THE MARYLAND NEWS SHEET

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SEE FOURTH PAGE.

WAR AND OTHER NEWS.

In the Senate of the United States the debate on the bill emancipating the slaves in the District of Columbia was resumed, and continued until the Senate went into executive session.

In the House of Representatives the entire session, with the exception of the morning hour, was occupied with the consideration of the Tax bill.

The well known phrase of "all quiet along the lines," has recently been transferred from the Potomac to Fortress Monroe, although the language is slightly altered to suit the new locality. The telegram from the Fortress reports that "all remains quiet here," and then follows the significant remark—"but not inactive." Few as those words are, every body here will doubtless understand their ominous meaning. Petty details however are vouchsafed to us. There has been a balloon reconnoissance. Five well known secessionists have been captured in a boat on James Rive. Some small fishing schooners have been trying to entice "some of our small war tugs within reach of their batteries." A large gun has been mounted by the Confederates, which threw a ball within five hundred yards of the steamboat landing. Several schooners went ashore in a severe rain storm, and—all the rest is blank.

From Tennessee we have it reported by the correspondent of the New York *Express*, that the Federal troops are anxious to fight in defence of the Constitution as established, but are greatly dissatisfied with the recent proclamation of the President in reference to emancipation. Still more discontent, we are told, exists "with regard to the proposition to prohibit officers of the army from delivering up fugitive slaves." We are also assured further, that the rank and file are anxious for peace and desirous of returning to their homes—particularly in view of hot weather, which will soon be upon us with its Southern diseases which must prove fatal to thousands."

Another writer sends a letter from Nashville, March 24th, to the Louisville *Journal*, in which he makes the monstrous statement that the Confederate forces in the Southwest number two hundred thousand men, which, if true, will certainly justify the subsequent remark that "they have an army more formidable in all respects than any we have yet encountered." In addition to this formidable force, which is said to be commanded in chief by Beauregard, we are further informed that he has "a large fleet which has recently been brought up from New Orleans, and with which he hopes to overcome Commodore Foote." The writer then passes to the description of "our force under Gen. Buell," but the information which he imparts on this head the *Journal* prudently suppresses.

A despatch from Cairo, dated the 28th inst., declares that at Tenth Island "there are no signs of evacuation by the Confederates." We are moreover informed that "General Strong visited the Island to-day." If so, General Strong was undoubtedly captured. In all probability it was the flotilla he visited—which is quite another matter.

The correspondent of the New York *Times*, writing from on board one of the gunboats composing that same flotilla, more than intimates that certain telegrams which are sent from Cairo, and which profess to describe the operations of the flotilla, and the damage done to the enemy's works, are wholly imaginative. For a week, we are told, the Island has scarcely been visible through the fog to those who are bombarding it, and, therefore, that nothing is really known as to the damage done to the works. He gives a humorous account of the balloon reconnoissance by Prof. Steiner, which was quite successful in imparting to the Federal commanders all that they knew before, and was equally unsuccessful in furnishing any accessions to their previous stock of useful knowledge.

A special dispatch to the Chicago *Times* from Tenth Island, March 31st, states that the Confederates have constructed an entrenched camp and enlarged and strengthened their batteries. Mortar firing still continues, and occasional firing is heard in the direction of New Madrid, but no news can be obtained from that point.

A special despatch to the Cincinnati *Gazette*, sent via Cairo, from Savannah, Tennessee, confirms previous reports in respect to the concentration of the Confederates at Corinth. Their numbers are estimated by the Federal scouts at seventy-five thousand, but it is supposed that they do not much exceed forty thousand.

The reason why General Curtis has fallen back from Pea Ridge, Arkansas, to Keitsville, Missouri, is because his forage at the former place was exhausted. Another reason, we are told, very frankly, was that a retrograde movement was thought "prudent and expedient, as it places the army in a less exposed situation." General Price, who appears to have an astonishing faculty for being routed one day and reappearing in fighting trim the next, after having entirely crossed Boston mountains, with but a small number of troops, is now again reported, on the authority of "the best informed military men" to have a force under his command "fully up to forty thousand." General Curtis has accordingly sent forward urgent despatches for ammunition.

General McIntosh who was reported killed at the battle of Pea Ridge, Arkansas, and the manner of whose death was immediately afterwards minutely recorded by the newspaper correspondents writing from that section of country, is not dead after all. Direct information from Fort Smith, says the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, has been received by the relatives of General McIntosh, which enables them to state confidently that he still lives though severely wounded.

There has been some skirmishing on the Rappahannock, a Major and two captains in the Federal service, were surprised by the Louisiana Tigers and taken prisoners. In another skirmish two Confederate officers are said to have been killed and one Federal officer taken prisoner.

From Strasburg, Virginia, we learn that some two thousand Confederates re-appeared yesterday. One of the regiments drew up in line and offered battle, but, in the language of the despatch—"as we declined going beyond the lines, the enemy did not make an attack." A Federal captain on Monday was surprised and fired upon by the Confederates, he lost his horse but escaped by taking to the wood.

According to letters received from Rolla, Missouri, Generals Price and Van Dorn, with the forces under their command, are moving towards Memphis, in response to a call from General Beauregard, who has summoned all the Confederate forces in the southwest to concentrate in Tennessee for a great and desperate struggle.

The first train over the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, westward, reached Piedmont at 9 o'clock last night *en route* for Wheeling.

The London *Post* has published recently another article on the message of Mr. Davis to the Confederate Congress. It characterizes it as "firm in spirit without being defiant, and candid without betraying apprehensions for the result of the late disasters." The *Post* expresses the opinion that the positions assumed by Mr. Davis are true; and concludes by asserting that whilst the North is in a fair way to re-possess the border States, nothing can be more difficult than reclaiming the Gulf States. The *Post* thinks that, if the North does not speedily terminate the war by an amicable adjustment, the struggle must, before long, close of itself, by a collapse of Northern resources.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 31.—All remains quiet here, though not inactive. Captain Searer, of the Aeronautic Department, makes a balloon reconnoissance this afternoon, the first of the kind made here since last summer.

A boat containing five well known secessionists was captured on the James river, above Newport-News, yesterday. They were engaged in transporting produce and stores for the Rebel army.

Correspondence Philadelphia Enquirer.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 30.—Ever since the trial of the new shell-gun from Fort Wool (Rip-Raps), the Confederates over at Sewall's Point have been burning up with a desire for satisfaction. Small fishing schooners have been sent out to draw some of our small war tugs within reach of their batteries. Finding that this device would not answer, they have procured a large gun, (the one brought down from Williamsburg, we suppose,) and mounted it directly opposite the mole where troops and passengers are landed.

Last Friday evening, about a quarter-past six o'clock, they fired one shot, sending a ball within five hundred yards of the steamboat at the landing. In a short time it created quite an excitement among the crowd there assembled. The Confederate gun made a terrific explosion at the time of its discharge.

A SEVERE GALE.

A very severe rain and hail storm came up last evening, making the roads almost impassable. The air was very chilly for the forty-eight hours previous to the storm. Last night, several schooners went ashore on the bank and at the present writing are flying their flags Union-jack down. One of them was partially rescued, the J. L. Redner, of Philadelphia. The gale is very severe, and it is presumed that several vessels are ashore in the bay.

LATEST NEWS.

TELEGRAMS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Skirmishing on the Rappahannock.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—A gentleman just returned from the Rappahannock reports that Major Vansteinhannock, Captain Beltcher, and Captain Camp, while out on service, were surprised and taken prisoners by the Louisiana Tigers

Lieutenant-Colonel Clayfield and Captain Koenig, encountering a Rebel scouting force, killed two of the enemy's officers, whose horses were brought into our camp. Captain Newstadter was taken prisoner by the enemy.

