THE MARYLAND NEWS SHEET

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BALTIMORE.

MONDAY, MARCH 3, 1862

WAR AND OTHER NEWS.

In the State Senate the bill for the relief of the families of the Massachusetts volunteers who were killed in the riots of the 19th of April was read a second time. At the hour appointed for the election of Police Commissioners and a Director of the Bank of Baltimore, the balloting was commenced, and at its close the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Delegates leave was given to report a bill in aid of the Union Relief Association of Baltimore. The election of Police Commissioners and a Director in the Bank of Baltimore took place at the hour appointed, and resulted in the choice of Messrs. Nicholas L. Wood and Samuel Hindes as Police Commissioners, and Edward S. Myers as Director in the Bank of Baltimore. A bill was reported in aid of the Union Relief Association of Baltimore.

The Lynchburg *Virginian* anticipates stormy times at Manassas shortly. It states on the authority of a private letter that the Confederates were about to send their sick to the rear and put themselves in marching order.

A Memphis despatch of the 29th inst., reports that Gov. Harris has called out the Tennessee militia. It is still that an attack was daily expected at Columbus, but that the port would be defended by Beauregard at all hazards. The latest official despatch from Tennessee announces the evacuation of Columbus.

The Governor of North Carolina has issued a proclamation calling upon the people to rally in defence of the State. On the other hand, we learn from a Cairo telegram of the 28th, that information has reached there to the effect that the Confederates are dismounting their large guns and columbiads, and are making other preparations to abandon the post. The story of Beauregard's illness is now said to be unfounded.

A telegram dated Chicago, February 28th, but of very doubtful authority, states that the Confederates concentrated at Murfreesboro, Tennessee, are surrounded by General Buell, and have offered to evacuate the position on being allowed to retire with the honors of war. General Buell, it is said, has demanded their unconditional surrender.

The outposts of General Buell's army in Tennessee are officially reported to be ten miles out on the Memphis Railway. The Confederates are retreating towards the Tennessee river, and the rumor is still current that Columbus will be evacuated and the troops there concentrated at Chattanooga. A despatch from Commodore Goldsborough, dated the 23d instant, states that the reconnoitering party which ascended the Chowan river to Winton has returned to Roanoke Island.

We have at length some meagre details of the movements of the column of General Banks on the Upper Potomac. As the information imparted has official sanction, its accuracy, so far as it goes, is not, we presume, to be disputed. Briefly then, these are the facts:—General Banks occupied Harper's Ferry, without opposition, on Wednesday last. As the town has been, virtually, in possession of the Federal troops, for some time past its occupation in force was, certainly, not likely to provoke a battle. Crossing the Shenandoah on a pontoon bridge, General Banks reached Charleston on Friday, which it is said he will hold against any attack. The object of the movement is said to be the protection of the working parties on the Baltimore and Ohio Railway. The Confederates at Winchester, in apprehension of a movement against that important position, are said to have been largely reinforced recently. A Confederate battery across the Potomac fired at a train of cars as it was passing the Berlin Station, but without doing any damage. The Confederate batteries near Edwards' Ferry also opened fire upon the Canal locks and the subcrossings at that point. They are reported to have strengthened their works at Leesburg to a formidable extent.

From Washington it is announced that all is quiet across the Potomac opposite the Capital, and we are told that the health of the army there has greatly improved of late.

The Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives, will report against all enactments of emancipation laws for the Seceded States.

The Duc de Chartres has had a narrow escape from serious injury. During the late gale one of the chimneys of the house in which he was, came crashing through the room he had just quitted.

A large number of persons have left Washington for the North during the past week, in consequence, it is said, of rumors of fighting on the Upper Potomac.

By the arrival at Halifax of the steamer Arabia, we have Liverpool dates to the 16th instant. The news thus far received is not important. Earl Russell stated in the House of Lords that the British Government had protested against the permanent destruction of any of the Southern ports by a stone blockade, and that Mr. Seward had replied by denying any such intention.

The death of General Lander is announced. He died at the encampment at Paw-Paw, yesterday, of the effects of wounds received about the time of the battle of Edward's Ferry. His body is to be taken to Washington. General Shields has been appointed to succeed to Lander's late command.

