THE MARYLAND NEWS SHEET.

VOL. II---NO. 209. BALTIMORE, FRIDAY, MAY 23, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

MARRIED,

On the evening of 21st instant, by Rev. Mr. Purrington, of Washington city, RICHARD J. MATTHEWS to SALLIE C. SCOTT, both of Baltimore county.

DIED,

On the 22d instant, ELLEN MONSARRAT.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, on to-morrow (Saturday) morning, at 11 o'clock. Philadelphia papers please copy.

In Georgetown, D. C., May 20th, THEODORE RAURIGARD BOUCHER, aged 9 months, son of Theo. F. and Eliza Boucher.

WAR AND OTHER NEWS.

In the Senate of the United States Mr. Kennedy presented a petition from citizens of Maryland, praying that the fugitive slave law may be so amended as to protect their interests in slave property. A counter resolution was offered by Mr. Sumner directing the Committee on the District to report if any legislation is needed to protect persons of African descent from unconstitutional seizure as fugitive slaves, or from seizure by disloyal persons. At one o'clock the Senate organized itself into a Court of Impeachment, for the trial of Judge Humphreys, of Tennessee, for having in conjunction with others, organized armed rebellion against the United States. After the articles of impeachment were read the consideration of the Tax bill was resumed, but toward the close of the session the case of Judge Humphreys was again taken up, when a summons was ordered to be issued for his appearance before the bar of the Senate, and further proceedings were postponed until the 9th day of June.

In the House of Representatives the bill for the speedy transportation of the mails, was taken up and passed; after which the debate on the confiscation bill was resumed.

The telegram from the Headquarters of the army of the Potomac, under date of May 21, Wednesday, contains nothing of importance beyond what was published yesterday morning. The cavalry advance, under Stoneman, was at that time at Gaines' Mills, eight and a half miles from Richmond, and a mile and a half in the rear of the Chickahominy. Gen. Stoneman, however, had obtained "an admirable view" of the Capital of the Southern Confederacy, but it was from a position not at all likely to be traversed by contending armies, to wit:—an elevation of some five hundred feet in she air, the means of ascent being the balloon of Prof. Lowe.

There were indications on Tuesday last, so states a special despatch to the Chicago *Times*, that the Confederates were evacuating Fort Pillow and falling back on the stronger position of Fort Randolph, twelve miles below. The Memphis papers state that the Federal gunboats under Commodore Farragut had ascended the Mississippi river as far as Vicksburg.

The correspondence of the Northern journals confirms the rumored defeat of Milroy at "McDowell, Virginia," as the Southern accounts have it; or at "Bull Mountain," according to the New York papers. All the statements that have been made in regard to this battle, concur in acknowledging that Milroy was only saved from utter annihilation by the arrival of reinforcements under General Schenck, and that their combined forces were subsequently compelled to retreat for three successive days, northwardly across the mountains, after burning a portion of their stores and baggage. Nine Federal regiments were engaged in the battle, and the loss in five of the regiments is estimated at two hundred and fifty-six. The Southern version of the affair is briefly given by the Lynchburg *Virginian*, which states—but only on the authority of passengers arriving by the Orange Railroad—that Milroy's entire brigade capitulated to Jackson, and that the Confederates were engaged, for two or three days, in hauling back to Staunton the stores which they had captured.

THE LATE CHARLES BRADENBAUGH.

From the minutes of a meeting of the Mercantile Library Association, held on Tuesday evening last, we extract the following, which was adopted as expressive of the sentiments of the members on learning the death of their former President:

The infinite wisdom of Divine Providence has removed from our presence a man who has earned our admiration for his genius, our gratitude for his services, and our warm affection for himself.

CHARLES BRADENBAUGH died on the 16th of April, 1862. He was for many years the President of the Mercantile Library Association of Baltimore, and an active Trustee of the Peabody Institute since its endowment.

Though his path to knowledge had not been through the routine studies of the schools, he had mastered the best learning by earnest, persistent and congenial study, and we might look in vain to the Universities for one with juster claims to the honors of consummate scholarship. So vigorous and original was his mind, which appeared a level of every subject it grasped; so comprehensive the range of information it had gathered and stored under command of his wonderful memory; so sound and penetrative his judgment, and so pure his taste, that he had dedicated himself wholly to a contemplative and literary life. Those who knew him may believe that his great abilities would have placed him eminently among American writers.

Men of letters have to mourn, in the loss of Chas. Bradenbaugh, a man of genius and essentially poetic temperament, equally at home in elegant literature and the serener walks of philosophy.

Friends have to deplore the loss of one whose deep and earnest humanity found a point of genial contact with each one who came within his sphere; whose delightful and instructive conversation was enriched with a brilliant wit and most touching humor, and whose kindness of heart and refinement, faithfulness in friendship, and native noble simplicity of manner have made him an enduring home in their memory and affection.

