CITY INTELLIGENCE.

ACCIDENT ON THE NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY—THREE PERSONS KILLED.—One of the most serious accidents which has been recorded for some time past—so far as the loss of life is concerned—occurred on the Northern Central Railway shortly after nine o'clock, on Saturday morning, about half a mile beyond Bolton depot. It was caused by the collision of a northward-bound local freight train with the southward-bound express passenger train, due here at six o'clock, but which was something over three hours behind time, in consequence of the track having been obstructed for that length of time, at a point near the Gunpowder bridge, by two freight trains which had collided, without, however, any serious damage to either train. At the point where the accident occurred there is a short curve in the road, by which the engineers of the respective trains were unable to perceive each other in time to avoid the disaster.—Three persons were killed—only one of them instantly—two of whom were unnecessarily standing in exposed and dangerous positions, whilst the third party received the death-blow at the post of duty. Thomas Butler, a free colored man, passenger, who was standing on the front platform of the front passenger car, was knocked down between that car and the baggage car and instantly killed, the coupling bolt entering his mouth and passing through his head, crushing it in a horrible manner. He was a waiter in the employ of Mr. John J. Wight, a merchant of this city, residing in Baltimore county, near Cockeysville, during the summer. In his pockets were found a railroad ticket, passing him from Cockeysville to the city, which was endorsed by Mr. Wight; a watch, the crystal of which was broken; a pocket-book containing a sum of money; all of which were taken in charge by a friend of Mr. Wight's.—During the afternoon, a telegram was received from Mr. Wight, directing that the body should be conveyed to the late residence of deceased, No. 102 Tyson alley, near Madison street, which was accordingly done, after having been placed in a neat coffin furnished by the railway company.—Deceased was about thirty-one years of age and leaves a family.

Joshua Vansant, employed in the shops of the company at Bolton depot, was standing on the platform near Butler, and was fatally injured in the left leg, right arm and about the head. He died about ten o'clock—a few minutes after being removed from between the two cars. He had been up the road upon business connected with it. He was between thirty-eight and forty years of age, and leaves a wife and two children. He resided at No. 195 Preston street, near Grundy street, whither his body was removed. William Duke, the brakesman of the passenger train, was crushed about the hips and bowels. He was removed to his late residence on the southeast corner of Madison street and Liberty alley, where he died about noon. He was nearly thirty-two years of age, and leaves a wife, but no children. He was an old and highly esteemed employee of the company. Several of the passengers were slightly injured by being thrown against the seats and the sides of the cars by the concussion. A boy named Dempsey was cut about the head. As soon as the affair occurred, Mr. John J. McLaughlin, the conductor of the express train, with the other uninjured employees, set to work to calm the fears of the timid and relieve the sufferings of the injured. Mr. J. N. Dubarry, the superintendent of the road, upon learning of the disaster, at once proceeded to the scene of it, and was very zealous in his efforts to render the situation of all concerned as comfortable as circumstances would permit. An inquest was held upon the bodies of Butler and Vansant, by Coroner Greentree. The jury was composed of the following persons: Nelson H. Bell, foreman; Joseph F. Burke, Henry Riley, Robert Morrow, Philip Riley, Henry Loane, John Kelly, John Scott, V. S. Herzog, William Horner, Robert Caulfield, John McFaul. The names of the witnesses examined were J. J. McLaughlin, conductor; C. S. Brooks, baggage master, and Theodore Vickers, engineer of the express train; Joseph Fite, conductor, and William French, engineer of the freight train; and J. W. Bowersock, telegraph operator at Bolton depot. From the evidence it appeared that about a quarter past nine o'clock, a telegram was received at Bolton depot from S. S. Blair, train master, dated at York, Pa., directing the freight train to proceed to the upper end of the Bolton siding and there await the passage of the delayed express train as well as of several other trains.—The train started and the result is known. A difference of ten minutes' time would have avoided the disaster. The result would no doubt have been more serious had it not been that Wesley Lilly, a lad of fifteen years, who happened to be in the vicinity of the occurrence, observed the two trains approaching each other and waved his hat to each to go back. His signal was noticed at the same time by both engineers, who immediately reversed their engines and notified the brakesmen to put down the brakes, but it was too late. The speed of both trains had been greatly decreased—in fact, the freight engine had nearly stopped, when the two collided, and at no time had the two trains been running at an unusually rapid rate of speed. The engineer of the express train remained at his post and escaped injury. The engineer and fireman of the freight train jumped and saved themselves from serious injury, though the fireman, Philip Cromer, hurt his back slightly in leaping. The engines were not thrown from the track, and received but comparatively slight damage. Neither were the cars badly broken with the exception of eight lime cars. The jury in the cases of Butler and Vansant, rendered a verdict to the effect that the deceased came to their death from a collision between two trains on the Northern Central Railway, which collision was caused by the mismanagement of S. S. Blair, train master of the road, in not giving proper notice to the conductor of each train." Officers of the road do not attach the blame to Mr. Blair, and will investigate the matter for their own satisfaction. Coroner Brewer held the inquest in the case of Duke. The verdict of the jury was to the effect that the deceased came to his death from a collision caused by the neglect of the company.

