THE MARYLAND NEWS SHEET.

VOL. II---NO. 210. BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, MAY 24, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

MARRIED.

On the 21st Instant, in the Church of St Ignatius of Loyola by Rev. Charles F. King, OWEN T. CALLAN to Miss AMANDA E STANDIFORD, all of this city.

On the 20th instant at St. John's M. P. Church, by Rev. John Wesley Brown, DUKENSON GORSUCH to Miss SUSANNA H. JOHNSON, all of Baltimore county.

At Washington on the 15th instant, by the Rev Mr. Monroe, Mr. GEORGE D. STOREY, of Baltimore, to SARAH E. THOMPSON, of that city.

DIED.

On the 29th December, 1861, at Bowling Green, Ky., of typhoid fever, FRANCIS M. NORRIS, C. S. A., formerly of Baltimore.

On the 22d instant, ELLEN MONSARRAT. [Philadelphia papers please copy.]

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on this (Saturday) morning, at 10 o'clock, from her late residence.

On Friday, 23d instant, Dr. SAMUEL W. STREETS, aged 31 years.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from St Luke's Church, on to-morrow (Sunday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

On the 22d instant, SALLIE W., wife of C. K. Cannon, Esq., and daughter of A. Franklin, deceased, in the 21st year of her age.

On the 22d instant, SARAH GOSNELL, in the 75th year of her age.

On Thursday morning, 22d inst., SARAH ANN, daughter of Ann and the late John Kilson, in the 23d year of her age

WAR AND OTHER NEWS.

In the Senate of the United States the resolution to consider what legislation is necessarry to protect fugitive slaves in the District of Columbia from unconstitutional seizure, and from seizure by disloyol persons was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. A bill requiring all persons claiming fugitive slaves to take the oath of allegiance and swear to their past loyalty was also referred to the same Committee. The consideration of the Tax bill was resumed, and was continued up to the hour of adjournment.

In the House of Representatives almost the entire session was occupied with the discussion of the Confiscation bill.

Notwithstanding the Federal and Confederate armies have been in presence of each other for several days, both at Corinth and in the vicinity of Richmond, and we have been repeatedly told that a battle was pending, the latest information that is vouchsafed to us from General Halleck's army is, that on Wednesday last there was skirmishing along the whole line, and that "in every case the enemy was driven back." Almost a week ago the official despatches stated that there had been a number of skirmishes and "several severe engagements," but whether the latter resulted in favor of the Federal or Confederate arms has not been made known to the public up to the present time. It is remarkable, also, that the Missouri sharpshooters were then said to occupy a position within three hundred yards of the entrenchments at Corinth, and that a general attack was so imminent that the men were under arms all night. Subsequently, we were told that there was sharp skirmishing between the outposts of the opposing armies—that the several divisions under Halleck were endeavoring to obtain positions from which they could operate with more advantage against the Confederates, and, finally, that the progress was slow, as Halleck was taking the precaution to entrench himself as he advanced, and would probably wait the arrival of his siege guns. We throw these several reports together to show how various and contradictory they have been, and how much must necessarily have been kept secret, not only as regards the actual movements which have taken place, but also as to their results. We think it may be taken for granted that thus far General Halleck has not gained any signal advantage over his wary and able opponent, or the news would have been made public. Whether he has met with some reverses which he has not thought it judicious to divulge, we shall know, perhaps, at some future time. His expulsion of all newspaper correspondents from the lines of his army indicates a determination on his part to be the chronicler of his own achievements, and from the skill which he has heretofore evinced in indites war bulletins, we feel perfectly satisfied that any reverse which he may suffer will be touched upon as lightly as possible, and that any victory which he may win will lose nothing nothing of its effect from his manner of telling it.

There are, doubtless, "prudential reasons" for maintaing almost entire silence with respect to the movements of the Army of the Potomac. All that we are permitted to know is, that the columns are pushing forward, some by forced marches up the Pamunkey river, for the obvious purpose of outflanking the Confederate position; others, by way of Bottemon's Bridge, and others again by routes that are not stated. The advance, however, we are told, is within "a few miles" of Richmond, but what constitutes "a few miles," in the opinion of the Army Correspondent, that gentleman does not think it worth while to define. That great events have either already happened, or are even now impending in that quarter, is too evident to admit of a doubt; but beyond this vague, yet general belief, nothing is known that is at all calculated to remove the public anxiety.