Shots are frequently exchanged between pickets and scouting parties.

A reconnoissance was made yesterday by our troops, and thirty wagon loads of forage secured.

The Knights of the Golden Circle.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—It appears from the official correspondence that towards the close of last year a letter written by a Doctor Hopkins came into possession of the State Department. It was therein stated that an organization had been formed by which the members of the Golden Circle were to rush into the army and service of the Federal Government, and thus gain influence and position for carrying out their treasonable schemes, and further that Ex-President Pierce was among the prominent members. When this letter was received a note was sent to Ex-President Pierce enclosing an extract from it saying: "Your name is connected with a secret league, the object of which is to overthrow the Government. Any information on the subject will be acceptable."

Mr. Pierce, in reply, expresses his surprise that even seeming credence should have been given to the charge, and appeals to his general course as a complete refutation of the slander, and remarks that he never belonged to any secret league, society or association; and, further, objects to the form of the note. Secretary Seward, in reply, explains that this was written by William Hunter, Chief Clerk of the Department; explains the circumstances under which he signed it, and regrets that it gave offence, and offers an apology.

General Cadwallader.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—It is understood that General Cadwallader has been nominated as a Major General of Volunteers.

Illness of a Member of Congress.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Sickness of Representative Conway, of Kansas, is much more serious than was at first supposed. His disease has assumed the form of pleurisy.

FROM GEN. BANKS' CORPS.

The Enemy Still Near Strasburg.

STRASBURG, March 31.—About 2,000 Rebels made their appearance some two miles beyond our pickets to-day, when the nearest regiment was drawn up in line of battle and awaited an attack, but as we declined going beyond the lines the enemy did not make an attack.

Yesterday the Rebels threw several shells into the camp of the Massachusetts 22d, but subsequently beat a retreat on the appearance of an advance of our troops.

Captain Savage, and a companion, of the 22d Massachusetts, yesterday, while riding out, passed beyond our lines by accident, and came upon the Rebels, who fired upon them. Captain Savage was thrown from his horse and took to the woods.—Both finally found their way back to camp during the night.

Forced March Against a Rebel Camp at Union City, Tenn.--The Rebels Surprised and Routed--Large Amount of Spoils Captured.

CHICAGO, April 1.—A special despatch to the *Journal* from Cairo, says that Col. Buford, yesterday, accompanied by the 27th and 47th Illinois regiments and part of the 15th Wisconsin, from the force near Island No. 10, with a detachment of cavalry and artillery from Hickman, under Col. Hedge, made a descent upon Union City, Tennessee, after a forced march of thirty miles, and fell on the Rebel encampment there at 7 o'clock in the morning, dispersed the entire force stationed there under Clay King, both cavalry and infantry. They fled in every direction, and several of the enemy were killed and a number wounded and taken prisoners. A large amount of spoils was captured, including 150 horses, commissary and quartermaster's stores, etc. Our loss was only one man killed from the explosion in burning. The Rebel force numbered 700 infantry and between 700 and 800 cavalry.

The Siege of Island No. 10.

CHICAGO, April 1.—A special despatch to the *Times*, dated "off Island No. 10, March 31," says: "The Rebels have erected a large entrenched camp in the bend of the river, directly in front of our gunboats. An embankment, half a mile long, has been thrown up in shore, behind which guns are mounted. Large numbers are ... and we have no means of ascertaining what artillery they have posted at this point. Several batteries, however, are plainly visible.

Their entrenchments extend from the centre of the bend to the upper point of the Island. They are constantly busy, both with steamboats and men. Our mortars were fired yesterday and to-day every 15 minutes, with what effect we are unable to decide. Our shells are all thrown up on the Island. The Rebels make no answer except an occasional shot at our transports. Occasional firing is heard in the direction of New Madrid, caused by engagements between batteries which are placed on the opposite side of the river below that place. We get no news from there at this point.

The Rebel Troops in the West Ordered West Tennessee.

ROLLA, Mo., April 1.—Letters received here from the army of the Southwest say information has been received that the Rebels under Price and Van Dorn are moving towards Memphis in response to a call from Beauregard for help, and that all the Rebel forces in the west are ordered to concentrate in Western Tennessee for a great and desperate struggle.

Call for a Convention of Newspaper Publishers, Editors and Reporters

ALBANY, March 31.—A call has been issued for a convention of the publishers, editors and reporters of the newspapers of the State, irrespective of politics, to meet at Albany, on Wednesday, April 9th, for the purpose of forming a state organization for mutual protection. The call is signed by A. B. Caldwell and five others. A Corresponding Committee has been appointed to state the purposes of the convention.

False Reports Contradicted.

LOUISVILLE, March 31.—There is no truth in the special despatch sent yesterday from Indianapolis to the Cincinnati *Commercial*, reporting the capture of Colonel C. Pope and a few other officers by the Rebels, and defining the position of Gen. Buell's forces.

Funeral of Colonel Slocum.

PROVIDENCE, March 31.—The display at the military funeral of Colonel Slocum, Major Ballou and Captain Tower, was very impressive. Business was generally suspended, most of the public and private buildings hung in mourning, and all the flags draped. Bishop Clark read the burial service, and a military salute was fired over their graves.

Parson Brownlow's Book.

CINCINNATI, April 1.—Parson Brownlow has accepted the liberal offer of Mr. Childs, the Philadelphia publisher, and at Mr. Brownlow's request a copy of the book will be given to the editor of every paper, so that they can see what it costs to be loyal in Secessiondom.

Progress of the First Westward-Bound Train over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

PIEDMONT, Virginia, April 1, 9 P. M.—The first passenger train over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad from Baltimore, since the repair of the road, reached here at 9 o'clock to-night, and will be due at Wheeling at 4 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Mr. Charles A. Dana has retired from the editorial staff of the *Tribune*, vacating a post which he has filled with signal ability for many years.—Difference of opinion between himself and the owners of the paper as to its policy is understood to have been the cause of his withdrawal. Mr. Dana is a gentleman of distinguished scholarship, great energy of character, and possessed of rare editorial and administrative ability. His retirement can but be regarded as a serious loss to the profession in which he has so long held an eminent place.—*New York World.*

The small-pox is raging among the negroes at Beaufort and Hilton. The Brigade Surgeon reports that as many as two hundred and fifty to three hundred contrabands have been taken down. As yet, however, the disease has not shown itself among the whites, and as guards are kept constantly about the negro portion of the town, the soldiers may escape the contagion.

A correspondent introduced a piece of poetry to a Western paper with these words; "The following lines were written more than fifty years ago, by one who has for many years slept in his grave for his own amusement."

The magistrates of Sunderland, England, have issued a warrant for the apprehension of Frederick Colburn Curtis, said to be a General in the Federal army, who, two years ago, left his wife and six children chargeable on the parish of Sunderland.

The following gentlemen have been appointed chief engineers in the navy: Wm. C. Wheeler, Francis C. Dade, Wm. S. Stamm, Wm. J. Lamdin, Mortimer Kellogg, Andrew J. Kiersted, and John A. Greer.

The Philadelphia papers state that Mr. J. Sleeper Clarke, who was to have appeared in that city on Monday night, was taken suddenly ill, his physcian testifying that his attack was of a pulmonary character.

The half-brother of the late General Zollicoffer died at Terre Haute, Indiana, on Monday of last week. He has been some time confined as a Confederate prisoner of war.