ARRIVAL OF GEN. WOOL.—Major Gen. John E. Wool, recently transferred to the command of the Middle Department, arrived in this city yesterday morning by the boat from Fortress Monroe. The 7th Regiment New York S. M. (National Guards) were immediately put in march from Federal Hill, to escort him to his lodgings, but General Wool pressed on, attended only by the officers of his staff, sending word to the regiment to meet him at the Eutaw House. Here a substantial breakfast was prepared for him, but before partaking of it he received the regiment and dismissed it, expressing himself highly gratified with the compliment. After breakfast the General proceeded to Washington, by a special train, and returned at about five o'clock in the afternoon. His quarters are at the Eutaw House. The following are a portion of the names of the gentlemen comprising his staff:—Col. Cram, Topographical Engineers; Lieut. Col. Whipple, A. A. G.; Major Hayner, Capt. William Jay, First Lieut. Carncross, A. A. G., and Lieut. DeWitt Clinton.

THE STORM OF SATURDAY EVENING.—About eight o'clock on Saturday evening a very fierce storm passed over the city. During the afternoon the clouds threatened rain, and the atmosphere was very close. About half-past seven a wind sprung up from the northwest, accompanied by lightning and thunder and torrents of rain. For more than an hour it literally poured down. The streets were flooded with water, and Liberty street, particularly, looked like a small river. It continued to rain more or less until midnight, when it cleared off, and remained so during yesterday.

EXCURSION OF THE CITY COUNCIL.—This morning a number of the members of the City Council, several gentlemen connected with the press of the city, members of the Board of Trade, and city officials, will leave the Calvert street station at 8 o'clock on an excursion to Pittsburg, Chicago and other Western cities. The real object of the visit is to view the Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad, but having received invitations from various railroad corporations and municipalities to extend their visit, the party will no doubt continue on to Chicago, and perhaps further.

SEIZURE OF A "CONTRABAND" NECKTIE.—On Friday afternoon last a highly respectable young lady, accompanied by another lady, was promenading Charles street avenue, between Madison street and Mount Vernon Place, when she was approached by a policeman who informed her that she was wearing a necktie composed of ribbons of a "contraband" color—red and white. She insisted that the colors were not "contraband," but her remarks had no effect upon the officer. He demanded the necktie and she was compelled to surrender it. He left her with the remark that she could obtain an explanation at the office of the Provost Marshal.

THE CITY YESTERDAY.—The city yesterday presented a striking contrast with Sunday two weeks ago. Yesterday was a peaceful, quiet day. The street corners were almost vacant, and it was only here and there that a group of two or three persons could be seen together. In the morning the streets were thronged with persons *en route* for houses of worship, and in the afternoon the same throngs were to be seen, leisurely walking along, enjoying the pleasant weather. Compared with the tumultuous and riotous scenes of Sunday, two weeks ago, a strange contrast was presented.

THEFT OF BRANDY.—Daniel Egan, a private of the 5th Pennsylvania regiment, was on Saturday taken into custody upon the charge of stealing a bottle of brandy, the property of the United States, from the office of the Medical Purveyor, corner of Eutaw and Conway streets. He will be tried by court-martial.

HONORABLY DISCHARGED.—William Kennedy, a member of the 69th New York regiment, who was arrested a few days since upon suspicion of having purloined some articles from the rooms of the Union Relief Association, was honorably discharged, no one appearing to testify against him.

FOR EUROPE.—Among the passengers who sailed from New York on Saturday in the steamship New York for Bremen via Southampton, we notice the names of James S. Waters and son, Dr. Robert T. Spence, and Miss W. M. Fisher—all of Baltimore.

SUNDAY SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.—The fifth anniversary of the Sunday Schools connected with the Franklin street Methodist Episcopal Church was held yesterday. The exercises were of a varied and interesting character.

Amusements.

HOLLIDAY STREET THEATRE.—The manager, yielding to the wishes of numerous of his patrons who were prevented by the awful state of the weather last week from attending the representation of the magnificent spectacle of the *Sea of Ice*, announces one more performance of this beautiful production. There will be a slight alteration in the cast of characters, that comic genius, Stuart Robson, appearing as the sailor Barraba, and the correct and finished artiste, Mrs. J. R. Vincent, will appear as the Countess de Thevinge; the remaining characters will be sustained by Messrs. Studley, Chester, Miss Graham, Miss Osborne, &c. After the spectacle, the pretty Olivia will execute one of her most pleasing dances. The performance concluding with the funny farce of the *Wandering Minstrel*, in which Robson will sustain his great character of Jem Bags, and chaunt the doleful ditty of Peter Gray. To-morrow evening is set apart for the benefit of Mr. S. E. Chester, a very painstaking and meritorious performer. He offers an attractive bill, and we hope to see the house crowded.

