# THE MARYLAND NEWS SHEET.

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MARRIED,

At the Exeter Street M. E. Parsonage, June 5th, 1862, by Rev. E B Snyder, CHARLES LEWIS YOUNG to HATTIE PHILLIPS, all of Baltimore.

On the 31 of May, by Rev. G W. Cooper, WALTER W. WHITE to Miss SUSANNA BROOME, both of this city.

DIED,

At Petersburg, Va., on the 5th instant, JAMES SEARS STEREET, of U S. army, son of Captain Isaac S., C. S. Navy, and Jane S. Stereit, aged 21 years.

Suddenly, on the morning of the 7th instant, WM. T. DUKE, in the 32d year of his age.

On the 7th instant, MICHAEL GINNEY, in the 56th year of his age, a native of County Meath, Ireland, but for the last ten years a resident of Baltimore.

On Sunday, the 8th instant, at the Washington House, in Washington city, while on a visit to his daughter, Mrs. Beveridge, REND. WEST, in the 85 h year of his age, for the last 70 years a resident of Baltimore, and during that period an exemplary member of the Methodist Church. Mr. West was a descendant of Thomas West (Lord de la War.)

## WAR AND OTHER NEWS.

In the Senate of the United States, a high Court of Impeachment was formed for the trial of Judge Humphreys, of Tennessee, and, after the customary formalities were gone through with, and the Sergeant-at-Arms had summoned West H. Humphreys to appear in Court without meeting with any response, a motion was made postponing any further proceedings in the case until Thursday, the 26th inst.

In the House of Representatives a resolution was adopted calling upon the Secretary of War for information in regard to the reputed enrollment, by General Hunter, of a negro regiment officered by white men, and whether uniforms have been furnished these fugitive slaves and arms placed in their hands. A resolution was passed rescinding the appropriation of thirty-five thousand dollars for the purchase of the Annals of Congress from the proprietors of the *National Intelligencer*. A resolution was also adopted calling upon the President, if not incompatible with the public interest, to submit to the House whatever information he may possess in regard to the relations existing between this country and foreign Powers. A resolution was passed authorizing the President to issue his proclamation to the officers in command in rebellious districts to subsist the army, as far as may be possible, upon the property of the enemy.

We have copious details of the recent operations on the part of the Federal and Confederate forces in the Shenandoah Valley. A telegram from Martinsburg claims precedence as furnishing what is believed to be a "strictly reliable" account of Jackson's advance to Winchester, driving Banks before him, and his subsequent withdrawal, pressed in his turn by superior forces to some point beyond Harrisonburg. The incidents connected with his advance are already well known. Those attending his retreat are now stated for the first time. Hearing at Winchester of the movement of strong Union forces upon his flanks, Jackson "securing all the plunder," fell back in the direction of Strasburg. On arriving at the latter place, on Sunday morning, he found his further progress intercepted by the Federal troops under Milroy. An engagement ensued and "after a terrific cannonading on both sides, Milroy, having exhausted his ammunition, was compelled to retreat to Brent's Gap, where he awaited reinforcements and supplies. On Monday morning, being reinforced by Blenker's Division, Milroy pushed forward in pursuit of Jackson, came up with him about a mile and a half beyond Strasburg and commenced a battle, which is said to have lasted for several hours. The result of the engagement we are quietly but suggestively told was that "the enemy evidently held his position at the close."

A despatch from Harrisonburg, dated on Friday, last, reports the arrival at that place of the advance guard of the column commanded by General Fremont. General Jackson had left Harrisonburg but a few hours before. A cavalry force sent out on a reconnoissance some four miles beyond the town encountered the Confederate cavalry and infantry strongly posted in the woods. Colonel Wyndham, in command of the reconnoitering party, rashly charged upon the enemy, but being tired upon by a body of infantry in ambush, the Federal troops were defeated. Colonel Wyndham was taken prisoner. Captains Shellmire and Hayes were killed outright, or else severely wounded and taken prisoners, and Captain Charles is missing.—Thirty-five of the rank and file are also reported as either killed, wounded or missing. The loss in officers, in proportion to the casualties among the privates, is unusually large.

Other regiments being ordered forward to the support of General Cheseret's brigade, some of the Confederates were driven from their position, and their camp and some stores are said to have been captured without loss. In the meantime, however, the Kane rifles, one hundred and twenty five in number, were surrounded by the Confederates, and suffered severely. Lieut-nant Colonel Kane is reported to be seriously wounded and a prisoner. Captain Taylor is also wounded and captured. Captain Blanchard was wounded severely, and Lieutenant Wayne is probably killed. The rank and file of the Rifles is said to have been driven back with a loss of fifty-five in killed, wounded and missing. The loss of officers, as compared with that of the rank and file, is here also most remarkable. After this engagement Jackson is said to have fallen back half a mile, where he again formed in line of battle, to allow his trains time to recover from the confusion into which they had been thrown.