And the unconscious poor and humble have lost in him one whose heart was alive with love for his fellow-men, and whose life was a silent well spring of active benevolence.

We, the members of the Mercantile Library Association, are bound by the strongest ties of gratitude and respect to honor his memory as the best servant and benefactor of our Institution—therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That a tablet be erected upon the wall of the Reading Room of the Mercantile Library Association in commemoration of Charles Bradenbaugh, his genius and scholarship, his manly virtues and practical benevolence; and, especially, of the gratitude of this Association for those years of assiduous service that have contributed so eminently to its establishment and permanence.

Resolved, That the Board of Directors be a committee on behalf of the Association to carry the foregoing resolution into effect.

OPERA AT THE FRONT STREET THEATRE.—Messrs. Brignoli and Gottschalk have formed an Italian Opera Company, and propose favoring the citizens of Baltimore with an opera on Tuesday evening next. The piece selected is *La Figlia del Reggimento*, and among other celebrities Miss Kellogg will appear, assisted by Signors Susini, Amodio and Muzio. M. Gottschalk will be the conductor.—This newly formed company is now performing in New York, where, although the musical season may be said to be over, they are drawing good houses. The Front Street Theatre, capacious and cool as it is well known to be, will doubtless be crowded on the occasion.

A SUSPECTED CONFEDERATE AGENT.—One of the passengers of the steamer Scotia, which arrived last night from Liverpool, was suspected of being a Confederate agent, and detained. It was stated that his correspondence, public and private, was seized, and that there was evidence of his agency, and that he had purchased arms and munitions of war for the Confederates. We learn, however, on application at the proper office, that his arrest was not perfected, and that there was not sufficient proof to warrant his detention.—*New York Post.*

The Philadelphia papers announce the death of Mr. John Drew, the eminent comedian, and lessee of the Arch Street Theatre in that city. He died quite suddenly of congestion of the brain.

LATEST NEWS.

TELEGRAMS.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

A Balloon Reconnoisance—Richmond in Plain View.

HEAVY FIRING HEARD IN THE DIRECTION OF JAMES RIVER.

[*Army Correspondence of the Associated Press.*]
HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Wednesday Afternoon, May 21.

The advance of the army under Gen. Stoneman is still at Gaines' Mills, 8½ miles from Richmond and one-and-a-half from the Chickahominy Creek. The pickets of the Rebels occupy the bank on one side and those of the Union troops on the other.—Gen. Stoneman, in company with Prof. Lowe, made a balloon reconnoissance this morning from Gaines' Mills, reaching an altitude of 500 feet.—From their position an admirable view was had of Richmond and the surrounding country. With a glass the camps of the enemy within the limits of the corporation were seen, also the arrival and departure of railroad trains.

On the road between New Bridge and Richmond very few troops were visible, but to the left of the line of the mail coach road leading to Bottom's Bridge, a large number of troops were seen. The smoke from numerous camp-fires was also observed coming from the woods in front, showing that they were occupied by a large force of the enemy.

Heavy firing was heard yesterday afternoon and this morning to the left of Richmond, which was probably caused by our gunboats endeavoring to force their way up the James river.

The weather is now warm and pleasant during the day, with heavy dews at night. The health of the troops continues remarkably good. Two rations of whiskey and quinine are now daily issued to our soldiers.

LATER FROM HAVANA AND VERA CRUZ.

THE RECENT BATTLE BETWEEN THE FRENCH AND MEXICANS.

SICKNESS IN THE FRENCH ARMY.

NEW YORK, May 22.—The steamer Roanoke, from Havana on the 17th, has arrived, bringing later advices from Vera Cruz. Private letters from Mexico state that in the battle at Acultheugo the French lost most in killed and wounded, especially in officers, and that it was a drawn battle, the Mexicans retiring. The garrison of a fort in Perote had mutinied, taking their officers prisoners. Soledad and Cordova were occupied by Mexican troops, as the French left them, and 1,500 Mexicans were ready to occupy Orizaba, when the French should leave there.

The Mexicans appear to be pursuing a course by which the French will find it harder to get out than into the interior. Several influential citizens deny that they authorized the use of their names in declaring Cordova for Almonte. The black vomit was committing fearful ravages in Vera Cruz.—Almonte had issued a proclamation dated Puebla, although he had not arrived there.

Sick French troops continue to arrive at Havana, and yet the health of the French army is said to be good.

The French Vice Admiral, Graviere, has returned to France.

Gen. Prim and staff arrived at Havana on the 9th.

The Spanish steamer Blasco De Garay sailed for New Orleans, responsive to a call from the Spanish Consul, to protect Spanish interests there.

This news is authentic.

The Mexican Government has ratified the Wyke-Zamacona treaty in spite of the French protest against any treaty with the Mexicans.

The American Consul, Mr. Shufeldt, and the Secretary of Legation, Mr. Plump, arrived at Puebla on the 9th. They would probably arrive in the city of Mexico on the 11th.

