THE MARYLAND NEWS SHEET.

VOL. I---NO. 141. BALTIMORE, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

DIED

On the night of March 3d, HARRY, eldest son of Dr. D. I and Victorine S. McKew, aged 8 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral on Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock.

BOARD OF TRADE.

Committee of Arbitration for month of February

D. WARFIELD, Sr.

WM. McKIM, JAS. HOOPER,
KNOCH PRATT, S. G. WYMAN.

Monetary and Commercial Secrets.

BALTIMORE, March 4, 1862.

There was but little animation at the Stock Board to-day. There was nothing whatever doing in City or State securities. In Railway bonds there was some movement —$1,000 Northwestern Virginia 6's 1873 first mortgage guaranteed by the city sold at 90, and $1,500 Northern Central 6's 1885 at 72; $1,000 do. do. at 71¼, and $7,000 at 71. There was a sale of Canton at $14, which at the close was held at $14¾. The only transaction in Railway shares was a sale of 30 shares Northern Central at $2), closing at $20¾ bid, $21 asked; for Baltimore and Ohio regular way 59¾ was bid, 60¼ asked; do. do. buyer's option 60 days 60 bid, 60¾ asked. There were sellers of Park stock at 94, but no bidders. Mining stocks were not very active to day. We notice sales of 800 shares Silver Valley at 25 cents, and 100 shares Gardner at $1.15 At the close sellers were asking $1.80 for the latter, but bidders offered only $1.10. In other stocks there is no change worthy of notice. For the actual bidding and asking prices, we refer to the table below.

PAR VALUE, AND CLOSING RATES OF STOCKS.

The following table shows the par value and closing rates of Stocks at the Baltimore Stock Board, to-day, corrected from the books of Israel Cohen, 5 North street:

STOCKS	PAR	BID	ASK	STOCKS.	PAR	BID	ASK
Government & State stocks.				*Railroad Stocks.*			
U. S. 6's	....	....	....	W. Virginia	50	....	....
Md. 6's coup. 20	....	....	....	Wash'n G. & E.	10	....	....
do. ins. '70	....	....	....	Bal Wil & Cal.	5	....	....
do. ins. '80	....	....	....	*Railroad Bonds.*			
do. 5's	....	....	....	B. & O. 6's 1885	....	93	92
Va. 6's int.	....	....	....	do. do. 1875	....	95	....
do. coup.	....	....	....	do. do. 1885	....	3	....
Miss ur 6's c.	....	....	....	do. do. 1895	....	....	....
N. Carolina 6's	8	11	....	C. W. Va. int. 1887	....	....	....
S. Carolina 6's	....	....	....	do. 2d. 1887	....	....	....
Georgia 6's	....	....	....	do. 3d. 1887	....	....	....
Tennessee 6's	....	....	....	do. 3s. 1887	....	....	....
Kentucky 6's	....	....	....	C. (R. & A.) 1886	....	....	....
Louisiana 6's	....	....	....	do. (Y. & C.) 1877	....	....	....
City Stocks.				do. do. 1877	....	....	....
Balt. 6's stock	....	....	....	do. (S. Con.) 1877	....	....	....
do. 1890	....	....	....	do. (Y. & C.) 1877	....	....	....
do. 1893	....	....	....	do. do. 1887	....	....	....
do. 1897	....	....	....	C. O. Tr'm 1875	....	100	101½
do. 1875	....	7½	....	do. do. 1885	....	....	....
do. 1885	....	....	....	do. 2m 1895	....	35	37
do. new 18 5	....	....	....	do. 3m 1885	....	....	....
do. old, 18 0	....	8	....	do. 4m. 1875	....	....	....
Balt. 5's	187	....	....	do. inc. 1887	....	....	....
Park 6's	....	94	....	N. Ches'r int. 1885	....	57	60
Bank Stocks.				do. do. int. 1895	....	....	....
Baltimore	100	85	93	*Turnpike Stocks*			
Commerce	25	19	....	Reisterstown Tk.	6	3½	4
Chesapeake	25	22	....	York do.	2	....	....
Citizens	10	....	9½	Frederick do.	2	....	....
Co. & Fark. full	33½	....	....	*Mining Stocks*			
do. thorn	20	....	....	Balt. & Cuba	....	....	....
Farmers' & Dr.	20	....	....	Cumberland	....	....	....
Far. & Mech.	100	....	....	Deer Creek	....	....	....
Fair & Chas.	25	....	....	Deer Creek Mar.	....	....	....
Fairmount N. B.	26	....	....	Gardner Hill	1	1.10	....
Farmers'	12½	8½	....	Guilford	5	.20	.25
Western	10	8	....	Harford	5	.12	.25
Mechanics	15	15¾	....	Maryland	5	.20	.25
Merchants'	50	41	....	Silver Hill	....	....	....
Patapsco	25	14	....	Silver Valley	....	.20	.22
Union	75	86	....	Spring Hill	....	2.25	2.35
Western	20	....	....	*Miscellaneous*			
Insurance Stocks.				Canton Company	50	14	14½
Balt. Com.	18	14	20	Balt. Gas	100	....	....
Balt. Fire	10	....	....	Balt. & Cuba S. & A.	10	....	....
Balt. Marine	50	....	....	Georgia Mine	1	....	....
Associated	100	....	....	Maryland Coal	50	....	....
Firemen's Ins.	15	9	8	Md. Institute	25	....	....
Howard Fire	10	....	....	Patapsco Com'y	10	....	....
Railroad Stks				Spring Coal	50	....	....
Balt. & Ohio	100	....	....	Canton Alum.	10	....	....
Nor. Central	50	....	....	Chesap. and Canal	100	....	....