The French frigate Canada, Commander Bostaing, from Vera Cruz, via Havana eight days, arrived at New York on Monday morning. She mounts six guns, and has a crew of 162 men.

The mother of Gen. S. B. B. Buckner, died in Union county, Arkansas, of pneumonia, on the 6th of January.

The British gunboat Medea, Commander Preston, from Bermuda, arrived at New York on Monday, and anchored off the Battery.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

BALTIMORE CITY PAID FIRE DEPARTMENT.—The Board of Fire Commissioners—consisting of Messrs. John T. Morris, President, Wm. H. Stran, Chas. W. Walker, John H. Baylies and Henry Tyson—on Monday evening completed their appointments of the officers and extra-men of the various companies composing the Baltimore City Fire Department. The following is a complete list of the members whose term of service commenced yesterday, as also the names of those who have been displaced in compliance with the resolution recently passed by the First Branch of the City Council in reference to taking an oath of allegiance:

Chief Engineer—Charles T. Holloway.

Assistant Engineers—James L. Steuart and J. Wesley Shaw.

Engine Company No. 1.—Foreman—George Keyser; Engineman—T. W. O'Conner; Fireman—Thos. H. Barrett; Hostler—John N. Brant; Extramen—G. W. Johnson, W. W. Keyser, Frederick Simon, Alexander Forrest, Albert S. Husband, Henry W. Wheeler, Augustus Weyner, Jr., John R. Pittman.

Engine Company No. 2.—Foreman—George M. Sullivan. Engineman—Reuben McClannahan; Fireman—James Barron; Hostler—Anthony Arthur; Extramen—Bernard Tully, W. B. Norris, Alexander Ferre, W. S. Lawder, W. M. Sullivan, Edward F. Hays, Josias G. Hennick, Thomas S. Rodenhi.

Engine Company No. 3.—Foreman—James H. Gravepsteine; Engineman—John A. Ives; Fireman—John J. Ely; Hostler—Joshua Mitchell; Extramen—Leonard J. Bandel, Edward Barling, G. L. Hands, John J. Ryan, Conrad Meiser, Daniel McManus, Robert McClary, R. H. Bradley.

Engine Company No. 4.—Foreman—John R. Jones; Engineman—Michael Dunn; Fireman—Jas. Hall; Hostler—Patrick Duff; Extramen—Henry M. Milnor, John Dixon, John McGeoch, John T. Dillehunt, W. T. Bailey, James Sommers, George W. Fisher.

Engine Company No. 5.—Foreman—Phillip Sherwood; Engineman—W. H. Trott; Fireman—Adam Ortt; Hostler—Charles Meads; Extramen—James Taylor, Andrew Perry, William Joshua Richards, George F. Cooper, George Ortt, Wells Ashcroft, Theodore Walter, J. Henry Cowman.

Engine Company No. 6.—Foreman—James W. Cozine; Engineman—Richard M. Ray; Fireman—G. W. Brady; Hostler—John Morgan; Extramen—Francis H. Abbess, Richard S. Bridge, David Yerkes, David H. McCauley, William B. McElroy, Robert Mitchell, George J. Roach, J. Cook Bandel.

Engine Company No. 7.—Foreman—Wm. G. Gorsuch; Engineman—Samuel Miles; Fireman—Steven E. Nunn; Hostler—not appointed; Extramen—Jesse S. Hunt, Geo. W. Grubb, J. F. Plowman, Oscar Healey, John Q. Jones, Henry Hilbert, Jos. Smith, John R. Wood.

Hook and Ladder Company No. 1.—Foreman—William A. McGraw; Hostler—Michael Nolan; Extramen—George A. Cunningham, John P. Cosgrove, George H. Simmons, William S. Wedge, Thomas Wiley, Joseph Stephens, Edward Jones, James Collins, C. F. Dahle, Archi. Moore, B. Kidd.

Hook and Ladder Company No. 2.—Foreman—Jonathan P. Cummins; Hostler—John W. Isaacs; Extramen—George W. Lindsay, Oliver Burke, John G. Gill, George H. Houck, William R. Lindsay, Jeremiah Ewen, Robt. H. Shipley, Eward S. Robinson, Jos. F. Krems, Wm. A. Dell.

The following are the names of those whose places have been filled in the above named companies:

Engine Company No. 1.—Peter Kettlewell and L. B. Davis.

Engine Company No. 2.—W. C. Ross, John M. P. Henick.

Engine Company No. 3.—W. E. Bradley.

Engine Company No. 4.—Henry Spilman, Foreman; and Edward Bell as Extraman.

Engine Company No. 5.—Danl. E. Diggs, Thos. S. Lamdin, and Milton Shafford.

Engine Company No. 6.—Geo. O. Glann, as Fireman; Benj. W. Sutton, as Hostler; Geo. W. Ellender, James H. King, Edwin C. Eggleston and Robt. G. Fusselbaugh, Extramen.

Engine Company No. 7.—Henry Hilbert as Foreman; J. D. Neidhammer as Fireman; Louis A. Goldsmith as Hostler; Jacob H. Hayward, Francis A. Miller, Chas. Wright, and Geo. J. Roach, Extramen.

Hook and Ladder Company No. 1.—George A. Thompson as Foreman; John N. Campbell, W. Watson, B. J. Haurande, Joseph W. Seche, W. A. Megraw, and Thomas Wetherall, Extramen.

Hook and Ladder Company No. 2.—Benj. B. Hough, David H. Cross, and John Gildea, Extramen.

AN INTERESTING INCIDENT.—On the day succeeding the arrival of the Confederate prisoners at the Baltimore Jail, a genteelly-dressed woman, whose accent denoted her to be a native of the Emerald Isle, waited on Captain James, the warden, and in the most piteous terms begged to be allowed to see the prisoners, alleging as a reason that she was induced to believe she had a son among the number. She told the Captain that, learning that he had enlisted in the United States army, she had travelled from one end of the country to the other in order to find him; that for that purpose she had visited California, New Mexico, and Utah, and she was convinced that her long-lost son was now in the Jail among the Confederate prisoners. The Captain was so much touched by the recital of the old lady that he advised her to visit Major Ludlow and endeavor to procure a pass. This she did, and although the Major hesitated for some time, her touching story at length prevailed, and she exultantly returned to the Jail armed with the necessary pass. She was taken to the apartments occupied by the prisoners, where, after carefully scrutinizing the faces of all she saw, her eye at length rested on that of her long-lost son, and they were soon locked in each other's arms. The meeting is said to have been of such a nature that tears were seen on the cheeks of many a war worn soldier. He was of course over-joyed at meeting once more his devoted parent, and she in a perfect ecstacy of delight in again clasping her offspring to her bosom. The entire scene is represented by those who witnessed it as one partaking much more of romance than of stern reality.

LETTERS FOR CONFEDERATE PRISONERS.—Those of the friends of the Confederate prisoners who desire to communicate with any of them by letter, can do so by sending their letters under the following superscription: "To ——— ———, prisoner in Fort Delaware, care of Captain A. A. Gibson, 4th United States Artillery." Persons must avoid any reference to political or military affairs, and while sympathy may be expressed for the unhappy condition of the prisoners, there must be none for the cause for which they have been fighting. Those who neglect this caution may rest assured that their communications will never reach their destination. Secretary Stanton has ordered the discharge of Lieut. H. F. Junkin, nephew and aid to Gen. Jackson. Lieut. Junkin's father is a chaplain in the U. S. Navy, and during the stay of the prisoners in this city importuned his son in the warmest manner to forsake the cause in which he has been fighting. All entreaties, however, proved unavailing, and the Lieutenant is discharged, not with any expectation that he will return to his allegiance to the United States Government. It is reported that nine of them have signified an intention to accept a parole, with the understanding that they are not to return to the Confederate States. Their accommodations in the fort are said to be comfortable. Packages, put up in such a manner as to be easy of examination, will be received by the commandant of the Fort and distributed.