THE MARYLAND.—This noted place of amusement was never in a more prosperous condition than at present, and it is well deserving the patronage which it is receiving. The manager has secured the best talent in the profession, and all his arrangements are calculated to ensure success. The vocalists are all good, and the negro eccentricities, as portrayed by Sharpley and others, are without a parallel.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

CRIMINAL COURT—JUDGE BOND.

George C. Maund, Deputy State's Attorney, prosecuting.

Patrick Rock, charged with assaulting John Wright. Cross-case. Sent to Grand Jury.

James H. Hill, colored, charged with assaulting his wife. Discharged.

James Haslam, charged with assaulting a sailor. Fined $10 and costs, and sent to jail for two weeks.

George Patee, charged with assaulting Henry Foster, Joshua Vansant, Daniel K. Kimball, Robert Brooks and George Woods. Cross-case.—Under *cursis*.

Henry Hawkins, colored, charged with an assault, was discharged.

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

SUPERIOR COURT—JUDGE MARTIN.

Withers *vs.* Denmead. Bill in Equity. Not concluded.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—JUDGE KING.

James Frazier *vs.* R. A. McAllister. Appeal from Davis. Judgment reversed.

E. J. Dwight *vs.* William Reeves. Appeal from Spicer. Not concluded.

Assignment from 129 to 150.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE GILES.

Nathan Allen, colored, indicted for the larceny of a number of articles from the United States steam transport Thomas Sparks, gave bail in the sum of $500 for his appearance.

COURT OF APPEALS OF MARYLAND.

JUNE TERM, 1862.

ANNAPOLIS, June 7.—No. 8.—December docket.—Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, garnishees of the Central Ohio Railroad Company, *vs.* George M. Wheeler and others. Appeal from the Superior Court of Baltimore city. Chief Justice Bowie delivered the opinion of the Court. Judgment reversed and procedendo awarded.

Reported for the Maryland News Sheet.

BALTIMORE COUNTY COURT—JUDGE PRICE.

TOWSONTOWN, June 7.—Richard J. Gittings, Esq., Attorney for the State.

The following business engaged the attention of the Court to-day:

Joseph T. Bradford, convicted of an assault and battery upon his wife, was placed at the bar and sentenced to one year's imprisonment in jail.

John Davis, colored, convicted of assault and battery upon the person of Stephen Gill, was placed at the bar and sentenced to 30 days' imprisonment in jail.

John Bordley, colored, convicted of assault and battery upon the person of George Bayne, was placed at the bar and sentenced to be whipped—25 lashes well laid on.

The remainder of the day was occupied in hearing the argument in the case of Gill *vs.* Gill—before reported. Messrs. Wheeler & Keech for plaintiff; Messrs. Gittings, Grason and Gill for defendant.

The Court adjourned until this morning.

THE BATTLE OF SEVEN PINES.

From the New York Journal of Commerce.

THE SIXTY-FIRST N. Y

Evidence accumulates of the severe loss in the battles of last Saturday and Sunday. We learn from General Howard, who commanded a brigade in Richardson's division, that among the regiments in his brigade was the 61st New York, Col. Francis C. Barlow. This regiment was in the hottest of the fire on Sunday, and drove the enemy back further than any other in the division. Col. Barlow displayed, as General Howard says, the best qualities of a commander—brave, cool, and decided. Lieutenant Colonel Wm. Cary Mussett was killed, Captains Russell, Traynor, and Mount were also killed. Lieut. McIntyre, acting as Captain, was killed. First Lieutenant Watts was mortally wounded. Captain Lawrence, just promoted to be Major, was prostrated by sun-stroke. Of the officers present, all but eight were killed, and all but four wounded.

HOWARD'S BRIGADE.

Meagre as the accounts of the great battle before Richmond are in details, enough is known to show that some of the most brilliant fighting was done by the First Brigade, Richardson's Division, commanded by Brigadier General O. O. Howard, of Maine. The brigade was composed of the 61st and 64th New York, 81st Pennsylvania, and 5th New Hampshire. At the first fire of the enemy, after the brigade got into position, Col. James Miller, of the 81st Pennsylvania, was killed, and the advance of the 81st temporarily checked. The 61st and 64th New York advanced in line, and throughout the whole battle behaved as coolly as if on parade. The whole brigade paraded for the fight less than 2,000 men, and its loss in killed and wounded amounted to the fearful sum of 536. The heroic Howard was twice wounded, and his horse shot under him. When wounded the second time, he rode in front of the 61st New York, and simply held up the bleeding stump of his shattered right arm. The whole line responded with a shout of rage, and charged with the bayonet. This was the decisive charge of the day. The fighting of Howard's Brigade and the Excelsior Brigade, saved the battle, and gave time for McClellan to bring up his supports and out-manœuvre the enemy.

Correspondence of the New York Times.