At the first board in New York to day the market was dull. At the second board Missouri 6's declined a shade; Erie Railroad declined, as did also New York Central and Reading, the latter to the extent of 1 per cent. The market closed very dull, prices having a downward tendency.

SALES AT THE BALTIMORE STOCK BOARD.

TUESDAY, March 4, 1862.

$1,000 Northwestern Virginia bonds 1st m	90
1 500 Northern Central Railroad bonds '85	72
1,000 do. do. do. '85	71¼
5,000 do. do. do. '85	71
2,000 do. do. do. '85	71
10 shares Canton Co	14
3 shares Northern Central Railroad	20
100 shares Gardner Hill Mining Co	1.15
5.0 shares Silver Valley Mining Company	25

The following are the rates at which the Baltimore Brokers are buying and selling Gold and Treasury notes:

	BUYING.	SELLING.
Gold	1¼@2 per ct. prem.	2¼ per ct prem
Treasury notes	par	par

PRICES AND SALES OF STOCKS IN NEW YORK BY TELEGRAPH.

Through William Fisher & Son, Stock and Bill Brokers, No. 22 South street.

	1st Board	2d Board
Missouri 6's	52¾	52
Tennessee bonds	61	60
North Carolina bonds	67	60
Canton Company	00	00
Erie Railroad	34¾	34¾
New York Central Railroad	83¾	83¾
Reading Railroad	42	41
Rock Island	55¾	60
Treasury notes 2 years 6 per cents	99¾	99
	dull.	dull.

The New York bank statement of the past week compares as follows with the statement of the preceding week:

Week end'g.	Loans.	Specie.	Circulat'n.	Deposits.
Feb. 22	$139,930,938	29,875,992	5,489,496	149,079,076
March 1	137,674,338	29,826,959	5,363,944	107,974,499
Decrease	$2,276,729	—	125,552	1,104,577
Increase	—	950,967	—	—

The New York *Herald* of yesterday says:

The leading operators seem to say that they are waiting for news from the army. At the first board to-day the general speculative list was better. Tennessee 6's rose 1¾; Michigan Southern rose ¾, Central ¾, Toledo ¾, Illinois Central ¾, and Government 6's ¾. Between the boards the bears got up a variety of sensation stories about a demand of the Emperor Napoleon on our Government, a defeat of Banks &c., &c, and prices fell of a fraction. At the second board the market was inactive, without change of price, and closed so.

The following is the statement of the Philadelphia banks for the past week as compared with that of the preceding week:

	March 3.	Feb. 24.	
Capital stock	$11,970,190	$11,970,190	
Loans	29,393,356	29,280,049	Inc. 113,507
Specie	5,881,18	5,867,686	Inc. 13,422
Due from other bks.	1,824,383	1,935,414	Dec. 107,031
Due to other banks	5,218,383	5,205,203	Inc. 13,180
Deposits	18,541,193	18,777,300	Dec. 236,110
Circulation	2,343,493	2,230,605	Inc. 12,888

The Philadelphia *Press* of yesterday says:

The stock market was firm to day, with light transactions. No changes worthy of note have occurred in prices, excepting an advance of ¼ in Pennsylvania Railroad shares, and in Minehill Railroad. The money market is quiet, and unaltered in its features.

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

TUESDAY, March 4, 1862.

COFFEE —We notice some further movement in Coffee to day. There was a sale of 600 bags Rio at 19¾ cts net cash, to go to the West. Some holders are now asking advanced rates, and the market is quite firm. We quote at 18@20 cts. for common to prime Rio; 20@24 cts for Laguayra, and 26@27 cts. for Java. The stock of Rio the first hands is about 25,000 bags. There is very little of other descriptions here.

