THE MARYLAND NEWS SHEET.

VOL. II---NO. 212. BALTIMORE, WEDNESDAY, MAY 28, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

MARRIED.

On the 25th instant, at St. Vincent de Paul's Church, by Rev. Father McCarty, EDWARD F. LEVELL to MARY J. LOUGHRAN, both of this city.

On the 25th instant, by Rev. Robert Squirrel, REZIN SNOWDEN to Miss ALVERDI DIXON, both of this city.

DIED.

At his residence, South River, Anne Arundel county, Md., on Thursday morning last, Dr. DANIEL KENT, son of the late Governor Kent, in the 68th year of his age. He leaves a wife and seven children. [Prince George's and Charles county papers please publish.]

On the 27th instant, CHARLES CALVERT EGERTON, Sr., in the 6th year of his age. [Louisville papers please copy.]

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 53 Court land street, to-morrow (Thursday) morning, at ten o'clock.

On the morning of the 27th instant, in Philadelphia, BESSIE, eldest child of the late Duncan Chambers, M. D., and grand-daughter of the Rev. Jno. Chambers, in the 10th year of her age.

Her funeral will take place from the residence of James Hackett, 136 St. Paul street, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at five o'clock.

On the 26th instant, MARY, wife of Bernard Farmer, in the 44th year of her age.

On the 26th instant, CATHERINE MORRIS, aged 20 years.

WAR AND OTHER NEWS.

In the Senate of the United States a communication was received from President Lincoln, stating that it was incompatible with the public interest to furnish at this time the information asked for in regard to our relations with Mexico, and to the intervention of Foreign Powers in that country. A message was also read from the President, declaring Ex-Secretary Cameron to be not amenable to censure as charged in the proceedings of the House of Representatives. The consideration of the Tax bill was resumed.

In the House of Representatives, a message was received from President Lincoln, assuming the responsibility of having ordered two millions of dollars to be placed in the hands of certain gentlemen of New York to meet the exigencies of the public service, and exonerating ex-Secretary Cameron from the charges preferred against him in the vote of censure which passed the House, in consequence of his investing Alexander Cummings with the control of a large portion of the money referred to.

By the arrival at Cape Race of the steamer Hibernia, we have Liverpool advices to the 16th inst. The British Government had been defeated in the House of Commons on a resolution abolishing Church Rates; but as the defeat is not of a nature expressive either of a want of confidence in the Ministry, or upon a question involving a vital difference of opinion, it is not likely to affect the stability of the present Cabinet. The views expressed by the leading journals in regard to American affairs have undergone no change in consequence of the fall of New Orleans.

Brief despatches from General Banks report that all is quiet in the vicinity of Harper's Ferry and Williamsport.

Telegraphic communication between Gen. Halleck's headquarters and Nashville has been interrupted since Monday last; but the New York *Post* alludes to rumors current in that city to the effect that Halleck had gained a brilliant victory, was in possession of Corinth, and had captured some twenty thousand prisoners. A later telegram from Louisville states that the Eastern report of a battle at Corinth is believed to be false. According to the correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, Gen. Halleck has undertaken to prevent any more Bull Run stampedes, by stationing a strong cavalry force in the rear.

There is said to have been a Union meeting held at Murfreesboro, Tennessee, at which over a thousand persons were present; but the Union sentiment of Nashville does not appear to have improved recently, as the Provost Marshal has seized and forfeited all the printing offices of that city for treasonable publications.

The alarm at Washington, in consequence of the retreat of General Banks across the Potomac, is said, by the correspondent of the New York *Post*, to be rapidly subsiding. Arrangements have been made by which an adequate force will be thrown forward in time to prevent the Confederates from crossing over into Maryland. It is supposed that the new troops now arriving from the North will garrison the forts around Washington, thus relieving the better disciplined forces for service in the field.

The New York *Express* believes it to be hardly possible that the Confederates will attempt to march upon Washington, as McDowell's army, now numbering some forty thousand men supported by gunboats, completely protects the line of the Rappahannock, and thus commands the approaches to the Capital. The latest telegrams to the New York papers assert that a reconnoissance in force had taken place, which advanced some six or eight miles beyond Fredericksburg without opposition.

The Shelby (Kentucky) *News*, of Wednesday last, made public what purported to be an exposition of the new military plans and purposes of the Confederates. These, briefly stated, are alleged to be as follows: General Joseph E. Johnston was to mass all the forces assigned to his command at some central point in Virginia, and at the appointed time move in the direction of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, for the purpose of invading that State. All the forces from South Carolina and Georgia were to be concentrated at Chattanooga, or some adjacent point, under the command of Gen. Lee, who was to move in the direction of Louisville, for the purpose of invading Kentucky and Ohio. All the forces from Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas, were to be concentrated at Corinth, under General Beauregard, who was to move in the direction of Paducah, for the purpose of invading Illinois and Indiana. Such is the programme of the Confederates, as laid down by the Shelby *News*, but it is altogether too wild and improbable for belief.