PRINTING OF THE REPORT OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.—A few days since the Committee on Education of the City Council, in compliance with a memorial from the Board of Public School Commissioners, reported a resolution authorizing the Board to have their report printed wherever they may direct, instead of having it done by the city printer. When the resolution was put upon its passage, it was earnestly opposed by Messrs. Sauerwein, Evans and Young, the latter of whom offered an amendment, conferring the same authority on all the heads of the city departments. Mr. Streeter, who pressed the passage of the resolution, advocated it on the ground that the city printer was not able to furnish the report in time for useful distribution. Mr. Sauerwein asserted that the delay this year was not occassioned by the negligence of the printer, but by the tardiness of the Board in furnishing copy. The resolution as amended was adopted on Monday evening. On yesterday, however, the vote was reconsidered, and a substitute similar in purport to the original resolution, authorizing the School Board alone to have their report printed by any other printer than the city printer, provided the work is done on as favorable terms as would be done by the city printer, was adopted.

A TEMPESTUOUS VOYAGE.—Captain Thompson, of the bark Talisman, arrived at this port yesterday from Havre, in ballast, reports that he sailed from Havre on the 19th of January. On the 23d, off the Scilly Islands, took a tremendous hurricane from W. S. W., which lasted twenty-two hours; was knocked down on beam-ends, shifted ballast, and lay in that position three hours; washed away skylight; took considerable water in the cabin, and being on a lee shore, with difficulty escaped. On the day before, the 22d January, exchanged longitude with the ship Planter, from Havre for New York. On the 14th of February, long. 34, lat. 35, encountered another hurricane, which lasted 24 hours. Experienced heavy westerly gales throughout the entire passage.

CAPTURE OF A SECESSION FLAG.—Yesterday morning, as policeman Brown was passing along Bond street, when in front of dwelling No. 122 he observed a young lady, a Miss Cecilia Robinson, waving a small secession flag from the window. This is a contraband article, and the policeman entered the house and took possession of the flag. As he left the premises the young lady assured him that she would proceed immediately to make another.

THE ACCIDENT AT THE HOUSE OF REFUGE.—A jury of inquest was yesterday summoned by Coroner Smith, of Baltimore county, to investigate the circumstances attending the melancholy accident which occurred at the House of Refuge on Monday last. Up to a late hour in the afternoon a verdict had not been rendered. The boys who were injured by the explosion were doing very well, including young Harris, of whose ultimate recovery but little hopes were at first entertained.

SENTENCE OF COUNTERFEITERS.—Judge Giles, of the United States District Court, yesterday passed sentence upon Ezekiel Cade and William Blauvelt, convicted in that Court of being implicated in the passage of counterfeit money. They were sentenced to imprisonment in the penitentiary for six years each, and ordered to pay a fine of $1 and costs.

THE FIRST THROUGH TRAIN.—The first through passenger train from this city for Wheeling, left Camden Station yesterday morning at eight o'clock and forty minutes. There were a large number of passengers, including Wm. Prescott Smith, master of transportation; John L. Wilson, master of road, and Thatcher Perkins, master of machinery. The train was in charge of conductor John Snyder.

ARREST OF A PICKPOCKET.—Yesterday, Marshal Van Nostrand arrested a man named Jas. Brittain on the charge of having picked a lady's pocket while riding in a city passenger car. Justice Nalls committed him to jail for court. Some two weeks since the same man was arrested, having a false pair of whiskers on, but was subsequently released.

Amusements.

TOM KING'S CIRCUS.—Last evening we attended the initial performance of Tom King's Circus, on the City Spring lot. The performances are given within a spacious pavilion, and every attention has been paid to the comfort of the audience. The attendance last evening was very large, the canvas being crowded in every part, the several *artistes* engaged were very warmly received, and everything went off in capital style. This was very surprising, for a first night under a canvas, in a large city, is generally attended with many drawbacks. The pavillion is brilliantly illuminated with gas, and presents a very cheerful appearance. Among the principal *artistes* engaged we noticed the truly wonderful and original Zoyara, who is without an equal; also, old Dan Gardner the son of mirth, R. Hemmings the graceful rope dancer, and a host of other very talented performers. Mr. King may set his opening down as a great success, and be sure of full houses during his stay, for he has one of the best shows seen here for a long time. This afternoon a performance will be given, commencing at precisely half past 2 o'clock.

HOLLIDAY STREET THEATRE.—To-night the beautiful and gifted artiste, Miss Lucille Western, will appear in her great characters in *The French Spy*, in the rendition of which she confessedly stands without a rival. She will also appear as the lively Rosetta in the musical burletta of *The Alpine Maid*, singing a number of popular songs. Her performance of the various characters in *Satan in Paris* was received last evening with the most unbounded applause by a crowded and fashionable audience, which will doubtless be the result this evening.

FRONT STREET THEATRE.—Miss Bateman has made a very favorable impression, and on last night a large and fashionable audience were present to witness her rendition of Lady Gay Spanker, in *London Assurance*. It was an admirable piece of acting, and received the highest commendation of the audience. Mrs. Myron, as Grace Harkaway, played with much spirit and evinced enviable abilities in the higher walks of comedy. To-night the *School for Scandal* will be given, with an excellent cast. Miss Bateman's Lady Teazle will no doubt be a fine impersonation, and the cast is good.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

(Regular Session.)

FIRST BRANCH.—The Branch met at 5 o'clock.—Present WM. S. CROWLEY, Esq., President *pro tem.*, and all the members.

Mr. DUER offered a resolution requesing the Board of Fire Commissioners to inform the Branch if they have complied with the resolution passed by the City Council requesting the removal of all persons who are not loyal to the Goverment.—Adopted.

Also a petition from Henry J. Rieman and others, asking the repeal of the ordinance directing the widening and opening of Arch street, between Baltimore and Fayette streets. Referred

Mr. STREETER moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the resolution authorizing the heads of the city departments to have their printing done by whom they may determine was defeated. Carried.

He then offered a substitute authorizing the Board of Public School Commissioners to have their report printed.

Mr. SAUERWEIN offered as a substitute that the city printer be required to have all reports ready for delivery within two weeks after he has received the copy of the same. Lost.

Mr. YOUNG offered an amendment: "provided that the work is done on as favorable terms as would be done by the city printer." Carried.

The resolution as amended was adopted.

The resolution fixing the Mayor's salary at $2,500 was received from the Second Branch, amended by a reduction of the salary to $2,100.—The Branch refused to concur.

Mr. SAUERWEIN called up the resolution of thanks to John W. Garrett, Esq., President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.

Mr. DUKEHART asked if the resolution was called up with the consent of the member who offered the resolution.

Mr. YOUNG (who offered it) said that he had requested the gentleman who called for the resolution not to do so, and by his so doing he considered that the gentleman had been guilty of an act of indelicacy.

Mr. SAUERWEIN said that he had no such intention. The resolutions were the property of the Branch, and it was the right of any member to call for them. The gentleman who offered the resolutions had promised to call them up on a certain day and failed to do so, and he would like to know the reason for the delay.

Mr. YOUNG said he would call them up at the [illegible] tions.

