixon, not seriously.

The following report from Commodore Goldsborough has also been received at the Navy Department:

UNITED STATES FLAG-SHIP SUSQUEHANNA,
JAMES RIVER, VA., May 18, 1862.

SIR: In consequence of a report from Commander Rodgers that there were two batteries on the south side of this river—one at Rock Wharf Landing, and the other at Hardin's Bluff, or Mother Hone's Landing, which required reducing in order to open the river and get supplies up to him, of which he was about to stand in need—I moved up to them yesterday with this ship, the Waghusset, Dacotah, Maratanza and the tug Young America, but found that both had been recently abandoned, and left comparatively in a useless condition.

At Harden's bluff the guns were spiked, carriages burnt, and magazines blown up; but a little below it a solitary gun remained intact, and this we put out of use. At Rock Wharf Landing the guns were also spiked and carriages burnt, but neither the magazines nor bomb proofs had been destroyed. This I ordered to be done, and it was effectually accomplished.

The James River is now open from its mouth up to Ward's or Dowry's Bluff, or, in other words, up to within eight miles of Richmond, where, as you will receive by Commander Rodgers' report of his fight, it is seriously obstructed. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. M. GOLDSBOROUGH,
Flag-Officer Commanding North Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Sec'y of the Navy.

Laying of the Chesapeake Telegraph Cable—Instant Communication Between Washington and Fortress Monroe and General McClellan's Headquarters.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—The Chesapeake telegraphic cable was successfully laid yesterday across the Chesapeake bay from Cherrystone to Back river, in Virginia, and the War Department is now in direct telegraphic communication with Fortress Monroe and General McClellan's headquarters. The cable, twenty five miles in length, is heavily armored with sixteen iron wires, arranged longitudinally like the staves of a barrel around the insulating coat and conductor, and separates them from all strain by any force short of what would be required to break the covering wires, the aggregate strength of which equals that of a ship's chain cable.

The longitudinal wires are hooped by a still heavier wire wound spirally round them, which binds them together, so that they form a strong but flexible tube of iron that effectually protects the conductor and the insulating coat. This is deemed a great improvement over the English system of spiral wire armor, which was used in the Atlantic cable, and tended so strongly and incorrigibly to twist and kink.

At the time of laying the first temporary cable, there was no heavy cable in this country or machinery for its expeditious manufacture. The experiment was made with such cable as would be extemporized at the moment, and which was constructed like the English cable 370 miles in length laid in the Black Sea, between Varna and Balaklava, during the Crimean war, and which worked so admirably for several months. The temporary cable worked successfully and most opportunely to relieve the public anxiety on the memorable Sunday of the battle between the Monitor and Merrimac, but in a few days was dragged away by anchors or otherwise broken in accident not likely to happen to a cable of such immense strength as the new one.

The present cable was manufactured in New York, under the order of Colonel Anson Stager, Military Supervisor of United States Telegraphs, and was laid in four hours under the supervision of Mr. Wm. Hoss, who also superintended its manufacture. A broke, of novel construction, was used to govern the paying out of the cable, and worked so admirably that it is thought it will overcome one of the greatest difficulties experienced in laying the Atlantic cable.

Col. Stager deserves and will receive the thanks of the public for the science, ingenuity, ready resource and untiring energy displayed by him in the construction and management, under circumstances of peculiar difficulty, of the United States Military Telegraph, a branch of service whose vastness and the important part which it plays in the conduct of the war, few can realize.

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE SHENANDOAH.

Guerilla Bands Infesting the Mountains.

STRASBURG, May 19.—It is currently reported and credited in military circles that 2,000 Rebel cavalry, attached to different commands, have been disbanded and formed into guerilla bands, occupying the various mountain ranges and fastnesses.

Col. Geary a few days since learned that one of these bands were in a cave five miles from Rectortown, and made arrangements to surround and capture them. On reaching the cave, he ascertained that they had vacated it the previous day. Forty men and horses had evidently been there for some time, they being sumptuously, judging from the empty bottles, boxes, cans, &c.

It is probable that they were a portion of the force which captured Colonel Geary's guard train near Linden, last week, and retreated towards Winchester on General Shields' approach. Col. Geary has been ordered to report to General Banks in future. He has been relieved from guarding the lower portion of the Manassas road, which duty he performed several weeks to the great satisfaction of 50 miles.

The Blue Ridge and the adjacent ranges and spurs are infested with guerillas, who watch every opportunity to shoot and capture our pickets and foraging parties. Their familiarity with the mountain defiles and passes enables them to elude pursuit.