AN IMPORTANT CAPTURE.

John Washington, an Aid on General Johnston's staff, while carrying a message through the woods, unconsciously rode into our lines. On his person was found a book containing a complete list of our army, its divisions, corps, regiments and officers, together with its disposition before Richmond.—Where is Stanton? Did the newspapers furnish this information to the enemy? Ridiculous as would be the verical absurdity. If only was the object sought in muzzling the Press, this capture proves that the Confederates have other and more reliable means of obtaining their information than by collating it from a host of newspapers, which, by the way, it would be impossible for them to receive. This Mr. Washington was a Cadet at West Point, and only graduated last year. Fortunately, on his person, and in the same book which contained the disposition and number of our forces, was as full and complete a statement of the Confederate force now under General Johnston, and its disposition likewise. I do not know whether it may be considered contraband to reveal this fact, but I presume the enemy was aware of it [illegible] carried this on his [illegible]

MR. PEABODY'S GIFT TO THE POOR OF LONDON.

In the Common Council of London, on the 22d of May, the freedom of the city in a gold box of the value of one hundred guineas was unanimously voted to George Peabody "in grateful recognition of the princely munificence displayed by him in devoting the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand pounds towards the relief of the needy and deserving poor of this metropolis, and the Christian liberality of sentiment which dictated that the fund thus created should be administered irrespective of the distinctions of nationality, party or religious belief." Mr. Charles Reed made an eloquent speech, in the course of which he said:

"This stranger might have founded a hospital for Americans, endowed a church for his own people, enriched the foundations of our great seats of learning, or reared to himself a monument; but no, he had no selfish ends to serve, and in an age of avarice and cupidity he descended to the lowest grade of our social scale, and found in our poorest poor fitting objects for his splendid liberality. He had made himself familiar with distress that he might learn how best to mitigate woe; he had become acquainted by personal investigation with the overwhelming vicissitudes of the laboring poor that he might ameliorate their condition; and he had given a practical illustration of the way to do it, which left busy theorists far behind. He had seen the natural result during a series of years of the expenditure by the corporation of London of a million and a half of money in the improvement of our thoroughfares and the adornment of our public buildings, in the thrusting out beyond our walls of our artisan population, [hear, hear,] and he desired to inaugurate a movement which should place within the reach of the working man the means of living, at a moderate rent, near the scene of his daily toil, without submitting to the degradations consequent upon a residence in those most unhealthy and most expensive dens of misery which, by a kind of cruel mockery, were called their 'homes.'"

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.—The London correspondent of the *Times*, describing the Great Exhibition, says these pleasant words of the mechanical department:

"The western avenue, where most of the British machinery is exhibited, is indeed a wonderful place. At present there is a deficiency of steam, and in consequence the engines have to perform one after another, like acrobats in the circus. It is amusing enough to see how readily they submit to the will of man, and how perfectly they could keep time to a band of music, if one were present. The steam hammers, for instance, are most agreeable and obliging, and when Ethiopian minstrelsy becomes more muscular, can easily officiate as bones, or performers on the tambourine. These affable giants do whatever is asked of them; give them a nut, and they will crack it without disturbing the kernel; give them a bar of iron, as thick as your body, and they will pound it into flakes in no time; tickle them in a certain spot and with a certain crank, and they go off as if they were mad and could never be made to stop until the world had been reduced to eternal smash; pull them gently up with another handle, and they stand gaping with their big jaws like the good hippopotamus when he opens his mouth and shuts his eyes and sees what Baraum gives him. I always feel that I should like to play with a steam hammer, and have got to despise the unromantic mechanic who abuses so noble a companion by putting him to the drudgery of patting lumps of lead into octagons, and then suddenly squashing them into pancakes. If I had such a hammer for my big brother wouldn't I get him to come down on my enemies."

WHERE IS BEAUREGARD?—The Cincinnati *Gazette* is of opinion that General Beauregard transported his best troops to Richmond before evacuating Corinth, and that that place was held against Halleck only by the raw levies which he was able to impress in Mississippi, Alabama and Louisiana; and that it is these who fled from the place, while Beauregard himself, with thirty-five thousand of his best men, his real army, is now assisting in the defence of Richmond. This may be so; there is at least nothing known to make it even improbable. It is certainly a mystery what the Confederates did with their artillery, of which they had a good supply at Corinth, both of siege and field guns. Have these also been transported to Richmond? Perhaps. But if this is so we have one comfort—there remains but one Confederate army to be beaten, and that is now before Richmond, and has already once been repulsed. Let them concentrate; we can do the same. Doubtless, General McClellan has received reinforcements already since the battle of last Sunday, and the army of the Potomac is able to meet and defeat all the hosts the Confederates may bring against it.—*N. Y. Post.*

The United States store-ship Supply, from New Orleans May 13 and Key West the 25th, arrived at New York on Friday. All of Com. Farragut's fleet had sailed up the river except the Mississippi and Pensacola, which remained to guard the city.