A gentleman "just arrived from Corinth" informs the Philadelphia *Press* that the Confederates "abandoned that place in the greatest haste;" that the the Division of Van Dorn became completely demoralized and unmanageable, and that after scattering like sheep in every direction they were induced with great difficulty to halt and stack their arms to the number of seven or eight thousand—which arms were then set fire to, but were subsequently captured by General Pope before they were much injured. The Confederates subsequently, we are told, again broke and ran in all directions. It is also added that "seven locomotives"—all damaged—"and a number of cars were captured by our men," and finally, several pieces of light artillery and a number of small arms. Not a word is said about the ten thousand prisoners captured—as chronicled by General Halleck—beyond the quiet remark that certain prisoners were taken, who were "overcome with fatigue and exhaustion," and were subsequently "paroled and permitted to come up at their leisure." Come up where?

We have further particulars of the naval battle before Memphis, but although they enter more into detail than the accounts previously received, they do not change the result. Seven of the eight Confederate vessels are still reported to have been either captured or sunk, and the surrender of Memphis followed immediately afterwards. The narrative of the fight, as given by, or rather purporting to come from the Memphis *Argus*—for telegrams from Cairo are always to be received with caution—does not materially differ from that received from Federal sources. The *Argus* acknowledges that the Federal boats were superior to those of the Confederates in every respect, and that whilst the loss sustained by the latter cannot be estimated with any certainty, that of the former was small. The new rams from Pittsburg proved very effective, and were brought early into action. The engagement only lasted an hour and five minutes.

According to the Fortress Monroe correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press*, the Richmond *Dispatch* estimates the Confederate loss at the battle of Fair Oaks at eight thousand, and the Federal loss at from twelve to twenty thousand. The *Press* remarks, on the authority of the Government agent at Washington, that the number of sick and wounded men—the majority being wounded men—about to be sent North from the Peninsula, reaches seven thousand. All the vessels at Washington, available for transports, have been taken by the Government, and are to be sent to the Pamunkey river. The hospitals at Washington are already full of sick and wounded, brought principally from the Peninsula—the aggregate number now at the capital being, according to the *National Republican*, not less than six thousand. It is understood, says the correspondent of the *Press*, that the hospitals in Philadelphia and Baltimore are also full. This is a most remarkable statement, when we remember that General McClellan's official report of the wounded at the battles before Richmond estimates the total number of wounded at but three thousand six hundred and twenty-seven.

Advices from Santa Fe report the Texans as being in the act of abandoning New Mexico. They are said to have already reached Mesilla with five pieces of artillery and seven wagons. They stopped at Fort Fillmore to recruit, but Captain Crayton, who followed on their trail, states that the line of their retreat bore evidences of their suffering and destitution. A small Federal detachment was attacked by a body of Texans, said to be two hundred in number, on the east side of the Rio Grande, and after a fight of several hours, was compelled to retreat to Fort Craig, with a loss of three wounded, and three drowned in crossing the river. Two companies of Colorado volunteers were sent in pursuit of the Texans.

Rumors continue to be rife with regard to an early intervention on the part of France, for the purpose of bringing our civil war to a close. The Paris correspondent of the London *Telegraph* asserts that instructions have been sent to M. Mercier to pay a second visit to Richmond. He is to offer—so says the writer—a complete amnesty, a revision of the Constitution, compensation for Southern losses sustained by the retirement of contrabands, as conditions precedent to the immediate return of the Confederate States to the Union. There are two obstacles to the execution of this imaginative programme; the Federal Government would not consent to it—the Confederate States would not accept it.

A special despatch to the New York *Herald* states, on the authority of private information received at one of the foreign legations at Washington, that the rumor was current at Richmond that letters had been received from England announcing the arrival, in a short time, of Count Persigny in the United States. We are also told that the voyage was undertaken at the instigation of the English Cabinet, and that no steps would be taken in regard to American affairs by either the French or English Governments until the return of M. Persigny to Paris.

A special telegram to the New York *Tribune* announces that Lord Lyons will leave for England, in the Persia, on a leave of absence for ninety days. His visit home at this time is regarded as being "equally important and noteworthy with that of M. Mercier to Richmond."

### FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The steamer Adelaide arrived from Fortress Monroe yesterday morning. She brought no news of importance from the army. Colonel Crane and Major Jones, of Gen. Wool's staff, came up. The latter acted as Provost Marshal at Fortress Monroe. The only member of the General's staff remaining at the Fortress is Col. Whipple.

FINE STRAWBERRIES AND RASPBERRIES.—We acknowledge the receipt of a box of strawberries, of unusual size and delicious flavor, from Mr. R. H. Evans, the present owner of the property formerly belonging to Carroll Spence, Esq., near this city. The same gentleman has also sent us a new species of raspberry, of a light cream color, the berries of which are very large and the flavor very fine.