Spanish troops continue to arrive at Havana.

It is reported that 120 Americans, from Texas, sacked the town of Piedras Negras, and burned the custom-house and other buildings there.

No Rebel vessels had arrived at Havana since the 9th.

The English steamer Havana arrived on the 13th, from St. Mary's, Florida, with cotton. The glorious news from the States depressed all the markets at Havana, and sugar and cotton had declined. Several vessels were there, awaiting the re-opening of the port of New Orleans.

The black vomit appeared at Havana on the 16th.

IMPORTANT FROM FORT PILLOW.

CHICAGO, May 21.—A special despatch to the *Times*, dated before Fort Pillow yesterday, 20th, says:

From indications made apparent yesterday, it is clearly evident that the enemy have evacuated Fort Pillow and fallen back on Fort Randolph, a strong fortification on the second Chickasaw Bluff, twelve miles below this position. Officers of our flotilla, who went down the river yesterday with a flag of truce, returned with intelligence that neither troops nor gunboats were visible—that Fort Wright or Fort Pillow, and the river below, as far as the eye could reach, were deserted. Towards evening a Rebel crat, with a flag of truce, came up and exchanged some prisoners, but no explanation was offered as to why our flag was not answered in the morning. Taking all these circumstances into consideration, there is not the least doubt that the Rebels have left, in the expectation that in their new position they can maintain a more thorough defence and be less exposed to the fire of our mortars.

WASHINGON, May 21.—Advices from the Mississippi flotilla, received here, announce the probable evacuation of Fort Pillow. The steamer Kennett, which went down the river with a flag of truce with a number of prisoners to be exchanged, returned to the flotilla without seeing any signs of life at the fort and as far as could be seen below it. The general impression is that the enemy has fallen back on Fort Randolph, twelve miles below. Two hours after the Kennett returned, a Rebel steamer, with a flag of truce, came up from below and took off the prisoners from the Kennett, and steamed down the river.

The Memphis papers of the 17th announce that the Federal fleet, under Commodore Farragut, was opposite Vicksburg.

LATER.

Deserters from the Rebel Army—Condition of the Rebel Army at Corinth.

CAIRO, May 22.—The De Soto, from the Mississippi flotilla, has arrived. She brings no additional news. The flag of truce which came up yesterday from the Rebel fleet returned and came up the second time. The object of the mission was not ascertained. The opinion still prevailed that Fort Pillow was evacuated.

Deserters from the Rebel camps at Corinth, who left a week ago, have arrived and report that Beauregard had 130,000 men there. The Rebels were suffering greatly from sickness, an average of six hundred daily being sent from camp over the Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

All the houses along the railroad were being used as hospitals. Beauregard was continually among his troops making speeches and using every effort to encourage them. His troops were subsisting on half rations, said to be of miserable quality, issued once a week. Rifle pits around Corinth command all approaches to the Mobile and Ohio Railroad for thirteen miles. The Rebels are making extraordinary efforts to procure heavy guns, of which they acknowledge they have but a small supply.

A despatch to the Cairo *Journal* says that Clay King, a noted guerilla chief, has been publicly disgraced from the Southern army by an order publicly read at dress parade at Corinth not long since.

IMPORTANT FROM THE LOWER MISSISSIPPI.

The Federal Fleet at Vicksburg, Having Met no Successful Resistance.

CAIRO, May 21.—Memphis papers of the 17th instant received here announce the arrival of the Federal fleet at Vicksburg.

The fleet had met with no successful resistance.

Fort Adams is one hundred miles below Vicksburg, and the presumption is that the fight had taken place there.

Reported Capture of a Valuable Prize—Further from Pensacola.

NEW YORK, May 22.—The Key West correspondent of the *Express*, under date of 15th instant, states that the British iron-steamer Circassian, of 1,500 tons, with a cargo of tea, silk, coffee, and munitions of war, valued at $1,000,000, has been seized by the blockaders and would be sent to New York.

Pensacola advices state that the Rebels, besides burning the navy-yard, burnt all the steam sawmills, thus destroying the only means of support of hundreds.

The weather was very hot.

From the Valley of the Shenandoah.

NEW YORK, May 22.—A special despatch to the *Post*, dated Franklin, Va., yesterday, states that Colonel Crook, in a recent expedition, captured two notorious guerillas, and seized the telegraph office at Covington, where he learned, from despatches, that Jackson was about sending several regiments from Staunton to Covington, whereupon Colonel Crook advanced his forces to Jackson River bridge, on the Central Railroad, which he burned; thus preventing the movement of Jackson's troops, and enabling Colonel Crook to protect the region this side of the bridge from attack.

Refugees Flying from the South—Commodore Farragut's Fleet on the Way to Memphis.

CHICAGO, May 22.—A special Cairo despath to the *Tribune*, says that captains of steamers plying between there and the flotilla, report over a thousand refugees below New Madrid, and that the banks of the river are fairly lined with these, begging to be taken aboard and carried North.