So far from the Confederates evincing any disposition to evacuate Fort Pillow, it has recently been ascertained that they are increasing the number of their batteries at that point. The latter are to mount twenty-one guns, some of them of heavy calibre, besides those already in place. The Federal gunboat flotilla has, however, been recently reinforced by a considerable number of troops, in addition to the six steam rams mentioned yesterday.

The latest despatch from General McClellan announces the capture of Hanover Court House after a sharp skirmish, in which the Confederates are said to have suffered considerable loss. The Federal loss is supposed to have been light. One cannon was captured from the Confederates during the fight.

Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania, has countermanded his order for enlisting three-months volunteers, the emergency which seemed to require their services having passed. It is to be presumed that the call upon the militia of the other Northern States will be rescinded from the same cause.

AFFAIRS IN MARYLAND.

From the Baltimore Correspondent of the N. Y. Post.

SICK AND WOUNDED.

The number of sick and wounded soldiers here and in the District of Columbia, does not fall far short of four thousand. Probably there never was such a frightful list of sick in an army as large and as well appointed as that of the Peninsula, so early in the season. Military men here attribute it to the exposure of the men in March and April, working in the trenches before Yorktown, and as a necessary reaction of their exclusion from winter quarters in front of Washington.

THE PROSPECT OF EMANCIPATION.

The prospect now is that the emancipation cause will sweep the State of Maryland. The planters and farmers are urging Governor Bradford, I am told, to call the Legislature together to pass the Convention bill, as amended by Reverdy Johnson, who succeeded in the House in striking out the section forbidding the discussion of the slave question, and it is thought that the Governor will yield to the public demand. A deputation of slaveholders was recently told by the Government that the only escape for them was to emancipate their slaves and get paid by the United States. The immense difference between the price of lands in the Pennsylvania and Maryland border counties, and the ruinous depreciation of lands in the large slaveholding districts, is waking up the farmers and planters to a realizing sense of the destructive influence of forced labor; but above all, it is beginning to stare them in the face that there is no way left to extinguish the smouldering embers of rebellion in Maryland, but by emancipation. But much will depend upon the course of the Government and the progress of the war.

MILITARY ARREST.—We learn that Mr. Wm. H. Offutt, a venerable citizen of Montgomery, Md., was arrested at his home on Friday of last week, by order of General Wadsworth, the Military Governor of this District, and lodged in the Old Capitol as a "prisoner of State." It seems that this gentleman had by due process of law recovered a fugitive slave belonging to him under the laws of Maryland. On the ground that this slave had received a "military protection," Gen. Wadsworth sent a file of soldiers into Montgomery county, about twenty-three miles from Washington, to demand the restitution of the person returned by the civil authority charged with the execution of the fugitive slave law. As the slave could not be produced, in consequence of his removal to another part of Maryland, the owner, Mr. Offutt, was arrested in his stead and brought to this city, where, as before said, he was imprisoned at the "Old Capitol building." Mr. Montgomery Blair, the Postmaster-General, becoming aware of the facts, and being apprized of the estimable character of Mr. Offutt, as also of his approved loyalty, immediately procured his release from the custody in which he was held.—*Nat. Intel.*

LATEST NEWS.

TELEGRAMS.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Capture of Hanover Court House.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—The War Department received advices this evening from Gen. McClellan, of the capture of Hanover Court House. Our loss is said to be small. That of the enemy considerable in killed and wounded and prisoners. One of the enemy's cannon was captured.

[Hanover Court House is about 18 miles north of Richmond, near the line of the Central Railroad, and about 10 miles south of the Junction of the Fredericksburg and Gordonsville roads.—*Reporter.*

Gen. McClellan Objects to the Publication of Army Movements.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—The following was received at the War Department this evening:

HEADQUARTERS, May 27, 8.30 P. M.

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

I find some of the newspapers publish letters from their correspondents with this army, giving important information concerning our movements, position of troops, &c., in positive violation of your orders.

As it is impossible for me to ascertain with certainty who these anonymous writers are, I beg to suggest that another order be published, holding the editor responsible for its infraction.

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

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 26.—An order recently issued by Gen. McClellan prohibits, for the present, any further exhuming of the bodies of our soldiers buried at Williamsburg.

Mr. W. H. Hess, of the United States Military Telegraph, is engaged in laying a submarine cable across the Roads from Sewall's Point to the shore between Newport News and Hampton Creek.—Norfolk and Fortress Monroe will also soon be telegraphically connected.