CONCERT FOR THE GENERAL POOR.—We call the attention of our readers to the grand amateur concert which takes place this evening at the Hall of the Maryland Institute. This will be the most imposing entertainment ever offered to our musical public. A chorus of about one hundred effective voices, composed of the ladies and gentlemen of this city, who have some promptly forward to assist in this charitable undertaking, combined with an efficient orchestra of thirty performers, is something which we have never before been able to bring together; and great praise is due to the acting committee getting up this concert for the manner in which they have discharged their part of the undertaking. We note also with pleasure that the Beethoven Society, whose chamber concerts last winter received such favor from the public, will also assist and perform a favorite movement from Mendelssohn's quintette in *Bb* major. The chorus is the best ever produced here, and, under the masterly direction of Professor Lenschow, the well-known leader of the celebrated Germania orchestra, has attained in a few rehearsals to a degree of perfection truly marvellous. The attractive nature of the concert would of itself secure a large attendance, and when a benefit for the suffering poor is added to the inducement for those able to give, we doubt not but that the room will be taxed to its utmost capacity and the ends for which the festival was originated will be fully answered.

GOTTSCHALK'S CONCERT.—The announcement of a Concert to be given in this city in a short time by this talented artist, assisted by Miss Hinkley, Signor Brignoli, and other eminent vocalists, will be received with gratification by our musical community. The exact period at which this entertainment will take place will be announced in a few days.

EMANCIPATION IN MARYLAND AND DELAWARE.—The Washington correspondent of the New York *Post* says:—

Senator Wilson will to-morrow (Saturday) introduce to the Senate a joint resolution to grant aid to the States of Maryland and Delaware to emancipate certain persons held to service or labor in said States. It provides that whenever the legislatures of those States shall abolish slavery, and shall furnish to the Government of the United States a correct list of the persons liberated, the President shall be empowered to issue and deliver to the authorities of those States the bonds of the United States payable twenty-five years after date, and bearing interest at the rate of six per cent., to such an amount as will enable said States to make compensation to loyal persons within said States to an amount equal to $250 for each person so discharged or freed from service or labor. Mr. Wilson will very soon push his bill for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. It will receive less opposition in the Senate than in the House.

Several of the leading dining saloons down town have issued shinplasters—good for twenty-five and fifty cents—and pay them out to their customers in place of change. Should the scarcity of silver continue we shall probably have afloat plenty of paper money of this sort. The railroad companies are experiencing considerable trouble, and have their agents engaged collecting in this city small silver, especially dimes and half dimes, at 1½@2 per cent. premium.—*New York Post.*

The damage to the Catholic church on Havre street, East Boston, by the gale on Monday evening, will amount to $7,000.

FROM THE SOUTH.

The Norfolk *Day Book* of Friday furnishes the following intelligence:

The Confederate Congress.

RICHMOND, Feb. 27.—The Senate to-day confirmed A. B. Hill and J. J. Pettigrew, both of North Carolina, as Brigadier Generals.

A resolution was unanimously passed to entertain no peace propositions excluding any portion of the soil of any of the Confederate States, and declaring that the war be continued until the enemy be expelled entirely from the Confederacy.

In the House Mr. Miles, chairman of the Military Committee, reported a bill creating the office of Commanding General of the Confederate army during the war.

Indications are strong that this bill will pass. Pending its adoption, the House went into secret session.

Stirring News from Centreville.

A private letter received from Centreville last night stated that the Confederate forces had received orders to send their sick to the rear, and put themselves in marching order.

By passengers who arrived on last night's train the above report is confirmed, and they also state that the women and children were ordered to leave yesterday morning.

We understand from the same source that the Yankees have succeeded in cutting another road through the woods to Fairfax.—*Lynch. Virginian.*

The Resolutions of Senator Semmes.

The following is the preamble and resolutions in full of Senator Semmes, of Kentucky, introduced into the Confederate Congress, on Wednesday:

WHEREAS, The war in which we are now engaged with the Government and people of the late United States was not provoked nor inaugurated by the Government or people of the Confederate States, and is now prosecuted and maintained by them only in vindication of the highest and most sacred rights of a people resolved to be free and independent.

And whereas the right of self-government and the right to change, alter or abolish their form of government by the people of these States, and ordain and establish another, by their authority, better calculated to promote their happiness and secure their liberties, are rights inherited and inalienable, and by them never surrendered, and which they, in most solemn manner, do now pledge themselves never to surrender; and whereas the war now waged against them is the work of Northern fanaticism, and was conceived and is now prosecuted for the subjugation of the people of these States, and the overthrow of their social and domestic institutions, and finally for their enslavement and degradation before the civilized world; be it therefore,

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Congress of the Confederate States, That the people of these States will, to the last extremity, maintain and defend their right to self-government, and the Government ordained and established by them, and to this end, by their representatives, do hereby most solemnly pledge the last man and the last dollar within the limits of this Confederacy, for the prosecution of this war, until their independence as a nation is recognized and acknowledged.

