THE MARYLAND NEWS SHEET.

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MARRIED.

On the 8th of May, 1862, by Rev. Francis J. Peck, MILTON ROGGINS, of Baltimore, to ELIZABETH WILLIAMS, of Uniontown, Carroll county, Md.

On Tuesday, 20th May, by the Rev. Mr. Scheib, Mr. JAS M. GRIFFITH to Miss MARY ELIZABETH DEMPSEY, both of this city.

On the 20th of April, by the Rev. H. J. McManus, JOS MACCUBBIN to Miss CEZERINE M. WIGER, both of this city.

DIED.

On the 18th of May, 1862, at his father's residence, in King George county, Va., of scarlet fever, after an illness of only 24 hours, RICHARD, eldest son of Dr. R. H. and Julia C. Stuart, in the 17th year of his age.

On Saturday, 31st ult., GEORGE GREACEN, in the 60th year of his age, a native of Ireland, county Armagh, an old and respected resident of Baltimore for the last 33 years.

On the 1st instant, HENRIETTA GREEN, only daughter of John H. and Martha Green, aged 5 years, 2 months and 16 days.

On the 1st instant, RACHEL BIRLEY, aged 55 years wife of John Birley.

WAR AND OTHER NEWS.

In the Senate of the United States the consideration of the tax bill was resumed.

In the House of Representatives no business of special importance was transacted.

General Pope reports to General Halleck the brilliant success of an expedition composed of the 2d Illinois cavalry, which was sent across a difficult country to destroy a portion of the track of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. The expedition reached Booneville, where Colonel Elliott, who was in command, broke up the railway track, blew up a culvert, burned the depot and locomotives and a train of twenty-six cars loaded with supplies of every kind, destroyed ten thousand stand of arms, three small pieces of artillery, and a great quantity of clothing and ammunition, and finally, as the crowning triumph, "captured and paroled two thousand prisoners, which he could not keep with his cavalry." This great exploit, marvellous as it seems to be, if it should turn out to be strictly true, "justly entitles, as Gen. Pope says, "Col. Elliott and his command to high distinction." In addition to all this, General Halleck reports that "our cavalry found all the tents of the enemy standing, and took one hundred barrels of beef and seven thousand stand of arms, in a large encampment on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad."

On the 30th, General Halleck reported to the War Department that the enemy's position and works at Corinth were exceedingly strong; that before evacuating that place he burned an immense amount of public and private stores, provisions, wagons, tents, &c., and that two thousand prisoners and deserters were captured. On the 31st, a special despatch to the New York *Tribune*, also from Corinth, and published "by authority of the military supervisor," makes the remarkable counter statement that the works at Corinth "were much weaker than we supposed, and could have been carried by storm at any time;" that the Confederates "carried away absolutely everything except a few provisions, which, with the railroad depot and warehouses, were burned before we arrived. They did not leave a single gun," says the correspondent, "and had been moving away troops more than six days, and stores for more than two weeks. The few prisoners we have," he adds, "are from the Confederate rear guard." If such glaring contradictions as these are permitted to be put forth, it is no wonder that General Halleck expelled newspaper correspondents from his army. Although General Halleck appears to be at a loss to know to what point the Confederates from Corinth have retreated, the correspondent of the New York *Herald* has some speculations on the subject which may possibly tend to a solution of the mystery. After describing the topographical features of the country around Corinth, he alludes to a succession of ridges about twenty miles south of Corinth, and at right angles with the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. "These ridges," he adds, "it is said, have been heavily fortified by the Confederates, and it is probable that Beauregard may make a stand there, in order to draw Halleck after him; when, by a flank movement in our rear, he will force us to right-about face, and fight our way back to the river." The theory is an ingenious one, but after all it may be wholly imaginative. We shall know soon, however.

Union meetings have been held at Norfolk and Portsmouth. That which was held at Norfolk is said to have been a very "spirited" affair and, although gotten up at short notice, was "a complete success." The number of persons present at the Norfolk meeting is estimated at eight hundred. At Portsmouth, we are assured that twelve hundred attended the meeting, and that "patriotic speeches were made and much enthusiasm prevailed."

The New York *Tribune*, in an editorial article headed "The Reverse before Richmond," declares that "the news"—McClellan's despatches concerning the battles of Saturday and Sunday—"though not disastrous, is not cheerful." The *Tribune* proceeds to read the General a homily against being "surprised by a vigilant enemy," and asserts that the final success of the Federal troops "does not alter the fact that we were at first beaten with the loss of baggage and artillery; that the ground was strewed with our dead and wounded, and that only by great exertion and the most determined bravery we were saved from a signal defeat." The *Tribune* declares, in spite of the check sustained by the confederates, "we nevertheless are compelled to acknowledge a reverse with all its demoralizing effects on one side, and encouragement on the other." The New York *Times*, on the contrary, speaks of the battle as a victory.