Deserters who came on board the gunboat Benton on Tuesday, report that Commodore Farragut's fleet left Vicksburg on Saturday last, their destination being Memphis.

Ministerial Crisis in Canada.

MONTREAL, May 21.—The Government was defeated yesterday in the vote on the Military bill, which was negatived—yeas 54, nays 61. The House adjourned.

A dissolution of Parliament is anticipated, but, as the bill is popular in the country, it is probable that the Ministers will be supported in the event of a new election.

MONTREAL, May 21.—The ministry has resigned, but their resignation has not yet been accepted.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Fugitive Slave Excitement in Washington.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—The Fugitive-slave Law Commissioners to-day decided on the points raised yesterday that it was discretionary with them to allow cross-examination as to identity and ownership, and therefore they permitted it in the case of Stephens, claimed by a citizen of Maryland. This case was concluded by the remanding of the slave to the claimant.

This morning, while the 76th New York regiment was marching through the city, a number of civil officers, provided with judicial papers, seized two negroes from the ranks and soon placed them beyond the probability of rescue. An effort was made to arrest six or eight other alleged fugitive slaves, when many of the soldiers interfered, presenting their muskets at the police and warning them of the danger of persisting. They therefore prudently retired, the negroes departing under the protection of their military friends. Great excitement for a short time existed consequent upon these proceedings, which will, it is said, be investigated by the proper authorities.

Payment of the Returned Union Prisoners.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—The 800 returned Union prisoners now here are being paid their ration money for the time of their captivity, namely, at the rate of 20 cents per day, and will all be paid their monthly dues within a very short period.—The Government intends allowing each man to determine whether he will take a discharge or return to the service after a furlough or exchange.

The Foreign Intervention Rumors.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—The news from abroad is healthful. It is ascertained that the rumors of intervention have been creations of the desires of the Secessionists, without any foundation in fact.

Commander of the Norfolk Navy Yard.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—Capt. Livingston has been appointed to the Norfolk Navy Yard, not Capt. Ritchie, as heretofore published.

Response to the Government's Call for More Troops.

BOSTON, May 22.—In response to the communication from the War Department, Governor Andrews replies that Massachusetts will promptly contribute her quota of additional troops required to put down the rebellion.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, May 22.—Flour is heavy—sales 14,500 bbls. State $4 25@4 35; Ohio $4 90@5 05. Southern $4 65@5 50. Wheat is steady—sales of 88,000 bushels. Chicago spring Wheat sold at $1 03. Milwaukie club 90 cts @$1 03, red Western $1 06@1 11. Corn has advanced 1 ct.—sales of 70,000 bushels; mixed 47½@49 cts. Pork is heavy. Whiskey is dull. Sugar is firm—Muscovado 7¼@8 cts. Coffee is quiet—Rio 19 cts. Naval stores are quiet. Freights are firmer.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

CRIMINAL COURT—Judge Bond.

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

The Court was yesterday engaged with the following business.

John Singer, indicted for assaulting Adam Kraft, not answering when called, his recognizances were forfeited.

Joseph Kyle, indicted for assaulting Charles Henkle. This case was partially tried and then adjourned until to-day in order to allow the defendant to bring in a witness.

Louisa Dorsey and Mary John, colored, indicted for larceny, were severally arraigned and pleaded not guilty.

James A. Pearce, constable, indicted for assault with intent to kill, forfeited his recognizances.

John Pink, indicted for the larceny of a lot of ruffling and collars, the property of J. Osborn Duncan, was tried and adjudged guilty.

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

SUPERIOR COURT—Judge MARTIN.

Edward H. Stabler, &c., vs. Samuel Harris, garnishee. *Non pros.*

Jacob Hecht, &c., vs. Philip Herzberg and Seligman Herzberg. Agreed.

Assignment for to-day from No. 332 to 390 inclusive.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Judge KING.

James Stewart *et al.* vs. Jacob Norris and John K. Calwell. Appeal from Hayward. Judgment reversed and judgment for appellant for $23 22 with interest and costs.

Hugh McCall vs. F. Latchford. Appeal from Showacre. Dismissed.

Assignment for to-day from No. 165 to end of docket.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—Judge GILES.

United States vs. a quantity of gold and silver coin, (about $1,700, deposited in the Bank of Baltimore,) taken from Samuel D. Rankford, Robert H. Crosswell, H. A. Brooks and W. J. Whittington, passengers and crew of the prize sloop Velma, captured by the United States steamtug Hercules. Before reported. Not concluded.

Reported for the Maryland News Sheet.

BALTIMORE COUNTY COURT—Judge PRICE.

TOWSONTOWN, May 22.—Richard J. Gittings, Esq., Attorney for the State. The following business engaged the attention of the Court to-day:

State vs. Conrad Turnbaugh, (reported yesterday.) Demurrer sustained by consent of State. B. Carter, Esq., for defence.