News from our fleet at City Point, James River, arrived last night. No new attack has yet been made upon the rebel fortifications below Richmond. One of the men of the Port Royal was wounded on Saturday by a rifle-shot from the shore, while on the lookout in the foretop. The enemy's sharpshooters make it dangerous to pass from one vessel of the fleet to another, and their balls frequently strike the sides of the vessel. All the inhabitants of City Point have been forced to move to Petersburg and into the interior by the Rebels.

The Unanimity of the Administration—No Fears Entertained for the Capital.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—The President has sent in a message to Congress taking upon himself and the Cabinet altogether the responsibility of the measure for which the House of Representatives lately censured the late Secretary of War, General Cameron. It is hoped by him, and by all the members of the Cabinet, that this measure will be understood by the public as an evidence of their determination that no imaginary divisions shall be gotten up in the Administration.

The zeal and the unanimity of the Administration are equal to what have existed here at any time. The public will, perhaps, soon enough find out, from the dispositions made here, that there is not, and has not been, any such alarm concerning this city or its vicinity as has been elsewhere imagined, and that the regiments called for are to be used properly in view of successful operations by the grand armies in the field and to give them perfect efficiency.

FROM GENERAL HALLECK'S ARMY.

LOUISVILLE, May 27.—Telegraphic communication between General Halleck's headquarters and Nashville has been interrupted since five o'clock last evening. The Eastern report of a battle at Corinth is believed to be false.

No News from Gen Halleck—Nothing Later from Gen. Banks.

WASHINGTON, May 27—P. M.—No advices from General Halleck have been received to-day at the War Department, and nothing further from General Banks.

From the Upper Potomac—All Quiet at Harper's Ferry and Williamsport.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—By despatches received at the War Department this morning, we learn that affairs are quiet in the vicinity of Harper's Ferry.

A message from General Banks, dated 1 o'clock this morning, says that Captain Collis, of the Zouaves d'Afrique, has brought his command into Hancock, having had two killed.

A later despatch from General Banks says that all is quiet at Williamsport.

Union Meeting in Tennessee—Rebel Newspaper Establishments Seized in Nashville.

NASHVILLE, May 26.—A Union meeting was held at Murfreesboro' on Saturday, at which over 1,000 persons were present. Much enthusiasm was manifested. Speeches were made by Governor Johnson and Hon. Mr. Cooper. Thirty-six soldiers from the Rebel army at Corinth have been here and taken the oath of allegiance.

The Provost Marshal has seized all the printing offices in Nashville, as being forfeited for treasonable publications.

Naval Promotions.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—The following Acting Master's Mates have been promoted by the Navy Department to be Acting Masters:—Wm. T. Buck, Edward Kimball, Wm. H. Mairs, Richard Hines and William F. Pratt. Lieut. A. R. Hughes is ordered to report to Commodore Paulding for command of the Mohawk; Capt. Chauncey, to report by letter to the Ordnance Bureau for duty; John Fitch appointed 3d Assistant Engineer, is ordered to the steamer Massachusetts.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—The following persons have been appointed Acting Master Mates and ordered to New York:—Henry B. Francis, Benj. F. Morris, John F. Lovejoy, Peter C. Asserton, Frederick Furbish, Charles Bestwick, Geo. F. Benson, Oscar Wendell, John Sears and John H. Leforcet.

Order for Enlisting Three Months' Volunteers Countermanded.

HARRISBURG, May 27.—Governor Curtin has issued a special order, countermanding the order for enlisting three months' volunteers, the emergency which seemed to require them having passed. He congratulates the people on this fact, and commends the alacrity shown in every part of the State in volunteering for the defence of the capital.

From the Mississippi Flotilla.

CAIRO, May 26.—Advices from the fleet state that a flag of truce went down yesterday, to exchange prisoners. Gen. Villipage commands at Fort Pillow. The appearance of the Fort indicates that it is greatly strengthened, and new batteries are to be constructed, mounting 21 guns, several being of heavy calibre. The Rebels are still at Fulton.

Four Days Later from Europe.

CAPTURE OF NEW ORLEANS DOUBTED.

THE GOVERNMENT DEFEATED IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

CAPE RACE, May 25.—The steamer Kangaroo, from Liverpool 14th, via Queenstown 15th, passed Cape Race at 11 o'clock last night, and was boarded by the press news boat.

The steamship Canada, from Boston via Halifax, arrived out on the 11th.

The steamship City of New York, from New York, arrived on the 14th.

The steamship Bohemian, from Portland, arrived out on the 14th.

The Kangaroo has forty-seven cabin and five hundred and seventy-two steerage passengers. She experienced head winds throughout the passage.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The news of the capture of New Orleans, received per Canada, was the occasion of much surprise and considerable disbelief; but coming from Southern sources, it was generally argued there was no room for doubt. It produced no influence on the cotton market.