Arrival of the United States Despatch Steamer Rhode Island at Fortress Monroe, with Later Advices from New Orleans and the Gulf and Atlantic Squadron—Capture and Destruction of Off Pensacola.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 20.—The United States despatch steamer Rhode Island, Capt. Trenchard arrived here this morning with dates and mails from New Orleans of the 8th; Southwest Pass 9th; Ship Island 10th; Pensacola 11th; Key West 14th, and Port Royal 18th.

Among the passengers from New Orleans are Col. Deming, 12th Connecticut, bearer of despatches from Gen. Butler; Capt. Albert N. Smith, late of the gunboat Wissahickon; and A. G. Hills, correspondent of the Boston *Journal*. There are between forty and fifty passengers—Rebel naval officers, captured on the Mississippi river, below New Orleans. Among them are several Lieutenants formerly of our navy, including J. K. Mitchell, commanding the Confederate naval forces on the Mississippi; J. W. Wilkinson, second in command on board the gunboat Louisiana; Beverly Cannon, of the Governor Moore, disembarked; and F. A. Warley, commanding the Ram Manassas. On the passage, the passengers were obliged to take their turn doing guard duty over the prisoners.

The news from New Orleans by this arrival is not of special interest. General Butler commenced landing his troops on the 1st of May, and established his headquarters at the Custom House, and took possession of the City Hall, Bank, &c., and compelled the St. Charles Hotel, which was closed, to open for the accommodation of himself and staff.

A conference had been held between Gen. Butler and the authorities of the city, and with Pierre Soule. His proclamation, as published, had been modified in some of its features, and, as an act of humanity to the suffering inhabitants, trains on the railroads were allowed to bring supplies to the city. The negotiation of the Confederate scrip was forbidden, but other species of currency in circulation was allowed. The newspapers continued their publications. The *Delta*, which was suppressed for returning to publish the General's proclamation, was subsequently allowed to appear.

Algiers, opposite New Orleans, is occupied by our forces, and also Forts Jackson and St. Philip are garrisoned by troops from Ship Island.

The Opelousas and Jackson railroad has been taken possession of, and all the approaches to the city cut off.

Gen. Phelps has advanced to Carrolton, twenty-five miles up the river, and occupied that place.

There had been so far very little public demonstration of Union feeling, in consequence, no doubt, of the uncertainty felt by the inhabitants in reference to the future. A great want of confidence was prevailing, but under the firm course of Gen. Butler, business was slowly reviving, and the city was gradually becoming quiet, and affairs generally were progressing in a perfectly satisfactory state.

Commodore Porter's mortar fleet had been off Mobile and in the bay, and soundings had been made in the channel on the 7th. The fleet was fired on, while engaged in this work, by Fort Morgan, but our ships did not reply. The fleet afterwards returned to Ship Island.

On the night of the 9th inst. the enemy evacuated Pensacola, and set fire to the forts, the yard, barracks and marine hospital. Gen. Arnold commenced a bombardment when the destruction of property was begun, with the hope of saving a portion of the fort property.

The Rebel steamers Bradford and Neaffie were burnt, and Fort McRae, the hospital and navy yard were destroyed. Fort Barrancas and the barracks were saved, also the foundry and blacksmith shop in the navy yard.

The city and the forts had been occupied by Gen. Jones with 3,000 troops. General Arnold was to establish his headquarters in the city on the 12th and occupy the city with 1,200 men.

There is nothing of importance from Key West or Port Royal. Some days ago the gunboat Wachusetta lost two men in a skirmish in Warsaw sound.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Naval Orders and Appointments.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—Capt. James L. Lardner, of the steamer Susquehanna, has been ordered to the steamer San Jacinto, and to proceed to the Gulf of Mexico, at the request of Flag-officer McKean, of the Gulf Squadron. The steamer Niagara will come North for repairs.

Capt. Robert Pritchie has been ordered to take charge of the property at the Norfolk Navy Yard.

Edward Moser, of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, has been appointed Acting Master, and ordered to Baltimore, to command the bark Fernandina.

James B. Henderson, of Baltimore, has been appointed Acting Master, and ordered to the same vessel.

J. R. Lee, of Commodore Dupont's squadron, has been promoted to Acting Master on board the steamer Wyandott.

Commander R. B. Hitchcock, is ordered to Flag-Officer Goldsborough, for command of the Susquehanna.

Lieut. W. E. Hopkins, has been ordered to the Philadelphia rendezvous.

Lieut. T. H. Eastman, has been ordered to the United States steamer Keystone State, to relieve Lieut. Gamble.