FLOUR —The market is very dull. The demand for it is exceedingly light, and the only sale we heard of to-day was a lot of 200 bbls. Howard Street Super at $5.50 — Choice brands, however, are held at 12½ cts. higher. There was no inquiry for Ohio or City Mills Super. For all descriptions the market closed very dull.

FAMILY FLOUR.—Family Flour continues to sell by the dray load to the trade at $8.25 for the best brands Baltimore, and $6.75@7.25 per bbl for Ohio and Howard Street. Baltimore high grade Extra is bringing $7.75 per bbl by the dray load.

RYE FLOUR AND CORN MEAL —Rye Flour is still quoted at $3 87½, and Corn Meal at $3.12½ per bbl, for both Baltimore and Brandywine, the market for both being very dull.

GRAIN —There was but little animation in Grain to-day, and the market was weak. At the Baltimore Corn Exchange the offerings were 8,896 bushels, viz: 2,110 bushels Wheat, 6,126 bushels Corn, and 750 bushels Oats There was no white Wheat at market. We notice sales of 430 bushels red Wheat at 132 cts; 650 do do at 131 cts., and 100 do. do. at 130 cts. Of Corn there were sales of 1,170 bushels white at 63 cts; 700 do. do. at 62 cts; 303 bushels yellow at 59 cts.; 1,600 do. do. at 58 cts, and 100 do do at 57 cts. There was a sale of 500 bushels Pennsylvania Oats at 37 cts. At the Maryland Exchange the offerings were very light, reaching only 4,420 bushels, viz: 630 bushels Wheat, 1,990 bushels Corn, and 1 800 bushels Oats. There were sales of 180 bushels red Wheat at 131 cts, and 250 do. do at 132 cts. The only sale of Corn was a lot of 100 bushels yellow at 56 cts. Of Oats we notice a sale of 900 bushels Pennsylvania at 38 cts; also 500 bushels Maryland at 36 cts. There was no Rye offered at either mart, and we continue to quote it at 75 cts for Maryland, and 70 cts for Pennsylvania. The market for all descriptions of Grain closed extremely dull, although the few sales of Corn effected were at an advance of about 1 ct. per bushel.

MOLASSES.—The market is dull and heavy, without transactions. There appears, however, to be no change in rates, and we quote as follows, viz: Cuba at 20@23 cts for old, and 23@25 cts for new crop; Porto Rico at 25@32 cts for old, and 35@40 cts. for new crop; and New Orleans at 50@55 cts. per gallon.

PROVISIONS.—The market is quiet, and prices less firm. There was a sale to-day of 40 hhds Bulk Shoulders at 4¾ cts., being a decline of ¼ a cent on last sales. For Pork prices are unchanged and we still quote Mess at $13 for thin, and $13 50@14 for heavy; Prime Mess at $13 @ 3 50; Prime at $10.50, and Rump at $9 50. Beef is firm at $12.50 for Baltimore No. 1, $10@10 for do. Mess, and $17 per bbl. for Extra Mess. Bacon is pretty firm at 5¾@5¾ cts. for Shoulders, and 6¾ cts. for Sides. Hams range at from 6 to 9 cts. We quote Bulk Meats at 4¾ cts. for Shoulders, and 5¾ cts. for Sides. Bulk Hams may be quoted at 5¾@5¾ cts Lard is held firmly at 8¾ cts for prime Western in bbls. and tcs, and we quote refined at 9¾@10 cts, but there are no sales making.

RICE.—The market is entirely bare of Rice We quote nominally at 7¼@7¾ cts. for fair to prime Carolina.

SALT —Liverpool Salt is still selling at the following rates, viz: 115@120 cts, for Ground Alum: 175@180 cts, for Marshall's, Jeffrey & Darcy's, and Worthington's fine; and 200 cts. per sack for Ashton's do, but is very firm at these figures. Turks Island Salt is held at 35 cts. per bushel

SUGARS —We are still without transactions to report, although there appears to be a good inquiry from refiners. We quote Cuba and English Island, common to good refining at $6 25@6 75; do do. fair to good at $7@7 50; do do. prime $8 @ 8 25; fair to good Porto Rico at $7 25@8; prime do. at $8 50; Havana, boxes, at $7.25@8.75. There is no New Orleans in market.

REFINED SUGARS.—The following are the quotations of Messrs. Dougherty, Woods & Co., of the Baltimore Steam Sugar Refinery. It may be proper to state that the quotations of Messrs. Brune & Sons are the same:

CASH PRICES BY TWENTY OR MORE PACKAGES.