The *Times* says it is a hard blow for the South; a great triumph for the North; another proof that the North can do more harm to the Confederates than the Confederates can to them. The *Times* asks how it will affect England. It says the American Ministers at London and Paris are told to assure the Governments that plans are being matured for a mitigation of the blockade, and this promise has been made from time to time in Paris some weeks past, and as we can well understand with what success or desire on the part of the Federal Government to fulfil it.

If the Federals possess New Orleans there is, of course, an end to the blockade of that city. There is only one thing wanting that cotton should come down. If the Southern planters trust it to the Federals, sufficient will doubtless be got to relieve the manufacturers; but if the obstinate planters remove or destroy the stocks, or refuse to bring them down, it is hard to say what one has gained by the capture of New Orleans. The capture is creditable to the skill of the North, and is also an item in the revenge of the Federals. But if the city is now to be blockaded on the land side, by the Confederates, the *Times* thinks the gain will not be much by this mitigation of the blockade.

In another article, the *Times* says it is vain to deny the importance of the event, but if the Southerners mean what they say in their loud talking, which the *Times* rather questions, they can never be conquered.

The *Herald* declines to believe the fall, but admits that, if true, it would be a signal triumph for the North.

The *Morning Post* also doubts it, and thinks, if confirmed, it will not seriously affect the fortunes of either party, although a serious loss to the South. It says the utter hopelessness of the struggle is more apparent at each successive stage.

The *Daily News* says there is no good reason for doubting the capture, and regards it of great importance. It highly eulogizes the consummate skill displayed by the North in this matter.

The news per the City of New York, received just before the Kangaroo left Liverpool, of course, dispelled all doubts. The impression prevailed in Manchester that the event would bring forward some cotton.

It was reported that Count Persigny was suddenly ordered from Paris to London; it is supposed on the mission relative to the steamer Economist, with 800 bales of cotton and 400 bbls. rosin, which arrived at Liverpool from Charleston.

Speculations continue relative to M. Mercier's visit to Richmond, but there is nothing reliable.

The *Opinione Nationale* asserts that it merely had reference to French tobacco.

Parliamentary proceedings were unimportant.

The distress in Lancashire was debated in the House of Lords without reference to the American affair.

A deputation from the Galway line waited on Palmerston for a restoration of subsidy. Palmerston could give no decision, but promised the Government consideration.

The continental political news is meagre.

The Paris Bourse was firm. Rentes 70f. 90c.

The health of the King of Belgium continues to improve.

Prussia has sent a special commissioner to Hesse Cassel, and, it is reported, backed him up with military movements.

Victor Emmanuel was enthusiastically received in Messina.

It was reported there was a military conspiracy in St. Petersburg in favor of Poland.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL, May 14.—Cotton—Sales of two days 8,000 bales, including 3,000 to speculators and exporters. The market closed irregular, but unchanged.

State of Trade—The Manchester market is quiet, but tending upward.

Breadstuffs—Mears. Richardson, Spence & Co., Higland, Athya & Co., and Wakefield, Nash & Co., report: Flour heavy, and 6d.@1s. lower. American, 24s. 6d. @30s.

Wheat—Sales small, and prices 3d. lower; red Western 9s. 11d @10s. 6d.; red Southern 10s. 10d.@11s.; white Western 11s. 6d.@11s. 7d; white Southern 12s @12s. 6d. Corn is inactive, and 6d. lower—mixed 27s. 6d.; yellow 27s. 3d.@27s. 6d.; white 30s.@32s. 6d.

Provisions—Beef tending downward. Pork still declining. Bacon very dull. Lard very quiet, but steady. Tallow steady.

Produce—Ashes quiet but steady. Sugar steady. Coffee quiet. Rosin inactive; common 13s. 6d.@14s. Spirits Turpentine—sales small at 68@76s.

LONDON MARKETS.—Flour still declining, and 6d.@1s. lower. Wheat heavy, and 1@3s. lower. Sugar firm. Coffee buoyant. Rice quiet, but steady. Tallow quiet. Linseed oil firm at 37s. 3d.@37d. 6d. Spirits Turpentine firm at 72s.

Illinois Central shares 47@46 discount; Erie shares 32 @33s.

Consols 93⅛@93⅜.

THE LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, May 15—Cotton.—Sales two days, 8,000 bales, including 1,000 to speculators and exporters. Market irregular, and ⅛d. lower for American.

Breadstuffs dull and declining.

Provisions dull.

LONDON, May 15.—Consols for money, 93⅛.

Illin is Central shares, 43¾ discount; E ie, 34@33¾.

LIVERPOOL, May 15.—The news to day is unimportant.

The bill abolishing church rates has been defeated in the Commons by one majority against the Government.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived from New York, March 9th, Harry Bluff, Louisa Hatch; Melbourne, 8th, May; Columbus at Ryde; Valdesia, at Dublin; H. Georgiana, Warren Point; Haddington, Arnstein, Congress, at Deal; 12th Rosa and Queen of May, at Queenstown.