Lieut. Bushrod Taylor, has been ordered to the United States steamer Cimerone, Bordentown, New Jersey.

Departure of Hon. Edwin Stanley, Military Governor of North Carolina.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—Hon. Edwin Stanley is on the eve of his departure for North Carolina. He to-day received his commission as Military Governor of that State. He is invested with the powers, duties and functions of that station, including the power to establish all necessary officers and tribunals and suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* during the pleasure of the President, or until the loyal inhabitants shall organize a State Government in accordance with the Constitution of the United States. His powers are exactly similar to those with which Governor Johnson, of Tennessee, is invested.

Sick Soldiers Going to Boston.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—Information has been received here to-night that the steamer Daniel Webster left Yorktown to-night, under direction of the Sanitary Commission, for Boston, with two hundred sick soldiers, fully equipped with surgeons, nurses and hospital supplies.

Capture of a Cotton Prize.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—The Navy Department has received despatches, stating that the gunboat Ottawa on the 9th captured the schooner Gen. C. Pinkney, loaded with cotton. She was attempting to run the blockade, bound for Nassau.

The Attack on Savannah.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—An army officer just arrived here from Port Royal denies the published statement that at last accounts our pickets were within four miles of Savannah.

From New Mexico.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—A despatch received at the War Department, dated Kansas City, May 19, says:—Santa Fe advices to the 3d have been received. Our troops were still at Fort Craig, and General Canby is at Santa Fe. The Texan Rebels had met a body of 500 of theirs at Adobe Hall, but continued to retreat from the Territory.

Narrow Escape of a Gunboat from Destruction.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—The gunboat Jacob Bell, lying at the Navy Yard wharf, was discovered on fire early this morning. The flames, however, were soon suppressed. She was loaded with ordnance stores, and some of the boxes of shells were considerably charred. Hence the vessel barely escaped blowing up. The origin of the fire was not ascertained.

Emancipation Movement in Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, May 20.—A mass convention of the friends of the Administration and those favorable to the emancipation of slaves in Missouri under the plan submitted to Congress by President Lincoln, has been called to meet in Jefferson city, June 10th, to nominate State officers.

A California Senator Expelled for Disloyalty.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 14.—The trial of Judge Hardy, of the United States District Court, terminated in his conviction, in the State Senate, by two-thirds majority, on the charge of disloyalty to the Government. A resolution for his expulsion was passed.

A Military Telegraph Station Opened Fourteen Miles from Richmond.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—The United States Military telegraph has opened an office open and working in a saw mill at the 14th mile post from Richmond. The lines to the various camps and stations between Headquarters and Fortress Monroe are in good condition, and working admirably under the personal superintendence of Mr. Thomas T. Eckert.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, May 20.—Flour has declined 5@10 cts—sales of 20,000 bbls.; State $4.25@4.35; Ohio $4.95@5.10; Southern $4.65@5.50. Wheat has declined 2 cts.—sales of 253,000 bushels; Chicago spring at 84 cts. Milwaukie Club 95 cts.@1.03; red Western $1.05@1.11½. Corn is dull—sales of 70,000 bushels; mixed at 60@61 cts. Pork is heavy. Whiskey closed firm—sales of 1,000 bbls. at 24@24½ cts. Rice firm—Carolina 7½ cts. Sugar firm—Muscovado 7¾@8 cts. Coffee is firm—Rio 20@22 cts. Naval stores are firm. Freights are active.

THE TREATMENT OF THE TUSCARORA IN ENGLAND.

UNITED STATES STEAMER TUSCARORA,
ALGECIRAS, April 2.

To the Editor of the New York Herald:

I observe in the papers an extract from the London *Times* in reference to the departure of this ship from the waters of Southampton and in connection with my duties there. The veracious "Southampton correspondent" says that "the delicate duties of Capt. Patey were performed to the satisfaction of both Captain Pegram and Captain Craven." I beg leave to state that so far as I am concerned there is no truth in this "correspondent," who I have reason to believe is in Rebel employ.

The fact is that in my last interview with Capt. Charles Patey, R. N., I told him he had not observed good faith with me, and had I known as much at the time as I subsequently learned I might have said something disagreeable to him.