A telegram from Washington, received yesterday morning, states on the authority of unofficial despatches—first, that the battle fought on Saturday and Sunday resulted in a victory for the Federal arms, and secondly, that "the importance and dimensions of the victory increase as they are hourly developed."

A telegram from Front Royal, dated Saturday last, reports, as the result of a reconnoissance from that point, the capture of a cannon, twelve wagons and seven prisoners, and the recapture of six wounded men of the 1st Maryland regiment, who had been left in a house in the vicinity.

Lieutenant Davis has succeeded, after some difficulty, in establishing communication between the land forces under General McClellan and the gunboats in the James river, below City Point. He describes the Galena as being so much cut up with the enemy's shot that she will be obliged to go into dock for repairs before she can be brought into action again.

The latest telegram received at the War Department announces the defeat of a part of Jackson's forces near Strasburg by General Fremont.

From the army of the Potomac the only additional intelligence we have is, that there was fighting yesterday; and that McClellan's forces were considerably in advance of the position which they occupied previous to the battle of Saturday.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF CASUALTIES IN TWELVE REGIMENTS OF GEN. BANKS' COLUMN.

Correspondence of the New York World.

WILLIAMSPORT, MAY 29.—The following is taken from the official reports of the regimental commanders:

INFANTRY.

List of Killed, Wounded and Missing in First and Third Brigades, Gen. Banks' Column.

No. and Name of Reg't.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
46th reg't Penn. vols....	3	33	75
28th reg't New York vols.	..	2	79
4th reg't Conn. vols.....	1	12	96
10 reg't Maine vols.....	31	6	76
Total 1st Brigade.....	35	53	327
27 h reg't Indiana vols...	3	17	104
29th reg't Penn. vols.....	2	5	167
2d reg't Mass. vols.....	13	47	80
3d reg't Wis. vols.....	4	11	86
Total 3d Brigade.....	22	80	437

CAVALRY.

Gen. Hatch's Brigade.

1st reg't Maine calvary....	..	..	71
8th reg't N. Y. cavalry.....	..	..	23
1st reg't Vermont cavalry	5	8	102
5th reg't N. Y. cavalry....	..	..	78
Total in cavalry.....	5	8	274

ARTILLERY.

Battery M, 1st New York.	2	3	4
Battery F, 4th reg't art'ly.	1	..	1
Total in artillery.....	3	3	5
Summary.....	34	138	1,042

[To the above must be added the loss sustained by the 1st Maryland regiment, and the subordinate commands: It will be remembered that Gen. Jackson estimates the loss in prisoners alone at four thousand.]

GERMAN IMMIGRATION.—The Chicago *Tribune* learns that a large number of Germans are about to emigrate from Germany to this country, and will settle in Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota.—This immigrating party consists principally of wealthy land owners, and among them are several Barons. About 20,000 acres of land have already been purchased for them in the three States, and it is expected they will arrive by the middle of July. Two Germans started for Germany on Tuesday evening from Chicago, for the purpose of accompanying their friends to this country. The greater portion of the land purchased for their occupation lies in Illinois. An immediate and very large immigration from Germany into our Northwestern States may be calculated on nearly with certainty. It would not be surprising if it reached a million and a half or two millions within the next five years. The consequences upon that section of the country may be easily foreseen.

LATEST NEWS.

TELEGRAMS.

IMPORTANT FROM CORINTH.

BRILLIANT SUCCESS OF THE EXPEDITION SENT BY GENERAL POPE TO CUT OFF THE RAILROAD RETREAT OF THE REBELS.

Railroad Depot Burnt, with Locomotives and Cars, Immense Amount of Supplies, and Ten Thousand Stand of Arms.

TWO THOUSAND PRISONERS CAPTURED AND PAROLED.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The following was received at the War Department this morning at 1.25 from General Halleck:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT MISSISSIPPI, Camp near Corinth, June 1st.

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

The following despatch has been received from General Pope:

To Major-General Halleck:

It gives me pleasure to report the brilliant success of the expedition sent out on the 28th instant with the 2d Iowa cavalry. After forced marches day and night, through a very difficult country, and obstructed by the enemy, he finally succeeded in reaching the Mobile and Ohio Railroad at Booneville at 2 o'clock A. M. on the 30th. He destroyed the track in many places, both south and north of the town—blew up one of the culverts, destroyed a switch and track, burned up the depot and locomotives, and a train of twenty-six cars loaded with supplies of every kind; destroyed ten thousand stand of arms, three small pieces of artillery, and a great quantity of clothing and ammunition; and paroled two thousand prisoners which he could not keep with his cavalry.

The enemy had heard of his movements, and had cars with flying artillery and 5,000 infantry moving up and down the road to prevent him from reaching it. The whole road was lined with pickets. For several days, Col. Elliott's command subsisted upon meat alone, such as they could find in the country.