[In the report of yesterday's proceedings, far nished by your former reporter, it is stated that the Court was occupied in hearing a demurrer in the case of Samuel M. Rankin, indicted for the forgery of a license to keep a stallion. This is a mistake. Conrad Turnbaugh is the name of the party indicted, and Samuel M. Rankin, Esq., was the foreman of the Grand Jury that indicted him.]

The jury in the case of State vs. Thomas James, (reported yesterday,) after being out all night, came into Court this morning with a sealed verdict of not guilty. John T. Ensor for defence.

State vs. William Gault, removed from the city, indicted for larceny. After the examination of several witnesses the case was given to the jury without argument, there being no evidence to identify the prisoner. Verdict, not guilty, without leaving the box. John T. Ensor for defence.

State vs. William Weeks, colored. Two indictments for assault with intent to kill upon the persons of Mr. and Mrs. Fisher. Tried by a jury and found guilty on the first indictment; not guilty on the second. Not sentenced. Messrs. Stump and Keech for defendant.

State vs. Jeremiah Kennedy, indicted for committing a rape, was arraigned and pleaded not guilty. Removed to Howard county. John T. Ensor for defence.

After passing over several cases on the trial docket the Court adjourned.

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW IN WASHINGTON.

THE PRESIDENT SAYS IT SHALL BE ENFORCED—THE SOLDIERS SAY IT SHALL NOT, AND IT IS NOT.

From the Washington Star of yesterday.

TROUBLE IN ARRESTING FUGITIVE SLAVES.—Quite an excitement was raised near the corner of Seventh street and the Avenue about 10 o'clock this morning, in consequence of two officers, Messrs. Wise and Hugely, backed by the owners of the slaves, attempting to arrest some fugitive slaves who were following the 76th New York regiment. The slaves belonged to loyal owners of Prince George's, who had obtained the necessary writs under the fugitive slave law, and on yesterday, the officers went to the camp of the regiment to take them, but notwithstanding an order had been given them by the Provost Marshal for their delivery, they were refused admission into the camp. There being no other alternative, they this morning attempted to take the slaves while the regiment was on the march, but were resisted by some of the soldiers, who declared that they would not get them under any writ.

A large crowd gathered around, and soon the excitement became intense, and matters for awhile wore a rather serious aspect; the officers having taken hold of two of the fugitives, when they held with a firm grasp, and some of the soldiers threatening to shoot into the crowd, and one or two persons being knocked down. Some of the officers, however, after seeing the writs, quelled the excitement, and two of the fugitives were taken off by Messrs. King and Hugely, and sent to jail until the matter can be investigated; the regiment again taking up the march for the steamboat wharf, some seven or eight other fugitives following them. While this was going on, word was sent to Major Doster, Provost Marshal, of the facts, and an order was immediately sent to the regiment to deliver up every fugitive for whom a writ is produced. A Deputy Marshal, with the necessary papers, went to the steamboat this morning to take the remaining fugitives from among the troops, but was refused admission on the boat; the officers and soldiers, notwithstanding the order of the Provost Marshal, telling him that they would see him in h—ll before they would deliver the negroes to him or any other person."

A LARGE CATCH OF WHALES.—A shoal of whales ran ashore lately near Whiteness, on the Island of Shetland, and getting into shallow water—immense numbers—some four hundred, it is said—were captured by the islanders. They were attacked both by sea and land. Some escaped, but were wounded, sank and afterward rose to the surface and floated to shore, so that almost the entire shoal was captured. People came from miles around, and a number of riflemen hurried to the spot to enjoy the novel sport of whale-shooting.

PROBABLY FATAL ACCIDENT.—Rachel Dixon, colored, yesterday afternoon fell from a second-story window of house No. 59 Conway street, near Sharp, which she was engaged in washing at the time.—She fell a distance of twenty-five feet into an area, by which the back of her head and her spine were injured. Dr. Webster attended her. It is thought that her injuries will prove fatal.

The Commercial Bank of Canada has obtained a verdict for $1,100,000 against the Great Western Railway Company for money furnished for the completion of the Detroit and Milwaukee Railway, it being held that the Great Western Company was the real creditor in the transaction.

A CIRCUS ACTOR KILLED.—Charles Reed, a circus actor, belonging to Madigan & Carrol's circus, was instantly killed on Saturday afternoon, at Greenpoint, by falling upon his head from the top of the centre-pole, while assisting to put up the tent.

The New York papers announce the death of Edwin P. Christy, who attempted to commit suicide in that city a few days since; by throwing himself from a second-story window. He was well-known as the founder of the most successful troupe of Ethiopian Minstrels.

The Washington *Republican* states that the Secretary of War has ordered the release of Col. W. F. Baldwin, of Virginia, as an exchange for Col. Corcoran.

There are at the present time 3,888 sick and wounded soldiers in the different hospitals in the District of Columbia.