Double Refined Loaf	10¾ cts.	per lb.
Double Refined Cracked Loaf	10¾	"
Double Refined Crushed, Powdered and Granulated	10¾	"
A Crushed	10¼	"
Circle A Crushed, Powdered and Granulated	10¼	"
Refined White A	9¾	"
Refined White B	9¾	"
Refined Extra C	9¾	"
Refined C Yellow	9	"

Yellow Sugars of lower grades, at prices according to quality.

SEEDS —There was a better inquiry for Seeds to-day, and we not ce sales of 150 bushels good quality Clover-seed at $4 37½. Lower grades can be purchased at $4.25, but for strictly prime lots $4 50 per bushel is still demanded. We continue to quote Timothy Seed at $2@2 25, and Flaxseed at $1 90@1.95 per bushel.

WHISKEY.—The publication of the new tax bill has quite unsettled the Whiskey market this morning, and an advance was the consequence. The sales reported are 100 bbls Ohio and 100 bbls City distilled at 30 cts., being an advance of 2½ cts. per gallon on yesterday's prices. The market closed firm, holders demanding 29¾@30 cts. for both Ohio and City.

LATEST NEWS.

TELEGRAMS.

FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Norwegian.

PORTLAND, March 4 —The steamer Norwegian arrived here this morning with Liverpool advices to the 20th ult.

The steamer Europa arrived out on the 17th ult., and steamers City of Washington and Glasgow on the 20th ult.

The yacht Fearless was condemned on the 10th ultimo.

The general news by this arrival is unimportant.

The latest commercial advices make the sales of Cotton for the week 85,000 bales, at an advance of ¼@¼.

Consols closed at 92⅞@93.

In Parliament, in response to Mr. O'Donoghue's call for information relative to British vessels running the blockade, Mr. Bayard said he was unable to supply the return, and even if able it would be very injudicious to produce it.

Mr. Hallnotin intends asking in the House of Commons, on what terms the Americans retain possession of a portion of San Juan.

MADRID, February 20.—The *Journal Espana* demands the establishment of a monarchy for Peru by universal suffrage.

ROME, February 20 —The police have made many arrests in consequence of the proclamation of the National Committee being secretly posted counselling patience. It is believed that assurances have been given that the French troops would not leave Rome. The patrols prevented any demonstration being made on the anniversary of the capture of Gaeta.

BERLIN, February 20 —The division between Prussia and Austria is continually widening. The Prussian papers daily grow more hostile in their language.

The agitation in Germany is increasing.

The Archduke Maximilian is expected in London at the end of February.

PARIS, February 21.—The *Temps* and other French journals demonstrate that a monarchical restoration in North America will benefit Spanish monarchical interests alone.

It was reported that the defeat of the Spaniards by Mexicans had been confirmed, and that reinforcements were necessary.

It was also reported that numbers of English steamers have been insured, with the view of attempting to run the blockade of the Southern States.

The United States gunboat Tuscarora left Gibraltar on the 13th for Spanish waters, off Algesiras. The Sumter was still at Gibraltar. Several of her crew had deserted her, and she had been warned to leave.

In the debate in the British Parliament on the question of adopting the estimates of the expenses incurred in the Trent affair, Mr. Bright denounced the policy of the Government, and said that the money was more than thrown away. He said the interests of America were so bound up with England that it was very unadvisable to inflict a sting which it would take centuries to remove.

Lord Palmerston defended the policy of the Ministry.

Orders have been received at Sheerness to dismantle the gunboats lately prepared for the American difficulty.

The address of the French Legislature to the Emperor regrets the existence of the civil war in America, but believes that the war will be all the shorter if not interfered with.

The Bourse closed lower.

The Restoration of Commerce in the Southwest—Important Order from General Halleck.

ST LOUIS, March 3.—The following important order was issued this morning:

DEPARTMENT OF MISSOURI,
ST. LOUIS, March 3, 1862.

In order that commerce may follow, with the post-office, close upon the advance southward of the armies of the Union, the following regulations are established for the present conduct of restored intercourse between the loyal portions of the Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers.

First—Steamboats and other Western craft running in trade and travel on these rivers to or from the port of St Louis, or within any other port within this department, must, in addition to the customary registration and enrollment required by the revenue laws of the United States, take out a special license for their renewed intercourse, which is now provided in the regulations established 1st January last for the trade and transportation of the Mississippi River.

Second.—Such license must be issued to the superintendent of transportation in the city of St. Louis, but can be applied for to any surveyor of customs within the department, where certificate that all the requisite conditions have been complied with by the applicants, must accompany the application when forwarded to the superintendent.—And the aforesaid boats engaging in trade and transportation under such license, are, of course, subject to the revenue laws of the United States, and must comply faithfully with the regulations and instructions of the Treasury Department now in force, or which may hereafter be adopted, for the control of the commercial and personal intercourse of those sections.