For daring and dispatch, this expedition has been distinguished in the highest degree, and entitles Col. Elliott and his command to high distinction. Its results will be embarrassing to the enemy, and contribute greatly to their loss and demoralization. He reports the roads full of small parties of the retreating enemy, scattering in all directions.

[Signed] JOHN POPE, Major-General.

H. W. HALLECK, Maj. Gen. Commanding Depart. Mississippi.

Additional Particulars of the Evacuation of Corinth.

HEADQUARTERS GENERAL HALLECK, May 31, 1862.

Our cavalry found all the tents of the enemy standing, and took 100 bbls. of beef, 7,000 stand of arms, in a large encampment on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, said to belong to Price and Van Dorn's forces, who left on Thursday night.

The Rebel prisoners are being brought in in squads of 40 and 50. Our cavalry found the Rebels on several roads in strong position, with artillery supported by infantry.

The Rebels commenced moving their sick last Monday. Beauregard and Bragg were at Corinth on Tuesday afternoon.

Later From Corinth.

The residents of Corinth say that the Rebel guard burned Cypress Creek Railroad bridge by misapprehension, causing the destruction of seven locomotives, and perhaps as many trains laden with commissary and quartermaster's stores. This accounts for the smoke seen by the signal corps from the tree tops.

General Pope congratulates Colonel Elliott for the brilliant success of his expedition.

The Whereabouts of Beauregard.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The following despatch has been received at the War Department, in reply to an inquiry from Gen. Meigs:

CORINTH, May 31.

M. C. Meigs, Quartermaster-General:

If Beauregard has been at Richmond, others have forged his signature, as I have received letters from him about exchange of prisoners nearly every day for the last fortnight.

The evacuation of Corinth commenced on Wednesday and was completed on Thursday night, but in great haste, as an immense amount of property was destroyed and abandoned.

No troops have gone from here to Richmond, unless within the last two days.

[Signed] H. W. HALLECK, Major-General.

FROM OUR ARMY BEFORE RICHMOND. Particulars of the Fight on Saturday and Sunday—The Result of the Two Days' Fight of the Battle of Richmond—The Union Arms Victorious.

Army Correspondence of the Associated Press.

HEADQUARTERS OF GEN. MCCLELLAN, June 2, P. M.

Two days of the battle of Richmond have been fought, on both of which our troops have been victorious. The loss on both sides was heavy. The battle was opened by the enemy making an attack on Gen. Casey's Division, encamped near Seven Pines, on the turnpike leading over Bottom Bridge, and within seven miles of Richmond.

The attack was made about 11 o'clock on Saturday afternoon by General Hill's division, composed of five Rebel brigades, the troops being for the most part from Virginia, South Carolina, and Georgia. The fight here was disastrous. General Casey's troops were forced to retire before superior numbers, leaving all their camp equipage and two batteries. Colonel Bailey, in endeavoring to save his batteries, was killed. Some of the troops in this division from New York and Pennsylvania behaved very badly. Many of the officers were killed and wounded in endeavoring to rally their men.

General Heintzelman, on ascertaining the result, ordered forward a portion of the divisions of Generals Kearney and Hooker to regain the day. General Kearney's men, on being brought into action, charged with the bayonet, driving the Rebels before them like sheep, and regaining all the lost ground—about half a mile—when, night coming on, operations were brought to a close.

General Sumner's two divisions—Sedgwick's and Richardson's—crossed the Chickahominy about 3 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, taking a position on General Heintzelman's right. Here they encountered Generals Longstreet's, Hill's and Huger's divisions, the flower of the Rebel army. The fighting was desperate, every foot of ground being hotly contested, but our soldiers were too much for them.

The enemy would stand manfully at a distance of sixty yards and receive the fire of our troops, but they were afraid of the bayonet; and in every instance that our men charged, they were victorious.

These two divisions did nobly, driving the Rebels at every point until dark. The enemy's loss here was very heavy, many of them being killed by the bayonet.

General Pettigrew of South Carolina, was taken prisoner, and we had about 500 other prisoners, among whom ——

[At this point the line ceased to work between Wilmington and Cherrystone, probably broken by the storm.—*Reporter.*]

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. General McClellan Getting Near to Richmond —More Fighting.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Advices from the Army of the Potomac, dated this afternoon, show that there has been fighting to-day. Our advance is considerably in front of the position it occupied previous to the battle of Saturday. All the military intelligence received to-day at the War Department is of a cheering character.

Important from the Valley of the Shenandoah—General Fremont Defeats a Portion of Jackson's Army near Strasburg.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Information was received at the War Department this evening that General Fremont had encountered and beaten, near Strasburg yesterday afternoon and this morning, a part of Jackson's Rebel army, which is in full retreat.

