THE MARYLAND NEWS SHEET.

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MARRIED,

On the 1st instant, at St. Peter's Church, by the Rev. Dr. Cummins, H. WM. HUNTEMULLER, Jr., to Miss MARY R. SCHUMACHER, daughter of Frederick Schumacher, Esq., all of this city.

On the 29th of June, by Rev. T. A. Morgan, JOHN H. W. MITCHELL, of Baltimore, to Miss ELIZABETH SHIPLEY, of Finksburg, Carroll county.

DIED,

In Pikesville, Md., June 24, ALBERT VINCENT, infant son of Philip H. and Helena M. Mass, of Norfolk, Va., aged 8 months. [Washington and Richmond papers please copy.]

At the battle near Richmond, on Friday, the 11th June, WILLIAM J. HIGHON, a native of Alexandria but formerly a resident of Baltimore, in the 44th year of his age. He leaves an aged mother and four children to mourn their loss.

On the 1st instant, THOMAS A. DUNIGAN, aged 40 years. Suddenly, on the 30th ultimo, MICHAEL GRIFFIN, in the 32d year of his age.

On the 1st in tant, THOMAS G., eldest son of Annie Bell and the late George W. Blair, in the 22d year of his age.

WAR AND OTHER NEWS.

In the Senate of the United States a resolution was submitted by Mr. Wright, of Indiana, to expel Senator Simmons, of Rhode Island, for receiving fees for procuring Government contracts. A resolution was also offered adjourning both Houses of Congress on Monday, the 14th of July. It was referred to the Committee on Finance. The House bill authorizing a new issue of Treasury notes to the amount of one hundred and fifty millions of dollars was passed with certain amendments.

In the House of Representatives the bill making appropriations for the year ending 30th June, as amended by the Senate, was called up and passed. Resolutions of thanks for gallant conduct on the part of Captains Goldsborough, Farragut, Dupont, and Lieut. Worden, were reported and passed. A resolution was adopted referring the matter in respect to the future location of the Naval Academy to a committee of five officers of the navy, to be appointed by the President.

The correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press*, writing from Fortress Monroe, states that the affair of Saturday last—of which very few particulars have as yet been made public—was much more of a battle than the engagement of either Thursday or Friday. The Federal troops are said to have fought with astonishing courage and to have held their ground with unusual tenacity, the Confederates being driven back with great loss but recovering their ground on the arrival of reinforcements. "Indeed," we are told, "the slaughter upon other fields during this war has never been anything to compare to this." What is most remarkable, however, in this statement is the reputed fact that whilst FitzJohn Porter's division was driving back the Confederates at every point, an order arrived from General McClellan directing the victorious Federals to fall back across the Chickahominy." The same correspondent states that on the same day four trains of cars loaded with forage were ordered to Despatch Station but meeting with the Confederate pickets were backed down nearly to the White House, where the cars with their contents were burned and the four locomotives were blown up. "This was a great loss," he adds, "but it was enhanced by the destruction of stores at the White House, every thing there being in flames. Elegant ambulances and loaded baggage wagons were rolled down the river bank and, there being no time to burn them, were cast into the river."

A boat sent up the James river to communicate with General McClellan was fired on recently by a Confederate battery. A portion of General Stoneman's command was also ordered to Yorktown and Williamsburg to open up direct communication with General McClellan. Arrangements were perfecting for the purpose of conveying to him a full supply of stores. According to the New York *Express* "the occupation of the country between the White House and the Chickahominy, by the Confederates, is complete.

The special correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, writing from White House Landing on the 28th ult., states that five thousand cavalry, under General Stoneman, were cut off by the Confederates, and were falling back on White House. He subsequently alludes to the arrival of Gen. Stoneman and his staff at White House, but makes no reference whatever, to his cavalry. A part of his command finaly reached Yorktown by water, but the number is supposed to be small.—The Fortress Monroe correspondent of the same journal, under date of the 30th of June, chronicles the arrival of the steam tug Dragon from the James river, with despatches from Commodore Goldsborough to General Dix. The tenor of those despatches, so far as they relate to the left wing of General McClellan's army, is said to indicate that after much severe fighting he had succeeded in passing through White Oak Swamp with forty thousand men and one hundred pieces of artillery and in cutting through a line of communication with James river. His loss during two days fighting was supposed to have reached as high as ten thousand men. The point selected for the new base of operations is said to be Turkey Bend, on the James river, about thirty miles below Richmond. No intelligence has been received from Gen. McClellan later than Friday evening.