Adjourned.

SECOND BRANCH.—Tuesday, April 1.—Present Charles J. Baker, Esq., President, and all the members.

A supplement to ordinance No. 22, authorizing the Commissioners of Finance to issue City Bonds to the amount of $100,000 for the purpose of meeting the appropriations made for the defence of the city, was called up by Mr. George, who desired immediate action upon the subject in order that the Committee of Ways and Means might be able to submit their report.

Mr. MILLER wished to meet the committee once more upon the subject for further consideration, when the ordinance was laid on the table.

Mr. GEORGE, of the Committee on City Property, reported a resolution appropriating the sum of $30 for a National hospital flag for the Marine Hospital. Passed.

Mr. GEORGE, of the Committee on the Fire Department, reported a resolution discharging the committee from the further consideration of the petition of W. Abrahams. Adopted.

Mr. MARDEN called up the ordinance in relation to the repairing of streets, which, after an amendment requiring advertisements to be placed in two daily papers of the city, and requiring the City Commissioners to award the contract to the lowest bidder, was passed.

Upon motion the Branch adjourned.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPERIOR COURT—JUDGE MARTIN.

C. D. Hinks, Samuel Hinks and Francis F. Montell *vs.* John Stellman, Christopher Hinrichs and Henry J. Faber. Ejectment. Before reported.—Verdict for plaintiffs.

CRIMINAL COURT—JUDGE BOND.

Archibald Stirling, Jr., State's Attorney, prosecating.

This Court was yesterday engaged with the following business:

David P. Jones, colored, indicted for the larceny of a quantity of clothing and a revolver, the property of E. C. Thomas, was arraigned and pleaded guilty. Remanded for sentence.

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

COURT OF APPEALS OF MARYLAND.

DECEMBER TERM, 1861.

ANNAPOLIS, April 1.—No. 41. Solomon J. Maillhouse *vs.* Joshua S. Inloes and others. Appeal from the Superior Court of Baltimore city. This case was argued by B. F. Horwitz for the appellant and by P. McLaughlin for the appellees.

No. 42. Merchants and Miners' Transportation Company *vs.* the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore. This case was argued by Geo. M. Gill for the appellant and by John L. Thomas, Jr., and Grafton L. Dulany for the appellees.

WESTERN OPINIONS OF THE TAX ON WHISKEY.—There has been great excitement among whiskey dealers and speculators the past week, owing to an amendment made to the tax bill in the House of Representatives, taxing all distilled spirits in store, as well as all distilled after the 1st of May. As it is well known that speculative purchases of whiskey have been made largely and generally, the last six or eight months, on the grounds of an anticipated excise duty, and that the quantity thus purchased has been swelled to enormous proportions, it can well be imagined what consternation this news produced among all who had been thus speculating.—A decline of 3@4 cts. per gallon was at once established, the speculative demand ceased altogether, and Saturday and Monday prices were nominal. Monday evening 16 cts. was agreed on, and a moderate demand existed at this rate yesterday. Now, we do not believe that taxing retrospectively will be done, because it is contrary to what is just and fair, and the custom of the Government; but we do think that the tax on distilled spirits ought to be 25 to 30 cts. per gallon, because there will be as much of it consumed at 40 cts. as at 25 cts. per gallon, and, if a drawback is given on foreign shipment, as much distilled at one price as another. This every man, conversant with the trade, knows and admits. The project of taxing spirits, rectified and used in manufactured liquors, is another mistake made in passing the tax bill. This is duplicate taxation, and is well calculated to produce an immense amount of difficulty and swindling.—*Cincinnati Price Current, March 26.*

FIRE IN WALL STREET.—The fire that broke out in Wall street on Sunday evening, doing damage to the amount of $1,500, broke out again on Monday morning at 3 o'clock, in the rear of building No. 113 Front street. It burned through to No. 111 Front street, entirely consuming the stock of Cartwright & Harrison, valued at $25,000—insured for $27,000 in the Commercial, Manhattan, Grocers', Continental, Arctic, United States, Home, and Knickerbocker Insurance Companies. W. A. Keeler, butter and cheese merchant, 109 Front street, sustained a damage of $350—insured for $19,000 in the East River, Firemen's Trust, and Citizens' Insurance Companies. The buildings, belonging to the estate of E. H. Pendleton, were damaged $7,000—insured.—*New York World*

GENERAL McINTOSH NOT DEAD.—Relatives in the neighborhood of the Confederate General McIntosh, who was reported killed at the late battle of Pea Ridge, have received direct information from Fort Smith that he was not killed, but severely wounded in the side.—*Cincinnati Inquirer.*

The work of mounting the barbette guns at Fort Adams, Newport, is nearly completed. This fort, when on a war footing, mounts about 400 guns, with a garrison of 2,000 men.

The Prince Imperial of France entered upon his seventh year on the 16th instant. He is said to be remarkably advanced for his age.

THE TENNESSEE RIVER EXPEDITION.

Confederates Concentrating at Corinth--Beauregard in Command.

Special Despatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.

SAVANNAH, Tenn., March 26,
VIA CAIRO, March 28.

All our scouts concur in the statement that the Rebels are concentrating the main body of their forces at Corinth, Miss. Troops arrive there daily from Georgia, Louisiana, Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee. Scouts estimate them now at seventy-five thousand, but forty thousand is doubtless nearer correct. Beauregard is in command. He sent out several regiments yesterday to take a position six miles nearer our lines. Our scouts have returned from within the Rebel lines at Purdy this morning. But two Rebel regiments were there, with a section of artillery and two companies of Mississippi cavalry. They have no intention of making a stand there, and are at that point simply as an outpost and to impress Union men.

Purdy Court-House is now full of Union men of that place. The latter are fearful of having their houses and all their property destroyed. Squads of Rebel soldiers are already seizing all their provisions and everything that can be of use to the army. Owners of cotton are particularly alarmed. For their benefit all the transports returning to Paducah are ordered to take down any cotton that may be brought to the river bank east of Corinth. The Rebels have force at Iuca and other points on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. A courier started from our headquarters two days ago across the country to Buell's advance.

We still await the return of transports from Paducah.

Rebel gunboats are in this neighborhood. The Dunbar is said to be coming down towards Pittsburg landing occasionally. She keeps at a respectful distance however. Deserters continue to come in from Rebel posts. They say half the soldiers would desert if they could. One deserter says, out of ninety-five in his company, one of the Purdy regiments, thirty-four had deserted, and twenty more were eager to do the same.

Our troops, for a week past, have been under orders to march at an hour's notice, with ten days' rations.

FROM TENNESSEE.

Correspondence of the New York Express.