# LATEST NEWS.

## TELEGRAMS.

## FROM THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY.

### Jackson's Movements and Retreat.

MARTINSBURG, June 5,—The most intelligible account of the enemy's designs, movements and force in the late advance from the South was brought here last night by a gentleman from Winchester, a close observer of passing events, and heretofore strictly reliable. His statement in substance is as follows:

When Jackson left our front near Harrisonburg to join Johnson, and to drive back Generals Milroy and Schenck, Ewell, with the advance guard of a larger force, came over into the Luray Valley to watch the movements of General Banks and hold him in check from crossing the Blue Ridge, which was supposed at that time by the Secessionists to be the designed plan of the War Department. The Rebel forces, under Gens. Longstreet and Smith, formed a portion of the new crops of the valley.—They remained about one day's march in rear of Ewell, while the latter was at Elk Run, east of Harrisonburg.

After driving back Milroy and Schenck to Franklin, Jackson returned to the Valley, leaving Edward Johnson to guard the roads in and around Staunton. Joining forces with Ewell, who meantime had been strongly reinforced, Jackson cautiously and quietly advanced down the Luray Valley, while Smith, with about 10,000 men, crossed the Massanutten Mountain and pursued a parlel route towards Strasburg. Their object, as stated by Jackson in Winchester, was to capture the whole of our little army and stores and then retreat back to his starting point; but, he added, he had failed in an important particular.

Finding our front at Harper's Ferry too strong to attempt capture, and hearing of advances upon his flanks by strong Union forces, Jackson, after securing all the plunder he could convey, ordered a retrograde movement. Smith had previously retraced his route from Strasburg up the valley to prevent Fremont from crossing over to Harrisonburg or New Market. Leaving camp between Hallstown and Charlestown early Friday morning, Jackson, with his advance, rested the first night at or near Middletown, and the next day entered Strasburg; his train and prisoners, having been sent forward on Thursday, had already passed through Strasburg. On Saturday morning, Ewell, with the rear guard followed Jackson and encamped Saturday night at Middletown, performing a march of 34 miles in one day.

Fremont's advance guard, under Milroy, reached Brent's Gap, six miles northwest of Strasburg, on Friday night. On Saturday it moved two and a half miles nearer Strasburg, halting near a hamlet called Cottontown.

Arriving at Strasburg, Jackson on Sunday morning attacked Milroy, and after a terrific cannonading on both sides for six to eight hours, Milroy having exhausted his ammunition, gradually fell back to Brent's Gap, a naturally fortified position, and awaited reinforcements and supplies of ammunition. This closed the combat of Sunday.

While Jackson was engaging Milroy, his main column was pushing through Strasburg, which was accomplished on Sunday and Sunday night.

On Monday morning, Milroy having been reinforced by Blenker's division, pushed on to Strasburg, only to find that Jackson had slipped through his grasp, and was en route for Woodstock, with his whole force intact. Milroy followed, and about one mile and a half beyond Strasburg, at a narrow and defensible pass, called "Fisher's Hill," (where the road after crossing a bridge turns abruptly to the right, and curving to the left, passing the base of a thickly wooded hill, with a deep ravine on the right, continues up hill through a deep defile,) he encountered the rear guard of the enemy, General Ewell commanding. The latter's artillery occupied elevated positions overlooking the road on his front for one mile, and commanding a range of hills adjacent to the road on Milroy's right.

Finding it impossible to drive the enemy's centre, Milroy chose other elevated positions for his guns on the right, and a fierce and rapid cannonading ensued, lasting for several hours, the enemy evidently holding their position at the close.

The informant thinks our entire force on Monday was about ten thousand. The enemy's strength was unknown. The casualties of both sides in this and the encounter of Sunday he does not estimate, but Secessionists told him if we lost any on Sunday it was not known to Jackson.

From the foregoing it would appear that Jackson has secured his retreat up the valley, without serious obstruction.

The same person (who candidly states that he obtained much of the foregoing information from secession sources in Winchester,) says that on Sunday one division of McDowell's command reached Middletown from Front Royal, but returned again on learning that Jackson's whole command had passed on to Strasburg. He estimates the whole Rebel force in the Valley and at Charlestown and Winchester to have been but little short of 40,000. This includes the commands of Ewell, Johnson, Longstreet, Smith and Jackson. He counted 80 guns, including several rifled siege pieces, drawn by eight horses each. The train was composed of about 500 wagons, 100 of which were said to have been laden with spoils taken at Front Royal and elsewhere. Jackson had under him about 4,000 cavalry.

### FROM THE MOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT.

#### Skirmishes With the Enemy Near Harrisonburg.

HARRISONBURG, VA., June 6.—The advance guard of Gen. Fremont reached Harrisonburg this afternoon at 2 o'clock. There was no fighting during the march. Jackson camped here last night, and left this morning.

A cavalry force was sent out on a reconnoissance four miles beyond town, and came on a large Rebel force of cavalry and infantry strongly posted in the woods.