Resolved, 2d, That a brave and manly people can neither be appalled by danger nor intimidated by defeat, and that the people of these States will submit to any sacrifice, and endure any trial, however severe, when they are necessary means of escape from subjugation and enslavement; and firmly relying, as they do, upon the justice of their cause, and humbly trusting in the providence of God, they will maintain their position before the world and high Heaven, while they have a voice to raise or an arm to defend.

Message of President Davis.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Confederate States:

In obedience to the constitutional provision requiring the President from time to time to give to Congress information of the state of the Confederacy, and recommend for their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient, I have to communicate that since the message at the last session of the Provisional Congress, events have demonstrated that the Government had attempted more than it had power successfully to achieve. Hence, in the effort to protect, by our arms, the whole territory of the Confederate States, seaboard and inland, we have been so exposed, as recently to encounter serious disasters. When the Confederacy was formed the States comprising it were, in the peculiar character of their pursuits, and a misplaced confidence in their former associates, to a great extent destitute of the means for the prosecution of the war on so gigantic a scale as that to which it has attained. The workshops and artists were mainly to be found in the Northern States, and one of the first duties which devolved upon this Government was to establish the necessary manufactories, and, in the meantime, to obtain, by purchase from abroad, as far as practicable, whatever was required for the purpose of defence. No effort has been spared to effect both these ends, and, though the results have not equaled our hopes, it is believed that an impartial judgment will, upon full investigation, award to the various departments of the Government credit for having done all which human power and foresight enabled them to accomplish.

The valor and devotion of the people have not only sustained the efforts of the Government, but have gone far to supply its deficiencies. The active state of military preparations among the nations of Europe in April last, the date when our agents first went abroad, interposed unavoidable delays in the procurement of arms, and the want of a navy has greatly impeded our efforts to import military supplies of all sorts.

I have hoped for several days to receive the official reports in relation to our discomfiture at Roanoke Island and the fall of Fort Donelson.

They have not yet reached me, and I am therefore unable to communicate to you such information of past events, and consequences resulting from them, as would enable me to make recommendations founded upon the changed condition which they have produced. Enough is known of the surrender of Roanoke Island to make us feel that it was deeply humiliating, however imperfect may have been the preparations for defence. The hope is still entertained that our reported losses at Fort Donelson have been greatly exaggerated, but we are compelled to believe that a large army of our people have surrendered without a desperate effort to cut their way through the investing forces, whatever may have been their numbers, and to endeavor to make a junction with other divisions of the army. But in the absence of that exact information which can only be afforded by official reports, it would be premature to pass judgment, and my own is reserved, as I trust yours will be, until that information is received. In the meantime strenuous efforts have been made to throw forward reinforcements to the armies at positions threatened; and I cannot doubt the bitter disappointments we have borne, by nerving the people to still greater exertions, will speedily secure results more accordant with our just expectations, and as favorable to our cause as those which marked the earlier period of the war.

The reports of the Secretaries of War and Navy will exhibit the mass of resources for the conduct of the war, which we have been enabled to accumulate notwithstanding the very serious difficulties against which we have contended. They afford cheering hope that our resources, limited as they were at the beginning of the contest, will, during its progress, become developed to such an extent as fully to meet our future wants. The policy of enlistment for short terms, against which I have steadily contended from the commencement of the war, has, in my judgment, contributed in no immaterial degree, to the recent reverses which we have suffered, and even now renders it difficult to furnish you an accurate statement of the army.

When the war first broke out, many of our people could with difficulty be persuaded that it would be long or serious. It was not deemed possible that anything so insane as a persistant attempt to subjugate these States could be made, still less that the delusion could so far prevail as to give to the war the vast proportions which it has assumed. The people, incredulous of a long war, were naturally averse to long enlistments, and the early legislation of Congress rendered it impracticable to obtain volunteers for a greater period than 12 months.

Now that it has become probable that the war will be continued through a series of years, our high-spirited and gallant soldiery, while generally reenlisting, are, from the fact of having entered the service for a short term, compelled in many instances to go home to make necessary arrangements for their families during their prolonged absence. The quota of new regiments for the war, called for from the different States, are in rapid progress of organization. The whole body of new levies and re-enlisted men will probably be ready in the ranks within the next 30 days. But, in the meantime, it is exceedingly difficult to give an accurate estimate of the number of our forces in the field.