Arrived from Boston, March 14th, Australia, at Melbourne.

Arrived from Philadelphia 12th, Elcca, Queenstown.

Sailed for New York, 14, Rollin, from Shanghae; 11th, J. A. Standee, from Deal; 10th, D. Leary, at R. Peel; 17th, Escort; 18th, Eckford, Webb, and F. Jefferson, Liverpool.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Arrived from New York, Geneva, at Tauland, Mercury, at Havre, Columbus, at Cuxhaven, John Bell, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Philadelphia, Mary Baker, at Queenstown.

STILL LATER FROM EUROPE.

CAPE RACE, May 26.—The steamer Hibernia, with Liverpool advices to the 16th passed off this point on Sunday morning.

The steamer Teutonia arrived out on the 16th.

The political news of Great Britain was unimportant.

The rejection of the House of Commons of the bill abolishing Church Rates was received with vociferous cheers by the conservatives.

A resolution declaring it to be unjust and inexpedient to abolish the rates until some other provision was made to supply their place was carried by seventeen majority amid enthusiastic cheers from the opposition side.

The Paris Bourse was heavy Rentes lower, being quoted at 70f.

The Italian Association of Emancipation have sent the following address of thanks to Lord Palmerston:

"We have heard with joy and gratitude the words full of meaning which you, expressing the sentiments of the great British nation, have uttered in the House of Commons, in defence of the unity of Italy and the principle of non-intervention.—You have recognized the fact of Napoleon's occupation of Rome to be a flagrant violation of non-intervention. It is the obstacle to the unity of Italy and threatens the peace of England. If England only preserves her efforts to make this principle respected, the Italians will suffice alone to obtain the deliverance of their country. Receive our respectful salutations.

"The Central Council of the Italian Association of Emancipation. GARIBALDI.

"And other members."

SPAIN.

The Ministerial papers were of the opinion that General Prim would proceed to Mexico, although the *Diario del Marina* had announced the contrary. They also expected that he would claim the execution of the convention of Soledad.

The Duchess de Montpensier had been safely delivered of a son.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—Funds have shared a depression, and consols have further declined.

There was continued activity in the discount market, but the best bills are still negotiated at 2½ per cent. A rise in the bank minimum to 3 per cent. is considered not unlikely.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL, FRIDAY, May 16—Cotton.—The sales of the week amount to 30,000 bales, including 6,500 bales to speculators, and 7,000 bales for export. The quotations have declined ⅛@¼d. for American, and ¼d. for Surat. The sales to-day are estimated at 3,000 bales, the market closing dull and unchanged. The following are the quotations: New Orleans fair, 14; middlings, 12½; Mobile fair, 13¾; middlings, 12⅝; Uplands fair, 13¾; middlings, 12⅝. Stock in port, 342,000 bales, including 115,000 bales of American.

Breadstuffs are flat. Provisions heavy.

LONDON—Consols, 93⅜@93⅝; Erie Railroad, 33¾@34; Illinois Central Railroad, 45⅜ per cent. discount. Bank decrease, £346,000.

Later from Europe per Steamer Europa off Cape Race.

CAPE RACE, May 27.—The steamer Europa has passed this point with advices from Liverpool to the 16th inst.

The news of the evacuation of Yorktown was received business hours and created considerable excitement, but the effect was not developed when the steamer left. American securities, however, became firmer, and cotton closed heavy. Some journals think the movement was merely the strategy of the Rebels.

Flour is dull at 6d.@1s. lower. Wheat is very dull, and has declined 3d. since Tuesday. Corn dull and 3d.@6d. lower.

LONDON, May 16.—American securities are firmer—Erie 33¾; Pennsylvania 6's, 70; do. bonds, 72@74; Illinois Central, 45; Virginia 6's, 52@54; Maryland 6's, 80 @81.

The Exhumation of the Bodies of Deceased Soldiers.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—Notice is given by the War Department that the further exhumation of the bodies of deceased soldiers, in cases where public means of transportation would have to be relied on, cannot be permitted, and has been prohibited.

Election of a Congressman.

ALLENTOWN, PA., May 26.—John D. Stiles, Democratic candidate for Congress, was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Thomas B. Cooper, by over 500 majority.

News from San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 24.—Arrived ship Romance of the Sea, New York. Sailed, steamer St. Louis, Panama, with 115 passengers and $330,000 in treasure, of which $206,000 is for New York.

Proposals for Raising Sunken Vessels.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—The Navy Department will receive proposals until the 1st of June for raising the sunken vessels in Hampton Roads—the frigates Cumberland and Congress.