Colonel Wyndham, who had pushed the reconnoissance three miles further than ordered, rashly led forward the 1st New Jersey cavalry, and was driven back by a body of Rebel infantry in ambush. Colonel Wyndham is a prisoner. Captain Skellmore and Captain Haynes are killed or severely wounded and prisoners; Captain Charles is missing.

All the officers bravely but vainly endeavored to rally their men. Captain Janney gallantly attempted a flanking movement, which covered the retreat of the 1st battalion. He is unhurt. The regiment lost 35 in killed, wounded and missing.

General Bayard, with the Bucktails, or Kane Rifles and 1st Pennsylvania cavalry, and Gen. Cheseret's brigade of the 60th Ohio and 8th Virginia, were ordered forward to support Gen. Cheseret's brigade, and drove one body of the enemy from their position, and captured their camp and some stores, without loss.

The Kane Rifles, numbering 125 men, found themselves overpowered and flanked in the woods by four regiments of infantry and cavalry, and before they could be withdrawn, suffered severely. Lieut. Col. Kane is seriously wounded, and a prisoner; Capt. Taylor is also wounded, and captured; Capt. W. F. Blanchard was wounded severely, and Lieut. J. J. S. Wayne is probably killed. After a most gallant fight the Rifles were driven back with a loss of 55 killed, wounded and missing.

The Rebels brought up their artillery and used it with effect.

Jackson is thought to have left the main road and has retreated half a mile with his column, for battle, or greatly strengthened his rear guard and protected his trains, which are in confusion on the road.

[OFFICIAL DESPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, June 9.—The following despatch was received at the War Department to-day, by telegraph, from Front Royal:

HEADQUARTERS, MOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT, ARMY IN THE FIELD, Harrisonburg, June 7th.
*To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:*

The army reached this place at 2 o'clock yesterday, driving out the enemy's rear guard from the town. Severe skirmishing continued from that time until dark—the enemy's rear being closely pursued by our advance. At 4 o'clock the 1st New Jersey Cavalry after driving the enemy through the village fell into an ambush in the woods, to the south-east of the town, in which Col. Wyndham of that regiment was captured, and considerable loss sustained.

Col. Cheseret, with his brigade, engaged the enemy in the timber, driving him from his position and taking his camp.

At about eight o'clock a battalion of Col. Kane's Pennsylvania regiment entered the woods, under the direction of Brigadier General Bayard, and maintained for half an hour a vigorous attack in which both sides suffered severely, driving the enemy.

The enemy attempted to shell our troops, but a few shots from one of our batteries soon silenced his guns.

After dark the enemy continued his retreat.

Full particulars will be forwarded by mail.

(Signed) J. C. FREMONT,
Major General.

### BEAUREGARD'S FLIGHT.

#### Twenty Thousand Deserters in the Woods—A Famine Threatened—His Troops Suffering.

LOUISVILLE, June 9.—General Halleck's headquarters with the Federal forces now occupy Baldwin and Guntown, on the Jackson and Bolivar Railroad, the repairs on which are progressing rapidly.

The enemy passed Guntown last night, retreating southward from Baldwin. It is estimated that he has lost twenty thousand by desertion since he left Corinth, mostly from Kentucky, Tennessee and Arkansas regiments. All the regiments from those States were guarded by Mississippi and Alabama troops.

It is believed by the country people that Beauregard cannot enter Columbus, Mississippi, where he proposes to make a stand with one-half the troops he brought away from Corinth. The whole country east and north of Baldwin are full of armed soldiers returning towards Tennessee and Kentucky.

General Pope telegraphs from the advance that the prisoners he has taken, who at first desired to be exchanged, now want to take the oath of allegiance and abandon the rebellion.

The enemy drove and carried off everything for miles around on the route of their retreat. The wealthiest families are destitute and starving. Women and children were on the roads crying for food, and the mules were seized and forced into the army. The enemy is also represented as greatly suffering for food, depending altogether on foraging for his supplies.

### THE ARMY BEFORE RICHMOND.

#### Affairs at Richmond—No Signs of Evacuation—An Advance Established.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
*Banks of Chickahominy,*
June 9, 1862.

A contraband who left Richmond this morning arrived at headquarters this afternoon. He reports that no reinforcements had been received, nor were there any signs of an intended evacuation.

A Captain and a Lieutenant and two privates, belonging to General Burn's brigade, were killed yesterday, while establishing an advance picket line. The new position was, however, maintained and held by our troops.

General Pleasonton and staff occupied the day in reviewing the reserve batteries and Gen. Porter's division. They also visited our outposts, and had a view of the enemy.

## THE NAVAL VICTORY BEFORE MEMPHIS.

### *PARTICULARS OF THE BATTLE.*

CAIRO, June 8—The steamer Platte Valley, the first boat through from Memphis, arrived here this morning. The flotilla, consisting of five gunboats and eight rams, left Fort Pillow on Thursday morning. Finding no obstructions at Fort Randolph, the flotilla pushed on, and at eight o'clock on Thursday evening our gunboats anchored two miles above Memphis, the rams remaining a short distance above. A reconnoissance was then made.

