THE MARYLAND NEWS SHEET.

VOL. II---NO. 155. BALTIMORE, FRIDAY, MARCH 21, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

SEE FOURTH PAGE.

WAR AND OTHER NEWS.

In the Senate of the United States the message of the President, suggesting the co-operation of the General Government with any State that may pass laws emancipating the slaves, was reported back from the Judiciary Committee with the recommendation that the Senate endorse the resolution as adopted by the House. The debate on the bill for the emancipation of the slaves in the District of Columbia, with compensation to loyal owners, was resumed, and was continued until the hour of adjournment.

In the House of Representatives the debate on the Tax bill occupied nearly the whole of the session.

Up to midnight, of Wednesday last, Tenth Island, on the Mississippi, still held out. A despatch from Commodore Foote, dated at the hour already mentioned, acknowledges that "Island No. 10 is harder to conquer than Columbus," in consequence of its shores being lined with forts, each fort commanding the one above it. The entire despatch is not given to the public; but, in the official abridgment of it with which we are favored, Commodore Foote is said to be gradually approaching the Island, but *did not hope for much, unless certain events occurred which promised success.* He, however, praises the excellence of the rifle practice, and states that the mortar shells have done fine execution—one shell having cleared the floating battery.

A later despatch from Washington states that the Confederate flotilla is hemmed in between Tenth Island and New Madrid, and has made another unsuccessful attempt to escape down the river. The gunboats, which engaged Gen. Pope's batteries at New Madrid, were repulsed with loss. One of the boats, as previously stated, was sunk, and several were badly damaged. It is believed that the flotilla cannot escape except by fighting its way out. The despatch is entirely silent in respect to the attack upon Tenth Island itself; from which it may reasonably be inferred that no very serious impression has been made, as yet, upon the batteries or their defenders.

The headquarters of General Sherman are reported to have been fixed on board the steamer McClellan, for the purpose of enabling him to make frequent excursions between Hilton Head and Warsaw river, off Savannah, Georgia. The chief officer of the steamer Mississippi was a prisoner at Port Royal, on suspicion of having wilfully run his vessel ashore on Frying Pan Shoals.

A sharp engagement took place recently in Wilmington River between the Federal gunboats and the Musquito Squadron of Commodore Tatnall.—The supposed object of the latter was to throw provisions into Fort Pulaski, but the Confederate vessels are said to have been driven back—Tatnall's steamer being badly crippled. It is reported that there are some fifty or sixty thousand Confederate troops between Charleston and Savannah.

The steamer Rhode Island which reached Fortress Monroe from Key West on Thursday last, reports the capture of Mr. William L. Yancey on board of a schooner off the coast of Florida. He is said to have been disguised as a sailor. The story is at best a strange one, and may well be doubted, until it receives official confirmation.

A reconnoissance of the Virginia shore of the Lower Potomac was made by a party of troops from Hooker's Brigade on Monday last. At some distance beyond Dumfries, the reconnoitering party saw some Confederate Cavalry, but did not attack them. On the return march, a Northern deserter, from the Confederate service, joined the troops, but by some accident he fell overboard while crossing the river, and was drowned.

Bishop Whittingham's prayer of thanksgiving for the success of the Federal arms, does not appear to have met with general observance by the clergy of the District of Columbia, who were specially enjoined to use it. So says, at least, the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press*. Mr. Wendell Phillips also took occasion to state, in his lecture at Congress Hall, Philadelphia on Wednesday evening last, that in the Episcopal Churches at Washington, Bishop Whittingham's form of prayer had been treated with indifference. "In the first Church," said Mr. Phillips, "the clergyman refused to read the prayer; in the second, one-half the congregation quitted the building during the reading of the prayer, and in the third, more than one-half refused to kneel."

By the arrival of the steamship Atlantic, at New York, we have some interesting particulars concerning the condition of affairs at Port Royal. In the first place, the cargo of the Atlantic ought to be mentioned and noted. It consisted of some nine hundred and twenty-eight bales, or bags, of ginned and unginned cotton; one mirror, one piano-forte; twenty-one hides, and thirty cases of books, the spoils of those private houses and private libraries of which Port Royal correspondents had already written, and which even some of the Northern journals have condemned.