THINGS IN TENNESSEE—THE FEELING THERE.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 14.—The time will soon come when the North, alarmed by the enormous expenses of the war, will be clamorous for peace. I propose to show the difficulties attending the solution of the contest, and the manner in which it may be brought about. Let me first state, as a fact, that the army, almost to a man, although prepared to do their duty faithfully, and to remain in the field until the supremacy of the Constitution is established, are anxious for peace and desirous of returning to their homes,—particularly in view of the hot weather which will soon be upon us, with its Southern diseases, which must prove fatal to thousands. Republicans as well as Democrats unite in this sentiment, and the blackest among them would readily yield to the Douglas platform, could the war be brought to a speedy close by such a compromise. This, politicians at home, subjected to no personal discomfort or privation, do not understand; in fact, many are faring better than they ever have done before, by means of Government contracts and commissions. A bitterness of feeling, however, prevails in camp, against the politicians, who they consider are using them as tools with which to wreak their revenge on the South. They do not wish to be considered bravos, and will not be used as such. Much dissatisfaction prevails at the recent proclamation of the President in reference to emancipation, for the reason that its tendency is to embitter the South and repress the good feeling which was slowly manifesting itself since the arrival of our troops. But more discontent exists with regard to the proposition to prohibit officers of the army from delivering up fugitive slaves. I have heard intelligent general officers say that this is a virtual repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law, and that they will pay it no attention, because they recognize the Constitution before all laws of Congress, or acts of the Administration.—Let me make a prediction, and "I speak of what I do know," when I say, that if Congress and the Administration ask the army to carry out unconstitutional or illegal measures, or to attempt to use them for the purpose of vengeance, and to gratify the private spite of politicians, too cowardly to risk their own persons in the field, the officers will resign their commissions and the men disband.—Military associations are much stronger than political ones, and a unity of sentiment is much more readily brought about in the army, than in civil life; and let an army of six hundred thousand men act in harmony, it will be difficult for politicians to control them, particularly when the army has the Constitution on its side. The soldiers now believe that Northern and Southern demagogues have brought on the war, for their own selfish purposes, by deluding and working upon the passions of the people of both sections. Upon their return home they will let their sentiments be known, and hurl these men from their places.

PREPARATIONS FOR A GREAT BATTLE.

NASHVILLE, March 24, 1862.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

Two armies are ... that a battle is soon to be ... of the movetude and destruction of life, has as yet had no parallel in the whole course of this sanguinary strife. The Confederates are marshalling their hosts from the Potomac to the Indian Territory, and from Island No. 10 to the Southern Gulf. Braxton Bragg comes from his lonesome prison at Pensacola and Mobile Bay, bringing his well-drilled if not well-disciplined army of artillerists, to the number of thirty thousand. Evans, the Georgian, comes from Manassas with the flower of that army, who fought us last July, in numbers about forty thousand.

Johnston, the renowned Albert Sidney, of Mermon and Bowling Green notoriety, with his army, which a short time since fled in such a panic through this quiet city, has restored order to his command and now comes to wipe out the dishonor of that flight with about 20,000 men. Then comes the Rev. Gen. Polk, marshalling his hell-hounds from Columbus and the river batteries, in all about 30,000. Then they have numerous other Generals with numerous other hosts from the various States of the South-West, till the Rebels have concentrated a force, whose right wing rests at Decatur, Ala., and left at Island No. 10, in the Mississippi river, the whole forming a semicircle of about 200,000 men under the best Rebel General, Pierre Toutant Beauregard.

Their forces are well arranged to take advantage of a victory, which they expect will surely crown their endeavors; and indeed they have an army more formidable in all respects than any we have yet encountered. Beauregard, since he came West, has been very laboriously and successfully engaged in bringing order out of disorder and courage out of dismay, and generally reorganizing the whole army by displacing the old and cowardly and those who had been tried and found wanting. Pillow and Floyd are entirely without commands, and Breckinridge, the child of flattery, has only a small brigade. Gen. Polk, too, has been almost stripped of his command, and many others of the like stamp I might mention.

He has arranged all his numerous cavalry so that he avails himself of their utmost capacities, where generally they were so worse than useless. Some of them, as Morgan, (of whom I can find adventures enough to write a full letter,) and Forrest, keep constantly harassing our pickets and getting in our rear and acting as spies, and such guerilla style as that, while the main force he has near Fort Pillow, drilling continually, that they may be expert in following up our retreating forces, and he confidently thinks to use them in that manner. Then he has a large fleet which has recently been brought up from New Orleans, with which he hopes to overcome Commodore Foote. Such is the disposition of our foes. Truly a formidable host. But let us look at our force under Buell.

Our troops in this army are well disciplined and pretty well drilled. They all have the most approved styles of guns, are well fed and newly clothed. They have, however, few of them, either officers or soldiers, been in any other kind of a battle than a picket skirmish; still we have no reason to fear; they will act well their parts when the time comes, and they are all longing for it. Such are to-day the positions of the army of Nashville and the armies of Rebeldom in the West.

A REMARKABLY SATISFACTORY BALLOON RECONNOISANCE.

Correspondence of the New York Times from Foote's Flotilla.

Day before yesterday Captain Steiner made his long looked-for aerial reconnoisance. The balloon was filled on a flatboat, and from thence, by means of a cord, was allowed to ascend slowly a distance of some six hundred feet or thereabouts. The ascent was made from a point about a mile above the Point, and hence was probably not less than three miles from the nearest battery. Captain Steiner went up first, and after him Colonel Buford. The day was as smoky as an Indian Summer one, and consequently the prospect was not of the best.—However, they succeeded in learning that the Confederates had some batteries on the main or Kentucky shore, besides fortifications and guns on the island. This was learned, together with the fact that there is a floating battery on the side of the island and several transports lying at the foot—all of which was eminently satisfactory. We knew all this before, but then it had not been discovered from that particular point of observation, and consequently was novel in one sense if not in another. The tents having disappeared from the banks and the head of the island, it was inferred that they had been removed back, in order to get them out of range. This circumstance was fully corroborated by the aeronaut, to the extent that not being able to see any of the tents, from the atmospheric haze, it was concluded that they had been removed somewhere. No enemy was to be seen from the balloon, from which circumstance it was inferred either that the Confederates, frightened at the uprising of a monstrous unknown object above the National fleet, had run into their holes, or else that the distance being so great, and the atmosphere so hazy, an object the size of a man would be invisible.

The information obtained concerning the guns was somewhat misty and uncertain, and did not at all contain those elements of satisfaction and exactness which distinguished the other points ascertained during the reconnoissance. Several objects were seen which were probably neither stumps, logs nor 4-horse wagons, and hence in all likelihood were guns; but how many or of what calibre, or exactly how located, could not be learned, owing to their minuteness and their great distance from the observer.

Taken in all, the balloon reconnoissance was eminently satisfactory, with few exceptions, arising from the great distance, the smallness of the objects, and haziness of the atmosphere.

EUROPE.

DAVIS' MESSAGE STILL CANVASSED.

From the London Post (government organ), March 18.

The Message of the President of the Southern Confederation is firm in spirit without being defiant, and candid without betraying apprehension for the result of the late disasters of his country. It readily acknowledges that for once fortune has deserted the Southern arms; and it refers their double misfortune to the extension of the national line of defence over too long a tract of country to be in keeping with the resources at the command of the Confederacy. It holds that it was impossible for the Southern legions to be at once strong on the Cumberland river in Tennessee, strong on the Potomac, and strong upon the whole of their vast seaboard. There is no doubt that this is but the truth. Armies on the offensive and armies on the defensive each have their advantages. It requires greater strength to subjugate a country than it requires to defend it; and, so far, the position has been in favor of the South. But, on the other hand, the attacking Power has, as far as geography will allow, its own choice of the quarter to which it shall direct its assault; and there the advantage lies with the North. These circumstances explain why President Davis is still able to declare with probability that the Gulf States can never be trampled down by the enemy, and why the North has been almost invariably victorious on the seaboard. In penetrating into the far interior of the Southern Confederacy, the Northern armies would be subjected to almost every conceivable disadvantage. But in the maritime attacks made by the North against the South, the former has its choice of nearly the whole hostile seaboard, from the coast of Virginia to the mouths of the Mississippi. It was needful, therefore, for the South to be as strong at every point upon the seaboard as the North could render itself at any one point. President Davis, however, takes no comfort from this reasoning; he acknowledges the fall of Roanoke Island to be extremely humiliating to the South. But he looks, nevertheless, upon this disaster and that of Fort Donelson as merely exceptional defeats, and speaks only the language of encouragement and confidence.