FREMONT'S HEADQUARTERS, NEAR STRASBURG, June 1—General Fremont, with a strong column left Franklin last Sunday, and by rapid forced marches crossed the Shenandoah Mountain ranges. Marching nearly one hundred miles over difficult roads with but little means of transportation, and no supplies in the country. This morning, when five miles from Strasburg he overtook Jackson in full retreat, with his whole force on the road from Winchester to Strasburg.

Col. Chiesvert, commanding the advance brigade, came upon the enemy strongly posted, with artillery, which opened as soon as the heads of his columns appeared. Gen. Fremont brought his main column rapidly up and formed in line of battle, but Jackson declined to fight, and while holding Col. Chiesvert in check with a portion of his troops, withdrew his main force, and continued the retreat.

In the skirmish, five of the 8th Virginia and two of the 60th Ohio were wounded. The enemy's loss is unknown. Twenty five prisoners were taken by our cavalry.

Lieutenant-Colonel Downey, of the 3d regiment Potomac Home brigade, in a skirmish on Thursday morning drove a large party of Ashby's cavalry through Wardensville, killing two and wounding three.

Strasburg Occupied.

NEAR STRASBURG, June 2.—General Fremont's advance brigade, under Colonel Chiesvert, occupied Strasburg last night without resistance, Jackson rapidly retreating before our forces.

A midnight reconnoissance three miles beyond Strasburg on Sunday night came upon a rope barricade and ambush of Jackson's rear guard. Our men retired successfully, however, with the loss of only three wounded.

Colonel Figgelmeniel, of General Fremont's staff, with only fifteen men, brilliantly charged and put to flight a body of cavalry commanded by Ashby in person.

[The foregoing despatches are from the New York *Tribune's* correspondent, and are approved by Colonel Tracey, S. S. G.—*Reporter.*]

LATER FROM FRONT ROYAL. Reconnoissance Toward Winchester—The Enemy Driven Before Us—A Cannon and Twelve Wagons Captured—Six of the First Maryland Regiment Re-captured.

From the Army Correspondent Associated Press.

FRONT ROYAL, Va., May 31.—A reconnoissance was made this afternoon from this point. Our troops discovered the enemy in large force, consisting of infantry, artillery and cavalry, some six or seven miles from here on the Winchester road. Our troops opened fire on them and drove them for some distance, taking seven prisoners and one eleven pound cannon, manufactured in Liverpool in 1801, and twelve wagons, several horses and mules, and also re-capturing six men of the 1st Maryland regiment, who had been left in a house in the vicinity. Their names are John Corcoran, of Baltimore, having a fracture of the collar bone; Corporal Wm. Fowler, wounded in the thigh; Edward Sachment, wounded in the thigh; Henry Raper, of Little York, Pa., shot through the chest, seriously; Thomas Mitchell, shot in the leg, and Sergeant Uhler, or Uler, seriously wounded. In this affair we lost but one man, named Crawford, late a member of a Virginia regiment, who had been captured by the enemy, and released very lately. He is from Wheeling, and was trying to obtain a Lieutenancy. Richard Henthorne, of Monroe Co., Ohio, 1st Virginia regiment, and Wm. Ames, of Weirel Co., Va., same regiment, were slightly wounded. The loss of the enemy was not ascertained.

From the Agent of the Associated Press.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE. Union Meeting at Norfolk and Portsmouth—The Object of the Enemy's Attack on Gen. McClellan's Left Wing on Saturday.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 1.—The Union meeting held last night in Norfolk was a very spirited affair. The meeting was gotten up on short notice in consequence of the presence of Hon. Joseph Segar, but it was a complete success. Some eight hundred citizens were present, who, after the meeting was over, escorted Mr. Segar to his residence.

The projected new Union newspaper will be start ed this week, and a more extensive Union demonstration will shortly be made.

There was also a Union meeting at Portsmouth last night, attended by 1,200 persons. Patriotic speeches were made and much enthusiasm prevailed.

The gunboat Dragon came down James River last evening, but brings no news of moment except the capture of a large lot of forage and subsistence stores at Sandy Point. A refugee from Richmond was brought down. He tells the same story as all the refugees who have arrived here recently from that quarter.

The gunboat Southfield arrived this morning from General Burnside's department, having come through the canal. She brings no news of interest.

The fortifications at Pig's Point were blown up to-day by the navy, together with the Rebel barracks in the vicinity.

A reconnoissance in force was made to Winton, N. C., on the Chowan River, yesterday, by General Viele. We have not learned the result.

According to the statements of prisoners brought down by the White House boat this afternoon, the object of the enemy's attack on our left wing yesterday was to reach the river, and thus cut off our line of communication

This was the purport of the address to the troops before leaving Richmond yesterday morning.

The British gunboat Racer arrived from off Charleston this afternoon.

Another Prize Steamer Captured.