The Rebel fleet, consisting of the following vessels, Gen. Van Dorn, flag ship, Gen. Bragg, Gen. Lovell, Jeff. Thompson, Beauregard, Little Rebel and Sumter, were discovered lying near Memphis. During the night the Rebel fleet moved down the river, and at daylight were seen coming up in line of battle. Our gunboats had in the meantime weighed anchor, and, followed by several rams, moved slowly towards the Rebel fleet, when a shot from the little Rebel from her rifled gun, at long range, fell within a short distance of the Cairo, which was in the advance. The Cairo replied with a broadside, and soon the engagement became general at long range.

The Rebel ram, Beauregard, being in the advance, was singled out by the Federal rams, Monarch and Queen, each striving to be first to strike her. The Monarch succeeded in striking her amidships, almost cutting her in two, causing her to fill and sink immediately in the channel.

At this juncture the Little Rebel made a dash at the Monarch, which by this time was in the midst of the Rebel fleet, but by a skilful movement of the pilot she dropped out of the way, and the blow intended for her struck the Rebel boat Gen. Price, taking away her bows and sending her down stream. The Rebels, struck the General Lovell, rendering her unmanageable. Immediately afterwards she was run down by the Federal ram Queen.

A broadside from the gunboat Benton took effect in the Jeff. Thompson, when she was run ashore and burned.

Four of the Rebel boats being thus disabled, the remainder retreated down the river, pursued by our boats, resulting in the capture of the Sumter, Bragg, and Little Rebel.

Capt Montgomery, with most of his officers and men, succeeded in making their escape on the Arkansas shore.

The Federal ram Lancaster was struck during the fight by the Rebel ram Beauregard, and slightly disabled.

Our rams were manned by sharpshooters, who did good execution in picking off the Rebel gunners.

The enemy's loss, in killed and wounded and prisoners, is heavy, but not yet fully ascertained.

Our tugs were all busily employed in picking up the crews of the disabled boats.

#### Rebel Account of the Fight.

CHICAGO, June 8.—The Memphis *Argus* of the 6 h gives an account of the engagement, and says three shots were fired from the Rebel fleet before any reply was made by the Federal. After the firing commenced the shots for some time fell wide of the mark on both sides, when, on the arrival of several more of the enemy's gunboats, Commander Montgomery ordered the fleet to fall back, which was done. Firing, however, kept up very vigorously. The Rebel fleet retired to opposite Bear street, but no longer in line of battle, when one of the Federal rams shot ahead of the remainder of their fleet. The Beauregard prepared to receive her. After a contest of short duration, the Beauregard avoided a blow intended for her, and struck her adversary forward of the wheel-house. The blow placed the Federal boat *hors du combat*. She hauled off and made for the Arkansas shore, where she remained during the engagement. In the meantime another Federal ram, the Monarch, came to her assistance. At first the Beauregard attempted to run her down, but missed her and struck the General Price on the wheel-house, making a complete wreck of the boat, which made for the Arkansas shore and sunk. A number of persons on board were killed and wounded by the Union sharpshooters.

At this period four iron-clad gunboats, which had taken no part in the action except firing at long range, came on. Upon their arrival the cannonading was fiercely renewed. In a short time the General Lovell was pierced by a large shot and sunk. The Little Rebel was soon afterwards struck by a Federal shot, and at once started for the Arkansas shore. The Beauregard, nothing daunted by the disasters which had befallen the others, continued vigorously firing as she retreated towards the point. Two or three of the enemy's large boats closed upon her, pouring broadside after broadside on her. She was struck several times and raked fore and aft. A Union ram coming up, also dealt her a blow, when she sunk rapidly in deep water, opposite Jackson Mound. The remaining Confederate boats moved rapidly down the river. One of them was discovered in flames. Pursuit was made by the Union boats, which soon after returned.—The conclusion was that the remainder of the fleet shared the fate of the others. The loss of life in this engagement cannot be estimated with any degree of certainty. A number are known to have fallen by the enemy's sharpshooters. It is supposed that a great number went down with the sinking vessels. The loss of the enemy, other than the ram mentioned, is not known. Their boats were altogether superior to ours in every respect. They therefore sustained small loss, save in hand to hand encounters. The Bluffs in part of the city were crowded with spectators during the engagement. Business of every kind was suspended. The engagement lasted an hour and five minutes.

### THE LATEST FROM MEMPHIS.

#### All Quiet—Our Troops Picketed in the City—Capture of Another Rebel Steamer—Com. Hollins Burns up his Squadron in Despair.

MEMPHIS, June 7.—Since the formal surrender of this city yesterday, and the posting of pickets through the city, the excitement of the people has subsided. All was quiet during last night, and the only event this morning is the capture of the Rebel steamer Creek, which eluded our fleet yesterday above the city by running up the slough out of sight.

She was brought down this morning.

Nothing has yet been heard of the Rebel gunboat Van Dorn, which was the only boat of the Rebel fleet that escaped yesterday.