They may, in general terms, be stated at 400 regiments of infantry, with proportionate forces of cavalry and artillery, the details of which will be shown by the report of the Secretary of War. I deem it proper to advert to the fact that the process of furloughs and re-enlistment in progress for the last month, had so far disorganized and weakened our forces as to impair our ability for successful defence; but I hereby congratulate you that this evil, which I had foreseen and was powerless to prevent, may now be said to be substantially at an end, and that we shall not again, during the war, be exposed to seeing our strength diminished by this fruitful cause of disaster—short enlistments.

The people of the Confederate States being principally engaged in agricultural pursuits, were unprovided at the commencement of hostilities with ships, ship-yards, materials for ship building, or skilled mechanics and seamen, in sufficient numbers to make the prompt creation of a navy a practical task, even if the required appropriations had been made for the purposes. Notwithstanding our very limited resources, however, the report of the Secretary will exhibit to you a satisfactory proportion in preparation, and certainly of the near completion of vessels of a number and class on which we may confidently rely for contesting the vaunted control of the enemy over our waters.

The financial system proposed by the wisdom of your predecessors has proved adequate to supplying all the wants of the Government, notwithstanding the unexpected and very large increase of expenditure resulting from a great augmentation in the necessary measures of defence. The report of the Secretary of the Treasury will exhibit the gratifying fact that we have no floating debt, that the credit of the Government is unimpaired, and that the total expenditure of the Government for the year has been in round numbers $170,000,000, less than one-third of the sum wasted by the enemy in his vain effort to conquer us; less than the value of a single article of export—the cotton crop of the year.

The report of the Postmaster-General will show the condition of that Department to be steadily improving, its revenues increasing, and already affording assurances that it will be self-sustaining at the date required by the Constitution, while affording ample mail facilities for the people.

In the Department of Justice, which includes the Patent Office and Public Printing, some legislative provisions will be required, which will be specifically stated in the report of the Head of that Department.

I invite the attention of Congress to the duty of organizing a Supreme Court of the Confederate States, in accordance with the mandate of the Constitution.

I refer you to my message, communicated to the Provisional Congress in November last, for such further information touching the condition of public affairs as it might be useful to lay before you, the short interval which has elapsed since not having produced any material changes in that condition other than those to which reference has already been made.

In conclusion, I cordially welcome the Representatives, who, recently chosen by the people, are fully imbued with their views and feelings, and can so ably devise means to the needful provisions for the public service. I assure you of my hearty co-operation in all your efforts for the common welfare of the country. JEFFERSON DAVIS.

From Memphis, Fort Donelson and Nashville.

A despatch from Memphis, dated the 26th, says that Governor Harris had called out the militia. Tennessee has sixty-seven regiments in the field. The Tennessee Legislature was to have met in Memphis last Thursday.

An attack was daily expected at Columbus, and General Beauregard would defend the place at all hazards.

At the date of the despatch, Nashville had not yet fallen; and it was doubted whether it would be defended, even if sufficient force could be collected for that purpose. This looks mysterious.

Colonel Hurlburt was reported at Pratt's Store, and the Yankees, 20,000 strong, between him and Kirkville Telegraph road.

Generals Price and McCulloch were falling back before a superior force, and were at Boston Mountain on the 18th. The same day the Yankees were repulsed at Pratt's Store. McRae's, McNanny's and Herbert's regiments were engaged.

Our loss at the Fort Donelson fight of four days is put down at 1,600. The Yankees' loss was 4,080.

Fort Donelson was surrendered on Sunday, the 16th, in accordance with a decision of a council of war held the previous night. General Buckner was left to make it known to General Pillow and staff. General Floyd and eight hundred of his brigade went to Clarksville on Sunday morning. Buckner remained. This statement seems confused. We can't understand how a council of war was held in Pillow's absence, or when General Buckner was left to make known to him the intention to capitulate.

It is believed that Nashville has been evacuated and the army has fallen back, but to what point is unknown.

The Roanoke prisoners, 2,240 in number, were released on parole on Friday, the 21st ult. Their sick and wounded, about fifty, are in hospital at Elizabeth City, until they can be removed to Norfolk.

Donelson.

There is still a cloud of uncertainty hanging over the result of the late fight at Donelson. The Yankees bought it dearly, losing some 4,000 men, while we lost at most about 1,600. Pillow and Floyd seem to be safe; Buckner in captivity, and Johnston doubtful.

Proclamation of the Governor of North Carolina.

North Carolinians! Our country needs your aid for its protection and defence against an invading foe. The President of the Confederate States has made a requisition upon our State to complete her quota of troops in the field. Our own borders are invaded by the enemy, in force, now threatening an advance to deprive us of liberty, property and all that we hold dear as a self-governing and free people.