The *New York Times* still continues to recur, editorially and otherwise, to the visit of M. Mercier to Richmond. The original speculations of that journal in regard to the precise object of the visit of the French Minister to the Confederate Capital, have undergone, recently, some modification. We are now assured that the journey was undertaken at the command of the Emperor Napoleon, whose secret instructions to M. Mercier were that he should personally ascertain whether the latent Union sentiment of the South would gladly avail itself of the opening of the ports by the North to hasten forward for shipment ample supplies of cotton, tobacco, and sugar, as Mr. had assured the Emperor would be undoubtedly be the case. The *Times* learns that M. Mercier not only "failed to confirm the idea of Mr. Dayton, but became satisfied that the insurgents would exhaust every effort before submitting to the national authority." Of course, M. Mercier so wrote to his Government, but what steps the Emperor will take on receipt of this information can only be conjectured. According to the *Times* the French Cabinet is divided into two factions in regard to American affairs; Messieurs Persigny, Fould and Chevalier being on the side of the South, whilst M. Thouvenel and the members of the Imperial household favor the North, and are strongly averse to the English Cabinet, which is supposed to have Southern proclivities. The conclusion of the *Times* is, that there is no immediate danger of intervention to be apprehended; but that to prevent "limpertinence beyond the seas," it is essentially necessary that the war should be pushed steadily, sturdily and fearlessly to a conclusion.

The column of General Banks which occupied Strasburg five days ago, but has since fallen back to some other point, had even, at that time, according to the correspondent of the New York *World*, "dwindled to the smallest dimensions." As the earthworks which General Banks caused to be thrown up in the valley were completely commanded by the surrounding hills, his subsequent abandonment of so untenable a position, was manifestly an act in the highest degree commendable in an officer so careful of the safety of his command as the ex Governor of Massachusetts and ex-Speaker of the House of Representatives.

ITALIAN OPERA.—Our citizens will have an opportunity on Tuesday night next of enjoying Italian Opera. Messrs. Gottschalk and Brignoli have formed a company, comprising all the noted *artistes* in the musical profession, and will give one grand combination performance in Front Street Theatre, when *La Figlia del Regimento* will be presented. This delightful Opera is a favorite with our public, and the Opera cannot fail of being a great success. The fact that Gottschalk's name is connected with the company, is an assurance that the entertainment will be well worthy the most liberal patronage which the community can bestow upon it. Miss Clara Louise Kellogg makes her first appearance in this city, and those who remember the *furore* her *debut* created in New York will be most anxious to hear her as Marie, in the Child of the Regiment. Brignoli and Susini are in the company, and those eminent *artistes* will certainly be favorably received. The tickets for the Opera are for sale at the music store of Messrs. Miller & Beacham, 10 North Charles street.

A FEMALE FORGER.—A female forger has created a good deal of consternation among the banks in New Haven. Six banks sold drafts to her, all of which had been altered from small to large sums. The woman, who passes under the name of Mary L. Way, is said to be a very plausible and quite good-looking person, and has not yet been arrested.

BRITISH STEAMERS AND THE BLOCKADE.—Captain Daniels, of the schooner Wenona, which arrived at Boston on Friday last, from St. George, Bermuda, May 8, states that two British steamers left that port a few days previous to his sailing, for the purpose of running the Southern blockade.

IRISH EMIGRATION.—A letter from Ireland, dated in Dublin on the 7th of May, says: Notwithstanding the disheartening intelligence daily received from America, the peasantry are still emigrating to that country. On Tuesday a large number of people from Listowel and its neighborhood passed through Tralee, en route for America. Numbers of the peasantry leave for America by every packet.

LATEST NEWS.

TELEGRAMS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE LATEST ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

Gen. McClellan Beyond the Chickahominy—Preparations for an Attack.

WASHINGTON, May 25, P. M.—The latest advices from the army of the Potomac state that Gen. McClellan had crossed the Chickahominy river, at Bottom's Bridge, and that his headquarters are near New Bridge.

Preparations for an attack are being made.

FROM GEN. BANKS' CORPS.

The Rebels made a dash at General Banks' Line, near Front Royal, this afternoon, and an attempt to burn the railroad bridge recently rebuilt by the Federal forces over the Shenandoah. The particulars of this movement have not yet been ascertained.

Nothing of interest had been received from the other military departments up to 10 o'clock this evening.

A steamer arrived at Cairo to-day from the fleet, and an officer on board reports that the Rebels gave striking proof on Wednesday of their presence, by firing into a steam tug sent down on a reconnoitring expedition, but it is supposed they are in small force. The Rebel fleet had disappeared.

There is nothing from Pittsburg Landing.

Instructions to Collectors of Customs Relative to the Modification of the Blockade.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—The following is a copy of the instructions just transmitted to various collectors of customs:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, May 23.