The financial side of the Southern President's picture is certainly the most cheerful. He shows that the annual expenditure of the Southern Confederation has not exceeded $175,000,000. Mr. Davis may boast with reason that this does not amount to one-third of the annual expenditure of the Northern Government. He points out also that it is inferior to the annual value of the cotton crop. But, unfortunately, the cotton crop yields no profits, owing to the desperate policy on which the Southerners resolved at the outset of the war.—It is quite true, however, that the relation of the expenditure to the value of the cotton crop, if saleable, has a direct bearing on the capacity of the South to defray the interest, in years of peace, upon the public debt that they may accumulate during the war. Mr. Davis appeals, also, to the increasing production of the implements of war in the Southern States as evidence of the increasing capacity of the South to continue its resistance.—He observes, with unquestionable truth, that, when hostilities began, the advantage in respect of attainable material of war was greatly on the side of his adversaries. The North had nearly a monopoly of the artisans and workshops required for warlike purposes. It was, therefore, left with the South either to make bricks without straw or to rely upon import from abroad. But the blockade deprived them of all but an incidental supply from other countries, and the great part of the Southern army has since taken the field with equipments of native manufacture. Mr. Davis, has, therefore, reason to maintain the position asserted in his previous message, that his country was becoming more and more independent of the blockade, and that it was gradually producing all that was required both for peace and for war.

Nevertheless, it appears impossible that the contest can continue very long. It is quite sufficient for one of the two Confederacies to be unable to fight further in order to insure its termination. Whether the South can continue hostilities for an indefinite period or not, it seems very clear that the North cannot. Victorious in Tennessee, great prospects open before the more ambitious politicians in Boston and New York, who think they see in these successes the fall of the South. But public men at Washington, let them say what they will, probably know better. They know that the farther they go the more they will be extending their operations from the base of them; and the greater, also, will be the opposition they will receive. They are in a fair way to repossess the border States. But they see that nothing can be more different than reclaiming Tennessee and reclaiming the Gulf States. Tennessee, like Kentucky, has been lukewarm and divided. From their own uncontested territory they have made at last something approaching to an acquisition of these two waverers. But in penetrating the Gulf States from Tennessee they would not only have a far more serious opposition to encounter—they would also run the danger of Tennessee rising against them in their rear. There is no doubt that it makes an immense difference to the North whether Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee belong to their Confederacy or to that of the South. The impression is said to be gaining ground in the North, also, that this is implying the close of the war ... that is possible to imply this on the supposition of a compromise being imminent; for they certainly do not shake the Gulf States. The Washington Government might now close the struggle with credit to themselves, if they chose, on the basis of the *status quo*, or at any rate after a few fresh encounters should have more clearly established the extent of the territory they held. But there cannot be much doubt that if they do not, the struggle must before long close of itself by the collapse of Northern resources and the impracticability of Northern conquest.

CAPTURE OF THE BRITISH STEAMER LABUAN.

From the London Times (City Article), March 14.

The American news to-day (13th) contains an account of the capture of the Labuan British screw steamer (owned at Hull), of 1,200 tons burden, while lying at Matamoras—and, it is alleged clearly in Mexican waters—by the United States ship-of-war Portsmouth. The vessel has been sent to the North for adjudication, and the captain was detained as a prisoner. The Labuan left this country with an ordinary cargo, comprising no warlike materials of any kind, and was loading with cotton at Matamoras, on account of a Manchester house, for her return voyage. The charge against her, and which is believed to be entirely unfounded, is that she had landed ordnance stores at Matamoras, but it is difficult to understand how even that plea can cover a seizure by an American vessel at a Mexican port.

THE PAPER CURRENCY OF THE FEDERAL STATES.

In the House of Commons, on the 14th of March, Mr. Potter asked the President of the Board of Trade whether his attention had been called to the practical increase of duties on imports into the United States consequent upon such duties being payable only in specie, the premium on such specie being likely to be excessive owing to the gradually increasing depreciation of American paper currency.

Mr. M. Gibson said that at present the Government had received no information that Congress had passed any act declaring that import duties should be paid in specie. It might be so, but he was not aware that such was the fact. Of course the effect in such case would be what the honorable member had described.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN AND SLAVERY IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

In his celebrated speech at Freeport, Illinois, in 1858, Mr. Lincoln, referring to a series of interrogatories proposed to him by Mr. Douglas, said:

"The fourth one is in regard to the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. In relation to that, I have my mind very distinctly made up. I should be exceedingly glad to see slavery abolished in the District of Columbia. I believe that Congress possesses the constitutional power to abolish it. Yet, as a member of Congress, I should not, with my present views, be in favor of endeavoring to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, unless it would be upon these conditions: First, that the abolition should be gradual. Second, that it should be on a vote of the majority of qualified voters in the District; and, third, that a compensation should be made to unwilling owners."

In publishing the above, the Cincinnati *Enquirer* says:

"The bill now before the Senate violates at least two of these three conditions. It proposes immediate instead of gradual abolition; and it proposes such abolition without reference to the will of the people of the District. We take it for granted that the bill complies with the last-mentioned condition. It however certainly violates the other two."

The Louisville *Journal*, which paper first revived the extract from Mr. Lincoln's speech, remarks that the "President, in order to be consistent, will have to veto the bill if it passes. Should he do so, he would receive the thanks of every national and patriotic man."

THE NASHVILLE AT SEA.

The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* says:

It is the prevailing opinion among the shipping merchants here, that the Rebel steamer Nashville, before proceeding to England with her cargo of cotton, would put into Bermuda for coal, though some of them are afraid that she has gone on a cruise to the West Indies, in which case, if she is well armed, she is likely to fall in with many prizes, as there are at least thirty vessels now on their way here from ports this side of the Spanish Main. The fact that she has cotton on board, however, is at war with this theory, there being no market in that quarter for "the King." The underwriters think we shall first hear of her at Southampton. The report brought by the Empire City, by the way, that the Nashville was still lying in Beaufort harbor, must be all nonsense, as we have the testimony of officers on both the blockading vessels, Cambridge and Gemsbok, that they saw the vessel go out.—The captain of the Empire City had no other authority for his statement than a rumor current at Newbern when he left.

The number of deaths in New York last week was 406—a decrease of 11 from the mortality of the previous week, and of the same number as compared with the corresponding season last year. Of the deceased 209 were children under five years of age. There were 62 interments in Potter's Field and 63 deaths in the Institutions.

FROM WASHINGTON.

From the Washington Star of yesterday.

ARRESTED.

R. E. Byrd, Esq., of Winchester, Va., (arrested at Winchester by General Shields,) passed through here this morning, on his parole to report to Gen. Dix, at Baltimore. He has not been actively identified with secesh, though one of the most influential gentlemen of the valley, and his arrest was probably through some mistake.

NO BUSINESS TO WAIT TO DINE IN AN ENEMY'S COUNTRY.

Adjutant Lombard and a sergeant-major, with five privates of the 8th Illinois cavalry, were grabbed by a portion of the privates of the Prince William cavalry, at a farm-house near Rappahannock river, on Sunday last. That is what they get for looking for a dinner—a visit to Richmond, in the tobacco factories. Some of the numerous visitors—members of Congress, Senators and others—looking at the sights around Manassas and Bull Run, will perhaps find themselves captured and carried off by the guerrilla bands of Confederates scouting around, waiting to pounce down upon all stragglers.