Reports are current here that Commodore Hollins, when he received the news of the destruction of Montgomery's fleet, burned his vessels, four in number, which were some distance below here.

#### Appointments Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—The Senate has confirmed a large number of military and other appointments, among them Wm. A. Quynn and Benjamin Foxwell, the former Surveyor of Customs at Nottingham, and the latter to a similar office at Slewcltenburg, Maryland.

John M. Broadhead was confirmed as Commissioner, under the District of Columbia Emancipation act.

## FROM EUROPE.

### FURTHER NEWS BY THE NORTH AMERICAN.

CAPE RACE, June 7.—The steamship North American, from Liverpool May 29th, *via* Londonderry 30th, was boarded off this point at noon to day, *en route* to Quebec.

She reports having experienced strong westerly gales.

The iron-plated frigate Black Prince was about to be commissioned.

The Japanese Ambassadors were on a visit to Liverpool.

The steamship Nova Scotian, from Quebec, arrived at Londonderry on the 29th of May.

The steamship Hammonia, from New York, arrived at Southampton on the 29th of May.

The steamship Etna, from New York, reached Liverpool on the morning of the 29th of May.

#### THE AMERICAN QUESTION.

The London *News* defends the course adopted by Gen. Butler at New Orleans against the attacks made on it. The *News* says there is nothing whatever in the terms of General Butler's proclamation to explain the wrath or justify the indignant criticism of rowdy sentimentalists. It contains provisions usual and necessary in such cases, and nothing more. The talk of coercion and tyranny is utterly absurd.

In another article the London *News* reviews with satisfaction what has been done towards emancipation, and speculates upon what is to come. It looks upon the mean whine of the South as the greatest difficulty.

The London *Times* replies to an article in the New York *Journal of Commerce*, as to the hostility to England which prevails in both sections of the Union. It deeply regrets this hostility, and argues that no wilful provocation has been given. But as to the course which the *Journal* recommends England to pursue to remove this hostility, the London *Times* points out its unreasonableness, regrets that it cannot be complied with, and hopes that calmer and more reasonable pretensions may soon prevail.

Mr. Spence had addressed another communication to the London *Times*. Referring to the tactics of the Confederates, he says it was plainly useless to continue the war on the principle of two men fighting three and a gunboat; hence they resolve to call in their outlying forces and concentrate upon Richmond, with the view also of telling back from there unless tempted by circumstances to engage in a general action. The business of tactics in an unequal war is to exhaust the strength of the enemy before grappling him in action. General Halleck, at Corinth, appears unaccountable. He remains stationary on a ground fertile with fever, and there may be truth in the statement that half his army is on the sick list.

#### FRANCE.

Prince Carignan had been received by Napoleon at a private audience.

Paris journals state that the Count of Montebello has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the French army in Rome.

#### ITALY.

The Austrian Government, in reply to the Committee of Finance, declared it was incessantly engaged in providing by diplomatic means for a settlement of Italian affairs, and had reason to hope its efforts would be successful; that all the questions at issue had reached a crisis, and in a short time matters would be easier. They consider the danger of war in Italy as averted for a long period, and are about to realize the reduction of the army on a grand scale.

According to news from Rome, the family of Francis II. is preparing to leave.

#### RUSSIA.

The Grand Duke Constantine has been appointed Viceroy of the Kingdom of Poland.

#### SPAIN.

The Spanish Government is about to build seven iron frigates.

The entire Spanish press refutes the late article in the Paris *Patrie*.

#### INDIA.

BOMBAY, May 12 —The cotton market is wild, at 12@16 rupees advance. No supplies. Freights weak and lower. Exchange 1d. higher.

### FROM NEW MEXICO.

#### The Retreat of the Texans—Their Terrible Destitution—The Remains of their Dead Devoured by Wolves—A Raid by a Guerilla Band.

KANSAS CITY, June 7.—The Santa Fe mail, with dates to the 26th ult, has arrived. The Texans had reached Mesilla, with five pieces of artillery and seven wagons. It is said, after stopping at Fort Fillmore, to recruit their exhausted energies, they will continue their homewards march.

General Sibley is reported to be at Fort Bliss, far in advance of his command, taking care of himself. Captain Crayton, who followed the trail of the enemy's retreat, reports that it bears evidence of suffering and destitution from one end to the other. Some remains of men had been found which were not interred, while others partially interred had been exhumed by wolves and the flesh devoured.

The ruins of wagons, ambulances, caissons, and abundance of clothing, arms, carcases of mules and horses, marked the line of their retreat. Great discontent prevailed among the people of the Territory, owing to the partial disbandment of the volunteers.

Fort Craig advices to the 27th state that early on the morning of the 23d, Capt. Tilford, who was stationed with thirty-five or forty men on the east side of the Rio Grande, seven miles below Fort Craig, Texans, supposed to be straggler from the rear of Sibley's command.