SIR: In pursuance of the provisions of the proclamation of the President modifying the blockade of the ports of Beaufort, Port Royal and New Orleans, and of the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury relating to trade with those ports, no articles contraband of war will be permitted to enter at either of said ports, and you will accordingly refuse clearance to vessels bound for these ports, or either of them, with any such articles on board. Until further instructed, you will regard as contraband of war the following articles, viz: Cannon, mortars, firearms, pistols, bombs, grenades, firelocks, flints, matches, powder, saltpetre, balls, bullets, pikes, swords, sulphur, helmets or cavalry caps, sword-belts, saddles and bridles, (always excepting the quantity of the said articles which may be necessary for the defence of the ship and of those who compose the crew;) cartridge-bag material, percussion and other caps, clothing adapted for uniforms, reels, sail cloth of all kinds, hemp and cordage, masts, ship timber, tar and pitch, ardent spirits, military persons in the service of the enemy, despatches of the enemy, and articles of like character with those specially enumerated. You will also refuse clearances to all vessels which, whatever the ostensible destination, are believed by you, on satisfactory grounds, to be intended for ports or places in possession or under control of insurgents against the United States, or that there is imminent danger that the goods, wares or merchandize, of whatever description laden on such vessels, will fall into the possession or under the control of such insurgents, and in all cases where in your judgment there is ground for apprehension that any goods, wares or merchandize shipped at your port will be used in any way for the aid of the insurgents or the insurrection, you will require substantial security to be given that such goods, wares or merchandize shall not be transported to any place under insurrectionary control, and shall not in any way be used to give aid or comfort to such insurgents. You will be specially careful upon applications for clearances, to require bonds with sufficient sureties conditioned for its filing faithfully all the conditions imposed by law or departmental regulations from shippers of the following articles to the ports opened, or to any other ports from which they may easily be, and are probably intended to be, relanded, in aid of the existing insurrection, viz:—Liquors of all kinds, coals, iron, lead, copper, tin, brass, telegraphic instruments, wire, percussion caps, platina, sulphuric acid, zinc, and all other telegraphic material, marine engines, screw propellers, paddle wheels, cylinders, cranks, shafts, boilers, tubes for boilers, fire bars, and every article or any other component part of an engine or boiler, or any article whatever, which is, can, or may become applicable to the manufacture of marine machinery or for the armor of vessels.

I am, very respectfully, S. P. CHASE,
[Signed] Secretary of the Treasury.

Conflict between the Civil and Military Authorities of Washington.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—The conflict between the military and civil authorities here last night, grew out of the fact, as is generally represented, that a squad of soldiers went to the jail for the purpose of effecting the release of the colored woman, alleged to be under military protection, and who had been sent thither by virtue of the decision of the Commissioners under the fugitive slave law. The officers in charge of the jail refused to deliver to them the woman without an order from Marshal Lamon. The consequence was the military made them prisoners together with the counsel for the claimant of the woman, and lodged them in the central guard-house, and removed the woman to another part of the city. At a subsequent period the Marshal himself, accompanied by Superintendent of Police Webb, and one of his sergeants, repaired to the jail and in turn captured and made the two military guards prisoners.

Things thus rested until an early hour this morning, when all the parties were released, excepting Deputy Marshal Phillips and Jailor Millam.—They too will, doubtless, in the course of the day be set at liberty.

EVENING.—All who were arrested by either side are now released. Marshal Lamon and Military Governor Wadsworth had a long interview to-day relative to the conflict of jurisdiction between them, the former claiming the right to exercise all his civil functions in the absence of the declaration of martial law. The question at issue will have to be settled by the Executive. This subject has occasioned general comment and some excitement.

Gen. Wadsworth intends to insist on an examination into every case where an alleged fugitive has a military pass or protection, or where there is reason to believe the accused is free, under the law of August last, confiscating slaves who have been employed for insurrectionary purposes.

Appointment of Collectors for the Newly Opened Southern Ports.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—The Secretary of the Treasury has appointed George S. Dennison, from the neighborhood of New Orleans, as special agent and acting-collector to open that port at the earliest practicable period, in order to carry out the President's proclamation.

Collectors will be appointed for Beaufort, North Carolina, and Port Royal, South Carolina, as soon as proper persons can be selected, the object of the Secretary of the Treasury being to procure the services of those resident in the South, and who, in addition to efficiency, will be acceptable to all parties concerned.

Gambling Houses Broken Up in Washington.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—The Provost guard at a late hour last night made a descent upon the halls of an extensive gambling house, capturing the agent or dealer and from fifteen to twenty players, together with all the sporting apparatus. This is not the only establishment of the kind which has lately fallen under condemnation and suppression:

The Expenses of the Government.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—It has been ascertained from an authentic source that the expenditures of the Government from April, 1861, to the present time *have not averaged a million dollars a day.*—This may be considered a refutation of the exaggerated reports upon the subject.

General Halleck and the Newspaper Correspondents.

CHICAGO, May 22.—The correspondents of the New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Cincinnati papers, who were expelled from General Halleck's camp, publish a united protest this morning, in which they say that General Halleck a leged no offence against them as journalists, but had said repeatedly that he had no objection to anything they might write, as he did not care what the newspapers published; but the enemy had spies in his camp, and, in order to make sure of excluding them, he had resolved to exclude all civilians.

The reporters offered a satisfactory proof of their loyalty, when General Halleck abruptly said he would take no proof of loyalty. Two of their number had a pass authorizing them to pass within the lines of any of the United States forces, which had been issued at the War Department and signed by Colonel Anson Stager. General Halleck said he had no official knowledge of the issue of such passes, and, if he had, he should not respect them.