We must resist him at all hazards and by every means in our power. He wages a war for our subjugation—a war forced upon us in wrong and prosecuted without right, and in a spirit of vengeful wickedness without a parallel in the history of warfare among civilized nations.

As you value your rights of self-government and all the blessings of freedom—the hallowed endearments of home and fireside, of family and kindred—I call upon you to rally to their defence and to sustain the noble and sacred cause in which we are engaged. North Carolina has always proved true, constant and brave in the hour of trial and of danger. Never let it be said that in the future she has failed to maintain this high renown.

If we are threatened now more than heretofore, and upon our own soil, let our exertions be equal to every demand on our patriotism, honor and glory. No temporary reverses dampened the ardor of your ancestors, even though the enemy marched in columns through the State. The fires of liberty still burned brightly in their breast.

They were metal to new energy, and resisted by gallant deeds, with abiding hope and unflinching courage and perseverance, bravely contending with enemies at home as well as the foreign foe, until, after a struggle of seven long years, our independence was achieved and acknowledged.

Correspondence of the New York Evening Post.

THE WAR DEBT FOR ONE YEAR—DIFFICULTY OF COLLECTING THE TAXES

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The public debt of the United States at the end of the present fiscal year (June, 1862) will be about $750,000,000. So said Mr. Fessenden, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, in his able speech on the Treasury Note bill. The average interest on this debt is a trifle more than six per cent—but say $45,000,000 per annum. It is estimated by the same eminent Senator that the budget for all expenses, aside from the increase of army and navy and interest on the public debt, will be about $70,000,000 per annum. A way is thus provided for the disbursement of $115,000,000 annually, without counting for the enlargement of our military and naval establishments, which, for a year or two at least, cannot be less than $50,000,000 per annum greater than they were before the breaking out of the present rebellion. In point of fact, the House had just sent to the Senate a naval appropriation bill of $60,000,000. It is safe to say that the demands on the Treasury to be met by taxation, direct and indirect, will not be less than $165,000,000 per annum. If we take into account the losses to be entailed by the issue of Government shinplasters, in the expulsion of gold, and the increased cost of everything the Government has to buy, this sum will be much larger. The tyros who thought to obtain $150,000,000 without taxes, by the issue of Treasury notes, have already found five per cent. shaved on their issues before they are out of the paper-mill and the ones who [illegible] that they would be [illegible] with 6 per cent. interest, and no number of victories by land or sea can stay the rush of our specie to Europe, or long prevent the steady depreciation of the notes, if the mad scheme is persisted in.

The most formidable problem for our rulers to deal with is, how to raise $165,000,000 per annum. Borrowing and "skiting" have their limit. The limit of borrowing is also ye reached sooner by a resort to "skiting" than in any other way. When it is proposed to raise $165,000,000 by taxation in one form and another, we know just where we stand. One hundred and sixty-five millions of dollars are a concrete substance (provided they be not paper dollars) which may be handled by the four rules of arithmetic, distributed by the census tables, and apportioned to States, counties, and individuals. The sum to be raised and paid into the Federal Treasury by New York every year will be $21,344,042.50; by Pennsylvania, $15,985,035; by Ohio, $12,867,794.50; by Indiana, $7,430,175.50; by Illinois, $9,414,641.50; and so on other States in the same cheerful ratio. Our Committee of Ways and Means may conceal these items never so deftly the money may come through channels the most invisible and inscrutable—the sums are so enormous, as compared with any former experience of the American people, that the taxation will not only be felt, but it will grind us all pretty fine before we finish paying the first assessment. When we add to these aggregates all the State and Municipal taxes required annually, when we reflect that the Federal tax is from four to six times greater for each State than their usual assessments heretofore, we can judge whether it will be raised by any other process than practical confiscation. Perhaps New England, New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey may go through such a tax mill with the breath of life remaining in them, but there is not another State, loyal or disloyal, that can go half way through. I *know* that when a Federal land tax is added to the State and County taxes in Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas and Missouri, the tax-gatherer will, in a vast number of cases, have to *take the land itself*, and I believe that a similar result will follow in many parts of Ohio, Indiana and Michigan. And yet, the land tax is a small part of the proposed revenue bill.

OCCUPATION OF NASHVILLE—THE PROPOSED EVACUATION OF COLUMBUS, &c.

From the Chicago Times, Feb. 26.