A telegram from Washington which, though dated at Fortress Monroe on Tuesday, did not reach us until last evening, announces the arrival of a gunboat from the scene of action on the James river, about ten miles above City Point. The gunboat brings the first intelligence in regard to the situation of that portion of McClellan's army—the centre and left wing—which, in accordance with the contemplated strategetic movement it was arranged should advance within striking distance of Richmond, and take that city by a *coup de main*. From this source we learn that the army had, up to Monday evening last, been fighting for four days and had retreated before superior numbers about seventeen miles. The fighting on Monday, it is said, was most terrific; but finally, a terrible sanguinary conflict of four hours duration, the Confederates were brought within range of the fire from the gunboats on the James river, which they withstood for about two hours and then retreated. The Federal troops are reported to have taken, during their retrograde movement, a large number of pieces of artillery and some two thousand prisoners—among the latter being General Magruder; but, in turn, McClellan was obliged to abandon all his siege guns, after spiking them and burning the carriages, and to leave many of his sick and wounded behind him. "There are, of course," it is added in conclusion, "innumerable reports and rumors at the Fortress, but nothing has been stated in the telegram but what appears to be authentic." So the information must be regarded as entirely unofficial, and therefore subject to future revision.

The correspondent of the New York *Times* states that General Fremont was relieved of his command in consequence of his having boasted of a great victory at Cross Keys "when we were actually repulsed with terrible loss." The War Department thus lost confidence in the candor of the Commanding General. If this be the fact, what is to become of General Halleck, whose magnificent Munchausenisms have made his name world famous?

Lieut. Col. Ellet, commanding the Ram fleet on the Mississippi river, reports to the War Department that he ascended the Yazoo river in search of three Confederate gunboats, which, on his approach, were set on fire, and drifting down the stream he was obliged to leave the river to avoid the conflagration. He also states that Commodore Farragut, with nine of his vessels, had returned up the river, above Vicksburg, having passed the batteries under heavy fire.

A despatch from Martinsburg, Virginia, announces the capture, by the Confederate cavalry under Colonel Harness, of some one hundred Maryland Home Guards at Moorefield. The men so taken prisoners, after being deprived of their arms, were released and sent to Cumberland on their parole.

An active guerrilla warfare is still carried on in Kentucky. As late as Tuesday last bridges between Harrodsburg and Perryville and between Nicholasville and Pekin were burned. The bridge at Hickman was also considered to be in danger.

HOW BEAUREGARD MOVED HIS ARMY EAST.

A Nashville correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* writes, upon what he deems pretty good authority, that while Beauregard was holding Corinth he had several thousand laborers employed extending the Jackson and Vicksburg Railroad from Lowasbee to Montgomery, Ala., thus forming a connection with the East. Such a work completed, a glance at the map will show the facility with which the army of the Mississippi, or a large portion of it, may be transferred to Richmond.

THE UNION AS IT WAS.—A meeting was held last evening at the Cooper Institute, in response to a call addressed to "those who desired the Union as it was, and the Constitution as it is;" which was crowded, to its utmost capacity. Speeches were made by the Hon. Mr. Wickliffe of Kentucky, Hon. William A. Duer, James Brooks and Fernando Wood. The speeches and resolutions were intensely bitter against abolitionism, and, after the crushing of the rebellion, to the restoration of the old States of the Union.—*N. Y. World.*

The receipts of grain at Chicago from the 1st of January to 21st of June of the present year were 18,105,230 bushels, being 2,000,000 more than the heavy receipts of the same period in 1861.

LATEST NEWS.

TELEGRAMS.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Four Days Fighting—Gen. McClellan Falling Back—Engagement on James River—The Rebels Shelled by the Gunboats and Compelled to Retreat With Loss.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 1—4 o'clock, P. M.—A gunboat has just arrived at Fortress Monroe from the scene of action yesterday, ten miles above City Point. That division of our army has been fighting four days, and have retreated about seventeen miles. The fight of yesterday was most terrific, the enemy having two or three to our one.—The battle commenced with our land forces, and after about four hours' fighting our gunboats got in range and poured into the Rebels a heavy and incessant fire. This fire the Rebels stood about two hours and then retreated.

Our troops have captured, notwithstanding their disadvantages, a large number of artillery pieces and 2,000 prisoners—among whom is the Rebel General Magruder. The place where this last action took place is near Turkey Creek.

The retreat of the enemy last evening was with great disorder, and their loss has been very heavy—much greater, it is thought, than ours. Still I have nothing definite in regard to loss.

In the retreat forced upon General McClellan by the superior numbers of the enemy I learn that he had to spike his siege guns and leave them on the field, after burning the carriages—the nature of the soil rendered it impossible to move them.

In the retreat many of our sick and wounded were necessarily left behind.

There are, of course, innumerable reports and rumors here, but I send only what appears to be bautentic.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

Commodore Farragut Passes the Batteries at Vicksburg with Nine of His Fleet—Pursuit of Rebel Gunboats by the Ram Fleet up Yazoo River—The Rebels Destroy their Three Gunboats "Van Dorn," "Polk" and "Livingston."