NEW YORK, June 2.—The prize steamer Nassau arrived here to-day. She was captured by the gunboats State of Georgia and Victoria, whilst attempting to run the blockade of Wilmington, North Carolina. She has a cargo of ammunition and Enfield rifles. She was built at New York to run to Key West, and lately has been named the Gordon. She left Nassau on the 23d and was captured on the 27th.

The Rebels are busy strengthening Fort Caswell.

Naval Orders.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Commander Joseph F. Green has been ordered to the command of the Canandaigua, and Commander William Rodgers Taylor to the command of the Housatonic.

Naval official despatches give accounts of the capture of numerous vessels while attempting to run the blockade of the Southern coast, with valuable cargoes.

Casey's Division.

PHILADELPHIA, June 2.—Casey's Division is composed entirely of New York State troops, as follows:—The 56th, 81st, 85th, 92d, 93d, 96th, 98th and 100th.

FURTHER FROM EUROPE.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK OFF CAPE RACE.

CAPE RACE, May 31.—The steamship City of New York, from Liverpool 21st, via Queenstown 22d, passed off Cape Race at one o'clock this afternoon. She was intercepted by the pilot yacht of the Associated Press, and the following summary of her news was obtained:

GREAT BRITAIN.

The English journals continue to expatiate on the retreat from Yorktown and the fall of New Orleans.

The *Times* treats the retreat from Yorktown as a great reverse to the Confederates, and says if Richmond is captured it will be a tremendous victory to the Federal States. It metaphorically enlarges on the difficulties that must arise in governing the South, when the United States, by continual victories, have brought the Confederates within their power.

The *Daily News* says, although the fall of New Orleans, in a military sense, cannot be overrated, it is of far greater importance in its social, commercial and political results, as the possession of the Mississippi opens the way for the industrial energy of freedom, and altogether destroys the political position and territorial prestige of the Southern Confederacy. The great territories of the West are lost, and no political or military success alone is a suitable recompense for all that has been spent on the war. It is an enormous gain, not only for the Union, but for Europe, humanity and civilization. It praises Mr. Lincoln for conducting the struggle as free citizens ought to do.

In another article the *Daily News* defends the financial policy of the North from the calumnies of its foes. It says the financial position furnishes a striking proof of the constancy of a free people—the true wisdom of their rulers, relying on that constancy.

The *Morning Herald* shows grounds under which, after the decision of events at Corinth, New Orleans may be recaptured. It regards the possession of New Orleans as of the most vital, political and commercial importance to the South.

The *Morning Post* thinks the present position of affairs eminently favorable for effecting a compromise acceptable to both, but admits that it will be no easy task to reconcile the requirements of both.

The Liverpool *Post* regards the war virtually at an end, and looks for the proclamation of peace at an early moment.

The capture of the steamer Bermuda, in a letter to the owners, protests against her seizure while she was going from Bermuda to Nassau, and represents it to have taken place in British waters. He, however, bears testimony to the gentlemanly conduct of his captors.

The United States frigate Constellation left Algeziras on the 6th for the eastward. The Tuscarora remained there and the Kearsarge at Gibraltar.

The Government was defeated by 92 majority on the bill relative to the removal of a portion of the contents of the British Museum.

FRANCE.

The Paris correspondence of the London *Post* gives a rumor that the French Government had decided to withdraw their troops from Mexico as soon as possible, but there is nothing to confirm this.

There was more activity at Lyons, under the news of the recent Federal successes in America.

The Paris Bourse was flat, and the Rentes lower. They are quoted at 70f. 40c.

ITALY.

It is reported from Italy that the Austrian troops in their campaigning order occupied the line of the Lagode Garde.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LIVERPOOL, May 21.—Cotton—Sales of Monday and Tuesday 7,960 bales, of which 3,500 were to speculators and exporters. The market closed heavy and irregular, with a decline of ⅛@1d. since Friday.

STATE OF TRADE.—The Manchester market has a declining tendency, with small sales.

BREADSTUFFS—All descriptions are slightly lower. BEEF, WARRANT, Veach & Co., Richardson, Spence & Co., and others report:—Flour dull and 6d. lower; American quoted 24@30s. Wheat irregular and 3@6d. lower, mostly on the lower qualities; red Western, 9s. 6d.@10s. 3d.; red Southern 10s. 6d.@10s. 8d; white Western 11s. 6d.; white Southern 11s. 9d@12s. 3d. Corn quiet and 6d. lower; mixed 27s.@27s. 1d.; yellow 27s.@27s. 3d.; white 32s. 6d.

Provisions generally very dull. Beef easier. Pork nominal. Bacon quiet but steady. Lard firmer; sales at 41@44s. Tallow dull at 45s.