The London *Times*, in an editorial article on the recent Federal successes in the Southwest, pronounces the capture of Fort Donelson to have been "a genuine victory;" and that it opens up to the Federal arms a most important territory, which may render it impossible for the Confederate Government to keep so large a force on the borders of Virginia. The *Times*, however, argues that "it is one thing to capture a fort, and another to occupy a territory;" that the proper territory of the South is as yet untouched, and that "the trial will come when the Federal armies advance from their own soil into hostile territories too vast to be occupied or penetrated." But little weight is attached to the maritime expeditions, and although it is presumed that the successes of the North will continue, "yet," says the *Times*, "a minute's reflection will show that the position of the Southerners and their cause, even at the present time, is far more favorable than could have been expected when the struggle first commenced." In short, we are told, "these recent triumphs, although they have undoubtedly improved the position of the North as regards any possible negotiation for a division of territory, have scarcely brought the Federal Government any nearer than before to a reconstruction of the Federal Union."

As to matters at Fortress Monroe itself, whatever may be going on there at this time, is kept perfectly secret. It is now discovered that the submarine telegraph cable has been cut in two at some point about ten miles distant from the Eastern Shore. The alleged culprit has been apprehended. The Confederate steamers Virginia, (Merrimac,) Jamestown and Patrick Henry, were lying off the hospital, near Norfolk.

Some twenty or thirty thousand Confederates are said to have reached Fredericksburg from Manassas a few days ago, not more than half of whom remained in the town.

We reproduce from the Arkansas correspondence of the St. Louis Journals, an account of the battle of Pea Ridge. It is, perhaps, as fair and truthful as any that have been furnished to the *Press*. Nevertheless, it may be worth while to remark that all the accounts which do not come from official sources must be received, if not with absolute incredulity, yet certainly with many grains of allowance.

BRIGHAM YOUNG.—The Deseret (Salt Lake) *News*, contains "Remarks by President Brigham Young, Tabernacle, January 19, 1862," some portions of which are interesting, as exhibiting the notions of the nest of fanatics who have ensconced themselves in the interior of our continent. Brigham said, among other things:

"As Br. Cox observed this morning, let us be sure to build up the Kingdom of God, for in doing this we build up ourselves. In the early history of this church, Joseph Smith was accused of being a speculator. So far as I am concerned, I never denied being a speculator, for in one sense of the word it was one of the greatest speculations ever entered into by man. In building up the Kingdom of God, I am decidedly for self, and so are you. If you wish to obtain wealth, power, glory, excellency, and exaltation of every kind, be for God and for truth, and he will give to you more than your hearts can conceive of. We are not going to be satisfied with a few paltry picayunes. We are not going to be satisfied with a mere pre-emption right on the soil in this Territory. Should the Government grant to every head of a family six hundred and forty acres of land, and to each wife and child their portion, as was done in Oregon Territory, that would give to me and my sons and daughters quite a scope of country, and the whole people would swallow up all the land in this Territory. But shall we be satisfied with that? No; I am going to have a larger pre-emption than the Territory of Utah. In a few years, this Territory will not contain my own posterity. In twenty years from now, this spacious hall will not hold them, and in twenty years more they will more than fill this Territory. I cannot put up with this small possession.

"I have always said to the thieves, wait until I tell you to steal. The first thing I mean to take is the State of Missouri, and then I shall not be satisfied, next I shall want the State of Illinois. All this Territory, Missouri, and Illinois, are not going to be sufficient territory for Heber and me, to say nothing of br's Wells, Taylor, Woodruff, and all the faithful brethren." * * * "In fine, I am not going to be satisfied until the Saints possess the whole earth, to the glory of God."

LATEST NEWS.

TELEGRAMS.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ANGLO-SAXON.

THE EFFECT OF THE FORT DONELSON VICTORY.

AMERICAN SECURITIES ADVANCED.

COTTON DECLINING---CONSOLS 93 1-2

PORTLAND, Me., March 19—The steamship Anglo-Saxon, Captain John Graham, from Liverpool on the 6th via Londonderry on the 7th instant, arrived here at half-past three o'clock this morning.

Mr. Layard stated in the House of Commons, in reply to inquiries, that an officer of the Sumter, named Myers, accompanied by a Mr. Thompson, of Cadiz, had landed at Tangiers from a French merchant vessel, and were arrested by the United States Consul, who requested the assistance of the Moorish troops for the purpose, but he (Layard) was not aware that any pressure had been put on the Moorish Government. Myers and Thompson have since been released.

Lord Palmerston, in response to inquiries, said: "The Government originally intended sending a much larger force to Canada than that dispatched, and it was only in consequence of the representations from the colonial authorities that the number was reduced. He believed the promptitude, vigor, and power displayed by the Government had tended greatly to a peaceful solution of the difficulty with America."