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The following desdatch was received at the War Department to-day:

STEAM RAM SWITZERLAND,
ABOVE VICKSBURG, June 28,
Vis Memphis, July 2.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Since my despatch informing you that I had communicated with Flag-Officer Farragut, I have been able to maintain constant intercourse with his fleet through the active energy of General Williams.

On the 26th instant I went up Yazoo river with two rams, the Monarch and Lancaster, the latter under command of Medical Cadet, Chas. R. Ellett. I proceeded about sixty five miles to a point where the river is obstructed by a raft built by the enemy and protected by four guns in battery. My object was to capture or destroy three of the enemy's gunboats that I was informed were lying below the raft—the Van Dorn, Polk and Livingston.

I am up close under the battery, and was mortified to see the enemy set fire to the boats and start them adrift down upon us. I was obliged to leave the river to escape the conflagration, but the three boats were entirely destroyed. The enemy did not fire upon us.

It is with great pleasure that I announce the arrival of Flag Officer Farragut with nine vessels of his fleet above Vicksburg. They passed up this morning, about 5 o'clock, through a severe fire from some thirty or forty of the enemy's guns. Their loss, as far as reported, is four men killed and thirteen wounded. Respectfully,

[Signed] LIEUT. COL. A. W. ELLETT.

FROM MARTINSBURG.

Rebel Dash on Moorfield—100 of the Maryland Home Guard Captured.

MARTINSBURG, July 1, 12.35.—Col Harness, formerly of Ashby's cavalry, captured Moorfield on Sunday afternoon, and about 100 of the Maryland Home Guard, who held the place, were all taken prisoners. They were subsequently paroled by Harness, and sent to Cumberland with accoutrements, but without guns. The Marylanders were deceived about the number of Rebels. They were reported four thousand strong. Harness has got himself in a bad box, as he cannot escape capture.

Capt. Carpenter, of the Jessie Scouts, was shot in the leg by a Rebel female at Cumberland last night. The wound is not dangerous.

NOTE.—Moorfield is a post-village in Hardy county, Va., on the south branch of the Potomac, 178 miles northwest of Richmond. It contains several stores and mills, and about 50 dwellings.

The Call for More Troops.

BOSTON, July 2—Governor Andrew has issued a call to the people of Massachusetts to fill up to the maximum number all her regiments now in the field, and for ten to fifteen new regiments, in response to the call of the War Department. The Governor closes his call as follows:

"Massachusetts, which has never slumbered nor slept, must now arise to still higher efforts, and pledge to all the duties of patriotism with renewed devotion, the individual efforts, the united hearts, heads and hands of all her people."

FROM FRONT ROYAL.

Evacuation of James Island.

NEW YORK, July 2.—The steamer Honduras, from Port Royal on the 30th instant, reports that the steamer Vanderbilt, with two schooners in tow, left that place on the 28th for James Island, to carry our troops there back to Hilton Head.

Guerilla Depredations in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, July 2.—The turnpike bridge between Harrodsburg and Perryville, and another between Nicholasville and Pekin, were burned last night, as is supposed, by Rebel guerillas. Hickman bridge is also considered in danger.

The Dismissal of Dr. Hayes.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—The statement is not true that Dr. Hayes, who was dismissed from the service on the request of the Surgeon-General, for neglect of duty, has been restored.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, July 2.—Cotton is firm—sales unimportant at 28¼@28¾. Flour is firm—sales of 23,000 bbls. State $4.40@4.60; Ohio $5.20@5.25; Southern $5.25@5.80.—Wheat has advanced 1 ct.—sales of 180,000 bushels Chicago spring $1.01@1 10; Milwaukie Club $1.08@1.13.—Corn is firm—sales of 80,000 bushels mixed 51@55 cts. Pork is heavy—Mess $10.87½@11. Lard is firm. Whiskey closed firm at 27½@29 cts. Sugar is firm—sales of 1,000 hhds; New Orleans 7¾@9¾ cts.; Muscovado 7¾@9¾ cts. Coffee is firm—Rio 22 cts. Naval Stores are steady.

A DISAPPOINTED HUSBAND.—The Boston *Courier* relates the following incident as having occurred at East Boston on Wednesday last, just previous to the departure for Liverpool of the British steamship Africa:

"Miss Lotty Hough, who appeared at the Howard Athenæum a few weeks since, and gained considerable applause in her personations of impossible Yankee girls, had secured her passage in the steamer, when her husband, hearing of it, went to the Chief of Police and represented that she was *non compos mentis*, and that he wanted to have her arrested. The Chief knew nothing of the facts in the case, and therefore sent an intelligent officer with the husband to investigate it. Miss Hough was found in the saloon of the steamer, her husband pointed her out to the officer, and directed him roughly, in the presence of others, to arrest 'that woman.' Miss Hough immediately went on shore at the request of the officer, and explained to him that she had been obliged to support her husband for the past ten years, and that she was now going to England to escape from his persecutions. The husband meanwhile was engaged in dragging some of his wife's baggage ashore, and in informing the people around him that he was going to have Miss Hough arrested. After hearing the story, the officer told Miss Hough that he had no authority to detain her, that she appeared capable of taking care of herself, and that she could depart in the steamer and take her baggage with her, which she accordingly did, and her husband was left on the wharf without money enough to pay his passage in the ferry back to the city."