Nashville is occupied by Federal troops. Gen. Buell, on Sunday, at the head of a portion of his command, entered the city. The Confederate troops, after committing all manner of depredations on public property, destroying railroad bridges, &c., fell back on Murfreesboro, on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, thirty-two miles southeast of the capital. It is thought they will avail themselves of the mountain passes in this neighborhood, and oppose the advance of our army into Northern Alabama. Gen. Buell had with him, in his advance from Bowling Green to Nashville, portions of McCook's and Mitchell's division, but, soon after his arrival at the latter place, was joined by Crittenden's and Nelson's commands, who went up the Cumberland by steamer. His force, allowing for garrisons at Bowling Green and other points occupied, cannot be less than 40,000 troops. As our troops progress in Tennessee, we hear the most gratifying evidences of the revival of Union feeling among the people. The left wing of Buell's army, under Gen. Thomas, by this time must be in the vicinity of Knoxville. Governor Harris, accompanied by the Tennessee Legislature, arrived at Memphis on Tuesday last. The Legislature was to convene on the ensuing day. We have two decidedly contradictory reports as to the Governor's intentions. One reports him for peace and the Union, and the other for war and disunion.—We credit the latter statement. If both Governor and Legislature were willing to return to their allegiance Memphis would not be selected as the place in which to make the avowal. The Confederate troops and the mob would make short work of both if they allowed a Union sentiment to escape them. We have a Memphis paper of the day before the Governor arrived there, and the propriety of burning the city, in preference to permitting it to fall into the hands of the Union troops, was being canvassed. Citizens' meetings were also held daily, to concert and organize means of defence.

We have reliable information of a private nature that the bearers of the Confederate flag of truce, who met Com. Foote and Gen. Cullom near Columbus, on Sunday last, made a proposition for the evacuation of Columbus. This was referred to General Halleck. But the terms proposed were rejected by that officer, and the answer despatched by the flag of truce which went down from Cairo on Monday. If they had not been, Columbus would yesterday have been occupied by Federal troops. The Confederate proposition being inadmissible, we may now look for a speedy blow on Columbus, followed by a demonstration on Memphis. General Grant, we do not think, will advance further up the Cumberland; but, turning to the West, will join in a campaign against the two places named. A large body of troops has been landed at Commerce, Mo., during the past few days, who, it is believed, will proceed down the west bank of the Mississippi and clear that side of the river of Confederates. This force, co-operating with the gunboats and troop transports, and Gen. Grant's army on the east bank of the river, will invest Columbus from every quarter. With it Memphis falls, and the great highway of the West will be opened to New Orleans.

General Curtis, operating against Price and McCulloch in Northwestern Arkansas, has again compelled those Confederate chiefs to beat a hasty retreat, and from the place where it was anticipated a desperate stand would be made. A camp of instruction, of a very extensive character, containing a large number of Price's sick and wounded, was captured, and the Confederates compelled to retreat so hastily that they burned all their camp equipage.

From the New York Tribune, March 1.

BLOCKADE OF THE POTOMAC.

It is well known that the Potomac river has been blockaded by the enemy ever since last August.—There has been no safe communication, by water, between this city and the capital of the nation during all this time—a period of six months. This is one of the most humiliating of all the national disgraces to which we have been compelled to submit. It has been most damaging to us in the eyes of the world. No one circumstance has been used more to our disadvantage with foreign nations than this. And it has helped the Confederates just in proportion as it has injured us. It has been their haughty boast that they had maintained steady and effectual sway over the great channel of commerce between this city and Washington, through which the immense supplies of our grand army of the Potomac would naturally have passed. Our own Government has been subjected to very heavy expenses and great inconvenience in consequence of this blockade. The inhabitants of Washington have, at times, suffered from a scarcity of both food and fuel from the same cause. If occasionally some vessel has got past the enemy's guns, it has been under the cover of darkness, or at considerable risk, in the same way that our blockade of the Southern coast is often run by the Confederates.

Has all this damage and disgrace been a matter of necessity to us? or could it by a different policy, by energy and capacity, have been avoided? Let facts answer. In the month of July last Mr. Marshall O. Roberts, of this city, offered to keep the Potomac river open, and free from all obstruction by the enemy's guns, for the period of twelve months at his own expense; if he succeeded the Government to pay him whatever they thought proper; if he did not he would charge nothing. He was in Washington, at that time, with one of his ships, fully prepared to carry his offer into immediate execution. The proposition was made to a leading member of the Cabinet who at once reported it to President Lincoln, and subsequently informed Mr. Roberts that it was accepted with great satisfaction and pleasure—as any man in his senses would suppose it must have been. But it seems that the matter was subsequently referred to the Secretary of the Navy, and he rejected the proffered service. The malicious may say he did so, because he could not see any way for his brother-in-law, Mr. George D. Morgan, to make anything out of it in the shape of fat commissions or otherwise. We are sure that such conclusions as this would do Mr. Welles great injustice. His errors are all of judgment, not of intention. But, whatever the reason, the Potomac has remained blockaded, to the infinite injury and disgrace of our Government.