The order expelling civilians was not rigidly enforced, many civilians remaining in camp, while others pass daily from the rear without encountering any obstacles.

The Army Vote Unconstitutional.

HARRISBURG, May 22.—In the case of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania *vs.* Joseph Kleinman, from the Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia, the Supreme Court to-day (Woodward, Justice, and concurring opinion by Read, Justice) affirmed the judgment of the Court below. In the case of Chase, of Luzerne county, the army vote has been pronounced unconstitutional in an opinion rendered by Woodward, Justice; Thompson, Justice, dissenting. W. H. MILLER,
Prothonotary of the Supreme Court.

News from California.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 21.—At the municipal election in this city yesterday, the whole People's ticket was elected by a very handsome majority over the Fusion political ticket.

Arrived Ship Andrew Jackson from New York.

Sailed ship Lookout, New York.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 19.—Arrived steamer St. Louis, from Panama.

About 1,000 passengers sailed for Oregon and British Columbia last week.

The Latest from Port Pillow.

CHICAGO, May 23.—A special despatch to the *Tribune* from the fleet, dated 10 o'clock yesterday, says:—Two mortars opened fire on the fort yesterday, and kept it up with intervals of five minutes until 6 o'clock P. M. The firing was returned three or four times by the guns of the Rebels either from the fortifications or from mortar boats, their shells bursting wide of the mark, however, and doing no damage.

Government Stores Captured by Guerillas.

ROLLA, MO., May 20.—A train of seventeen wagons, laden with Government stores, which left here on Monday, was overtaken to-day, when about twenty miles out on the Springfield road, by a band of Rebel guerillas, who burned the wagons and their contents and carried off all the mules, eighty-six in number.

The Effectiveness of the Blockade.

NEW YORK, May 23.—Nassau dates to the 14th state that some thirty rebel vessels are there awaiting the termination of the war, preferring inaction to certain capture by the blockaders who they say have effectually sealed Southern ports.

Departure of Governor Stanley for North Carolina.

NEW YORK, May 23.—The steamer Gen. Burnside sails this afternoon for Beaufort, N. C. Gov. Stanley, Rev. Mr. Clark, of Massachusetts, and others are passengers by this steamer.

Fort Pillow Not Evacuated.

CAIRO, May 23.—A tug sent down from the fleet to reconnoitre, was fired on from Fort Pillow on Wednesday evening, and subsequent demonstrations by the Rebels prove that they still occupy the place.

United States Senator Re-elected.

NEW HAVEN, May 23.—Hon. James Dixon has been re-elected United States Senator for this State.

Treasure from California.

NEW YORK, May 23.—The steamer North Star has arrived, with half a million of treasure, from California.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, May 23.—Cotton is firm—sales of 3,000 bales at 28¾@28⅞ cts. Flour is firm—sales 21,000 bbls. State $4.25@4.35; Ohio $4.95@5.00; Southern $4.75@5.50. Wheat has advanced 1 ct.—sales of 296,000 bushels. Chicago spring $5 cts.@$1 06; Milwaukie club 92 cts.@$1.05; red Western $1.00@1.13; Canadian $1 ct.@$1.01. Corn is firm—sales of 69,000 bushels; mixed 46@49 cts. Pork is heavy. Lard is steady—sales of 1,000 bbls. at 7¼@8¼ cts. Whiskey closed dull at 23¾@24 cts. Rice is firm—Carolina 7 cts. Sugar is firm—sales of 1,000 hhds.; Muscovado 6⅞@8 cts. Coffee is firm—sales of 3,000 bags at 20 cts. Rosin firm at $7.50. Freights

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the New York Times.

THE STORY MR. GEOFFROY, FIRST SECRETARY OF THE FRENCH LEGATION, HAS TAKEN TO PARIS—VIEWS OF M. MERCIER—REPORTS FROM NEW ORLEANS, ETC.

Previous to his departure for Europe on the 30th ult., Mr. Geoffroy, First Secretary of Legation, (French,) communicated to some of his friends in Washington the result of his observations in Richmond, where he had been in company of Count Mercier. Mr. Geoffroy was of opinion that the Confederates may be conquered, may suffer de cat upon defeat, but that they will never submit nor be subdued. He was particularly struck with the unanimity of feeling there respecting the conduct of the war. He could not find a single man who was not for fighting to the last, rather than surrender. The whole population suffers the greatest privations without complaint; every necessary of life is heavily taxed—bread, meat, salt, vegetables. Still, the people struck him as if unaware of this state of things, and seem to conform cheerfully to their new position.

The repeated representations made to Louis Napoleon by Mr. Dayton, that the inland trade would be open as soon as the harbors would be in possession of the National Government, had induced the French Emperor to verify the truth of his statements, which the private reports of the French Consuls in the Southern ports flatly contradict, in consequence, he sent M. Mercier to ascertain which—of the American or French representative's report—was the correct one.