THE PLOT.

The discovery on the lawn near the statue of Jackson, in front of the White House, which is attracting so much attention to-day, is undoubtedly a part of the machinery by which treason planned the destruction of the Executive Mansion. The articles taken from the cave are curious, indeed.

Correspondence Philadelphia Inquirer.

THE CLOSING OF THE CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION.

Some surprise was occasioned yesterday morning by the fact of the Church of the Ascension remaining unopened after the usual time, and the appearance of two sentries at the door. The congregation, unaware of the closing of the house, had gathered in front of the church, and were there informed by the sexton that he had been directed not to open the church until further ordered by Dr. Pinkney, the rector. Nothing could be obtained from the sentries as to what was their business there. The congregation, after talking the matter over among themselves and surmising as to the causes, soon left the vicinity, and proceeded either homewards or to other churches. The sentries remained at the church door until after 11 o'clock, and then left the place.

We learn that on Saturday afternoon Dr. Pinkney received a note, signed by Charles E. Robinson, Adjutant to the Provost Marshal, advising him "to close the church to-morrow," on account of anticipated disturbances growing out of the rector's omission to use the prayer of thanksgiving for recent victories, as directed by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Whittingham. Dr. Pinkney answered the note, stating that he was confident no disturbance would take place; yet, as directed, he would order the church not to be opened, unless he was otherwise directed by the Provost Marshal. At noon to-day the Church of the Ascension was open for the customary services, and announcement was made for the usual services on Friday next.

CAPTAIN WILKES.

Captain Wilkes, the hero of the Trent affair, is to be seen occasionally upon the avenue. He looks well, and every expression denotes his own satisfaction with the active part he took upon the occasion which threatened to produce a rupture between England and this country.

Special Despatches to the N. Y. Tribune.

THE TERRITORY OF ARIZONA.

Senator Wade to-day introduced the House bill organizing the territory of Arizona, and extending the Wilmot Proviso over that and every other territory organized. It was referred to the Territorial Committee, which, it is understood, will report it without amendment.

THE NOMINATION OF CARL SCHURZ.

In executive session to day, pro-slavery Senators demanded that the nomination of Carl Schurz as Brigadier-General should be rejected, because he was a German revolutionist, and made a speech in New York reported in the *Tribune* of March 7.

THE TARIFF.

The tariff bill will not be submitted to the House until the tax bill is out of it and in the Senate.—That will probably be early next week.

FLAG PRESENTATION TO THE SEWARD INFANTRY—LETTER FROM SECRETARY SEWARD.

The following is a copy of the letter of Secretary Seward, accompanying the presentation of a stand of colors to the Seward Infantry:

WASHINGTON, March 27.

To Baron Egloffstein, Colonel of the 103d regiment New York Volunteers:

MY DEAR BARON—When this ill-starred insurrection arose I knew intuitively that native Americans, demoralized and led into disloyalty by an undue devotion to slavery, would invoke the aid of the enemies of human progress throughout the world for the overthrow of the American Union.—The Government determined to oppose that dangerous design by an appeal to the friends of humanity in all lands in behalf of the national cause, which had thus become their own. ... tions is thus guaranteed for all time to come.

You have been among the first, as you have been the most self-sacrificing in the great work, surmounting many embarrassments, and overcoming difficulties which others would have shrunk from ... you have brought into the field ... liberty-loving ...

In acknowledgment of their virtue, and of the consideration they have shown to myself, I tender to them a stand of colors which, if I am truly informed, is, in richness and elegance, unequalled in the army.

On the regimental stand the arms of the State of New York are embraced with the arms of the Federal Union. This combination expresses the simple political faith which I have always heretofore held, and which I desire to inculcate now, in this hour of our country's trial—namely—the States, as the best guardians of the rights of man, to be preserved in all their constitutional franchises; and the Union, as the only safeguard of the country, to be maintained in all its constitutional authority.

Bear this banner with you in the battle-field. The sentiment it inculcates may not at first disarm faction, but it will nevertheless consecrate victory, and make it a blessing equally to those who lose, and those who win in this unnatural combat.

I am, dear Baron, faithfully your friend,

WM. H. SEWARD.

REPLY OF BARON EGLOFFSTEIN.

The following is Baron Egloffstein's reply:

ON BOARD THE ERICSSON,
ANNAPOLIS, Md., March 28, 1862.

His Excellency Governor Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State of the United States:

SIR: Your Excellency's complimentary and eloquent address accompanying the presentation of a stand of colors to the regiment, Seward Infantry, devolves upon me the pleasant duty of acknowledging the high distinction received at your hands. The emblem inscribed on this beautiful standard speaks more to the mind than words can express. Every admirer of the historical progress of civilization will applaud your Excellency's sagacity in pointing out with true statesmanship the main channel for the ship of State to reach the harbor of its destination.

The principle so nobly laid down by you has called to arms the masses of the European population on this continent, answering instinctively to the summons, endorsing your Excellency's policy, which has once more electrified the human family, stimulating to solve the question of government.

Your Excellency may permit me to say that the soldier, the true officer, is ever ready to obey orders, glorying in the position assigned to him to discharge whatever duties Government should feel confident to entrust to him.

This presentation of colors furnishes to-day the test that our endeavors to win your Excellency's approbation have been appreciated. We feel richly rewarded for our labors. This lofty banner smiling upon the regiment in its rare beauty, and with so much fascination, will lead the regiment on to obey the command of your Excellency.

With this emblem in our midst and entrusted to a company of elites, consisting of European commissioned officers, we are now prepared to take the field. Your Excellency may kindly accept the heartfelt thanks of your regiment for this beautiful present and for the expression of confidence in your humble servant,

BARON EGLOFFSTEIN, Col. Seward Infantry.
One hundred and third regiment, N. Y. S. V.

SOME FACTS ABOUT ISLAND NO. 10.

The correspondent of the New York *Times*, writing from Commodore Foote's flotilla, thus candidly admits that the telegrams from Cairo, which describe the damage done to the works at Island No. 10, are wholly false:

ABOVE ISLAND NO. 10, March 27th.

It is through the valuable medium of the Press that we learn that the enemy has twelve guns on one battery, and fifteen on another—that yesterday there were six dismounted at one point, and five at another—that a shell burst, night before last, in a certain locality, whereby immense damage was done to the enemy, and a great many were killed and wounded, as could be seen by the aid of a glass.

When it is known that for the last week we have laid from two to three miles from the nearest batteries, and, added to this distance, there have been clouds of smoke along the horizon, whereby, with the most powerful glass, we are unable to see the enemy and not even his cannon, the value of such information will be at once highly appreciated.

Ninety-seven negroes, of all hues between mahogany and ebony, reached this city yesterday, per railroad, direct from Harper's Ferry. The men, of whom there were about sixty, had been employed in Government work upon the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The women were of every conceivable character, and one old woman was said to have been one hundred and four years old, who had been the mother of twenty-four children. The blacks were taken care of by philanthropic people here, and a number of them will remain in town, and go to work at any occupation that may be open to them. Some of these negroes are said to be slaves of C. J. Faulkner and James Y. Mason.—*Philadelphia Press.*

FROM DEMERARA.—Captain Kinsley, of the bark Princeton, which arrived at New York on Monday, brings dates to March 10. Business was dull. Money matters were very tight, owing to the American war. All parties were anxious that the troubles should be speedily arranged. A large number of apprenticed coolies had arrived during the previous two months, and had been distributed among the different plantations. It was confidently expected that a larger amount of sugar would be produced this year than any previous year.