With the view to render uniform the customs now in a measure governing the trade and travel of the interior, and to subserve the ends of order and law, it is further enacted—

First.—That the permit system—made necessary by the persistent efforts of persons in the loyal States with those engaged in the rebellion, and by pedlars and corrupt traffickers—many of whom came from disloyal States and sections expressly for this purpose, to rend goods, medicines, and other supplies through to the insurrectionists—shall be enforced on the Tennessee and Cumberland, as it is on the Ohio and Mississippi.

Second —That the examination and sealing of the baggage of travellers, introduced mainly by reason of the frequent and illegal conveyance of packages of letters to and from the North and South, after the rebellion had destroyed the postal facilities of those sections, be extended by the custom-house officers so as to embrace travel on the Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers.

Third.—That water craft, railroad cars, and all ordinary wheeled vehicles, be, until otherwise ordered, prohibited from carrying into the country on the Tennessee and Cumberland, baggage not sealed, and merchandise not covered by custom-house permits, or shipped by military authority.

These orders are issued only as a measure of safety to guard against illegal or improper intercourse and exchanges of commodities, and not intended to impose additional expenses or burdens of anything upon trade, or impede in any manner the freedom of legitimate and proper transportation or travel. Consequently,

First.—No charge shall be made by the superintendent of transportation for the license required to be taken out for the time being.

Second.—Blank forms will be supplied to the several surveyors of customs within the department for their use, without cost to the parties making applications for license.

Third.—The surveyors aforesaid will use liberally, though cautiously, the discretion with which they are entrusted in the issue of permits to carry goods, wares, and merchandise going forward for commerce or family supply.

Surveyors, and other officers of the customs, if resisted in the proper discharge of their duties, will call for aid upon the commander of the nearest military post or encampment; and at places where there are no custom-house officers or agents, such commanders are authorized and required to exercise all necessary precautions to prevent the transmission of letters and other mail matter by any other than the regularly established post-office channels and agencies, or the transportation of merchandise or supplies of any description not covered by custom-house permits or going under the sanction of the military authorities.

By order of MAJOR-GENERAL HALLECK.

N. M. MCLEAN, Adjutant General.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

A New Rebel Secretary of State--Destruction of Railroad Bridges--Panic Among the People.

LOUISVILLE, March 4 —The Nashville *Times*, of the 1st Instant, is informed that James A. Seiden, of Virginia, has been appointed Rebel Secretary of State vice R. M. T. Hunter.

Two bridges on the Nashville and Decatur Railroad, between Nashville and Franklin, have been destroyed It is also reported that the bridge near Columbia has been destroyed. Great excitement is said to prevail among the rebels south of Nashville, and large numbers are fleeing further South.

News from New Mexico.

KANSAS CITY, March 3 —The Santa Fe mail has arrived, with Fort Craig dates to the 14th ultimo. There has been no battle yet. The enemy's force was on the advance from Alamosa, where they have been encamped three days. On the 13th their pickets were at Adalé Wall, eighteen miles below Fort Craig, having driven in our scouts to the main guard.

Colonel Canby, thinking the enemy on the move, put his whole available force en route for the battle ground, where he arrived in good season. The enemy not appearing, he returned to Fort Craig at eight P. M. The enemy's forces are variously estimated; but it is thought that they do not exceed 2,200, mostly mounted, and eight pieces of artillery.

It is thought that an encounter cannot much longer be delayed.

Explosion at Detroit--several Persons Killed.

DETROIT, March 3.—An explosion occurred to-day at the oil refinery of G. H. Harmon & Co, demolishing the building and killing several persons.—Four dead bodies have been recovered. Among them Robert Higham and Chase L. Dibble, two of the proprietors. Others are supposed to be buried in the ruins.

FROM WASHINGTON.

IMPORTANT FROM THE WEST.

Columbus Occupied by the National Forces.

WASHINGTON, March 4 —Secretary Wolles this evening received the following despatch, dated

COLUMBUS, KY, March 4, 1862.

SIR—Columbus is in our possession. My armed reconnoissance on the 2d inst. caused a hasty evacuation. The rebels leave quite a number of guns and carriages, ammunition and stores.

A large quantity of shot and shell and a considerable number of anchors and the remnant of the chain, lately stretched across the river with a large number of torpedoes. Most of the huts, tents and quarters were destroyed.

The works are of very great strength, consisting of formidable tiers of batteries on the water-side, surrounded by a ditch and *abatis*.