M. Mercier had several conversations with the representatives of the Confederate States in Richmond, particularly with Mr. Benjamin, whom he knew before, and there acquired the certainty, which he however had since the beginning of the war, of the unwillingness of the Southern people to compromise, or to go back to the old Union. His observations, although different in form from that of Mr. Geoffroy, are substantially the same.

In a recent report to the Emperor, Mr. Mejan, the French Consul at New Orleans, says that although no trace of union feeling is visible in New Orleans, he doubts not that if the Confederate Government does not act with vigor and energy, the consequence of its inaction or slowness will be to tire and disgust a portion of the population, which would, in such case, willingly return to the Union. Although all the reports emanating from the French Consulates in America, this is the only one which expresses the hope of a partial return of Union sentiment. All others positively deny the existence of such sentiment in their respective localities.

The cause of the anxiety, which certainly did exist some days ago in official circles, had no real ground, and is rather conjectural than positive.—It rested upon the uncertainty of the Emperor's resolution, after he will have heard of Mr. Mercier's report, and after his conversation with Mr. Geoffroy, who has already reached Paris.

The official agents of France in Washington have, of course, their own opinion as regards the decision of Louis Napoleon in the matter. But as the object of this note is to mention facts, and not opinions, I will close my communication here.

THE STRENGTH OF THE ARMY.

Washington Cor. of the N. Y. Evening Post, May 21.

The news made public to-day of the sharp fight between the Confederates, under Ashby, and Banks's column, shows plainly why General Banks moved back 30 miles upon Strasburg. To have remained longer at Harrisburg would have ensured his capture. We have the military strength of the Confederates outnumber our forces here as well as at every other important point. There is some dissatisfaction, I hear, in official quarters at the apparent lack of effective troops when such an enormous army is on the pay rolls. Six hundred thousand men are paid for every month, and if less by one hundred thousand can be found it follows that somebody pockets the money. It is said to be impossible to ascertain the number of troops actually in the service. This is the reply of the War Department to Congress when information upon the subject is asked for.—The size of the army rests on paper, according to the pay-rolls, is easily ascertained, but the actual number in the field it is very difficult to learn.

Special Despatches to the New York Herald.

THE CONTRABANDS.

The schemes of certain parties to make this city a black hole is working immense mischief to industrial interests. Many small plantations are already abandoned; and, if the Hegira goes on, the crops will be slim in all this region. Meantime, the Government must support, at a heavy expense, women and children, and old persons who can do nothing, while for the working hands all sorts of schemes are devised to keep them doing something upon wages. This sort of work is not much needed, but yet it is of a kind that thousands of white men in the North would like to do, if the privilege were accorded to them.

THE TARIFF OF BUENOS AYRES.

Information has been received at the State Department from the United States Consul at Buenos Ayres, that the increased duty of two and a half per cent. on all imports levied upon an increased valuation of ten per cent., to be paid in cash, went into effect on the 1st of January last. Also that the increased duty of two and a half per cent., making ten per cent. in all, upon all exports, went into effect on the 1st of March last.

From the Washington Star of yesterday.

THE VERY LATEST WAR NEWS.

The latest advices at the War Department are that General Halleck's army have been within four miles of Corinth for several days. Some skirmishing had taken place. The Confederates do not seem inclined to venture an attack.

All has been quiet up to noon to-day in the Departments of Generals Fremont, Banks and McDowell.

There have been no advices from Gen. McClellan's army since yesterday afternoon, up to which time no engagement had taken place there.

From the Ohio State Journal, May 20.

THE FIGHT AT WILLIAMSBURG.

EXTRACT FROM A PRIVATE LETTER FROM AN OFFICER WHO WAS ENGAGED.

WILLIAMSBURG, VA., May 8.—We have had rather a severe affair. It was only by good fortune that Hooker's division was saved from a Bull Run panic. They had cut off, after a fashion, from after 9 until near 3 o'clock, when Gen. Kearney came up. It was by accident that he did so, for all in this army is favoritism, intrigue and confusion. Gen. Heintzleman, as stupid as antediluvian, although perhaps not a coward, keeps awfully at a distance from balls. He had given Gen. Kearney, on the 4th inst., such confused and half-way orders, that having gone off and left him in doubt, Gen. Kearney broke up camp at 4 P. M., and marched through Yorktown, and encamped three and a half miles beyond, only to get a sure command to halt.

In like manner the next day he was left without orders, when, for the security of Gen. McClellan's plans, he sent back to let him know where he was, and the reply came "to go on." Heintzleman forgot him *in toto*. General Kearney moved about 9 A. M., but soon came on masses of troops and endless baggage, that had gone ahead the preceding day, intercepting his division from Hooker's.—Gen. Sumner gave him orders to push through—almost an impossibility—still, it was accomplished at last. His command got into action near 3 P. M. All was craven fear around. Hooker had lost all but seven cannon, several companies had been taken prisoners, bodily, and he himself was driven back.