A RICH MORMON LADY.—One of the women belonging to the last company of Mormon Saints, who passed through here yesterday, bound for Salt Lake, had ninety-seven thousand solid reasons why she ought not to have gone thither. In other words, she had, in a little iron bound chest, $97,000 in gold. With an amount of worldly prudence, which we should not have expected to find in a Saint, but which showed that she had learned the necessity of being as wise as a serpent and harmless as a dove, she intrusted the money to the Express Company who transported it for her. Only think of it—$97,000 and a woman going to come Mormon harem! How much better would she have done to have remained in St. Joseph, and given her heart and chest to some of our nice young men. Almost any of them would have taken the two gifts with a thankful heart.—*St. Joseph (Mo.) Journal.*

MARINE DISASTERS FOR JUNE.—There were 21 American sea-going craft reported during the last month as wrecked or missing. The list comprises 1 steamer, 7 ships, 3 barks, 4 brigs, and 6 schooners. Of these 7 were wrecked, 1 run down, 2 abandoned, 5 burnt, 2 foundered, 1 capsized, and 3 missing.

GEN. SCOTT.—General Scott is now at the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. Hoyt, Sixteenth street, and at present declines to receive visitors. He appears to be prostrated with grief at the recent death of his lady, and there are no indications at present that he will proceed to Washington.—*N. Y. Express.*

ARRIVAL OF A FRENCH MAN-OF-WAR.—The French steam gunboat Gassendi, Gautier, arrived at this port this morning, in 4 days from Straits of Belleisle.—*N. Y. Express, July 1.*

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NO. 7 SOUTH CHARLES STREET, BALTIMORE.
DEALERS IN
CHINA, GLASS AND QUEENSWARE.
KEROSENE, OR COAL OIL, OF THE BEST QUALITY,
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KEROSENE LAMPS IN GREAT VARIETIES.
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FROM EUROPE.

SEVEN DAYS LATER.

QUICK PASSAGE OF THE SCOTIA.

8 Days 11 Hours from Queenstown.

The Prospects of Mediation.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION IN PARLIAMENT.

EXPLANATIONS FROM LORD JOHN RUSSELL.

30 000 French Troops to be Sent to Mexico.

TAMPICO THEIR DESTINATION, NOT VERA CRUZ.

The Royal mail steamer Scotia, Capt. Judkins, which sailed from Liverpool at about 2 P. M. on the 21st, and from Queenstown on the afternoon of the 22d June, arrived at New York at 8 o'clock on Tuesday morning.

The Kangaroo reached Liverpool at about 9 A. M. on the 20th.

The Europa arrived off Queenstown at 10 A. M. on the 21st ult.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The New York correspondent of the London *Times*, in a letter dated June 6th, says:

"If Great Britain and France have any intention of stepping in at the last moment to stay the tide of battle, now is their time to urge submission upon the South, and magnanimity upon the North, for unless Beauregard and the other Confederate leaders succeed in retreating to Texas there is not the slightest hope of their cause. Their dream of independence has vanished—they can do nothing further to realize it unless by carrying on a savage and hopeless guerilla warfare amid the swamps and mountains of their more inaccessible regions."

The *Army and Navy Gazette* is also of the opinion that the Americans of the South are giving way rapidly before the steady and scientifically applied pressure of superior means and resources in men, money and material for war. The military success of the Federals is, however, in the eyes of the writer, no guarantee for the restoration of the Union.

The *Morning Herald* of the 21st gives a different view. In it the Confederate forces are stated to be very strong, though the exact numbers are not known. It was nevertheless doubtful if they would risk another engagement before Richmond. The *Herald* says "the greatest anxiety prevailed in the Northern camps as to the possibility of the gunboats forcing the passage of the James River—an operation on which the success of McClellan's movements might be said to rest. The *Herald* learns from a source which it places complete reliance, that the Federal loss at the battle of Fair Oaks did not fall far short of 13,000 men, killed and wounded.

The Paris *Constitutionnel* expresses the opinion that mediation is but a question of time. The cause is gained. More than one hundred provincial journals in France have given in their adhesion to it. The idea has gained ground in England. Such an expression of public opinion in two great countries cannot remain without effect; but mediation cannot be proposed with the certainty of rejection. It is for the Government to seize upon a favorable opportunity.