INTERESTING FROM CORINTH.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

GEN. M'COOK'S DIVISION PRELIMINARY TO THE EVACUATION OF CORINTH.

CORINTH, Miss., May 30, 1862.

I have only time for a very brief epistle before the mail goes—and, luckily, I have not much to say.

McCook's division, which had been lying six or seven miles north of Corinth, was, on Monday night, ordered to be ready to march next morning with two days' rations. About ten o'clock Tuesday morning the bugles sounded the *assembly*, and we were soon on our way to the front, with only blankets, haversacks and canteens. We marched in a direction nearly east, which brought us in front of Wood's division. Here (about two-and-a-half miles north of Corinth) in open ground, (and higher than any but seen it and Corinth,) a long line of breastworks was being thrown up, and it was desirable to have the enemy's pickets cleared out of the woods in front. The 1st Ohio was immediately deployed as skirmishers on the right, and the 32d Indiana on the left. The former regiment had scarcely entered the wood, when bang, bang—zip, zip—came the familiar music of musketry; but the rascals got as good as they sent, and in large quantities, and gave way. The skirmishers pressed on until they had driven the pickets as far as they had orders to, and then (rather reluctantly) halted—and stayed all night. No one in the regiment received a scratch.

The 32d found it a little rougher. The enemy was in considerable force in front of them; their line extended across one of the main roads leading to Corinth, and, considering what was going on in the Confederate camps, it was of the greatest importance to the enemy that this avenue of approach should be well guarded.

The skirmishers meeting with considerable resistance, Captain Cotter (who has lately been reinstated in his command by order of the War Department) was ordered up with his battery, and he soon made the woods rather warm for the pickets. Some of them had climbed trees, in order to pick off the cannoneers; and during the cannonading Captain Cotter struck and completely cut off a tree a few feet below one of them, bringing Mr. Secesh sprawling to the ground. A few of the 32 were wounded, but none killed. The enemy being removed out of range of the workmen, they were held so until the work was completed.

On Wednesday night breastworks were thrown up, and Terrill's battery planted on an eminence in the woods, about 700 yards from the Confederate works. The position being secured, it was enlarged upon and strengthened yesterday—W. T. Sherman's (late Thomas') Division moving up in line on the right, and Nelson's on the left, of McCook.

On the day the Second Division moved out, advances, with heavy cannonading, were made by Thomas on the right and Pope on the left, but not a response in kind was elicited from the enemy.—During that night we could hear the teams being driven off, and boxes being nailed, in the Confederate camp. Deserters, however, (I understand,) reported that they were making "a stand," and would fight next day. Considerable cannonading was done by our forces, and yet no response—and yesterday the same. Last night the same band sounded retreat, tattoo, and taps all along the Confederate lines, moving their place to place, and this morning suspicion was ripened into certainty when we saw dense volumes of smoke arise in the direction of Corinth, and heard the report of an exploding magazine. Corinth was evacuated—Beauregard had achieved another "triumph!"

I do not know how the matter strikes abler military men—but I think we have been "fooled." The works are far from being invulnerable; and the old joke of "Quaker gus" has been played off on us. They were real wooden guns, with stuffed "paddles" for gunners. I saw them. We approached clear from Shiloh, in line of battle, and made preparations to defend ourselves, compared with which the preparations of Beauregard sink into insignificance. This morning we could have poured shot and shell from over three hundred guns into works that never saw the day when General McCook could not have taken his division into them. The indications are that the Confederate force here did not exceed 60,000 men. With what light I had, I regarded the mode of our advance upon Corinth as deep wisdom; with the light I now have, I—do not.

The 1st Ohio was among the first to mount the works; but I believe the 24th Ohio was the very first; and their new flag, lately received from the 6th, was the first to wave in triumph over the new famous village of Corinth.

When we got into Corinth, I suppose the fires kindled by the Confederates had destroyed all they meant to destroy (which was everything unmovable that they could not remove)—but much more damage would have been done but for our timely arrival. The place is entirely deserted, except by one or two families.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, June 6.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN GENERALS BEAUREGARD AND HALLECK.

FORT PILLOW, May 20, 1862.

To General Beauregard:

The enemy sent down two hundred exchanged prisoners yesterday. They have the small-pox among them. I shall quarantine them.

[Signed] JOHN B. VILLEPIGUE,
Brig. Gen. Com'g.

HEADQUARTERS WESTERN DEPARTMENT,
CORINTH, MISS., May 20, 1862.