Cartridges had given out, and all but a few staunch fellows refused to fight, while the enemy was encouraged, and relied fire from their rifle-pits, abattis and forts. Kearney's division entered the fight awfully fatigued, and from the first made the enemy see that they would take no denial to advance; but it was slow and desperate work forcing the abattis—the easy ones skulking, and the fewer bold ones having been fearfully cut up. Gen. Kearney, the only officer mounted, (except those of his staff, whom he did not expose any more than he could help,) was a sure mark, as he cheered the men, springing his bay charger over the timber, or worrying him through it.

The night saw us victorious, and in as calm possession of the field as a cold, drizzly rain would allow superiors, blankets were to be. We bivouacked on the field. General Kearney, on going into the fight, had taken off his India-rubber caps that he might be the more easily recognized by those he had to order, and in the confusion he was unable to find it again, so he camped with the rest of us by a splendid fire made from the logs which had protected the enemy during the fight. The General made fire charges on that day, and more than all, had to do it, for the enemy were as arrogant as our friends of Hooker's division were chopfallen, and, in fact, they had a long fight of it, although they blundered in most stupidly.

Gen. Hooker lost two of his aids—one a charming youth of 19, a marked character, who left West Point expressly to join him in the field, and who has acted ever since as his private aid. He lies buried in a lovely spot, an old Virginia churchyard.

IMPORTANT SOUTHERN NEWS.

INTERESTING NEWS FROM NEW ORLEANS PAPERS.

General Butler's Agreement with the City Councils.

[COPIED FROM THE PHILADELPHIA PRESS.]

The City Government and Gen. Butler.

The *Picayune* of the 6th inst. contains the following correspondence between General Butler and the authorities of New Orleans. The *Picayune* says:

Being desirous of laying before our readers all the information we have obtained that will show the nature of the arrangements made between Gen. Butler and the City Government, we now give the following resolutions, which were adopted by the City Council in secret session on Saturday last, and have been since made public:

RESOLVED, That the municipal authorities will continue their normal functions, with the understanding that they shall not be interfered with in all matters of police proper, unless disturbances should occur calculated to endanger the relations created by the existing state of things between the city and the invading army. The necessities of the people require that the circulation created by the city authorities in the name of the city remain undisturbed. The city authorities should have power to organize citizen patrols, in lieu of an additional force of policemen, that they may be enabled to maintain and protect the public tranquillity. It is expected that immediate provision will be made to procure those articles of subsistence most needed, and that such measures will be taken as will secure safe means of transporting them from the place where they may be had to the city of New Orleans. The City Council would remind the Commanding General of the promise he made to Mr. Soule to remove the guard from the avenues of the City Hall, upon the pledge taken by Mr. Soule and ratified by the Council, that the public archives shall remain intact.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted by the Secretaries of the Common Council to the Commanding General of the United States army in possession of the city, and that the same be offered as an embodiment of the answer of the municipal authorities to the suggestions discussed in the conference had between the General and said authorities.

The above resolutions have received the approval and endorsement of General Butler, as appears by the following:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NEW ORLEANS, May 3, 1862.

The Commanding General believes the action contemplated by these resolutions to be substantially within the terms and spirit of his proclamation. The European Brigade having been relieved from duty, a patrol of citizens, armed with sabres or revolvers, or both, may be added to the police, not to exceed 250. The General has adopted such measures to aid the city authorities in procuring food, in the extremity of suffering, as in his judgment and upon consultation with the committee of the citizens, have been deemed sufficient, and has transmitted copies of the accompanying orders.

By command of Major General Butler.

GEO. C. SMONG, A. A. G.

The New Orleans Journalists on the Situation."

The *Picayune* has the following view of its duties, in the present posture of affairs in the Crescent City:

If they are permitted to be conducted on that principle—to be a record of passing events—without compromising the personal independence of opinion which it is the prerogative of every man to preserve in countries not avowedly despotic; if their ordinary business can be carried on without exacting from them positive acts which conflict with their sense of honor and duty; if, acknowledging themselves entirely within the power of an authority they cannot contend with or dispute, they may be held to no more stringent application of the power of war than the demand that they should be held by parole of honor, as captured prisoners might be, to do nothing as journals to aid the adversaries of those by whom they are paroled—they may be able, without dishonor, to supply a public want, and to find employment for a large body of mechanics, with their families, who are in a great degree depending on the newspapers for support.—But if they are refused that degree of toleration, or are required to employ their establishments in any form to maintain and defend systems or acts to which they are conscientiously opposed, there is, we believe, but one sentiment among them. They would refuse, and take, unflinchingly, all the consequences of refusal. It seems to us, however, that all which can be required of journalism, in these circumstances, is submission in good faith to the necessities with which it is environed, and the honorable observance of all the obligations which belong to the condition of prisoners of war.