Gen. Siegel at Washington.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—General Siegel was serenaded to-night. An immense crowd was present. He made a short speech, which was greeted with great enthusiasm.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, May 27.—Cotton has an upward tendency sales of 3,000 bales at 31 cts. Flour is depressed—sales of 12,000 bbls. Wheat is active—sales of 170,000 bushels. Chicago Spring 91 cts.@$1.03; Milwaukie Club $1.02@ $1.06; red $1.11@$1.14; white $1.23@$1.25. Corn—sales of 83,000 bushels. Mixed 46@49 cts. Whiskey steady at 23¾@24¾ cts. Sugar firm at 7¾@8¾ cts. Spirits Turpentine closed firm at $1.50. Freights are quiet.

NORTHERN VIRGINIA.

THE PLANS OF THE REBELS.

From the Pittsburg Chronicle, Friday.

The Confederates are increasing their strength in Northern Virginia, and have lately been very active. Late advices from Franklin make it probable that the sudden appearance of Jackson and an increased Confederate force there is indubitably the result of the evacuation of Yorktown, and part of a preconcerted plan, the details of which are in possession of all the Confederate commanders. The evacuation of Yorktown was the signal for simultaneous activity along their whole Eastern line.

All over the mountain department the guerillas made sudden attacks upon the most exposed points; the telegraph wires were cut on all the lines, and desperate attempts were made to reach the railroad. Gens. Fremon and Schenck have, by great efforts, defeated the enemy's plans at Franklin, but it is said to be impossible to follow the retreating Confederates at present, on account of the utter destitution of forage and rations. The country south of Franklin is said to be entirely exhausted.

Lieut. Col. Harris, in the interior of Virginia, is fighting the guerillas daily. His regiment, the 10th Virginia, has never been once in line of battle, and yet it has participated in battles without number. Divided into small detachments and squads, these gallant fellows follow the marauders into their haunts, and fighting them on their own ground, and in their own way, "extirpate" them.

REPORTED CAPTURE OF CORINTH.

A GREAT VICTORY.

From the N. Y. Post, of Yesterday.

A report has been received in this city, but of which the telegraph has brought us no confirmation, to the effect that a decisive battle has been fought at Corinth, in which the Federal troops gained a brilliant victory. The report adds that General Halleck now holds that place, and that twenty thousand prisoners were taken. If such a battle had been fought, we should have had some telegraphic account of it.

There was considerable commotion in Hagerstown on Saturday night and Sunday, as in Baltimore, during which a secession newspaper office ished very severly in all parts of the town where one of our men only one hundred yards from our

LATEST FROM THE SOUTH.

From the Richmond Dispatch, May 19.

The Critical Moment.

The enemy is near this city. Our army stands between the corporate limits and the invader. It is officered by brave men and composed of brave men, whose whole object has been to meet the enemy in the open field and try conclusions with him. The Commanding General is one of the most accomplished military men of his day. He is always cool and sagacious, and one of the bravest and most determined of men. A great battle is imminent.—It will not be delayed if the disposition of the foe side is gratified. We conjecture the enemy will not be permitted to put it off, if his object in doing so is to approach this city by engineering and siege. Our General will no doubt frustrate any such designs.

Meantime, the people of this city—the immediate prize contended for—exhibit a calmness and self-possession highly creditable. They have passed the period of excitement, and are ready for what may come. They are aware that up to the time they have suffered few of the immediate afflictions of the war. They have given every aid in their power to the cause; they have sent their fathers, brothers and sons to the field; they have nursed the sick and wounded, and opened their homes to the refugees; but the war has been conducted thus far on distant battle-fields. Now they are to be the big game and to wait anxiously the result of the deadly struggle that for the time decides their fate. The moment will be trying—filled with emotions never to be forgotten. Let us bear it like a people conscious of right, and relying implicitly upon Providence which fails not in the end to secure the triumph of justice.

Gen. Stuart.

Humanity will be shocked with the perusal of the report of General Wise of his visit to New Orleans. From the document we draw the following:

War down to the date of this brutal order, Butler has been distinguished for his ruffian tyranny; but this last order throws in the shade all other of the outrages of which even he has been guilty. The threat to the people of Baltimore that there was an agent in every household that might be used for their destruction, was a suggestion of wholesale assassination unparalleled in the history of civilized warfare; but this sinks into insignificance when compared with the license which he has officially given through this late order to his unprincipled soldiery.

And why this brutal order?—this ebullition of the malignity of a petty tyrant? Simply because the ladies of that proud city are unwilling to demean themselves sufficiently to recognize his hirelings as gentlemen, and because Butler knows and feels that the ladies are correct in their estimate of the character of himself and soldiers.

What a commentary upon the boasted civilization of the North! and the motives which prompted its issue discloses, in the most forcible light, the evidences of the deep-seated and intense hatred which is felt by the Puritan New Englander towards the people of the South. Butler once professed to be a great friend to the South, and was known as a Massachusetts fire-eater. This war has unmasked the hypocrite, and he now stands before the world as the representative specimen of the lowest depths of meanness that the Almighty has permitted to have an existence in modern times—by theologians considered not the best age of the world's history.