In the Rebels, under the command of Lieutenant Noone, attempted to surrender, but he refused to do so, and immediately gave battle and fought three hours, when he retreated to Fort Craig, with a loss of three wounded. Three of his men were drowned while crossing the river. The Texan loss is not known. Two companies of Colorado Volunteers were immediately sent in pursuit of the Texans.

### FROM FORTRESS MONROE

FORTRESS MONROE, June 8.—The English steamer Jason arrived here to day.

Lieut. W. E Blake, of the 34 New York Volunteers, has been appointed aid-de-camp to General Dix.

General Prim and staff arrived here yesterday, and have proceeded to the front of our lines near Richmond.

### THE ATTACK ON MOBILE.

#### The Federal Fleet Engaging Fort Morgan.

NEW YORK, June 8.—Mr. Fox, the N. Y. *Herald* has a special correspondence from City Point, Va., stating that the Petersburg *Express* of the 4th instant says that a despatch from Mobile informs them that the Union fleet had attacked Fort Morgan, having passed the lower batteries.

#### Charge of False Imprisonment.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—Joseph H. Bradley, Esq., has brought suit against Gen. Wadsworth, Military Governor of the District of Columbia, for false imprisonment. This grows out of the arrest and detention of that gentleman by the military guard who had proceeded to the jail and forcibly released a female, alleged to be a slave, from civil custody, the particulars concerning which occurrence were published at the time. The owner of the slave to-day has entered suit against Marshal Lamon on his bond for a thousand dollars, as preliminary to a suit for the value of the same slave.

#### Missouri State Convention.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., June 9.—In the State Convention to-day Mr. Breckenridge introduced a bill for gradual emancipation, which was laid on the table, and a motion to reconsider was also laid on the table, thus defeating the gradual emancipation scheme in Missouri.

#### New York Bank Statement.

New York, June 6 —The weekly statement of the City Banks shows the following totals:

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| Decrease—Loans | $353,073 |
| " Specie | 118,452 |
| Increase—Circulation | 578,459 |
| " Deposits | 132,296 |

### THE CONFEDERATE STAMPEDE FROM CORINTH

*From the Philadelphia Press.*

A gentleman just arrived from Corinth, and who left there shortly after the evacuation of the place by the Confederates, gives us the following additional particulars regarding their retreat:—As soon as it was determined to give the place up to the advancing hosts of Halleck, the Confederates scattered from the town in three separate columns or divisions, leaving in the greatest haste, and as if the forces of the redoubtable Halleck were close on their heels. The division under Van Dorn became completely demoralized and unmanageable, scattering like sheep in all directions. *After proceeding a short distance they, with great difficulty, were induced to halt and stack their arms, to the number of seven or eight thousand. These arms were then set fire to, but the advance of General Pope's forces came up before they were much injured, saved them from destruction and brought them within the lines.*

About this time the Confederates broke and ran in all directions, committing all kinds of ravages on the property of the inhabitants, breaking into farm houses, and appropriating everything they could lay hands on, in the shape of provisions, &c. Seven locomotives and a number of cars were captured by our men. Two of the locomotives were placed in order by order of General Halleck. Shortly afterwards, the General sent to different States for a quantity of platform cars, the exact use of which could not be determined, but it is supposed they are intended for important movements that are at present kept in the dark.

A large quantity of grain, &c., was captured and burned by the First Iowa regiment, circumstances preventing the possibility of saving it. The First Iowa regiment also destroyed the Mobile and Iowa Railroad at a number of places. The Confederates, by this time having made the discovery that only one regiment was engaged in destroying the road, despatched a number of trains of platform cars to the scene, having on board about five thousand infantry. They were, however, just in time to be too late, the work of the Iowa regiment had been thoroughly completed before their arrival.

The people of Corinth are gradually returning to their homes, evidently gratified at the occupation of the town by the United States troops.—Interesting news, of the most favorable character, may be looked for from that locality at a very early date.

Several pieces of light artillery have been captured by our troops, and a large quantity of small arms were also secured. The prisoners taken, that could not, through fatigue or exhaustion, keep up with the rest, were paroled and permitted to come up at their leisure.