In the House of Lords, on the 10th June, Earl Russell said he was anxious to give an explanation of some circumstances in connection with Mexico, which had excited some attention and dissatisfaction in France. The British Government had been accused of deserting the French Government when it became necessary to carry out the convention for the occupation of Mexico. It was said that the British troops had been withdrawn from Mexico, together with the Spanish troops, and that the French troops had been left alone to contend with the difficulties. This was an entire misapprehension. No doubt the French Government had resolved to send large reinforcements to Mexico, but that resolution was not in any way founded on the course taken by the British Government. In the original convention there was a specific engagement as to the number of troops which were to be sent by the different Governments. The Spaniards were to send 3 000; the French 2 500, and the British Government to send a naval force.

In addition to a naval force they had sent out 700 marines, which was the force they had since withdrawn, as there was no immediate danger of a collision with the Mexicans. There never had been any intention of sending out land troops, and therefore her Majesty's Government could not have broken their engagement.

The Earl of Malmesbury was glad that the noble Earl had felt it his duty to give some explanation to the House, as the question had excited some considerable anxiety in England, and produced something like a disagreeable feeling towards Engand in France.

Earl Russell, in reply to the Earl of Malmesbury, stated that Sir C. Wyke had not gone to New York. He had written to say that he intended to go, but he had never executed that intention.

Earl Russell, in reply to the Earl of Malmesbury, further stated that he had received no official information which justified the assertion that Sir C. Wyke had taken an active part with the Mexican Government against the French.

Mr. Lindsay, in postponing his notice on the subject of British relations with America until Friday, the 11th of July, expressed a hope that the Government would in the meantime see the necessity of recognizing the independence of the Confederate States, and of taking the matter out of the hands of private members, as it was perfectly clear the Confederate States were now able to assert their independence.

The Rev. Mr. Fayette Jewett, an American clergyman, who was about to proceed to Turkey on missionary service, was suddenly seized, while staying at a hotel in Liverpool, with an attack of a complaint to which he had been subject for many years, and died shortly after the arrival of medical assistance.

Earl Canning's remains would be interred at Westminster Abbey on the 21st ult.

A serious accident had happened to the works of the underground railroad in London. The tunnel had been flooded and more or less damaged for a considerable distance, owing to the breaking in of a sewer. The loss was estimated at £12,000 to the contractors, and the opening of the railway was expected to be delayed three months.

The *Times* again reproaches the Canadians. In remarking upon the efforts making in Lancashire to get the duty removed from cotton imports into India, it says: "Lancashire is shocked because India takes our goods at 5 per cent., but has no remonstrance to make to Canada when she levies on our manufactures five times as much. Canada is rich and India poor, yet India pays the whole of the troops that guard her; Canada leaves us to pay her garrisons ourselves. The difficulties of India arise from the mutiny. The difficulties of Canada arise from local jobbery and party corruptions, and Canada, while it strikes our goods with a hostile tariff, hesitates to make an effort towards protecting herself."

"FOUL BRUTAL AND RUFFIANLY BUTLER."

From the Manchester Guardian, June 18th.

It is honorable to human nature on both sides of the Atlantic that the most devoted sympathizers of the Northern States are sincerely ashamed of Gen. Butler.

We will not venture to anticipate further intelligence, which may reach us even before these lines are printed. None will rejoice more than ourselves if it appears, hereafter, that President Lincoln has marked, in the only effectual way, his sense of the vindictive blackguardism of the upstart conqueror of New Orleans. It is even probable, we would hope, that this has already been done, without waiting for further pressure from European public opinion.

Lord Palmerston has spoken so well for Englishmen on this subject, that it is unnecessary to say more respecting the universal feeling of this country. We do not think it at all necessary to exaggerate the practical consequences which the ruffianly Northern Commander intended to follow from the decree he published. It is probable he meant nothing more than to threaten the Secessionist ladies of New Orleans with the most infamous and degrading forms of prison discipline as the penalty for the expression of their political sympathies. The essence of his offence is, that he deliberately cast about for words suited to inflict the most intolerable insult on women, with whose husbands and brothers he was at war. That, too, occurs in a civil war, and one in which we are desired to believe that the aggressive party is supported by a large section of opinion in the districts in which it is striving to re-establish its authority! Therein consists the true gravity of the incident.—Make what allowance we may for the personal brutality of the author of the order, it shows how destitute he must be of every hope of conciliating popular regard in the Southern city.

That it opens this insight into the depth of hatred and hostility which the army encounters at New Orleans is bad enough; the extent to which it tends to increase these feelings is worse. Gen. Beauregard put a very fitting estimate on the impolicy of this proclamation when he caused it to be read at the head of his own regiments.

The Government which does not signally repudiate and reverse it will share the disgrace it involves, and fully merit all the disadvantages it is calculated to entail, and this is more than, despite the partial credulity of the *Daily News*, the Government of Washington is yet known to have done.

ARRIVAL OF A CONFEDERATE STEAMER.

From the London News.