The army estimates were reduced, and the principal parts of the same agreed to. The total asked is sixteen and a quarter millions sterling. The total number of men is 227,000, and of these over 24,000 are in the American possessions.

The House of Commons has adopted a resolution declaring that the colonies, exercising the right of self-government, ought to undertake the responsibility of providing for their own internal security.

Mr. Haliburton protested against the resolution as ill-timed.

The steamer Bermuda left Liverpool on the 1st instant for Bermuda. She had a large general cargo, including a considerable quantity of merchandise under the designation of hardware. It was believed that her cargo was destined for the Southern ports.

It was stated that Mr. Peabody had offered, if the funds collected for the "Albert Memorial" should be devoted to the erection of a charitable institution, that he would give a hundred thousand pounds sterling toward it; or, failing in this, that he had determined to expend the sum in building houses for the working classes in London.

Mr. Peabody quits England for a time with a fortune of seventy thousand pounds sterling per annum.

The French Senate had finally adopted a paragraph in relation to the Roman question by a vote of 126 to 6, amidst much applause.

M. Billault previously explained the Government policy, which still desires the independence both of Italy and the Pope. He point-d out the difficulties and dangers that would attend the evacuation of Rome, and said that the Government did not yet despair of overcoming the opposition of the Papal Government to an arrangement with Italy.

Prince Napoleon's attacks on Austria, during the debate, led to a demand for explanations, which proved satisfactory.

The affair of the students and M. Renan had become rather serious. Numerous arrests had been made, and precautionary measures adopted.

The Paris Bourse had partially recovered from its depression, and closed at 70f.

The resignation of the Italian Ministry had been confirmed.

M. Ratazzi has organized a new Cabinet, including Cordova, Sella, Mancini, Cialdini, Persano, and Marquis Papoli.

Gen. Guyon has taken strong military measures at Rome to stop the popular manifestations.

Garibaldi had arrived at Turin, and had a conference with M. Ratazzi.

LATEST COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL, March 6.—The sales of cotton for three days have been 14,000 bales, including 2,500 to speculators and exporters. The market closed dull at a decline of ⅛@¼d. The advices from Manchester are favorable, the market closing buoyant and firm.

Breadstuffs are firmer. Flour has an upward tendency, and is 3@6d. higher; sales at 27s 6d@30s. Wheat is firmer and partially improved 1d@2d; red Western Wheat is quoted at 10s 8d@11s 8d; white Western 12s. 6d.; red Southern 12s; white Southern 12s 8d@12s 10d. Corn is firm and holders demand an advance; mixed 29s. 9d.

Provisions—The market is quiet and steady at former quotations. Beef steady. Pork dull. Bacon is active at a downward tendency. Lard is quiet and steady.

Tobacco—[illegible] quiet and steady. Sugar quiet. Rice quiet. Coffee inactive. Linseed Oil is firm at 35s 9d. Common Rosin inactive at 12s. 9d. Spirits Turpentine nominal at 28s.

LONDON MARKETS, March 6.—Breadstuffs have an upward tendency. Sugar quiet and steady. Coffee firm. Common Congou Tea quiet and steady. Rice has a downward tendency. Tallow firm at 45s. 9d.

American securities are still advancing: Illinois Central 45@44¾ discount. Erie Railroad 30¾@30½. Consols for money 93⅝.

THE LATEST VIA LONDONDERRY.

LIVERPOOL, March 7.—The sales of cotton for the week have been 21,000 bales. The market closes irregular and dull at a decline of ⅛d., caused by the steamer's news from America. The sales to speculators were 6,000 bales, and to exporters 3,000 bales. The sales to day were 3,000 bales, closing dull and unchanged. The authorized quotations are:

	Fair.	Middling.
Orleans	14d.	12¼d.
Mobile	13¾d.	12¼d.
Uplands	13d.	12¼d.

The stock of cotton in port is 410,000 bales, of which 166,000 are American.

Breadstuffs easier. Wheat quiet and steady. Provisions dull. Bacon firmer.

LONDON, March 7.—Consols for money 93⅝; American securities buoyant. Illinois Central 22⅞; Erie 32⅞@32⅝; New York Central 71@73; United States 6s 72⅞.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived from New York, March 1st, Arzac, at Rochelle; 3d, Bergmann, at Waterford; Trumbull, at Havre; 5th, Winona and E. P. Mix, at Kingstown; Adeline, Locomotive, Shakspeare, Cultivator, Ocean Scout, and Marathon, at Liverpool, the latter with a part of her cargo on board; 6th, Margaret, Scandinavia, and Ocean Pearl, at Queenstown.