From the Southwest.

Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.

CORINTH, MISS., May 8, 1862.

All quiet around us. The sun is shedding its balmy warmth, a gentle breeze is making music among the whispering leaves, and but for the occasional clatter of passing cavalry, the rumbling of baggage trains and commissary wagons, and the returning regiments from duty on picket, one would hardly select this staid old town and its environs as the focus of the eyes of a nation. Looking around me, not a camp is visible. The troops are scattered through the woods, on hill-sides, and in the valleys. A few Generals have their headquarters here, in cottages whose flowery surroundings are suggestive at once of peaceful tenants; and other buildings, great and small, are appropriated to various army purposes—some for ordnance, some for stores of provisions, some for grain, and some for blacksmith shops; but the busy, bustling life visible immediately around these, there is nothing to indicate the proximity of that great army which constitutes the Chinese wall of the Cotton States. You only recognize its existence in the stillness of night, when "taps" rings from wood to wood, and the music of various regimental bands reverberates sweetly in the quiet air.

Go to the front, however, and there the picture of war bursts upon the vision in all its grim grandeur. You may trace the camps for miles. The canvass homes of the men loom up everywhere.—Cavalry are staked off among shady trees; batteries, whose brazen throats have belched defiance to the foe, now nestle in pleasant groves; and men lolll lazily on the soft grass, and await coming events with an indifference almost amounting to stolidity. An intense calmness pervades everything.

Our preparations are complete. Little remains to be done except to feed the army, and the first note of battle that sounds in our ears will find a welcome response in every heart, as a relief to the monotony of present camp existence. A recent tour among various regiments, and personal conference with both officers and men, satisfies me that an *eclat* and spirit animates the army which has not been equalled since its organization. The battle of Shiloh fully tested the comparative strength of the two forces, and though on the second day we were compelled to withdraw, the subsequent analysis, by the common sense of the men, of the two days' fight, has fully proven the superiority of our arms.

The fact is beginning to be generally understood that on Monday we had not more than twelve or fifteen thousand men on the field to contend with the fresh and overwhelming reinforcements of Buell, and our obstinate resistance on that occasion has given the encouragement, that with the additional forces now at command, and the splendid re-organization which has taken place, we shall be in truth invincible. Again, it is to be borne in mind that in the fight of Sunday we took the steel out of forty thousand men. They who underrated us at Donelson, Henry, and Shiloh, fled like routed sheep to the cover of their gunboats, so thoroughly whipped that they never will fight as well again.

Again, there is not an individual in the army of the Mississippi who does not daily realize the superiority of our position, the extent of our preparations, and the apparent impregnability of our fortifications. Confidence in our Generals is supreme, and a spirit of emulation has been born among the various regiments that will result in deeds of valor of which Shiloh alone can be a parallel. We have an abundance of ammunition, artillery, small arms, and men. Add to those the noble impulses that actuate the latter, and what more is needed to give us the victory?

Our principal fear now is that the enemy will change his tactics, and either lie idle in his camp, or retreat down the Tennessee towards Memphis and New Orleans. Every day or two we hear of their reconnoissances along the lines, and occasionally the heavy booming of artillery tells of a skirmish; but we query whether these demonstrations are not mere feints. A scout to-day brings intelligence that the Federals are digging entrenchments at Pittsburg, Shiloh, and various places between here and there. Another report is that they have brought heavy siege guns, which they are planting preparatory to the attack, and will advance upon us by a system of regular approaches. If this information be correct, a battle is imminent. If not, we can gather nothing from the silence of the enemy as to his intentions. As I remarked in my last, he will hardly be likely to fall back from this point upon the Mississippi, and allow us to get in his rear and threaten the country he has just left.

If he advances upon the cotton States, it must be over us, or not at all. The border of the river is valueless to him as long as this army remains intact and undefeated. That is, he may establish a river police of gunboats, but to garrison the cities captured would be an undertaking hazardous in the extreme. A great fear is that the object of entrenching himself on the lines of the Tennessee is to compel us to assume the offensive, or remain idle. In this case, the same order of things would be created which so long existed on the Potomac, with the exception that we may "attack at once and furiously."

All is a matter of speculation, however; for, even as I write, the enemy are vigorously bombarding our outposts. Windows rattle with every discharge, and the secondary report of the bursting shell falls upon the ear as distinctly as the crack of a rifle. These skirmishes may be the prelude of a battle within twenty-four or forty-eight hours, but we have so often predicted and been disappointed among ourselves that it is useless to look beyond present events, or anticipate trouble from what have now become its daily harbingers.