THE MOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT.

Particulars of the Battle of Bull Mountain.

Correspondence of the New York Post.

FRANKLIN, VA., May 15.—The battle of Bull Mountain proves to have been an engagement of more importance than the first reports indicated. It appears that on Thursday morning, the 8th, General Milroy, who is called the "fighting bulldog," sent a message to General Schenck that the enemy were crossing the Shenandoah in force, and that he would be obliged to fall back from McDowell. He asked for help. Schenck, who was already some nine miles on the route from this place, pushed on, and, by a forced march of thirty-two miles, attacked one end of the town of McDowell just as the advanced guard of the Confederates appeared on the slope of the mountain at the other. The situation was a critical one, for the enemy had the power of outflanking us on both sides.

THE BATTLE.

In order to gain time for a safe retreat with the wagons and stores—for our Generals had by this time discovered that there was a large body of Confederates in front resolved upon an attack—we opened the ball with artillery, which was followed by a bayonet charge upon their right flank by the Ohio 25th and 82d. For two hours they struggled up the face of the steep mountains, beating back the foe, Colonel Cantrell commanding the latter, and that there was a hand-to-hand fight the character of the wounds of our men in hospital will bear witness. The object of the attack having been gained, our troops fell back in the most perfect order to this place, pushing the swift-following enemy every foot of the way, killing and wounding large numbers. It is thought that our forces could have held this place, but it is doubtful. Most fortunately for our gallant little army, General Fremont, who, since the retreat from Yorktown, had anticipated an advance of Jackson with large reinforcements, had already moved his army forward from Petersburg by rapid marches, and arrived here while our artillery were shelling the enemy in the hills through which the road runs towards McDowell and Staunton. In the fight, which, from its location, is called the battle of "Bull Mountain," we lost some two hundred killed and wounded. I send an official list of our losses herewith. The retreat was covered by a squadron of Connecticut cavalry.

OUR POSITION.

The encampment here presents one of the most picturesque sights imaginable. From the north the town is approached over a level plain, which breaks off over a high bluff to the east. From the base of this declivity the meadow, through which runs the south branch of the Potomac, stretches across to the foot of precipitous mountains. To the south lies the town, and on the west the hills rise gently crowned with forests. Over all this lovely natural scene are scattered thousands of tents, men, horses, wagons and cattle. Gen. Schenck's headquarters is an old house on the outskirts of the town. On the slope of a hill side, near the bottom land, is pitched the small round tent of the Commanding General. No warring standard or display marked the headquarters. In a little place hardly larger than a sentry box, seated before a rough table, we found General Fremont.

FREMONT'S MOVEMENTS.

The General has a distinct plan of campaign, yet it is absolutely impossible to move in advance without forage and provision. The movement to this place from Petersburg was made, notwithstanding the necessity of supporting Schenck and Milroy admitting no delay. Fremont has ordered forward only hard bread, sugar, coffee and salt, yet you cannot conceive the labor and difficulty of transporting provisions from forty to one hundred miles through a mountainous and an enemy's country. It takes four days for a train to reach here from New Creek Station, forty-six miles.—What, then, must be required to answer the necessities of an army of twenty thousand men? It is useless to talk of moving forward artillery or cavalry, to say nothing of soldiers, without subsistence. Last night there was not forage for one hundred horses in the place; to-day they are scouring the country unsuccessfully for it. I have just seen a document from an officer asking for hard bread for his men, they having eaten their last rations to-day, and the supply is dependent upon the arrival of a train which left New Creek three days ago. Luckily, by the foresight of General Fremont, we are provided with beef cattle. General Fremont assumed the command in March—time enough has elapsed to provide for all this. Now, who is to be censured? Certainly not Fremont, for he has exhausted the vocabulary of demands. One might ask, why should there be any army in this vicinity, so difficulty for military operations? The answer will be found in the unexpected and rapid advance of the Confederates, the battle of last week, and the threatening presence of some twenty thousand of the enemy within five miles of our lines, who could strike the Ohio and Baltimore Railroad in three days, occupy Wheeling, Western Virginia, with an army out of danger in prospect which you will easily estimate by looking at the map of the country.

Five balls passed through the flag of the 82d Ohio regiment, and the flagstaff was half cut off. Eight guns were also rendered useless by shots from the enemy.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to the Philadelphia Inquirer.

THE SCANDALS AT THE PHILADELPHIA ARSENAL.

An effort will shortly be made to have a Congressional investigation of the recent frauds at the Philadelphia Arsenal. The facts, as reported to the War Department, are almost incredible, and calculated to bring disgrace on all engaged in the nefarious transactions. Hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of blankets, condemned as utterly unfit for service, were never removed from the establishment, but merely transferred from one room to another, reinspected and passed. These blankets are hardly able to bear their own weight, and it is by such frauds that our hospitals are filled with thousands of languishing and dying soldiers. As the facts are becoming known the greatest indignation is expressed towards the cormorants and plunderers, and their official allies who are base enough, in an hour like this, to furnish our brave soldiers with blankets that would be rejected from a well-regulated stable as horse-covers.