PRODUCE.—Ashes quiet at 33s. for Pots. Rosin dull; common 12s. 3d @12s. 6d. Spirits Turpentine firm at 75s. Sugar quiet but steady. Coffee quiet and downward.—Rice steady and unchanged. Linseed oil firmer; sales at 40s.

LONDON MARKET, May 20.—Breadstuffs still declining. Sugar firm. Coffee steady. Tea dull and unchanged.—Rice quiet and unchanged. Tallow firmer; sales at 45s. 3d. Linseed Oil firmer; sales at 39s.

Illinois Central shares 41¾@43¾ discount. Erie shares 33¾@34¾.

Consols for money, 93¾@93¾.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, May 22.—Cotton—The market has recovered under the North American's news, and prices advanced ¼d., closing quiet, however. Sales of two days 9,000 bales, including 3,500 speculators and exporters.

Breadstuffs are nominal.

Provisions dull and unchanged.

LONDON, May 22.—Consols for money 93¾@93¾. American securities dull and drooping. The medium rate of interest, of the Bank of England has been advanced to 3 per cent.

THE INVASION OF MEXICO.

FRENCH ACCOUNT OF THE POLICY OF SPAIN.

From the Paris Moniteur, May 15.

Accounts from Mexico to the 11th ult., received *via* Havana, state that after conferences, in which they pray that the Spanish troops may continue to act in accord with the French in the question of Mexico. They point out in the document that it is for the interest of the colony that a strong and stable government should be established in Mexico, in order to prevent that country from falling into the hands of the Americans, who would make it the basis of their operations for hereafter gaining possession of the Antilles, and particularly of Havana. Marshal Serrano, it is said, supports the prayer of the petitioners. An aid-de-camp of the Marshal has arrived in Europe, from Havana, on his way to Madrid, charged with a special mission.

FROM WASHINGTON.

From the Washington Star of Yesterday.

LATEST FROM M'CLELLAN'S ARMY.

Despatches have been received from General McClellan's headquarters up to a late hour this forenoon. The engagement of yesterday had not been renewed to-day. The reports of brigades and divisions were rapidly being sent in, and they go to confirm the impression existing there, that the Union victory was overwhelming and most important. The hope only remaining of the Confederate leaders was evidently based on beating a portion of our army before the rest could establish themselves on the south side of the Chickahominy. We apprehend, from all we learn, that serious resistance to the measures of the General in command to take what positions he chooses, is no longer likely to be made there. There is no truth in the story of the death of Generals Heintzleman and Palmer. So far, the names of none of our killed and wounded are known here.

IMPORTANT GENERAL ORDERS.

War Department, Adjutant General's Office, WASHINGTON, June 1, 1862.

General Orders, No. 57.

The Department of Virginia is extended to include that part of Virginia south of the Rappahannock and east of the railroad from Fredericksburg to Richmond, Petersburg and Weldon.

Major-General Geo. B. McClellan, United States Army, will assume command thereof, and of all the United States forces within its limits.

Major-General John E. Wool, United States Army, is assigned to the command of the Middle Department, and will proceed to Baltimore and assume the command thereof.

Major-General John A. Dix, United States Volunteers, will proceed immediately to Fortress Monroe and assume command at that point, reporting to Major-General McClellan for orders.

By order of the Secretary of War.

L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General.

A late arrival from the Gulf brings intelligence of the capture of several of the class of vessels reported abroad as continually running the blockade loaded with cotton. Among them are the British sloop Annie of fourteen tons burthen, which ran out of a creek near Mobile, laden with forty bales of cotton; the British sloop Sarah and the Confederate sloop New Eagle, each not larger than a frigate's launch, and having on board fifty bales of cotton. Acting Vol. Lieut. Calhoun, of the steamer Hunchback, reports the capture in the rivers of North Carolina of four schooners.

SHOWING THE CLOVEN FOOT.

The New York *Tribune* notoriously as anxious for the defeat of the Army of the Potomac, that the duration of the war may be protracted, and the contest thereby be turned into a mere abolition war, as too many of the abolitionists of Congress are, this morning, we learn by telegraph, announced our signal victory of yesterday before Richmond as a Union defeat. "The wish" is, of course, the father to the thought.

Special Despatches to the New York Herald.

THE TAX BILL.

Judge Collamer yesterday took the Senate by surprise in saying that the Excise bill set out upon the idea of taxing manufactured property, upon which there was to be a Government lien for the amount of the tax. He said that the action of Congress had changed the bill from taxing manufactured articles to the system of taxing sales of them. Meantime, the provision as to lien had not been stricken out. The Senate then went to work to set the matter right. This change from taxing what is manufactured to taxing only what is sold, is another victory of manufacturers, whose agents are apportioned among the hotels and boarding houses here in order to influence Congressmen more or less. Congressmen may be useful, inside as well as outside, if they are present or prospective owners of the manufacturing stock, or are interested directly or indirectly as factor or attorneys. The changing the excise exempts stocks on hand from taxation and is a great thing to the manufacturers, because the value of such stocks on hand must be hundreds of millions of dollars.