I then undertook to give satisfaction to the pirate Pegram, whose escape in the Nashville was managed as follows:

On the 28th of January I was peremptorily ordered to "leave Southampton waters and proceed to sea." Believing that in good faith the Nashville would also be sent out of the port, I on the 29th left Southampton. It was blowing a gale of wind at the time, and I therefore anchored in Yarmouth Roads, about eighteen miles from Southampton. The gale continued two days, at the end of which I went to sea and cruised two days, returning into the Solent, and anchoring at Cowes on the 2d February, at two P. M. My movements and whereabouts were constantly made known to the authorities at Southampton by the Coast Telegraph, and as soon as I anchored at Cowes, three miles below Southampton, Captain Patey was sent to go on board of the Nashville, in uniform. He remained there about ten minutes, and hurried on board the admiralty despatch-boat (lying ready with steam) and started down the river in a hazy, and we did not discover the pirate until she was two miles off us. It was too late—he had "the start." Capt. Patey came on board to remind me of the obligations of international law, delivering to me a letter, written at Southampton, thirty minutes after I had anchored off Cowes. I told him this visit was unnecessary. I had already promised to observe the laws of neutrality, but that he had not kept good faith with me." That officer is well aware that I was not satisfied, unless his understanding of the English language is as much perverted as his sense of good faith.

The true policy of the British Government is fully illustrated by this aid and comfort to a plundering pirate. They have been coquetting with the Rebels *ab initio*. They have held out to them hopes of aid—material aid; while at the same time they have preached to us of their honesty, love of justice and neutrality. Of their political honesty it is not worth while to speak; history shows but few instances of that trait in the record. Their love of justice is measured with false weights, and neutral obligations have never been allowed to interfere with British interests. The present situation of the two nations is this: The British desire to see the growing power of our country broken down, our commerce destroyed, our cotton culture annihilated, and the Genius of Liberty mutilated. They therefore have held out false hope to the South, giving encouragement to the rebellion, that the struggle be prolonged, till time is afforded to develop the cotton culture of their Indian slaves. In another year they will have established this culture of their territorial cotton on a firm basis, when they will so protect and nurture it as to exclude from their market the cotton of other countries. In this a merited and heavy blow will fall on the Rebel States.

If the rebellion is not closed by the time this, their State policy, is accomplished, they may offer intervention in our affairs, from the desire to reopen a market for the goods of Great Britain. To this view of the question our people will ere long awake; and it is to be hoped that the same spirit which in 1775 refused "tea" under British taxation, may again refuse all sorts of British manufacture.

Very respectfully,
T. AUG. CRAVEN,
Commander, U. S. N.

A FRENCH FLEET TO RENDEZVOUS AT NEW YORK.

From the New York Herald, May 20.

The French side-wheel steam frigate Montezuma arrived at this port from Vera Cruz, whence she sailed on the 8th instant, at an early hour yesterday morning. She came to anchor at the upper anchorage at Staten Island, and soon after saluted the United States flag, which compliment was duly returned by the forts. Admiral Jurien de la Gravière, the commander of the French naval expedition to Mexico, is on board this vessel, on his return to France, his mission in these waters being fulfilled, as all naval operations on the Mexican coast are virtually at an end. The French squadron is gradually leaving the Mexican ports, and we may expect several of their war vessels here within a few days. Five or six of the largest ships of the expedition are expected to arrive together. The Guerriere is coming to New York to replace the frigate Bellone, now in our harbor, when the latter will return home. As soon as the Bellone leaves, Admiral Reynaud will hoist his pennant on board the Guerriere, which is one of the finest vessels in the French marine service. The Gassendi is also expected here from Norfolk, as well as the Milan and Lavoisier, all very fine vessels of their class. They will touch here for coal, provisions and other supplies, on their way to Newfoundland. The Pomone, to well known to New Yorkers during her stay here, has returned to France.

The frigate Montezuma was placed in quarantine immediately after her arrival, coming, as she did, from the suspected port of Vera Cruz, where a good deal of sickness prevails. It appears, however, that there is no sickness on board of this vessel—not a single case of fever. When she left there were two or three cases of yellow fever at Vera Cruz, but none in the interior of the country.

The French troops were gradually advancing towards the capital of Mexico. There had been a few unimportant collisions with Mexican guerillas, in which some men had been killed on both sides; but no serious fighting had as yet taken place. In all the encounters the French are said to have had the best of the game.

The Montezuma is commanded by Captain De Russell, flag officer of the navy. She was built at Rochefort, her keel being laid down in June, 1841. Her engines were built at Arras, and are of 450 horse power. She is a wooden vessel, and was launched on the 28th of June, 1843. She is pierced for fourteen guns, and in every respect is considered a first-class ship. Her crew numbers some two hundred and fifty men.

The Montezuma reports left in the harbor of Vera Cruz the United States ship Potomac. All well.