General Sherman, with Lieutenant-Commanding Phelps, not knowing that they were last evening occupied by 400 cavalry of the 24 Illinois cavalry—a scouting party sent out by General Sherman from Paducah made a bold dash to the shore under the batteries, hoisting the American flag on the summit of the bluff, greeted by the hearty cheers of our brave tars and soldiers. The force consisted of six gunboats, four mortar boats, and three transports, having on board two regiments, and two battalions of infantry, under command of Col Buford and Genl. Cullom, Gen. Sherman being in command of the troops. The former leaving a sick bed to go ashore, discovered what was evidently a magazine on fire at both extremities, and immediately ordered the train to be cut and thus saved the lives of the garrison.

While I cannot express too strongly my admiration of the gallantry and wise counsels of the distinguished aid and engineering of Gen. Halleck and General Cullom, I must also add that Commanders Dove, Walke and Stembel, and Lieutenants Commanding Paulding, Thompson, Shirk and Phelps—the latter being in command of the mortar division—assisted by Lieutenant Lieford, of the Ordnance Corps of the United States army—nobly performed their duty.

I have my flag on board the Cincinnati, commanded by the gallant Commander Stembel.

General Sherman remains temporarily in command at Columbus.

[Signed] A. H FOOTE,
Flag Officer.

Official Despatch to Gen. McClellan.

The following was received at the headquarters of the army to-night:

COLUMBUS, KY., March 4, (*via* Cairo.)

To Major-General McClellan:

Columbus, the Gibraltar of the West, is ours, and Kentucky is free, thanks to the brilliant strategy of the campaign, by which the enemy's centre was pierced at Forts Henry and Donelson—his wings isolated from each other and turned, compelling thus the evacuation of his stronghold of Bowling Green first, and now Columbus.

At 4 o'clock this morning the flotilla, under Flag-officer Foote, consisting of six gunboats, commanded by Captains Dove, Walke, Stembel, Paulding, Thompson and Shirk, and four mortar-boats in charge of Capt. Phelps, United States Navy, assisted by Lieut. Ford, of the Ordnance Corps, United States Army, and three transports conveying Col. Buford's 27th Illinois regiment, battalions of the 54th and 74th Ohio and 55th Illinois, commanded by Majors Andrews and Sawyer—the whole brigade being under Brigadier General Sherman—who rendered the most valuable and efficient assistance.

On arriving at Columbus it was difficult to say whether the fortifications were occupied by our own cavalry, or a scout from Paducah or by the enemy. Every preparation was made for opening fire and landing the infantry, when General Sherman and Captain Phelps, with thirty soldiers, made a dashing reconnoissance with a tug steaming directly under the water batteries.

On being satisfied that our own troops had possession, they landed and ascended to the summit of the bluff, and together planted the Stars and Stripes, amid the heartiest cheers of our brave tars and soldiers. Though rising from a sick bed to go upon the expedition, I could not resist landing to examine the works, which are of immense strength, consisting of tiers upon tiers of batteries on the river front, and strong parapet and ditch covered by a thick *abatis* on the land side.

The fortifications appear to have been evacuated hastily, considering the quantities of ordnance and stores, and a number of anchors and the remnant of the chain which once stretched over the river, and a large supply of torpedoes remaining. Desolation was visible everywhere. Huts, tents and barracks presenting but dark blackened remains, though the town was spared.

I discovered what appeared to be a large magazine smoking from both extremities. I ordered the train to be cut. A garrison was left in the works of nearly two thousand infantry and four hundred cavalry which I will strengthen immediately.

[Signed.] GEORGE W. CULLOM,
Brig. Gen. and Chief of Staff.

From the Tennessee River--Gunboat Engagement with a Rebel Battery--Election Story.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The following despatch was received at the Navy Department to-night:

Hon. Gideon Welles—Cairo, March 3.—Lieutenant Commanding Shirk has, this moment, arrived from the Tennessee river, and brings full despatches from Lieutenant Commanding Gwin, of the gunboat Tyler, a synopsis of which is, that the two gunboats proceeded up to Pittsburg, near the Mississippi line, where a Rebel battery was opened upon them, consisting of six guns, one of them being rifled, which were soon silenced by the gunboats.

Ninety mounted men landed under cover of the gunboats, and charged upon the enemy, driving them some distance, until they were strongly reinforced, when our party withdrew to the boats. Then three Rebel regiments opened upon the gunboats, but were repulsed with great slaughter. The casualties on our side amounted to five killed and missing and five wounded. Lieutenants Commanding Gwin and Shirk, with their commands, have behaved with great gallantry and judgment. An election for town officers has just taken place in Harding county, Tenn., which resulted in two hundred votes for the Union and thirteen for secession.

[Signed] A. H. FOOTE, Flag Officer.