THE ADVANCE INTO ARKANSAS.

A FORCED MARCH AND PURSUIT OF PRICE—CROSSING THE STATE LINE—A SKIRMISH WITH THE ENEMY.

Correspondence Missouri Republican.

BENTON CO., ARK., seven miles west of Bentonville, Feb. 19, 1862.

At Lebanon we halted and made ample preparation for a great battle, being here joined by all the troops that were to take part in this enterprise. Still, having a few hours to spare, we went through a sham fight. Gen. White, Col. Barnes and Col. Fredericks commanded the Union part of our brigade, and Major Black the secessionists. All parts of the plan were finely carried on, but Gen. White proved too much for the enemy, and captured nearly the whole party. Our artillery played a very conspicuous part, under the command of Capt. Davidson. Our march for three days and nights on Springfield was forced. All that men and teams could do on such roads was done, but we could not reach it in time for the battle, as was intended. On the third day, but when within some six miles, our skirmishers met the pickets of the enemy, who commenced a rapid fire upon our advance, which halted until the artillery could come up, which soon drove them in confusion from the field. Many of our troops being so far behind and it being nearly dark, a halt was ordered until morning. At daylight next morning our troops advanced in three divisions under Gens. Davis, Sigel and Asboth.

Soon after we learned that an Iowa regiment had taken Springfield, Price having packed up in the night and made a hasty retreat towards Wilson's Creek. We continued our march through the town and found his camp fires still burning, and the numbers of camps and houses he had occupied showed him to have a large force. At that could not be carried away was burned, and in every house were indications of a hasty retreat. Guns, wagons that could not be drawn, were after having been mutilated, thrown upon the road to lighten their loads. As his rear guard was not a few miles out, we pursued them but three miles. But early the next morning we commenced a vigorous pursuit, which has been continued ever since, making a continuous battle all the way, our small guns in advance plunging grape and shell from every hill-top into their rear. He has an immense train, and thousands of them are fugitives flying from the wrath their cruelties to Union men have provoked.

I found a Union man who I believe to be reliable, and he says he counted Price's cannon, and all that passed his house were twenty nine. But such a scared train of soldiers and fugitives the world has seldom seen; and such stories as they tell as they flee, causes nearly every house to be deserted, the poultry leaving everything except some few light moveable articles.

From Springfield the road is high and dry, and we made great speed. The country is sterile, mountainous, and where not covered with timber, has a thick growth of young red oak bushes, which renders cavalry useless except to keep track of the enemy.

At Cassville, meat, flour, wagons, and many other useful articles were captured. At Keetsville, one went behind a barn for a moment, and was immediately shot by a prowling secessionist. Instant pursuit was made, but only his horse and saddle were caught. The man escaped in the bushes.

As we went over the Missouri line into Arkansas, the hors gave three cheers, the "Union as it was" with the addition "and it will be when Arkansas is readmitted into the Union."

On the 17th, soon after noon, the uncommon loud barking of the "bull dogs" gave indication of harder work than usual, and soon after the reply of Price's large guns gave us all the "double-quick." The cavalry and artillery rapidly concentrated and replied.

The 1st Missouri Cavalry charged on the enemy and they drove them through the woods for more than a mile. Here their advance was checked by large bodies of the enemy, and they retired. The firing then ceased and both parties formed in line and prepared to test the title to the field.

But as large bodies of our troops came upon the field just beyond musket-range, the enemy fell back in the bushes, and soon after disappeared, making a very rapid retreat.

Our loss, nineteen—nine now dead and three more that will die, and seven more that will probably recover.

The enemy's loss is estimated quite heavy, but all we know for certain is, they held the field with ten thousand for more than twenty minutes, yet they left eleven dead and two wounded upon the field. As darkness came on before we were ready, the pursuit here ended, and we camped upon the field. As this place has no name, and we cannot learn what others propose to call it, I have named it the First Battle in Arkansas. I rode on the field just after the firing had ceased, and it was surprising to see the number of dead horses. You could pick up a house full of saddles, and thousands of them were those of the enemy.