THE STEAM RAMS FINISHED.—We learn that the steam rams that have been building at Louisville and other points on the Ohio river—some half-a-dozen in number—and which are intended to cooperate with the fleet of gunboats and mortars now before Fort Pillow, have been completed, and are now on their way to their destination.—*Chicago Journal.*

The regular fishing season for shad and herring on the Potomac, has generally heretofore closed about the 10th of May. This year the seines will continue at work a little longer. An unusual number of fine herrings have been caught this season in Hunting Creek. Prices of fish to-day about the same as before quoted.—*Alexandria Gazette.*

The interments in Philadelphia for the past week were 264, of which 135 were for adults, and 129 for children. Two of the former were between ninety and one hundred years of age, and forty-seven of the children were under one year.

FROM WASHINGTON.

From the Washington Star, of Yesterday.

THE CONNECTION MADE.

Last evening or early this morning, the telegraphic through connection between this city and Fortress Monroe and General McClellan's headquarters, in the immediate vicinity of Richmond, was completed. Messages from both those points bearing this day's date have consequently already been received here. They, however, embrace nothing of public interest, we hear.

LATEST FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

A telegram of this forenoon, from Fortress Monroe, announces the arrival there of the steamer Rhode Island from New Orleans, bringing forty Confederate officers prisoners, captured in that quarter. We presume that the mere fact, only, of her arrival with the prisoners was known to the operator when the message was sent, as nothing concerning the news she brings from New Orleans had been sent here up to 2½ P. M.

HON. EDWARD STANLEY.

We learn that Hon. Edward Stanley has made his arrangements to leave this city during the present week, for North Carolina, of which State he has been appointed Military Governor, with powers similar to those conferred upon Gov. Johnson, of Tennessee, and to continue during the pleasure of the President, or until the people of North Carolina shall organize a civil government in accordance with the Constitution of the United States.

FURLOUGHED.

Through the exertions of General Sickles, the members of his Excelsior Brigade, (that so distinguished itself in the battle of Williamsburg,) who are now here as paroled prisoners of war, have been furloughed and provided with transportation to New York, to report to the commanding officer of that post in a month, by which time it is presumed that arrangements will have been consummated for their exchange. They will probably reach New York very shortly.

Special Despatches to the Philadelphia Inquirer.

CONFEDERATES ADVANCING UPON FREDERICKSBURG—THE RAPPAHANNOCK BRIDGE DESTROYED.

Two contrabands have just arrived at General Bayard's headquarters below Fredericksburg, and report that the Confederates are about fifteen miles below Fredericksburg, with a considerable force of infantry, cavalry and artillery. The information seems reliable. The bridge across the Rappahannock will be completed to-night; the locomotive arrived over the road from Aquia Creek to Falmouth, last evening, bringing one hundred and fifty workmen, who are to-day employed in finishing the bridge.

MOVEMENTS OF OUR ARMIES.

The movements of the Eastern and Western armies, for prudential motives, will be kept very quiet for the next three or four days, unless, in the meantime, a decisive battle takes place.

TRADE WITH THE SOUTH.

It is estimated that over five hundred vessels will sail for the Southern ports by the first of June. There will be at least two hundred clearances for cargoes of ice.

The Cabinet held a meeting to day. All the members were present except Secretary Chase, who returned from a visit to his daughter, in Philadelphia, this evening.

THE CASE OF GENERAL HUNTER.

General Hunter will probably resign. He should be recalled, but the difficulty which exists to select the right man for his successor prevents such a step.

Special Despatches to the New York Times.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

The universal topic is, of course, the President's proclamation denouncing and repudiating the unauthorized conduct of Maj. Gen. Hunter. It was understood, yesterday, that the President would wait till advised of the authenticity of the alleged proceeding of Hunter; but to-day it was too obvious that the mischief would be irreparable if immediate action was not taken, and hence the proclamation. The effect in Washington has been most happy and reassuring.

It is no doubt true, as the *Tribune* states, that Secretary Chase approves the proclamation of Hunter, apparently disposed of by the President. It does not follow that the Cabinet will dissolve on so small a point, though it may be that effect takes a short run almost every hour. Will Hunter resign? If a sensitive soldier, yes. If he is working for politicians, no. For the latter are striving hard here to save him from dismissal, or reprimand further than the President's proclamation already conveys.

MILITARY GOVERNOR OF WILLIAMSBURG.

Col. David Campbell, of the fifth Pennsylvania cavalry, is appointed Military Governor of Williamsburg. Under his instructions fuel and subsistence are furnished by our Quartermaster to the inmates of the Insane Asylum, and about two hundred and fifty sick and wounded Confederates with one hundred and fifty of our own tenderly cared for.

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