Arrived from ——, March 5, Addison, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Baltimore, March 6th, Union, at Belfast.

FROM TENNESSEE.

Loyal Demonstrations in the State--The People Asking for the Re-establishment of Post-offices.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—The citizens of Gallatin, Tennessee, a town which had been decidedly disloyal, met in town meeting and were addressed by Balie Peyton, Esq., a loyal man, and voted to petition for a post-office there, expressing a willingness to return to their allegiance. A post-office will be established there in a few days, according to their petition.

John Sellyet has been appointed post-master at Nashville. He wrote some of the best articles against secession during the agitation of that subject in Tennessee. He was one of the refugees from that State, but now returns in that official capacity. A special agent of the Post-office Department, acting on the Tennessee and Kentucky borders, reports as follows: "It is gratifying, wherever I have been, to find there is a strong desire for the re-establishment of the mails, and a willingness to return to their allegiance."

THE WAR ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

The Bombardment of Island No. 10—A Rebel Transport Sunk by our Gunboats—The Fight Still Going On.

CHICAGO, March 19.—A special despatch to the *Tribune*, dated Cairo the 19th, 11 o'clock, says a few gentlemen who have just arrived from New Madrid via Sykestown, report the sinking of a Rebel transport, armed with heavy cannon, by the gunboat fleet at Island No. 10.

THE LATEST FROM ISLAND NO 10.

Official Despatch from Commodore Foote—A Fiercely Contested Struggle Going On—The Commodore Hopeful of Success.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—An official despatch from Commodore Foote, received at 12 o'clock, midnight, yesterday, at Cairo, and telegraphed hither, says:

"Island No. 10 is harder to conquer than Columbus, as the island shores are lined with forts, each fort commanding the one above it. He was, however, gradually approaching it, but still did not hope for much until the *occurrence of certain events which promised success.*"

He adds: "We are firing day and night on the Rebels, and we gain on them. We are having some of the most beautiful rifle practice ever witnessed. The mortar shells have done fine execution. One shell was fairly landed on their floating battery, and cleared the concern in short meter."

FROM WASHINGTON.

Military Appointment.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Captain Chauncey McKeever, formerly Assistant Adjutant-General to General Fremont, has been appointed to a similar position in General Heintzelman's corps.

Special Army Orders.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—The following special orders have been issued from the office of the Adjutant General:

Brigadier General H. W. Benham, U. S. volunteers, is relieved from the operations of the instructions of March 17th, 1862, to report to the Chief of the Engineer Corps, and will report, without delay, to Major General Hunter, U. S. volunteers.

Surgeon J. T. Hammond, U. S. army, will be release surgeon C. C. Keeney from duty in the army of the Potomac. Surgeon Keeney will report to the Surgeon General for orders.

Captain John C. Sherburne, 1st U. S. infantry, will report for duty to Brigadier General Wadsworth, Military Governor of the District of Columbia.

Confirmations by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—The Senate to-day, in Executive session, confirmed the following nominations:—Alfred Guthrie, Chicago, Illinois, Superintending Steamboat Inspector, in place of Isaac Lewis, removed; John Sellyett, Postmaster, Nashville, Tenn., in place of McNash, removed; Jno. P. Upshur, of Indiana, Assistant Secretary of the Interior; Charles Eaton, Marshal for Minnesota; Caleb B. H. Blood, of Florida, Consul at Monterey; Thomas Clowes, Postmaster at Troy, New York.

Confirmation of the Evacuation of Aquia Creek.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Three deserters brought up by the steamer Leslie this morning confirm the report of the evacuation of Aquia Creek. They say the Rebel forces there had been two thousand strong. Before they left they tore up a large part of the railroad, and set fire to the railroad station, wharves, etc., and also burnt a large schooner.

Payment of Interest on Government Bonds

WASHINGTON, March 20.—The Secretary of the Treasury has directed that the semi-annual coupons of interest upon the October 1st three years bonds due April 1st, shall be paid in coin at the offices of the Assistant Treasurers, at Boston, New York and Philadelphia, at the Treasury at Washington, and the designated depository at Cincinnati.

Release of State Prisoners.

WASHINGTON, March 20—The following prisoners were released by the Commission to-day on giving their written parole to render no aid or comfort to the enemy in hostility to the Government of the United States: A. J. Flemming, J. A. English, W. A. Taylor, Summerfield Ball, W. B. Price, J. W. Burke, Wm. N. Brown, S. S. Hough, H. C. Field, E. J. Snowden, W. Cogan and John Welch.

The following were recommitted for further consideration:—H. O. Claughton, Henry Peel and E. H. McKnight, all of Alexandria.