GEN. M'CLELLAN'S VICTORY AND THE ABOLITIONISTS.

The reports here to-day that a partial reverse to our army before Richmond had been more than repaired to-day, has plunged the abolitionists into deep gloom.

GEN. SIGEL AND THE COMMAND OF TROOPS IN THE VALLEY OF VIRGINIA.

Indications are fast increasing that Gen. Sigel may be designated for the command of the troops in the valley of Virginia.

ARRIVAL OF MR. BOULIGNY.

MR. BOULIGNY, late member of Congress from New Orleans, has arrived here. He states that there will probably be a strong Union party in that city; that the accounts of universal destruction of property are exaggerated, and that for a considerable time the Confederate leaders have been turning Confederate notes into money, jewelry, &c.

THE JAPANESE IN ENGLAND.

A London correspondent gives the following amusing particulars of these queer strangers in their latest phase:—"They prefer London to Paris, as they have not been made so much fuss about, and are allowed to see things more in their own way, and at their own convenience. Paris was done for them by official programme. The draughtsman is really a clever fellow in his art, and perfectly indefatigable as a sketcher. He carries the breastfold of his robe filled with note-books, in which he works with great rapidity, and in outline. His drawings of animals at the Zoological Gardens are described to me by a friend who has seen them—for I have not yet had that privilege—as singularly faithful and spirited, and as showing a full knowledge of perspective. The monkeys and the bears were his favorite subjects, as affording mos scope for the fun which evidently enters very largely into their way of viewing things. They are not at all carried away by the English ladies. On the contrary, they do not scruple to say that they think us Westerns, of both sexes, a singularly ugly race. It is very wholesome to be reminded of the difference of tastes in this way, for of all the ugly specimens of humanity, in Western eyes, this Japanese Embassy, by universal admission here, includes the flower." The same writer adds, that they were immensely tickled by the apron and gaiters of a bishop, the other day, at Gresvenor House. In one of their recent visits to the Foreign Office, they asked the permanent Under Secretary, Mr. Hammond, to favor them with a sketch of the British Constitution, a demand that must have puzzled the official to comply with on the instant. Their hotel charges, it seems, are to be paid by the Government, and one remarkable fact has transpired respecting them, namely, that they do not wear a double sword—in other words, that they are not of noble birth. The nobles of Japan, it seems, are not permitted to leave the country. One of the Ambassadors has a tolerable knowledge of our language, but the others know very little about it; but they have all acquired the use of that very pert idiomatic expression, which they use very frequently, "Mind your own business!"

TWO DAYS LATER FROM NEW ORLEANS.

We have New Orleans papers to May 22. Nothing of importance had occurred during the two days subsequent to our previous dates, except the issuing of the following order from Gen. Shepley, the Military Commandant.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

NOTICE.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY COMMANDANT OF NEW ORLEANS, Custom House, May 20, 1862.

In the absence of the late Mayor of New Orleans, by order of Major-General B. F. Butler, commanding the Department of the Gulf, the Military Commandant of New Orleans will, for the present, and until such time as the citizens of New Orleans shall elect a loyal citizen of New Orleans and of the United States as Mayor of the city, discharge the functions which have hitherto appertained to that office.

He assures the peaceable citizens of New Orleans that he will afford the most ample protection to their persons and property and their honor.

No officer or soldier of the United States Army will be permitted to insult or annoy any peaceable citizen, or in any way to invade his personal rights or rights of property.

No citizen will be permitted to insult or interfere with any officer or soldier in the discharge of his duty.

No person hereafter will denounce or threaten with personal violence any citizen of the United States for the expression of Union and loyal sentiments. The punishment for these offences will be speedy and effectual.

The functions of the Chief of Police will be exercised by Captain Jonas H. French, Provost Marshal, to whom all police officers will report immediately. He is hereby charged with the duty of organizing the police force of the city, and will continue in office those found to be trustworthy, honest and loyal.

The several Recorders of the city are hereby suspended from the discharge of the functions of their offices, and Major Joseph M. Bell, Provost Judge, will hear and determine all complaints for the violation of the peace and good order of the city, of its ordinances, or of the laws of the United States.

The laws and general ordinances of the city of New Orleans, excepting such as may be inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of the United States, or with any general ordered issued by the Commanding General of this Department, or with this order, are hereby continued in force.

All contracts and engagements heretofore legally entered into by the city of New Orleans, or under the authority thereof, subject to the limitations of the foregoing paragraph, shall be held inviolate, and faithfully carried out.

It is expected, and will be required, that all contractors shall continue to perform the duties and obligations resting upon them by contracts now in force, and all such parties will be held to rigid accountability.