Special Despatch to the New York Tribune

THE CALL FOR FIVE HUNDRED VOLUNTEERS.

Leading men from the East and the West alike express grave doubts whether their States will promptly furnish their respective quotas of men under the forthcoming call of the President. There would be no difficulty, they say, if the people were sure that the war was to be conducted with a single eye to the suppression of the rebellion, whether slavery went down with that which it caused or not. A war for the maintainance of slavery, as this seems in some quarters to be, a war in which the recruiting officers are instructed to accept no loyal men whose complexions are dark, is not one they think likely to make enlistments rapid. Some name sixty or ninety days as the periods within which it will be possible to raise the number required, while others say that their citizens will demand an anti-slavery policy before they will fill up the regiments. It is not yet precisely determined what number of volunteers to call for; but it will not, as stated last night, be far from 100,000, including those needed to fill up the old regiments.

From the London Punch.

OUT WITH RUSSELL.

From the New York Herald.

Released, thanks to the manly and noble conduct of President Lincoln, from the humiliating presence of Russell, the British Aristocracy's spy, we venture to predict that the star of the Republic will be once more in the ascendant, and that we shall have to record an interminable series of glorious victories for the Union flag. It was impossible for our brave generals, children of the people, to do their duty under the cold chill of the Aristocratic spy, and it may easily be imagined that the pen which had chronicled the deeds of lords, and earls, and barones, and the rest of the titled herd in the Crimea and India, turned reluctantly to describe the feats of arms of a hero who, before seeking the bubble reputation in the cannon's mouth, had trothed beer into bubbles for his compatriots. But Russell is gone, and the bird of freedom soars triumphant on exulting wings. We are in a condition to state that New York may prepare itself to be delirious with joy, for we have the permission of Mr. Stanton, our unequalled Secretary at War, to say that the armies of the North have just gained nine great victories. At least 175,000 Rebels have been sacrificed upon the altar of offended vengeance, and we have taken 215,633 prisoners, and twenty stacks of Armstrong guns, sent out to the Rebels by sympathizing aristocrats in Belgravia. The heroic McClellan has stormed Yorktown, and will sup in Richmond at five-and-twenty minutes to nine on Monday. New Orleans has long been in the hands of Burnside, but the news was suppressed in compliment to the gallant Princes of that House who have decided to dine in her lot with us: the Mississippi is on fire from Memphis to Baton Rouge, and the whole of the region has cleared the army of the North. Now what does the "Little Villain" say? Now what says Massa Greeley? Now what are the base thoughts of the fiendly Beecher? These are some of the fruits of the brave conduct of the President in expelling the aristocrat spy, and there are more in rapid progress. The entire rebellion will be extinct on Wednesday fortnight, and we shall then have ample leisure to consider whether Canada or Cuba, or both, shall be annexed in the fall.

From the New York Tribune.

M. MERCIER'S VISIT TO RICHMOND.

A despatch from Washington, made apparently on authority, assures us that M. Mercier's visit to Richmond was of an entirely unofficial character, and that both the President and Secretary of State were made aware of its purpose and result. Assuming this to be true—and it accords with the declarations of the Imperial organs at Paris—it does not strip that visit entirely of significance.—An act of the Emperor of France need not be official to be important; it is not likely that his Minister to the United States would visit the Confederate capital without being quite sure that it would be agreeable to his master; nor would he be likely to immediately afterward send home his Secretary of Legation unless he had something to communicate which he had good reason to suppose would influence the policy of the Emperor. Among the other eminent qualities of Louis Napoleon is the faculty and habit of keeping his own counsel, and his unofficial may be quite as important to us as his official diplomacy.

The steamer Australasian left New York on Wednesday for Liverpool with $306,000 in specie.—Among the passengers were the Chevalier Hulsemann, Austrian Minister at Washington, and F. S. Edwards, of New York, bearer of despatches.

FROM THE SOUTH.

From the Norfolk Day Book of Monday.

COPIED FROM THE BALTIMORE AMERICAN OF YESTERDAY.

CONFEDERATE ACCOUNTS OF THE OPERATIONS IN JAMES RIVER.

Five Federal Gunboats in James River—Off for James River.

Early yesterday morning Colonel Avery and Mr. W. H. Harrison, two well known Prince George planters, living in the immediate vicinity of Fort Powhatan, discovered five formidable-looking Yankee gunboats lying abreast of that position. The intention of these thievish marauders cannot be divined. It may be that they are now up for the sole purpose of reconnoitering and calculating the chances of an ascent as high as Richmond; or it may be that the expedition is purely a stealing raid, to carry off a few sheep, hogs, poultry and contrabands. But that they ultimately contemplate going as far, at least, as the famous seven-hilled city, where the very heart of "rebellion" lies, there I but little doubt; and the good people of our sister city may as well put their houses in order if the river has not been effectually obstructed.