LIVERPOOL, June 19.—At a late hour last evening the steamship E. Hawkins arrived in the Mersey from Havana, &c. This vessel brings in specie £133,000, and 1,627 bales of cotton on freight. The E. Hawkins, we understand, although hailing from Havana, comes really from Matamoras, a port on the banks of Rio Grande del Norte.

It is generally believed here that the specie brought by this vessel is comprised of shipments made by wealthy Southerners who may be desirous of saving what property they have from the recent Confiscation act of the United States Senate. This supposition, at least, is strikingly in accordance with the tenor of the recent news from the Southern States.

FRANCE.

FRENCH REINFORCEMENTS FOR MEXICO.

According to the latest reports the strength of the French reinforcements about to be sent to Mexico will not fall short of 12,000 men. Two regiments at Rome were reported to be under orders to quit for Mexico.

It was thought that with the reinforcements a General officer of long standing would be sent out to assume the command-in-chief, and the names of Generals Barbatri, Montauban and Forey were mentioned in connection with this service.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says that the command will be conferred on Gen. Trochu or Gen. Montauban; and that 12,000 fresh troops are going out at once. Orders had been sent to Cherbourg, Brest, Lorient and Rochefort to fit out all the ships forming the reserve.

Paris evening papers of the 20th assert that Gen. Forey had been appointed to the command in Mexico. Some reports say that the army in Mexico is to be increased to 30 000 men, and that the reinforcements will be landed at Tampico instead of Vera Cruz.

ITALY.

Garibaldi arrived at Turin on the 19th.

It is stated by the London correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian* that Garibaldi had forwarded a statement of his case against Sig. Ratazzi for publication in London, and it is to appear in the columns of the *Daily News*. It is understood that in it he distinctly charges Ratazzi with having played him false.

It was reported at Turin that the decree suspending the formation of national rifle clubs in Lombardy was about to be rescinded.

King Victor Emmanuel had granted a pension of 100,000 francs a year to the widow of the Prince of Capua.

Negotiations had taken place at Turin in consequence of Garibaldi's arrival. The party of action are reported to have invited him to declare whether he would side with them or with the Government. Garibaldi, in consequence of this, is said to have given in his resignation as President. The Bishop of Orvieto had been arrested for issuing a pastoral letter upon the occasion of the fete Dieu, offensive to the nation and the law; but after some deliberation he was set at liberty. Legal proceedings, however, have been continued.

RECEPTION OF THE JAPANESE AMBASSADORS IN HOLLAND.

The Japanese Embassy to Europe arrived at Rotterdam on the 14th ultimo, where they were received by the royal commissary, M. Laudon, at the Yacht club house, which was gaily and tastefully ornamented for the occasion. The members of the embassy were not a little surprised to find flags and banners waving over them bearing inscriptions in their own language heartily welcoming them to Holland.

In reply to an address by the commissary, the First Ambassador expressed his pleasure at the reception given them, and observed that Japan had been connected with Holland for more than two hundred years by the ties of friendly relations.—The ambassadors were then conducted to the railway station, and on their way passed through thousands of people who had assembled to witness the arrival of the strangers. Some delay took place at the station, which circumstance was far from unpleasing to the Japanese, who availed themselves of the short time at their disposal by mixing in the crowd at the waiting rooms, and entering into conversation with all with whom they could interchange speech. Some of the members of the embassy could speak a little Dutch, at which no little surprise and joy were expressed. A very animated scene was soon presented, as an active interchange of cards, tobacco and cigars took place, and the Dutch ladies attracted a large share of the favor and admiration of the Eastern visitors. The heads of the embassy seemed to be great admirers of anise-seed liquor, or at least they soon began to make a liberal use of the cordial; and what perhaps was particularly pleasing to the Hollanders, they smoked with much equanimity and assiduity. On arriving at the Hague they were received with increased ceremony by the civil and military authorities, and were conducted to their hotel (where a banquet had been prepared for them) through a double line of grenadiers and riflemen. It was expected that the ambassadors would be received by the King on the 20th ult. His Majesty was at his country palace at the Loo.

IMPORTANT FROM RUSSIA.

SYMPTOMS OF A REVOLUTION.

A letter from St. Petersburg says:

Last week seven fires had broken out on the same day in the most populous parts of the city, and at points the most distant from each other. Among other places was the large village of Okhta, on the Neva, where there were large yards for the construction of barges, workshops for the manufacture of furniture, and extensive cow-houses, the milk from which was every day brought to the city.—These simultaneous conflagrations excited a complete feeling of panic. Some days having passed over without any repetition of them, the alarm somewhat abated, and yesterday, being Whit Monday, the people assembled in great numbers, according to their usual custom, in the Summer Garden. About six o'clock in the evening an alarm was given that three bazaars in the very centre of the city were on fire. In an instant the garden was abandoned. Those three bazaars, which are united together and form one, belong exclusively to the trade people of the middle classes, who offer for sale low-priced goods, common stuffs, carpets, old clothes, furniture, iron-mongery, and innumerable other articles. In a short time the whole of the establishment, with all it contained, was destroyed.

came up from Tsarskoe Selo. Prince's disaster, was also on the spot, and, followed by his aides-de-camp, was active in directing the operations of the persons employed in rendering assistance. His clothes were in many places burnt, and his epaulettes blackened. General Anrekoff and Prince Dolgorucky and other high functionaries were also on the spot.