The march of this army has no parallel in American history. To march three weeks, and then light a continuous battle of five days, march twenty five miles each day, and not a ration issued, is what has but few precedents. Yesterday we rested, and this morning we move probably forward. The health of the troops is far better than could be expected.

WHAT THREE FOUNDRIES HAVE DONE.—Since the commencement of the war the three foundries at West Point, South Boston and Pittsburg, Pa., have together manufactured for the Government—

Twelve-inch rifled cannon	1	Twenty pounders	153
Eleven-inch	11	Thirty-pounders	141
Ten-inch	10	Fifty-pounders	36
Nine-inch	72	Eighty-pounders	19
Eight inch	67	One-hundred pounders	5
Seven-inch	1	One hund'd and fifty	9
Ten pounders	219	Rifled siege guns	23
Twelve-pounders	230	Guns of small calibre	28
Seventeen pounders	21		
Total number of cannon			1,046

Of mortars and howitzers they have made—

Thirteen-inch mortars	54	Eight-inch mortars	23
Ten-inch mortars	61	Eight inch howitzers	10

They have also turned out the following number of shot and shell:—

Thirteen-inch shells	6,000
Eleven-inch shells	2 829
Ten-inch shells	2,050
Nine-inch shells	7,420
Eight inch shells	3 200
Shot and shell of smaller calibre	151,727
Total number of shot and shell	173 226

THE DEVOTION OF AGASSIZ TO SCIENCE.—Shortly after his arrival in this country, Agassiz delivered several lectures on Ichthyology in the old Crosby street Medical College. Prof. Redfield got up a dinner in honor of "the immortal Swiss," as some called the learned stranger. To this dinner were invited the different scientists of the city. In the meantime a fisherman had caught a rare fish and conveyed it to Agassiz. It was enough. Immured in a private room assigned him in the college, he set to work on the study of his new acquisition. An attempt to inject the specimen proved both difficult and tedious. At length the dinner hour, three o'clock, had nearly arrived, when a scientific gentleman, assisting him, ventured to suggest that it was high time to go to the dinner, to which the absorbed philosopher replied, in utter astonishment, "Leave this to go to dinner! My dear sir, these opportunities are rare; time is precious. This specimen can only last a few hours; and I find it already affording valuable proof of its alliance with a species of the Mediterranean Sea. Sir, I dare not trifle with such an opportunity. The fact I am in pursuit of I may never again have another so favorable an opportunity to determine." The fish philosopher resumed his study, and the Agassiz dinner went off like the play of "Hamlet" with Hamlet left out.—*Scientific American.*

NARROW ESCAPE OF THE DUC DE CHARTRES.—In the storm of Monday, among other houses damaged, was a large brick building on I street, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets, Washington, which is occupied by a number of military officers, including the Prince de Joinville, the Duc de Chartres and the Comte de Paris. While the storm was raging the Duc de Chartres left his room, and had been out but a moment when one of the chimneys of the building was blown over, and came crashing through the roof, and through the room just before vacated by the officer named.—So great was the momentum of the falling mass that the bricks and rubbish broke through the floor of this room, carrying in their fall the tables, chairs, &c.

PLAYED OUT.—The game of accusing all who refuse to join the Republican party of disloyalty to the Government, is about played out—says a Northern paper, and every sensible man is of the same opinion. It is tolerably safe, when you hear a blustering self-styled patriot charging his neighbor with being a traitor, to conclude that he is directly or indirectly engaged in stealing from, or in some way plundering the Government, or that he has "an axe to grind" of some sort. The loudest brawlers are those who stay at home to make money off the Government, and let the poor soldiers do the fighting. The patriotism of these fellows can be measured by the depth of their pockets. The masses are beginning to understand this full well, and the game is played out.—*Hagerstown (Md.) Mail.*

MARRIED.

On the 25th February, by Rev. E. D. Owen, PHILIP T. TILYARDY, of Baltimore, to A. VIRGINIA BROWN, also of said city, (formerly of Carroll county, Md.,

On the 27th February, by the Rev. Henry Elbert, JAMES ASKINS, of Baltimore, to Miss ANNA CLASH, of Cambridge.

DIED.

On Saturday, the 1st instant, Rev. CHARLES R. HOWARD, in the 40th year of his age.

His funeral will be held at Emmanuel Church, on Tuesday, the 4th instant, at 10 A. M. His relations and friends are invited to attend. Seats will be provided for the reverend clergy and the members of his congregation.

On the evening of the 26th, at his residence, Bolton, FRANCIS A. THORNTON, in the 75th year of his age.

On the 28th February, SARAH RITTER, in the 78th year of her age, relict of the late Henry Ritter.

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