An Explanation

WASHINGTON, March 4 —The following explanation has been addressed to the Press of the country through the Associated Press:

To the Press: Much comment having been caused by the publication, in the New York *Herald* of last Saturday, of military news from Charlestown, Virginia, it is proper to state that the telegraphic message thus published was approved by Major-General Banks, before it was received at the telegraph office in Sandy Hook, Md It reached New York at 9 o'clock, P. M., on Friday. The same evening Major-General Banks approved a similar despatch to the Associated Press, which was not offered at the telegraph office, Sandy Hook, until 11 o'clock 15 minutes, P. M., just 15 minutes after the hour of closing the Baltimore telegraph office, unless ordered open.

If the message to the Associated Press had been one quarter of an hour earlier, every prominent paper of the country would have contained on Saturday morning a despatch similar in character to that in the *Herald*. This explanation shows there was no favoritism on the part of either Gen. Banks or the Telegraph Company. On Saturday many complaints of the *Herald's* message were received by telegraph—no explanations were asked and applications made to republish the news. The subject was laid before the War Department and the General Commanding. Upon consideration it was decided that General Banks' Division, being a part of the army of the Potomac, it was proper, under a strict construction of the Secretary of War's order, to require in future all telegraphic news relating to military operations from that division, and all other divisions of the army of the Potomac, to be brought before the General Commanding for supervision previous to publication.

Trusting that this statement will be satisfactory as to the past, and serve as a guide for the future,

I am the Press' obedient servant,

[Signed.] E. S. SANFORD,
Military Supervisor of Telegrams.

Internal Commercial Intercourse with the Southern States.

WASHINGTON, March 4 —The Secretary of the Treasury to-day issued the following rules and regulations concerning intern l commercial intercourse. They in no way affect or give authority for any commerce on the Atlantic coast, and therefore do not interfere with the blockade. The circular is as follows:

By virtue of authority confided to the Secretary of the Treasury by act of Congress approved July 13 h, 1861, entitled an act further to provide protectional duties on imports, and for other purposes; and in pursuance of the license of the President of the United States, permitting commercial intercourse in certain cases under said act, the following rules and regulations are hereby prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury for conducting internal commercial intercourse between the inhabitants of those parts of the United States heretofore declared by the President to be in insurrection, and the citizens of the loyal States of the Union; which rules and regulations are to remain in force so long as the condition of hostilities shall continue, unless sooner modified or revoked:

First—All licenses shall be issued by the Secretary of the Treasury, and all applications therefore must be made in writing to him, stating specifically the purpose for which the license is desired, and if for general or special trade, setting forth the character and aggregate value of the merchandise to be transported, the destination thereof, and the proposed route of transportation; and also the character of the merchandise, if any desired in exchange, with the proposed route of transit thereof, and its destination.

Second—Before the delivery of any license, the party therein permitted to trade shall execute a bond to the United States, with sufficient sureties, in the penal sum of at least twice the amount of the trade so licensed, which bond shall be subject to such approval and condition in such terms as shall be specified in the license.

Third—All transportation to be made by virtue of any license, shall be made under permits to be issued by such duly authorized officers of the Treasury Department as shall be designated in the license—which permits shall specify the number and kind of packages, with the marks thereon, and, in general terms, the character thereof.

Fourth. When application is made for a transportation permit the applicant shall file with the officer, authorized by the license to grant such a permit, a copy of the license under which such application is made, which copy shall be accompanied with the original, and certified by such officer, and also correct invoices in duplicates signed by the consignor, showing the actual values of the merchandize at the places of purchase; and also a statement in duplicate of the route of transit and destination of the merchandize to be transported, and the consignee thereof.

The applicant shall also make and file with such officer an affidavit that the values are correctly stated in the invoices, and that the packages contain nothing except as stated therein; and that the merchandize so permitted to be transported shall not, nor shall any part thereof, be disposed of by him, or by his authority or connivance, in violation of the terms of the license.

Fifth—All transportation shall be permitted and exchanges supervised at Cincinnati, Louisville, Paducah, St. Louis, or such other places as may hereafter be specified by the Secretary of the Treasury. Transportation permits shall be granted by the Surveyor of the port whence transport commences, or by other officers named in the license, and shall be approved and countersigned by such other officers as shall be named in the license for that purpose. And all exchanges shall be supervised by such officers as may be designated for that purpose in the license, and the amount of such permit shall, at the date of its issue, be endorsed upon the original license.

Sixth—All packages whatever, before being permitted to go into any part of the United States heretofore declared by the President to be in insurrection, shall be examined by a duly authorized officer, which examination shall be certified and approved by such officer as shall be specified in the license.