Major General H. W. Halleck, Commanding U. S. Forces:

General:—I have this day been informed by Brigadier General Villepigue, commanding Confederate force at Fort Pillow, that two hundred exchanged prisoners were sent to him yesterday, and that these prisoners had the small pox among them. I have directed Gen. Villepigue to return them forthwith. I presume that all this has been done without your knowledge, as your communication on the subject of exchange of prisoners I regarded as an agreement on fair and equal terms. To send us prisoners afflicted with contagious diseases of a dangerous and deadly character, is, in my judgment, violative of all ideas of fairness and justice, as well as of humanity. For all prisoners, therefore, surrendered by Confederate officers, I shall insist, General, that they are entitled, by every claim of fairness and justice, to demand in exchange an equal number of prisoners, in like condition of those sent back to you.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,
[Signed] G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT MISSISSIPPI,
CAMP ON CORINTH ROAD, MISS.,
May 20, 1862.

General G. T. Beauregard,
Commanding Confederate Forces:

General:—I have just received your communication of this date. No prisoners of any kind have, so far as I am aware, been delivered to General Villepigue. If you will inform me when and by whom these prisoners have been sent to General V., I will have the matter investigated. No person, whomsoever, has been authorized by me to send any prisoners to General Villepigue, and I am very certain that none have been sent.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,
[Signed] H. W. HALLECK,
Major General.

In reply to the preceding letter, General Villepigue sent the following despatch:

FORT PILLOW, May 22, 1862.

To Gen. Beauregard:

The transaction is no myth, but, from what the prisoners say, such like an attempt to communicate the smallpox to my command. They were taken at Fea Ridge, and are just from an infected prison at Alton, Illinois. They were received by the second in command, while I was reconnoitering. I endeavored to get Flag-Officer Davis to take them back, but he refused. Will send by first boat all the papers and correspondence.

[Signed] JNO. B. VILLEPIGUE,
Brig. Gen. Comd'g.

HEADQUARTERS WESTERN DEPARTMENT,
CORINTH, MISS., May 22, 1862.

General: I herewith inclose a despatch this moment received from Brigadier General Villepigue, commanding Confederate forces at Fort Pillow, showing that the statement of the exchanged prisoners sent to that point, concerning which I informed you on the 20th inst., is not a *"fabrication."*

Be good enough, General, to send the necessary orders to your officers to receive these prisoners and provide for their wants, as justice and civilization require.

I am very respectfully, your ob't serv't,
[Signed] G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General Commanding.

To this communication no reply has been made.
MONDAY, May 26, 1862.

ORDERS FROM BEAUREGARD.

The Memphis *Appeal* of the 28th ult., says that Gen. Beauregard issued an order on the 24th of May, that all newspaper correspondents should leave his camp, and not approach nearer than twenty-five miles, as follows:

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 52.
Headquarters Western Department,
Corinth, May 23, 1862.

In view of the impending events, and the proximity of the enemy, all publications relating to the organization or movements of this army, or any portion thereof, is positively prohibited. Whoever shall violate this order, if a citizen, shall be sent forthwith beyond the lines, and shall not be permitted to return within them again, and, if in the service, shall be punished according to the rules and regulations for the army.

The Inspector General and Assistant Inspectors are especially charged with the execution of this order. By command of

GEN. BEAUREGARD.
GEO. W. BRENT, Acting Chief of Staff.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 54.
Headquarters Western Department,
Corinth, May 24, 1862.

I. All newspaper and other public correspondents are hereby ordered to leave this post by the first train, nor will they be permitted to return within twenty-five miles of the lines.

II. The Inspectors General of the army are specially charged with the execution of this order, both in relation to correspondents now here, or any others who may arrive.

III. Officers and soldiers are forbidden to write of the movements of the army in their correspondence, and the General commanding confidently relies on the patriotism of his troops for the faithful execution of this order.

IV. All officers and privates absent from their posts for seven days, without leave, shall be dropped from the rolls of the army, and be considered as deserters, and, when arrested, shall be punished accordingly. Their names will also be published in all the newspapers as such. By command of

GEN. BEAUREGARD.
GEO. W. BRENT, Acting Chief of Staff.

APPOINTMENT OF FOREIGN MINISTERS.

The New York *Express* says:

The President to day has sent in three new names to fill foreign missions. The German, Koerner, is sent to Spain to fill the place of Carl Schurz. Judge Culver is provided for at last, after a fashion, in Venezuela. The Judge aspired to much higher places. Benjamin Whiddon, New Hampshire man, goes to Hayti. What is worth noting, none of these gentlemen read or speak the languages of the countries they are sent to. Even the German is misplaced in being sent to speak Spanish, in lieu of German, somewhere in his Vaterland.

FROM WASHINGTON.

From the Washington Star of Saturday.

LATEST FROM M'CLELLAN'S ARMY—ENCOURAGING INTELLIGENCE

Just as we go to press with the second edition of to day's *Star*, despatches have been received from General McClellan's headquarters up to this noon. Up to that hour no serious attempt had been made by the Confederates to interfere with the prosecution of General McClellan's plans for the reduction of the Confederate capital, which have been progressing steadily and satisfactorily ever since the actions of Saturday and Sunday last. From the best information within our reach, we feel sure that they have been so worked out for some days past, as that General McClellan is very much stronger at this moment than when attacked on Saturday last. The fact that the Confederates have not ventured a subsequent attack up to this time, further satisfies us that they will make a comparatively feeble resistance when the Union guns may open within fair range of Richmond.