Army Hospitals.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—There are twelve General Army Hospitals in the District of Columbia and Alexandria, three in Baltimore, four in Annapolis, two in Philadelphia. Those in Baltimore, Annapolis and Philadelphia are for convalescents, until they are sufficiently recovered to join their respective regiments. The capacity of the smaller hospitals is for 225 patients, and of the larger for 800. The hospitals in this vicinity are tolerably full, in consequence of the recent military changes of position, but not more than one in ten are confined to their beds. All receive the best possible attention from the Medical Department of the Army. One female nurse and two male attendants are allowed to each twenty patients. The total number of deaths for the past year 3,990, including the reports of these twenty-one hospitals, as well as in 257 regiments, including those of the Army of the Potomac.

Official Army Intelligence.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—The following despatches were received in Washington this evening dated:—

ST. LOUIS, March 20.—On the 10th inst. Lieut. J. D. Joak, of the 1st Iowa cavalry regiment, with thirty men, encountered a band of marauders posted in a log house and barn in Lafayette county, Missouri. The enemy were defeated after a short engagement, in which they had nine killed and three wounded. Our loss was one killed and four wounded.

The Rebel Flotilla at Island No. 10 Hemmed In—Unsuccessful Effort to Escape.

The enemy's flotilla, which is hemmed in between Commodore Foote and General Pope, has made another attempt to escape down the river. Their gunboats engaged General Pope's batteries on the 18th for an hour and a half, but were driven back with a severe loss. One gunboat was sunk and several badly damaged. They are completely hemmed in, and can escape only by fighting their way out.

The Recent Battle at Fort Craig.

KANSAS CITY, March 18.—George T. Beale, bearer of despatches to Washington, brings advices from Santa Fe to the 21st instant, which confirm previous accounts of the battle near Fort Craig on the 21st. The Federal loss was 62 killed and 140 wounded.

The Texans captured six of our field pieces. Col. Steele commanded the Texans.

The Texans were at Socorro, 38 miles north of Fort Craig. Col. Cauly's command was concentrated at Fort Craig, and nothing has been heard from them since the 25th ult., all communication being cut off.

A large amount of Government stores at Albuquerque were destroyed, to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy.

Four hundred and fifty Texans, with two pieces of artillery, entered Albuquerque on the 2d.

Major Donelson, commanding the District of Santa Fe, was preparing to abandon that place and fall back to Fort Union. One hundred and forty wagon loads of Government stores were being removed from Santa Fe to Fort Union. On Monday, the 3d inst., Mr. Beale met three companies of Colorado volunteers, under Lieut Col. Tappan, at Hole-in-the-Rock, 17 miles south of Bentzfort, *en route to* Fort Union; and the above mentioned three companies had crossed the river alone. They were to build meet at the Purgatory, 40 miles south of Bentzfort. Mr. Beale left this morning for Washington.

Despatches Relating to the Operations on the Coast.

The Navy Department is in receipt of the following official despatch:

REPORT OF COMMODORE DAYTON.

UNITED STATES STEAMER PAWNEE, FERNANDINA, March 4, 1862.

SIR:—In obedience to your order of the 24 of March, I left at daylight on the next morning, accompanied by the following gunboats and other light-draft vessels, viz: the Ottawa, Lieutenant Commanding T. H. Stevens; Seneca, Lieutenant Commanding D. Ammen; Huron, Lieutenant Commanding J. Dowse; Pembina, Lieutenant Commanding J. P. Bankhead; Isaac Smith, Lieutenant Commanding C. H. Baboock; Chippewa, Lieutenant Commanding T. A. Budd; Potomska, Lieutenant Commanding P. G. Wilmuth; and Lillian, Lieutenant Commanding W. Budd. There were also with us three armed launches of the Wabash and a company of sailors, all under the command of Commander C. R. P. Rodgers, of that vessel, as well as the transports McClellan, Captain Gray, on board of which was the battalion of marines of Major J. G. Reynolds; the Boston, with the 97th Pennsylvania regiment, Colonel Guss, and the armed cutter Henrietta, Captain Bennett. * *

When only three miles distant from Fort Clinch, all except the Ottowa grounded; and as the tide was falling, there was little hope of getting them off until its change. I determined therefore to push on in that vessel, with the three armed launches of the Wabash. On approaching Fort Clinch it was so evidently deserted that I would not stop, but merely sent Lieutenant G. M. White, of the Ottowa, on shore with an armed boat to hoist the American flag there.