So far as river "defences" are concerned, we have the assurance of a gentleman who recently traversed the James from the head of tide-water to the vicinity of Newport-News, for stating that there is not so much as a pop gun on either bank. In the early months of the war we had strong fortifications at Fort Powhatan, mounting several heavy guns, and garrisoned by many hundred brave, hearts and stout arms. These works have all long since been removed. The guns were dismounted by order of General Lee, and the men removed to points where there was not the remotest possibility of a fight. The fate of Fort Powhatan has been that of Jamestown, Mulberry Island, Day's Point, Hardin's Bluff, and other fortified positions. The Yankee gunboats now have free and unrestricted control of the waters of the James, Appomattox and Chickahominy rivers. That they have "*dash*" to go where they list has been seen on the Tennessee and Mississippi rivers. On the former river they penetrated as far as Florence, and on the latter they rushed past Forts Jackson and St. Phillip, under a most galling and terrific fire. That they will attempt to go up the James no one doubts, and so high up, too, as to get a sight of the capital, unless obstructions prohibit.

Later.

Edmund Ruffin, Esq. of Prince George, has just sent us the following notice of the movements of the Federal flotilla on James river:

May 13—8 A. M.—Five steamers are now (8 A. M.) slowly passing up the river by Berkley wharf. Four are large, and one sits very low in the water, supposed to be the Monitor. The atmosphere is hazy, so that we cannot distinguish their flags, though they are flying.

The small boats of the steamers, five in number, are now sounding the channel over Harrison's Bar.

Harrison's Bar is six miles below City Point, and at high tide vessels drawing fifteen feet can pass over it.

It having been ascertained that the fleet could easily get over, the vessels came directly up, heading for City Point.

Our picket at the Point, perceiving the intentions and nearness of the gunboats, fired the depots and warehouses at the Point, and left on an engine for the city. Several hundred hogsheads of tobacco and many other valuables were consumed.

An engine was sent down about 3 P. M. for the purpose of reconnoitering, and it was discovered that the Hessians had landed, but in what force could not be ascertained. They also had out their pickets in the direction of Petersburg, a distance of two miles.

The Very Latest.

The latest from City Point is, that after landing a few officers and portions of their crew, who extorted about for awhile and appeared to be on the best terms with a contraband or two who condescended to speak to them, the party re-embarked, and steamed up the river with the prows of their vessels pointing Richmondward.

We know not what these Yankee thieves contemplate anything more this trip than a general reconnoissance; but should they see enough to justify a favorable report, the inland cities of Petersburg and Richmond may prepare themselves for another visit at an early day. Being forewarned, let us be forearmed.

ATLANTA, May 13.—The Mobile *Register* has been informed by a naval officer that the United States war steamer Pensacola, with a crew of four hundred, the steamer Tennessee and two mortar-boats were sunk in the fight at Fort Jackson, below Orleans. The Federal loss was about 1,000 killed and wounded. The Confederate loss is estimated at 35 killed and 15 wounded.

A large amount of powder and other property was saved from Fort Pike and Macomb.

Rumored Capitulation of Milroy's Army.

Passengers by the Orange train last evening, says the Lynchburg *Virginian* of yesterday, report that Milroy's whole army capitulated to Jackson. They seem to have entire confidence in the truth of the rumor. Amongst other articles captured by our forces was a shipmaster, which a friend has furnished us. It runs in this style:

75 REGIMENT, O. V.
GOOD FOR
FIVE CENTS.
REDEEMABLE IN GOODS ONLY. } *Anderson & Harper.*

Our forces have been engaged for two or three days in hauling back to Staunton the stores captured from Milroy.

Additional Intelligence.

The Charleston *Courier* of the 12th inst. furnishes the following additional news:

A Review of the Situation.

The evacuation of Norfolk, of which we have intelligence this morning, has been determined upon, we presume, by Generals Randolph, Lee and Johnston, after a full and careful consultation. It is, we presume, considered a military necessity, the grounds whereof, we do not know, we shall not undertake to criticise. If a necessity, it is a very sad and humiliating one—the loss of the only great navy yard in the Confederate States. We trust, however, we shall soon see the good results gained by this important step. If it indicate the sagacity of seizing the most important of two incompatibles, and sacrificing the other, it may be a great resolve.

Our readers will remember that Bonaparte, after besieging Mantua with 10,000 men for months, with a great train of artillery, and when about to reap the fruit of long toil in an almost certain prey, on the 31st of July ordered Serrurier to burn his gun-carriages, spike his cannon, bury his projectiles, and throw his powder into the water, for the purpose of joining the besieging Austrian active army. Concentrating on the Upper Mincio, Bonaparte fought, in six days, with 30,000 men, three brilliant battles, which put 60,000 men *hors du combat*. Wurmser l