IMPORTANT FROM HALLECK'S ARMY—BEAUREGARD ENDEAVORS TO MAKE A STAND AT BALDWIN, SOUTH OF CORINTH.

We have telegraphic intelligence up to last night from General Halleck's army. It was known there at that time that Beauregard is making an effort to gather his scattered and demoralized forces at Baldwin, a point on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, thirty-one miles south of Corinth. His object is probably to try to offer some resistance to General Pope's command, which must be in the vicinity of that point. General Halleck has doubtless taken measures to secure another victory for General Pope in case he has an engagement with Beauregard there.

GEN. M'DOWELL.

Gen. McDowell, accompanied by one or two members of his staff, paid a brief visit to headquarters here, this forenoon, for the purpose of consultation, we take it. His present headquarters are but a few hours from us by rail; so he may conveniently be here for an hour when personal consultation with him concerning affairs in his department may be deemed advantageous.

A WESTERN GENERAL ON THE POTOMAC.

Brig. Gen. John Cook, of Illinois, together with his Assistant Adjutant General, Captain Benj. F. Smith, under orders, arrived in this city a day or two since. Gen. Cook, late colonel of the 7th regiment (infantry) Illinois volunteers, appointed a brigadier after the battle and capture of Fort Donelson, was the first to respond to the call of the President for volunteers, offering the first company and chosen unanimously the first colonel from Illinois. The General has been assigned the command of a brigade, consisting of five regiments, now going into camp at Cloud's Mills. Colonel Corcoran's (69th N. Y.) regiment is one of the five now in camp.

Special Despatches to the New York Tribune.

GOV. STANLEY'S ACTION.

Mr. Vincent Colyer arrived here from Newbern to-day, and was introduced to the President and Secretary of War this evening by Senator Sumner. The interview was long, and the conversation covered the whole subject of Gov. Stanley's action in closing Mr. Colyer's school for loyal blacks, and in returning fugitives from Confederate bondage to their masters. Mr. Colyer gave a comprehensive view of the condition of things at Newbern, and of the relations between the soldiers and the white citizens and blacks. He gave it as his opinion that the army in North Carolina was rapidly becoming Anti-Slavery. The President, having been made fully acquainted with the proceedings of Gov. Stanley and their probable consequences, seemed to be deeply interested and expressed himself strongly. He said that nothing in Gov. Stanley's instructions, written or oral, warranted his action.

The President also reiterated the declaration which he has frequently made that no slave coming within our lines for protection should ever be recaptured, and he intimated that he should communicate these views to Gov. Stanley.

Mr. Colyer before leaving Newbern offered to resign the position of Superintendent of the Poor, but retained it at the suggestion of General Burnside, who gave him leave of absence for ten days, and very kindly expressed his hopes that the schools might soon be re-opened.

MILITARY GOVERNOR TO LOUISIANA.

Colonel George F. Shepley, of Maine, who is at present military commandant of New Orleans, has, upon the recommendation of General Butler, been appointed Military Governor of Louisiana. Col. Shepley is regarded as the ablest lawyer of his age in Maine. He was a Douglas Democrat in politics, but those who heard a speech which he delivered at Portland just before his regiment sailed have no fears that he will prove a Gov. Stanley.

Special Correspondence of the New York Post.

VIRGINIA AWAKENS AND BRIDGES DESTROYED.

The great rain of Wednesday did more damage than was expected. The loss of the Harper's Ferry bridge is the heaviest of all, but the loss of two or three other bridges upon the railroad leading from Aquia Creek to Fredericksburg, and the destruction of the one across the Rappahannock, is very embarrassing to the Government. All the supplies for the troops at Fredericksburg go down by the railroad from Aquia Creek. As the forces occupy Strasburg, supplies can be taken to the armies of McDowell, Fremont and Banks by the way of Manassas Junction and Front Royal. Unfortunately, a few days will be required to repair the Manassas road. The pursuit of Jackson up the Shenandoah valley has been retarded by the rains, but the Confederate General was so impressed with the absolute necessity of getting beyond the reach of Fremont that he has pushed on through rains, mud, swollen streams and whatever obstructions were in the way of a rapid retreat. He has doubtless escaped the clutches of the National forces once more.

GOVERNOR STANLY.

There is a hitch somewhere in the Stanly affair. The fact that a countermanding order had been written by Secretary Stanton, I considered sufficient to telegraph yesterday that Governor Stanly had been ordered to revoke his obnoxious acts.—It is now alleged that the order was merely an informal draft, and that the President has concluded to await official knowledge of the facts stated against Governor Stanly. Meantime an agitation upon the subject has commenced in Congress. Mr. Sumner offered an important resolution upon the subject in the Senate. There is no doubt that Congress will declare the appointment of a military governor unconstitutional, if driven by the acts of Stanly to pronounce an opinion upon the subject. There is considerable feeling upon the subject in Congressional circles, and a large humanity.