On coming in sight of Old Fernandina, a white flag was displayed by some persons on shore. Shortly after, and when passing New Fernandina, a few rifle shots were fired from some bushes, and a railroad train was perceived just starting. As it was naturally supposed to contain soldiers escaping, I directed Lieutenant Commanding Stevens to try and stop it, and the road passing for some distance near the river, and at full speed, there was an opportunity of firing several shots at the two locomotives attached to the train, which, however, did not prevent its escape across the railroad bridge, which is four miles from the town, and it was soon lost in the woods, on the other side. We afterwards found on the track the bodies of two men who had been killed by our shots, one of whom was a soldier, and the report was that ex-Senator Yulee, who was on one of the cars, had also been struck, but this I think was a mistake.

In the meantime, a small steamer was discovered attempting to escape up the narrow creek over which the railroad bridge passes, the draw of which she went through very soon after the train had crossed. Several shots were fired at her, without effect, and as the Ottowa could not go up the creek, Commander Rodgers followed her with two of his armed boats, captured and brought her alongside. She was found to be filled principally with women and children, but also had on board a Surgeon in the Confederate army, and a number of mules and wagons belonging to the Quartermaster's Department.

The batteries on and near Fort Clinch, on the southern part of Cumberland Island, and at New Fernandina, although many guns have been removed, might have offered most serious obstacles to our approach, as will be seen by my detailed report of them. They were, however, being rapidly disarmed in obedience to orders from the War Department, but it was determined to defend them from any attack by sea until the place could be regularly evacuated; and the bar being a very intricate one, and well under fire, they might have given us a great deal of trouble had our advance been made from that side.

At eight o'clock of the night previous to my arrival, however, (the second) a telegraph came from Brunswick, mentioning that twenty-four of our armed vessels were in Cumberland Sound.—This news seems to have produced a perfect panic, as by twelve o'clock the next day the garrison, which consisted of fifteen hundred men, as well as nearly all of the inhabitants, had gone off * * *

Very respectfully, your obedient servant

P. DRAYTON, Commander,
Commanding the Pawnee.

Arrival of the Steamer Rhode Island.

PHILADELPHIA, March 20.—The steamer Rhode Island arrived here last evening with fifty prisoners from the privateer Beauregard and vessels captured whilst attempting to run the blockade.

Release of the Bridge Builders Captured by the Rebel Cavalry.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 19.—The bridge builders captured by Morgan's party on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad have been released, and they returned this evening.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, March 20.—Cotton is quiet at 23 cts. Flour is unsettled—sales of 12,000 bbls. State $5 20@5 25; Ohio $5 70@5 75; Southern $5 60@5 85. Wheat is dull—sales of 19,000 bushels. Milwaukie Club $1 22@1 42; Amber Pennsylvania $1 38. Corn is firm—sales of 41,000 bushels mixed at 58@60 cts. Pork is dull—Mess $13 25@13 50. Lard is dull at 7⅞@8⅜ cts. Whiskey is dull at 24@25 cts. Sugar is firm—sales of 1,200 hhds. Muscovado 6@7¼ cts. Naval stores dull. Freights are drooping.

RELEASE OF GOV. MOREHEAD.—Governor Morehead, of Kentucky, one of the prisoners in Fort Warren, but who has been for some time in New York, on his parole, has been unconditionally released.

APPOINTED.—We learn that the President has sent to the Senate for confirmation the name of Mr. James N. Muller, of Baltimore, appointed Inspector of steamboats; also the name of Mr. Floris Van Renth, of Maryland, as Register of the Land Office in Dacotah Territory.

GUERRILLA WARFARE IN MISSOURI.—The Leavenworth papers state that on the 7th inst., the notorious Quantrell, alias Hart, with forty men, entered the town of Aubrey, Kansas, near the Missouri line; took fifteen prisoners; shot Greenbury Trickle, W. Whitaker, and John Cody, although not mortally; took all the horses, wagons, clothing, &c., and left.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is now open, and trains running from Wheeling as far as Martinsburg. The few miles of track between Martinsburg and Harper's Ferry remain to be put in repair. It is thought the entire road will be repaired and communication resumed with Baltimore by Saturday next.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.....FIRST SESSION

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Navy, in reply to the resolution of inquiry offered by Mr. Kennedy, of Maryland, some days since, in regard to the removal of the Naval Academy, as follows:

When the insurrection took place in April last, and the various points owned and occupied by the Federal Government were seized by the insurgents, the school at Annapolis and the public property connected therewith were in danger of seizure. The Government could furnish no troops for the protection of Annapolis, and the navy had not an adequate force to retain possession of the vessels and Yard at Norfolk. Both places were threatened at the same time, and apparently involved in a common danger. It was under these circumstances that the department and those having charge of the school, were compelled promptly to act, and the facts were communicated to Congress as soon as that body convened. I respectfully present an extract from the report of this department which was submitted to Congress at the extra session, which relates to this subject.