Seventh—For each permit granted under the provisions of these rules and regulations, there shall be charged and collected one half of one per cent. on the value of the merchandize so permitted at the place of purchase, which shall be collected by the officer granting the permit before delivery thereof.

Eighth. All officers acting under these rules shall keep an accurate record of all their transactions under the several licenses granted by the Secretary of the Treasury, and shall make weekly reports to him in relation thereto, as much in detail as practicable, transmitting with such reports a list of all permits granted, and one of the duplicate invoices and statements, upon which shall be endorsed the date of the authority under which such permit is granted. Weekly returns shall be made of all fees and emoluments received.

Ninth. All licenses and permits shall be liable to modification or revocation by the Secretary of the Treasury. [Signed.] S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Provisional Government of Tennessee.

WASHINGTON, March 4 —Hon. Andrew Johnson has formally been appointed Military Governor of Tennessee, with all the powers, duties and functions pertaining to that office, during the pleasure of the President or until the legal inhabitants of that State shall organize a civil government in accordance with the Constitution of the United States. In order to the exercise of these duties it became necessary to first give him a military position, and hence the President nominated him as Brigadier General. This appointment the Senate to-day unanimously confirmed. The present government of Tennessee being a usurpation, every proper encouragement will, through the military government, be given to the loyal people to assume its control. The designation of Andrew Johnson for that position is considered by everybody as eminently proper, both in view of his peculiar fitness for the office and of his great popularity among all loyal people, besides those of his own State. The Governor, by the acceptance of the office, necessarily vacates his position as Senator. The term for which he was elected will not expire till March next.

Representative Maynard and Mr Etheridge, now Clerk of the House, are making arrangements to return to Tennessee.

Vote of Thanks to Com Goldsborough.

WASHINGTON, March 4 —The President in a message to Congress states that, in accordance with the act to promote the efficiency of the Navy, Captain Goldsborough was nominated as Flag Officer in Command of the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron. Believing that no occasion could arise which would more fully correspond with the intention of the law, or be more pregnant with happy influence as an example, the President cordially recommends that Com. Goldsborough receive a vote of thanks of Congress for his services and gallantry displayed in the combined attack of the forces commanded by him and Brigadier General Burnside in the capture of Roanoke Island and the destruction of the Rebel gunboats, on the 7th, 8th and 10th of February.

Political Prisoners.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Notwithstanding thirty or forty political prisoners were released on the 22d of February from Forts Lafayette and Warren, and the old Capitol bui ding here, at least an equal number are still confined, they being either spies or considered of other dangerous character.

Dismissal of Colonel Kerrigan.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—General McClellan to-day issued a General Order dismissing Colonel Kerrigan from the service, for various offences for which he was convicted by the court-martial in his case.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Robert C. Kirk, of Ohio, was to-day confirmed by the Senate as Minister to the Argentine Republic.

FROM THE UPPER POTOMAC.

Occupation of Martinsburg by Gen Banks--The Enemy in Force at Winchester.

WASHINGTON, March 4 —The following despatch was received here to-night from the correspondent of the Associated Press:

General Banks' forces occupied Martinsburg yesterday without opposition. Our scouts continue to bring in prisoners. Although few in number, they are of much importance. Among those taken last night was the Rev. T. J. McVeigh, Chaplain of the 21 Virginia Infantry. He was captured by Company K, Michigan Cavalry, Capt. Mann, near Berryville.

Intelligence from Winchester leads to the belief that Gen Jackson is there in full force, and has completed his preparations to oppose our approach three miles east of that place.

The same authority says his army is well provisioned, supplied and clothed.

The death of Gen Lander causes much grief in military circles. Intelligence of his illness had previously been promulgated.

The Evacuation of Columbus Confirmed--Total Destruction of the Town--Retreat of the Rebels to Randolph after Burning all they could not carry away.

CAIRO, March 3.—Columbus has been evacuated and burned by the Rebels. The gunboat Benton, with Gen. Cullum and Commodore Foote, went down the river to-day on a reconnoissance, and found that no Rebels had fled from their stronghold after having removed their guns and laid the town in ashes. Everything had been destroyed that could not be carried away.

The Rebel had retreated to Fort Randolph, and the whole town of Columbus is nothing but a mass of ruins.

The Rebel have also removed their guns from the Island blow.

Steamer Dr. Kane Stove in and Sunk.

CAIRO, February 28 —The stern wheel steamer Dr. Kane, laden with pig iron for Pittsburg and Cincinnati struck a floating log while coming out of the Missippi into the Ohio, last evening. It knocked a hole in her bow, causing her to sink at the levee. No lives lost. Books and papers saved. The cabin separated from the wreck, and floated off in the direction of Colum