The Military Commandant desires the co-operation of all good citizens to enable him to carry out the duties assumed.

He invites, and will speedily ask, the aid of a number of citizens of respectability and character to aid in the department of the city finances, as well as in what pertains to the health, lighting, paving, cleansing, drainage, watering, sewers, and generally all municipal affairs not excepted from civil control by the proclamation of the Commanding General or by this order; and in the meantime all officers now charged with such functions are retained in their respective employments until further orders.

On all questions of the construction and interpretation of the laws pertaining to the city and its government, and of the ordinances thereof, the Military Commandant will seek the guidance of a professional man, of known probity and intelligence.

The Military Commandant will be most happy to receive from any citizen of New Orleans written or oral suggestions touching the welfare and good government thereof.

In conclusion, the Military Commandant assures the entire population of the city that the restoration of the authority of the United States is the re-establishment of peace, order, and morality; safety to life, liberty, and property under the law, and a guaranty of the future prosperity and glory of the Crescent City under the protection of the American Government and Constitution.

To promote these ends his own most strenuous efforts will be unceasingly devoted, and to their consummation he earnestly invites the co-operation of his fellow-citizens of New Orleans.

G. F. SHEPLEY, Military Commandant of New Orleans.

Edwin Haley, A. A. A. G.

COLLISION AND STEAMER SUNK IN THE RIVER.

We learn by the arrival of the United States steamship McClellan, Capt. Gray, from New York, says the *Picayune* of the 22d ult., that in coming up the river, night before last, at about 12 o'clock, when opposite McCall's Flats, the steamer came in contact with the prize steamer Gov. Mouton, Capt. Goodspeed, hence for Ship Island, by which accident the Gov. Mouton sunk in about three minutes, and is a total loss. Two persons on board the Gov. Mouton lost their lives—one a soldier of one of the Massachusetts regiments, and the other a prisoner by the name of Tleman. The crew and other persons on board were rescued and brought up to the city by the McClellan.

THE CURRENCY.

The Bank of Commerce has opened its doors and commenced business. Announcement was made that it would receive no more Confederate notes, and that its own issues would be promptly redeemed in gold and State notes and current bank-notes, until such time as the banks generally should resume specie payments.

From the New York Tribune, June 2.

DAILY RECORD.

In the House of Representatives on Thursday last, Mr. E. P. Walton, of Vermont, reported from the Committee on Printing the following:

Resolved, That the Committee on Printing be instructed to procure cloth to bind the copies of the Annals of Congress and Register of Debates, and pay for the same out of the contingent fund of the House: *Provided*, That the copies or sets remaining in the hands of the printers after the execution of this resolution shall not be sold or disposed of until they have been offered to Congress.

A very brief debate was permitted on this proposition, during which it was ascertained that the sum to be paid for these old debates was $35,500—that the same already has in its position eighty-five and the Senate twenty perfect sets of them, besides thirty-five more perfect sets which have been inclosed in wrappers and are (it is understood) to be sent to foreign Governments by way of exchange. Here are one hundred and fifty sets of these old (and most imperfectly reported) records of debates in Congress from twenty to seventy years ago, belonging to the Government, besides which hundreds have been contributed to members of Congress under the system of book distribution now happily arrested, and could be bought if wanted for half the $5 per volume ($355 per full set) provided by this resolve. Messrs. A. W. Clark, N. A. Conkling and Roscoe Conkling of this State, Hickman of Pennsylvania, and Lovejoy of Illinois, tried to stop this most scandalous waste of $35,500 at this crisis in our history, but it was of no use. Mr. Lovejoy moved that it do lie on the table—yeas 56, nays 64; the previous question was ordered—yeas 62, nays 51—and the job was put through by the following vote:

Yeas—Alley of Massachusetts, *Baily* of Pennsylvania, Baxter of Vermont, *Biddle* of Pennsylvania, Jacob B. Blair of Virginia, Blake of Ohio, George H. Browne of Rhode Island, Wm. G. Brown of Virginia, Calvert of Maryland, Casey of Kentucky, Clements of Tennessee, Francis Thomas of Maryland, Train of Massachusetts, *Voorhees* of Indiana, Wadsworth of Kentucky, Walton of Vermont, *Ward* of New York, Webster of Maryland, Whaley of Virginia, Albert S. White of Indiana, *Chilton A. White* of Ohio, Wickliffe, of Kentucky, and *Woodruff* of Connecticut—56.

Nays—Messrs. *Ancona*, Baker, Beaman, Francis P. Blair, Buffinton, Chamberlain, Clark, *Cole*, Colfax, Frederick A. Conkling, Roscoe Conkling, Davis, Diven, Edgerton, Edwards, Fessenden, Frank, Granger, Gurley, Hickman, *Holman*, Hutchins, Julian, Kelley, William Kellogg, *Kerrigan*, *