"The naval school and public property at Annapolis attracted the attention of the disloyal and disaffected about the period when the conspiracy culminated. Some demonstrations were made towards seizing the property, and also the frigate Constitution, which had been placed at Annapolis, in connection with the school, for the benefit of the youths who were being educated for the public service. Prompt measures rescued the frigate, and Government property from desecration and plunder, and the young men, under the superintendence and guidance of Captain Blake, contributed, in no small degree, to the result. As it was impossible, in the then existing condition of affairs in Annapolis and in Maryland, to continue the school at that point, and as the valuable public property was in jeopardy, it became necessary to resume the institution elsewhere. Newport, Rhode Island, presented many advantages, and the War Department tendered Fort Adams for the temporary occupation of the students, which was at once accepted, and the school, with the frigate and other public property were removed thither."

I also stated in my annual report at the commencement of the present session of Congress, as follows:

"Temporary accommodations for the Naval School have been provided, and the officers and students made comfortable at Newport, where the institution was located upon its removal from Annapolis, until Congress should take some order on the subject of its future permanent location. Much of the public property appertaining to the school was hastily removed, but the conveniences and much that is essential were left at Annapolis, where they still remain in charge of a person to whose custody they were committed."

In addition to these extracts, I annex hereto certain letters of the superintendent and of this department relative to the removal, and indicating its necessity. There was no law but that of necessity authorizing the removal, and the reasons which called for it no longer exist. The arrangements at Newport will continue, however, until June, unless otherwise ordered. At that time the occupancy of the buildings at Annapolis can be resumed, provided it is the intention of Congress to re establish the institution permanently at that place.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

GIDEON WELLES.

The communication was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

On motion of Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, this day two weeks was set apart for the consideration of business concerning the District of Columbia.

Several reports from committees on minor subjects were read.

On motion of Mr. KING, of New York, the joint resolution introduced by him yesterday, for permitting the arms imported by the different States prior to January 1, 1862, to come in free of duty, was referred to the Committee on Finance.

On motion of Mr. NESMITH, of Oregon, the bill for the relief of L. F. Parker, appropriating $3,873 for surveys of public lands in Oregon, was taken up and passed.

On motion of Mr. HARRIS, of New York, the resolution in relation to the claim of Marshal O. Roberts for the loss of the steamer Star of the West, was taken up and passed.

[It refers the case to the Attorney General for adjudication, as the present Secretary of War, who had been the counsel of Mr. Roberts, does not think it proper for him to act under the circumstances.]

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, reported from the Judiciary Committee the bill regulating the compensation of the U. S. District attorneys. He explained that at this time there were so many prize cases, especially at the North, as to take up nearly the whole time of the attorneys, and the fees being small, there was no adequate income. The bill provides therefore, that in special cases a fixed salary may be given at the discretion of the Attorney General and Secretary of the Interior, not to exceed $6,000. Laid over.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Judiciary Committee, to which had been referred the Message of the President recommending the co-operation of the General Government with any State that may adopt emancipation, by affording pecuniary aid, and the resolution from the House endorsing that policy, reported them back with the recommendation that the Senate adopt the resolution. He suggested that the resolution be at once acted on, if no gentleman desired to discuss it; but Mr. Powell, of Kentucky, and Mr. Saulsbury, of Delaware, indicating a desire to consider the subject, it was laid over.

On motion of Mr. GRIMES the bill for the reorganization of the Navy Department was taken up. It establishes two new bureaus, and regulates the salaries of heads of bureaus and minor officers, do away with commodores, &c.

Several amendments were adopted, including one for the appointment of prize officers, and directing the distribution of the proceeds of captures, &c. The bill as amended was passed.

On motion of Mr. FESSENDEN the bill to open Sixth street west from the canal to Maine avenue, in Washington, was taken up, and the appropriation of $3,000 stricken out, and the bill then passed.

The special order—the bill for the release of certain persons held to service or labor in the District of Columbia—came up

Mr. WILLEY, of Virginia, having the floor, spoke at length in opposition to the measure. He agreed with the gentlemen from Wisconsin (Mr. Doolittle), that if emancipation was to take place, emigration and colonization must accompany it; but deemed the whole scheme impracticable, and particularly impolitic at this juncture; and referring to the confiscation bill and the resolutions of Mr. Sumner, of Massachusetts, all looking to general abolition, declared that they would be pointed to in the Southern States as a proof of the allegation that the Republican party designed the freeing of all their slaves and the overturning of social order, thus striking down there the friends of the Union, and increasing by thousands its enemies.