From the Dayton (Ohio) Daily Empire.

FEMALE RELATIVES OF NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS DEMANDING RELIEF.

We see by the New York papers that another crowd of destitute women, relatives of the volunteers, assembled in the City Hall, of New York, to demand relief at the hands of the Mayor. His Honor, in addressing them, explained that "the comptroller's funds had run out, and that further relief was out of the question, until a new appropriation should be made by the Common Council. He regretted, he said, their suffering, but held out no hope that the corporation would take any further steps to relieve them."

Is it not a shame—a burning shame to Americans—that while the Administration is expending one hundred thousand dollars per day, in spoiling the lazy, trifling negroes, the wives and families of the men who have volunteered should be suffering for the actual necessaries of life—be forced to beg for enough to keep soul and body together? The amount spent daily on the negroes, by those in power, would be sufficient to alleviate the wants of most, if not all, of those in want. What better right has the negro to our bounty, than our own race? What clause in the Constitution requires that negroes should be supported at the public expense, while the wives, mothers, sisters, and daughters of the American soldiers are left to suffer and to starve? Charity begins at home, and our first great duty is to see that our own flesh and blood is taken care of and protected. If, after doing this, we have means to spare, it will be time enough to seek outside among the negroes for objects of charity.

WHO IS DR. VINCENT COLYER?—In the New York *Times*, Colyer, the missionary of mischief, who was sent back by Governor Stanley with a flea in his ear, is described as among "the distinguished persons present" at the meeting of the Emancipation League, alias Jacobin Club, addressed by Jim Lane at the Cooper Institute. From what does Colyer derive his distinction. It appears that he was formerly a crayon portrait painter, and during the Kansas troubles, at a single stride, he became an artist in oil. He undertook to paint "Bleeding Kansas," personified under the figure of a young man, whom he delineated as scratched all over with briers, and of an appearance so grotesque and comical that the artists burst into convulsive fits of merriment, calling the picture Laughing Kansas. It was like a tragedy which makes the audience laugh. Having failed in the fine arts, he applied himself, under the auspices of Secretary Chase, to the work of propagandism among the slaves of North Carolina, till he was cut short in his labors by Governor Stanley. His friend Raymond, however, assures the readers of the *Times* that he will "return victorious to the scene of his labors in North Carolina in a week." We shall see.—*N. Y. Herald, June 7.*

THE LATE REBELLION IN HAYTI.—Letters from Hayti, received in this city, state that the late rebellion against the government of Geffrard had been entirely suppressed. The leaders of the revolt were in prison and would probably be executed. This, with other late revolts upon the Island, were caused by the jealousy of the pure blacks against the mulattoes. The blacks are in an immense majority upon the Island, but the mulattoes, by education and energy of character, obtain a marked control of the policy of the government. Instruction alone will enable the blacks to obtain the supremacy to which their numbers entitle them.—*Boston Traveller.*

DEATH AND HYMEN.—Wm. H. McCullough, Esq., died at his residence in this county, on Wednesday last. On the same day his son, Dr. J. Haines McCullough, arrived from Baltimore with his bride, for whom a wedding reception had been prepared; but death took the paternal head of the family, and instead of the contemplated scene of joy and festivity, there was one of anguish and tears. Such is life; joy and sorrow are strangely commingled, but not often in so striking a manner as in this singular instance.—*Cecil Democrat.*

DISTRESS IN NEWFOUNDLAND.—Accounts from the island of Newfoundland represent that great distress is likely to be experienced by its inhabitants there by the failure of the seal fishery. The results cannot yet be stated, further than it is the most disastrous on record. The arrivals at sea from St. Johns and Harbor Grace do not exceed 50,000. The shore catch in the District of Twillingate and Fogo exceeds 100,000 seals. It is estimated that the aggregate loss for the season will not fall short of £300,000—a large sum to a population of only 120,000.

The entire village of Westport, Pennsylvania, on the Lehigh river, was washed away during the flood the other day, and a great many lives were lost. Only three out of three hundred houses were left standing. The loss of property, mostly in lumber, is very great.

The Kansas Senate has organized itself into a court of impeachment for the trial of Gov. Charles Robinson and other State officers, on a charge of embezzlement of the public funds. As yet the proceedings are unimportant.

Monetary and Commercial Review.

BALTIMORE, June 7, 1862.

There were no transactions in State or Government securities to-day, and we are unable to give quotations. In City stocks we notice the sale of $10,000 6's 1875 at 100, closing at 99⅞ bid, 100 asked; for the new issue of 1890 100⅛ was bid, 101 asked. The sales of Railway bonds were $5,000 Baltimore and Ohio 6's 1885 at 89; $50 do. 1862 at 65; $500 Northwestern Virginia bonds, first mortgage guaranteed by