The London *Shipping Gazette* says:

It is evident the Russian Government associate the recent fires with a revolutionary movement of considerable magnitude. A city like St. Petersburg is never divided off into military districts and placed under martial law in order to prevent or control accidental conflagrations; but where such conflagrations result from revolutionary movements [illegible] the Government is susceptible of ready and most satisfactory explanation.

The *Shipping Gazette* adds:

So grave are the apprehensions entertained for the future, that goods under consignment from this country to St. Petersburg have been countermanded until the Russian Government can be said to have fairly got the upper hand of the movement.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The Calcutta and China mails, with telegraphic dates from Calcutta to May 29, Canton May 10, and Shanghai May 3, passed the island of Jubal, in the Red Sea, on the 17th June.

Cotton shirtings at Calcutta were quiet, twist unchanged but firm; Indigo steady. Exchange on London 2s. 1/4 @2s. 3/4.

At Canton grey shirtings were unchanged. Tea active. Exchange 4s. 6½d.

At Shanghai shirtings were active.

Tea unchanged. Silks dearer. Exchange 6½d. Freights to London £5@6.

The Taepings (rebels) had again been repulsed with heavy loss.

A Bombay telegram of May 30, reports cotton lower and freights declining.

The Bombay mails (previously telegraphed) arrived at Marseilles on the 20th, but could not reach London in season for the American portion to catch the Scotia.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

From Wakefield, Nash & Co.'s Circular.

LIVERPOOL, June 20.—Cotton—We have again to report a very active demand for this staple, induced by the prospects of supply from America appearing as distant as ever. Both the trade and speculators have been free buyers throughout the week, at daily increasing prices, and making American at close ¼d. per lb. dearer than on this day week, viz:—Middling Orleans 13¾d. Middling Uplands 13¾d.; Middling Mobile 13¾d. Imports for the week 26,664 bales. Total sales 121 710 bales, of which speculators took 41,840; exporters 32,210; leaving to the trade 47,660.

Ashes—A fair amount of business has passed, at 35@36s., for both pots and pearls—market closing strong.

Bark—Sales of Baltimore 8s. 4d @8s. 6d. Philadelphia nominally 9s. 6d.

Rosin—A good degree of activity is observable in this market, and prices have advanced 1s.@1s. 6d. per cwt. Common generally held at 15s., which checks business, but holders are firm.

Turpentine is also rather better, and the sales from quay have been made at 73s. per cwt. In store it is held at 74s.

Cloverseed—The inclemency of the weather has created a little inquiry, but we hear of no business resulting therefrom.

Rice—There is a better demand for East India. Carolina nominally 33s. 6d.@34s. 6d.

Lard shows no improvement. Sales have been made at 29s.@31s. per cwt. for small parcels.

Tallow has met a steady demand, American generally bringing 43@44s. per cwt., though some very fine brought as high as 45s. 3d. per cwt. P. Y. C. in London sells at 45s. 6d.@46s. 9d. on the spot, 48s. 9d. for the last three months.

Beef—Business in this article continues on a limited scale both here and in London. We quote nominal value —P. M. 87s. 6d. to 92s. 6d; I. M. 92s. 6d. to 105s.

Pork—No improvement to notice. Eastern cured 55s.; Western 45s@50s.

Bacon—There is rather more doing this week at irregular prices, but rates still tend downwards, supply exceeding the demand.

Cheese—Still in fair request. Stocks being light, prices are maintained at 56@46s. per cwt.

Butter met an improved demand after our last issue, at the decline then quoted; but the trade having supplied themselves, the market is again dull.

Grain—The unseasonable character of the month undergoes no amelioration, but as no great quantity of rain has fallen, the effect is confined more to retarding maturity of the crops than to any damage which could not be recovered.

A good average demand has obtained since last Tuesday, without any change in prices for each article of the trade.

Deliveries of Wheat from our own farmers for the past week consist of 54,004 qrs., against 65,500 corresponding week last year. Average price this year 53s. 9d. against 53s. 9d. same week last year.

The attendance at our Corn Exchange this morning was not so numerous as of late, notwithstanding which a good amount of business took place in Wheat at about 2@3d. per hundred pounds over the rates of Tuesday. Flour sold rather more freely, and in some instances an advance of 6d. per bbl. was realized. Indian Corn held firmly at 32@6d. per qr. Improvement, but only a moderate extent of business took place.