## *EUROPE.*

### THE COTTON FAMINE.

*From the London Times, May 24th.*

* * * A memorial addressed to the Lord Mayor by the Local Relief Committee of Millbrook, near Stalybridge, and received yesterday morning, was read to the meeting by Mr. Gibbs, the secretary. They stated that the district within which relief had been afforded by them comprised a population of between 3,000 and 4,000 inhabitants, all of whom were entirely dependent upon cotton manufactures for their subsistence. There the time worked at present was from two and a half to three days a week, and the employers were stating that they could not long continue at that rate, because of the heavy weekly losses they were sustaining. The present poor-rate was double the usual amount, while the funds of the Relief Committee had been exhausted for the last six weeks. The resident employers had, directly and indirectly, contributed liberally to the relief of the distressed, whose numbers were weekly augmenting. At Whitsuntide the employers of the district had long been in the habit of closing their establishments for three days, thus affording a season of innocent festivity and recreation to the people. This year, however, it was confidently stated that the mills would be closed during the entire week, which would put it out of the power of the operatives to procure the common necessaries of life, much less their usual enjoyments. It is a peculiarity of the district that it does not possess that compact and central organization which enables corporate bodies to deal with distress. It embraces a large and industrious body of operatives, whose local detachment, though they are suffering in common with their neighbors, renders them singularly helpless in a time of depression. The memorialists bore testimony to the marvelously spirit of endurance manifested by the operatives of the district under the most trying circumstances. Never, they added, had the distinguishing traits of the national character shone out more brightly. Never had employers and employed so practically recognized the truth that their interests are identical; and out of its recognition had sprung a spirit of mutual sacrifice, which had hitherto enabled them to bear up under a great calamity.

The memorial was accompanied by a letter from the Rev. W. Worth Hosre, the incumbent of Staley, imploring the committee in London to assist them with funds. He spoke of the great patience manifested by the operatives, adding that no one could know more fully than he, as the clergyman, did the greatness of the suffering endured. A letter from Mr. Kynett, honorary secretary of the Dukinfield Relief Fund, to the Lord Mayor, received yesterday morning, was also read. There, he said, they had a population of 15,000, and the number employed in cotton mills in Dukinfield proper was about 6,000 hands, earning £1,000 a week. In full time the earnings were about £3,000, showing a weekly decrease of £2,000. This had been the case for the last eighteen weeks, during which £36,000 had been been kept out of circulation. The majority of the mills were only working twenty hours a week, instead of sixty, and one firm, employing 1,000 hands, had worked short time since last May. Seven mills, employing 1,500 hands, had entirely stopped. The weekly returns of the guardians show that the allowance given was 11d. a head per week. This the Relief Committee had supplemented, in sums averaging 1s. 6d. per family, to 140 families weekly. Their balance was only £50 odd, which, at the present rate of distribution, would last four weeks longer. The relief was totally inadequate to the necessities of the cases, and, unless efficient help came from some quarter, he could not answer for the consequences. A low fever was now setting in, especially among children, for want of proper food, and the squalid, miserable aspect of the operatives contrasted very much with their appearance twelve months ago. The workhouse, he added, was now full, and what must become of the poor creatures God in His mercy only know.—Last Monday, he said, an inquest was held on a poor woman, confined four weeks ago, who had died from exhaustion, purely for want of necessary food. There was not a morsel of bread in the house, and the father and four miserable children had famished since Saturday. No class of men defied more the ordinary calamities of life than the weavers, who had stood the stress, and averted, in a great measure, the prevailing calamity, relying on being paid in more prosperous times.

A letter from the Rev. W. H. Jones, chairman of the relief committee at Mottram-in-Longdendale, stated that the district contained a population of 4,000, of whom at least 2,000 were out of employment, and the remainder of the mill hands were merely employed for two or three days a week, a state of things which had existed for some months. The Rev. G. H Ashe, writing of Witton and Livesey, near Blackburn, said they contained 6,874 inhabitants, or nearly 9,000 with those of an adjoining hamlet, which, with few exceptions, were operatives wholly depending on the cotton factories for subsistence, and were most of them either altogether or partially out of employment. Great distress existed. There were, he said, few sights more sad than that of respectable operatives, living in neat cottages, who had hitherto been in comfortable circumstances, but were now reduced to ask for a morsel of bread, which numbers were compelled to do. A similar appeal was made by the Rev. Richard Hill in favor of the distressed people of Royton, near Oldham.

The following figures, made up to the 22d of May, show the condition of the factory operatives of Preston as regards employment. There are in the town 27,148 looms, of which 7,014 are running full time, 5,638 four days a week, 2,489 three days a week, and 12,007 are idle. The average working hours for the whole are 26½ per week. In the 7,687 looms, for 20½ hours, 13,574 weavers, is 2,997l. 10s., and if we deduct one-fifth as the loss from short yarn, or 599l. 10s., we shall find the weekly loss of wages to be 2,398l. Then there are 3,253 warpers and winders, tapers and dressers, who, at 12s. a-week, would earn 1,951l. 16s., but, as they are only working 26½ hours, they only earn 861l. 1s., showing a deficiency here of 1,089l. 15s., which, added to the sum of 4,389l., makes the weekly loss of wages in the weaving department 5,478l. 15s. Proceeding to the spinning department, we find that there are 1,267 pairs of mules, of which 281 are working full time, 314 four days, 168 three days, and 604 are stopped altogether. The weekly earnings in the ordinary course of things from these mules should be 2,913l. 19s., to be divided among 1,267 spinners, the same number of piecers, and the same number of creeders. But the average hours are now only 24, producing 1,605l. 11s. Then there are the same 1,267 piecers, as the loss from working bad cotton, and some minor deductions, making a difference as compared with the ordinary state of things of 1,464l. 4s 6d. per week. The