EVENING, THURSDAY.—Since writing the above, several of the wounded have passed by the door of my but, some on foot and some in the rude ambulances which the surrounding country is now in a afford. Though you cannot see the latter sufferers, their groans, as the vehicle rolls roughly along, are terrible. One poor fellow, just gone by, has his arm shattered by a cannon-ball, the lower part dangling by a few shreds of skin. Others are wounded in the head, and the blood has streamed down and dried upon their faces and clothing. The sight is painful, and not less so because within the past year it has been of frequent repetition.

I cannot now obtain reliable details of the skirmish, though a thousand reports are in circulation; but before the closing of the mail I will, if possible, append them in a postscript.

There is a calmness pervading everything tonight, which seems like the precursor of the coming storm. The faces of the men are stern and serious, and anxiety sits brooding upon every brow. Of levity there is none. The camps are deserted by all, save the sick and the servants; the troops are under arms and at their posts; and the long night watches will find them waiting for the approach of the enemy. Ah! what a sober moment is the eve of a battle! How the thoughts fly backward to the past, and forward into eternity. Home, parents, friends, and all the associations of "auld lang syne," come sweeping down the paths of memory, and the heart yearns to lift the veil of the future, beneath which lies embosomed our weal or woe. Heaven grant that if to-morrow is to witness a crimson field, the costly sacrifices we may make shall be the last demanded to ensure a permanent peace!

P. S.—The skirmishing alluded to above, was upon the Farmington and Monterey roads, and resulted in the killing and wounding of several of our men. No other damage done. Federal loss unknown. Our troops retired a short distance nearer the entrenchments. Such is the close proximity of the enemy that their skirmishers killed one of our men only one hundred yards from our works. Our Generals were in the saddle nearly all last night, anticipating a battle early this morning, and making preparations accordingly. It seems impossible that the event can be delayed more than twenty-four hours.

Three full companies of Federals, captured at Huntsville, have just arrived, en route for the sunny South.

CORINTH, MISS., May 10.—I had barely mailed my letter yesterday before tidings of a progressing battle came flying on the wings of the wind, amid the booming of artillery, the bursting of shell, and the rattle of musketry. Moving forward to the scene, I found that the right wing, under command of Bragg, Gens. Van Dorn and Ruggles had advanced around our entrenchments to Farmington, and were engaging the enemy vigorously.

To convey a more perfect idea of the affair, I should observe that on Thursday night Van Dorn had placed himself so near the Federal front, on our right, that the pickets of the two forces were only four hundred yards apart. Suddenly, at nine o'clock, three heavy guns from our entrenchments broke the stillness of the evening air, and the whole army was in commotion. The "long roll" sounded, our men marched to their respective positions, and every preparation was made for a fight. The enemy, suspecting a stratagem from this unusual bustle and not wholly certain of its meaning, at once stampeded from their positions for the night, and fell back a mile or two in the rear of Farmington. The object of the signal it is, of course, imprudent to tell, but when morning came it found a portion of our army in full pursuit, and the troops one and all fully inspired by the prospects of the approaching engagement.

At eleven o'clock our advance came up with the enemy, who had taken a position behind a battery of six guns, under command of Felix G. Robinson, of Texas, was thrown forward in the field, and for more than one hour alone sustained the brunt of the conflict. For fully half an hour the guns remained unsupported by infantry, while musket balls, round shot, and shell were whizzing in every direction around them. Yet not a man faltered, and the battery won golden honors for the gallant stand it made.

Once, and only once, a Federal regiment of cavalry came dashing down upon it like a cloud, sabres flashing and horses running like mad; but in a moment there followed a series of flashes, and a volley of grapeshot scattered them like leaves. Over forty riders were dismounted, and the horses galloped frantically back to our lines. The remainder returned dismounted, and no more was an attempt made by any portion of the Federal army to leave their covert.

Our troops, meanwhile, occupied the open field, and wherever an opportunity presented poured a heavy fire into the ranks of the enemy.

Gen. Price had been ordered early in the day to make a *detour* on our extreme right, so as to get in the rear of the Federals, and entirely surround them. But owing to the distance around, or to the suddenness of the attack by Van Dorn, he was not in position in time, and the grand design failed. We, however, drove the enemy back in confusion, capturing all their knapsacks, loose clothing, and many wagon loads of baggage. In fact, it may be said to have been a total rout. They attempted to save nothing but themselves, and that they did most effectually.

More than four-fifths of our army were disengaged, but were drawn up in line awaiting the various developments of the engagement. The force of the enemy was probably not less than five thousand, and our own engaged not more than two thousand. The result of the skirmish—for such it must be termed—was the occupation of Farmington, the destruction of an important base of operations from which the enemy intended to make demonstrations upon the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, make an attack upon our fortifications when the proper time arrives, and complete their reconnoissances, which they have effectually failed. They are now compelled to attack directly in front, or not at all. They have been completely outgeneraled, and our army is in better position, in every respect, than it would have been without the skirmish. Our only misfortune was the failure to bag the entire opposing force, and this is due more to