Imports from the 13th to the 19th of June inclusive, consist of 31,604 quarters Wheat, 7,086 qrs. Indian Corn, 259 sacks, and 34 847 bbls. Flour. Exports for same period consist of 5,431 qrs. Wheat, 15,169 qrs. Indian Corn, 3,580 sacks, and 3,803 bbls. Flour.

We quote: Wheat—Ex. Baltimore and Southern white 11s. 6d.@12s. 6d. per 100 lbs.; Southern red 11s @11s. 4d. per 100 lbs.; Chicago and Milwaukie Club 10s.@10s. 3d. per 100 lbs.; Winter red 10s. 8d.@11s; Pennsylvania red 11s.@11s. 3d. Flour—Western and Extra State 24s. 6d. @25s. per 196 lbs.; Baltimore and Philadelphia 25s. 6d.@28s. per 196 lbs.; Extra Ohio and St. Louis 26s @29s. per 196 lbs. Indian Corn, mixed and yellow, 28s. 6d.@28s. 9d. per 480 lbs.; white nominal 33s.@34s.

THE LATEST MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, 2 P. M.—Cotton continues to harden in price, and is very active. Sales to-day estimated at 20,000 bales, half on speculation and for export. The tone is still upward.

Breadstuffs.—Weather keeps cold and dull. Breadstuffs all firm to-day, but not much doing.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.—Very dull for Beef and Pork. Other articles also quiet but unchanged.

LONDON, Saturday Afternoon.—Consols 91¾@92.

American Securities.—No change.

Special Correspondence New York Tribune.

FROM GEN. McLELLAN'S ARMY.

EVACUATION AND DESTRUCTION OF WHITE HOUSE LANDING—CONFLAGRATIONS AND EXPLOSIONS—WHOLESALE DESTRUCTION OF GOVERNMENT AND PRIVATE PROPERTY.

WHITE HOUSE LANDING, VA.,
11 o'clock, A. M., June 28, 1862.

THE EXCITEMENT.

My letters of this morning, which I sent you by the mail boat that left here at 9 o'clock will have informed you of the general panic which prevailed here up to the time of her leaving. Shortly after her departure, officers and wagon masters who rode down from the rear of the army informed us that the enemy had possession of Dispatch Station (which is about mid way between the army lines and White House.) They also brought the intelligence that Gen. Stoneman, with about 5,000 men, was cut off, and was falling back on White House. This news created the wildest excitement, and a general stampede to the remaining barges and steamers took place. The steam tugs were now seen flying down stream with barges, schooners, and canal boats in tow—the latter crowded with every description of property piled up in the direst confusion, among which were mixed up contrabands, young and old, and of both sexes.

THE PREPARATIONS FOR LEAVING.

Gangs of laborers and fatigue parties from the 93d New York were now set to work at the commissariat, subsistence and forage departments, to pile up the heaps of stores, and prepare them for a grand and stupendous bonfire. Barrels of whiskey and turpentine, with loose bundles of hay, were placed all round them. The railroad hands were not idle. The locomotives were seen darting up and down the track, collecting all the cars—most of which were freighted with every kind of stores required daily by our army—and backing them down toward the river bank. Notwithstanding all these manifestations of immediate skedaddling, a few still lingered, reluctant to leave until the last moment. I now left my tent, and proceeded up the river bank toward the postoffice, which is situated near the railroad track, and just on the bank of the river. I passed all the quartermasters' offices, the Provost-Marshal's office, the Harbor-Master's office. They were all empty. I passed the telegraph tent; they were hastily packing, and just going to leave.

I arrived at the Postoffice; it was empty—everything gone. Continuing on, I soon overtook Perkins, the Postmaster General of the Army of the Potomac," who, with four contrabands, was conveying a large chest to the Elm City, then the only boat except the Canonicus—which was waiting for Col. Ingalls—which lay above the White House. You must understand White House Landing extends from a little way above the White House—from which it gets its name—to where the railroad track crosses the river—or rather where it did cross before the Rebels burnt the bridge—a distance of about one mile. In a few minutes after the mail was on board, the Elm City steamed down Fortress-Monroe-ward. I looked on for a moment at the preparations making for blowing up the locomotives and burning the long train of railroad cars, and, seeing the workmen retire, I thought I might as well do the same.

The gunboat Currituck, which was up the river about a hundred yards from where I stood, had a lookout on the masthead, while from the quarter-deck signals were being vigorously exchanged with our headquarters at the White House. I now felt that I was skedaddling, though I did not like to go until I could see what on earth I was going from; but there were only three boats left, and they were away below the White House; so off I started, reaching at the *Tribune* tent, which was next the mail-boat landing. I cast one long, last, sorrowful look behind, and then put at a 2:40 pace for the White House, where I passed General Casey and staff as they were dining on the green in front of "the house." Here I learned that General Stoneman—who, with his staff, had arrived at White House—and General Casey had a consultation, at which it was decided that the infantry, numbering some 2,000 or more, should