The *Crescent* takes a similar view of the subject:

Our friends must not expect us to perform impossibilities, or destroy ourselves in the vain attempt to please. We have no mails, nor have we that liberty which is essential to the satisfactory publication of a newspaper. Our city is now in the hands of the conqueror, who shuts us up as far for editorial matter, except the daily occurrences in the city, upon which comment is often unnecessary or unwise. We might please the taste of some of our patrons by indulging in diatribes against the Federals; by advising resistance to their presence and ourselves in a ruin which might include the innocent and unprotected.

In our opinion, there was use in resistance, or profit in violent measures at present, we should certainly say so, with promptness, clearness, and distinctness. But as we earnestly and sorrowfully believe there is none, we only act with common discretion in counselling quiet and order, and in advising our people to refrain from conduct which might inflame the hatred or excuse the brutality of an enemy who has not as yet initiated any policy, but who may be lying in wait for an opportunity to crush us to the earth. As we advise our friends, so will we act ourselves. We shall not, while in his power, court his anger by continued attack, but shall speak of his acts when they might interest the general reader. If he, however, should attack any of the rights of our fellow-citizens—for although a conquered people, we have rights guaranteed by the law of nations which no power, however strong, dare violate with impunity—we shall let the world know it and abide the consequences.

Hon. Pierre Soule.

The services of this distinguished citizen in the maintenance of the honor and rights of our people, during the troubles which have recently come upon us, have been of a character that give him new claims to the gratitude, esteem and confidence of our people. Whilst so many prominent gentlemen of talents and influence have refrained from incurring responsibility, and from the duties devolving upon them in this crisis, this courageous and manly citizen has placed himself in the front ranks of those who were determined that the dignity and honor of New Orleans should not be compromised and the peace and safety of the people imperilled by improper concessions on the one hand, or a vain resistance on the other. On more than one occasion has Mr. Soule, by his address and ability, induced the abandonment or modification of the demands of the Federal authorities, and, by the same influence, has arrested and controlled the violent tendencies of the people. We trust that Mr. Soule will continue his duties and services in behalf of our unfortunate city. It is no time now for prominent citizens, disconnected from the military service, to abandon their proper duties as citizens and shirk the responsibilities which attach to their position. There are civil and social duties which cannot be neglected with honor, and which are obligatory on all patriotic citizens.—*Daily Delta of the 4th.*

From the Memphis Appeal.

Letter from North Alabama.

COURTLAND, ALA., May 4, 1862.

Editors Appeal: Scott's Louisiana cavalry have performed some most daring exploits in this and the Athens neighborhood within the last ten days.

Advancing with a portion of his regiment toward Tuscumbia, John Scott frightened the Federals out of the place by a very simple *ruse*. Capturing a well-known negro, who, from his intimacy with the Yankees in Tuscumbia, was a fit subject, he complied with the darkey's pleading for release only on said darkey's giving *his parole* that he would not tell the Yanks that Price and fifteen thousand men were advancing upon them. Of course the darkey made tracks for his friends in Tuscumbia, and swore that the hills were crowded with Price's men. The burning of the stores at Florence and the immediate evacuation of Tuscumbia was the consequence.

In the meantime Captain Cannon, of Scott's regiment, made a night march across the mountains, and daringly charged upon the whole column of retreating Federals while they were on the road seven miles above Tuscumbia. The Federals gave way in every direction, and Cannon returned with twenty-seven prisoners, having killed and wounded thirty more. Cannon's loss was two men slightly wounded.

Advancing with about one hundred and fifty men, Scott attempted to cut them off between Courtland and Decatur, and Mitchell, who commanded the Federals, made railroad time and crossed the Decatur bridge, destroying it afterward.

Nothing daunted, Capt. Scott crossed the Tennessee at Lamb's Ferry, and came up with Mitchell at Athens on the 1st day of April. The enemy drew up in line of battle, and for a short time made some show of fight. One or two shells from Lieutenant Holmes' howitzers, a charge, and they retreated in double-quick through Athens.

Their force consisted of the 18th Ohio regiment and one company of dragoons. Scott had but 162 men at the time of making the charge, and this small force was necessarily divided in pursuit of the enemy, and captured their wagons, camp, &c. The entrance of Scott's regiment into Athens was a triumphant one. The streets were lined with exultant ladies and shouting men. The former gathered in a body and presented Scott with a Confederate flag, which they had kept hidden.

In the meantime Scott dispatched Cannon, with a small force of thirty men, to destroy the Limestone creek bridge. This the gallant Cannon accomplished, though not before a hard fight, in which he killed nine and wounded many. He fired into a passing train, the Feds dropping like flies from the tops of the cars.

He then burned the bridge, and by this means threw off a locomotive and twenty car loads of provisions, including 1,000 sacks of coffee, all of which he burned.

The next day Mitchell came down upon Scott while the latter was crossing Elk Ridge. Scott's entire command had then come up, and he had 275 men and three small howitzers to oppose 3,000 infantry, one regiment of dragoons and one piece of artillery, which was the force brought down from Huntsville to intercept Scott.

The enemy did not make any attack until all of the regiment had crossed except 111 men.

Upon this small body the 4th Ohio regiment of cavalry charged in splendid style. They were received by our boys with a yell and a perfect sheet of bullets and buckshot, which drove them back in wild confusion, with the loss of sixteen killed, including Col. Kloekie, their commander.

Out of ammunition, and having waited in vain for promised reinforcements, Scott was compelled, in view of the overwhelming force opposing him, to recross the Tennessee river, which he did in splendid style, without the further loss of a single man or horse.

His total loss in all these encounters was three killed, seven wounded, and five missing, together with some ten or fifteen horses killed. In killed, wounded and prisoners, the enemy certainly lost 150 to 200 men.

The spoils of the 18th Ohio camp, which were taken at Athens, were rich beyond description.—Tents, overcoats, wagons, horses, blankets, guns and ammunition, were all brought over the river in safety, except the last mentioned articles, which were lost by the upsetting of the flat in Elk river.

Scott has almost cleaned North Alabama of Yankees, and something is now in prospect that will cast a glow of delight over "true and faithful" Middle Tennessee.

From the New Orleans Crescent, May 6.

Commendable Action.

Our city authorities have concluded an agreement with General Butler, whereby the troops of the United States, with the exception of a guard, will be removed to outside the city limits proper. In return for this action of the Federal Government, the Mayor and Council have guaranteed that no officer or soldier of the United States shall be molested in his person or otherwise treated disrespectfully while traversing our streets. The wisdom of this movement is apparent to everyone of common sense, and we have no hesitation in asserting that our citizens, one and all, will fully endorse the action of our city authorities, which can be done best by simply observing the guarantee given.

We observed that nearly every Federal soldiers were yesterday removed from this Square, and the remaining had efficiently "policed" it, leaving little trace of rubbish to be found.

The City Council

In our columns will be found the official proceedings of the Common Council, detailing their prompt and energetic measures for the procurement of provisions for our people. General Butler, at their solicitation, has consented to give the Hon. P. S. Wiltz the direction of the Opelousas road for this purpose; A. D. Grieff, Esq., will have charge of all steamboats plying between this port and Red River, and Moses Greenwood, Esq., in like manner will conduct the transportation of flour between this city and Mobile. In a few days, there is no doubt, the city will again be amply supplied with everything of prime necessity, at least, and our people spared the next to famine, which at one time bid fair to diffuse wide-spread alarm.

The *Crescent* urges the necessity of prompt and immediate arrangements for supplying the city with fresh meat, and of some provision to improve the sanitary condition of the city by cleansing the streets, gutters, &c., referring to the unusually large number of unacclimated persons now in the city.

The *Bulletin* has the following:

Confederate Notes.

We are surprised to notice so few advertisements by parties wishing to sell their goods or property for Confederate notes. We are aware this may be considered to its not being deemed necessary, since it is well known that no other currency is expected in payment. But still, offers through the advertising columns of the press to deal for Confederate paper would lead to many a trade which might not otherwise be made. Such advertisements would have the good effect of inspiring increased confidence, as well as of promoting business. We advise our friends, whatever they have to sell for Confederate notes—whether slaves, lands or merchandize—by all means to advertise.

From the Texas Delta

Federal Troops Removed.

We were truly pleased to see this morning that most of the Federal troops had been removed from L. Z. Morgan's Point, and we trust that it will be entirely evacuated. It should not have been occupied by troops, and the previous occupants driven to go there with their own consent or that of the people. When the last soldier is withdrawn and the square is again thrown open to the public, there will be rejoicing among nurses and juveniles, as that was, in peaceful times, their favorite evening resort.

Almost Impassible.

Notwithstanding the repairs of two of the six pieces of artillery that guarded the front of the St. Charles Hotel, and the almost total evacuation of Lafayette Square, St. Charles street still continues to be so attractive to sight-seers as to render it almost impassible. What a pity some other thoroughfare cannot be made more attractive.

No Danger.

Some few who have been in the Confederate service, and who are still in the city, express fears that they will be arrested by the Federal authorities. Don't be alarmed, gentlemen. We do not think you remember Gen. Butler to arrest any field.

The Committee of Safety continues to receive Confederate, State and City Treasury notes in payment of the few articles which they have on sale.

FROM BEAUREGARD'S ARMY.

Confederate Account of Affairs at Corinth.

A correspondent of the Richmond *Dispatch*, writing from Corinth, Miss., May 4th, gives the following account of affairs in Beauregard's army. The letter is so interesting that we give it nearly in full:

CORINTH, MISS., Sunday, May 4, 1862.

From every appearance the eventful hour, so long anticipated, is at last upon us. The enemy are advancing by five different