He had no original desire for slavery in the District of Columbia, and would have been willing to see common ground, where all might meet, but there were prior rights and circumstances which must be regarded. He depicted at length the terrible condition that must ensue in the slave States, under these emancipation schemes, the evils to the blacks as well as to the whites, and the burdens which it would impose. He referred finally to the late proposition of the President to aid the States in emancipation, and wished that it had not been made, though probably intended to thwart extreme measures; but at this period, with the necessity of all efforts for putting down the rebellion, no such distracting subject should be introduced in any form.

If freed, humanity dictated that provision be made for the poor and helpless negroes, and the debt of the war, supposing the struggle to close to-morrow, would impose an amount of taxation quite sufficient, but which would be nothing in comparison to that necessary for these schemes. The border slave states would especially suffer, and he appealed to the North in their behalf for generosity and magnanimity in this matter—attributes always creditable to a people. If thus freed, the negro would still be a slave, for he would not have the right to go into some of the free States, among them Illinois; and in none was he given social position equal with the whites. He was glad, however, to believe that the North was beginning to recognize the practical difficulties in connection with this subject. If Maryland should hereafter adopt the suggestion of the President, it would then be time enough to think of the measure for the District.

Mr. W. touched also upon the constitutional power, doubting if Congress had the right to appropriate money for emancipation, and citing Mr. Webster on the subject. He had no doubt, however, of the power of Congress over slavery in the District. But to push the great schemes that had been proposed would be to destroy all the loyal people of the South, not by their foes, but by their protectors.

Mr. CLARK, of New Hampshire, proposed a substitute for the bill, which was not read.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, remarked that as Mr. Pearce, of Maryland, when it was understood desired to speak on the bill, was absent, he would move to postpone the bill till to-morrow, at one o'clock. Agreed to.

The Senate then went into Executive session, and subsequently adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The SPEAKER laid before the House two communications from the Secretary of War, one transmitting copies of correspondence in relation to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and the other in relation to the cost of transportation of troops between the Mississippi river and the Pacific coast for the last five years. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. WILSON, of New York, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported on the subject of the censorship of the telegraph.

Mr. WILSON, from the Judiciary Committee, reported the following resolution, which was adopted:

RESOLVED, That the Government should not interfere with the free transmission of intelligence by telegraph when the same will not aid the enemy in his military or naval operations, or give him information concerning such operations on the part of the Government except when it may become necessary for the Government, under the authority of Congress, to assume exclusive control of the telegraph for its own legitimate purposes, or to assert the right of priority in the transmission of its own despatches.

Its consideration was further postponed until the first Monday in April.

Mr. HICKMAN, of Pennsylvania, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the bills, memorials, &c., in reference to the confiscation of the property and freeing the slaves of rebels, with a recommendation that they do not pass.

Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, from the same committee, presented an adverse report of the minority, in the form of a substitute for the original bill.

Mr. HICKMAN then said he desired to present a minority report in the shape of a substitute to the bill reported back by the committee.

The SPEAKER said he did not see how the gentlemen could amend a half dozen different bills.

Mr. PENDLETON, of Ohio, moved to lay the whole half dozen bills, with their substitutes, on the table.

Pending which—

Mr. STEVENS moved that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, hoped we should have the morning hour for the transaction of other business.

The House then resolved itself into committee, and took up the Tax bill.

Mr. CHRISFIELD, of Maryland, moved to amend the 41st section by amending the license rates, so that distillers of apple and peach brandy may obtain license for three months at a sum of $12.50. Adopted.

The committee occupied the entire day in discussing the clause relative to taxation on spirituous liquors. Quite a number of verbal amendments were offered, but rejected by the committee.

The House then adjourned.

THE GREAT BATTLE AT PEA RIDGE.

TWO DAYS' ENGAGEMENT—ATTACK AT THREE POINTS.

The St. Louis papers have full accounts of the great battle at Pea Ridge, Arkansas, on the 5th, 7th and 8th inst:

On Wednesday, the 5th inst., General Curtis, Commander-in-Chief, whose headquarters were at Camp Halleck, received reliable information that the Confederates, under Van Dorn, McIntosh, McCulloch, Price and Pike, were marching on us with a large force of Confederates and Indians. All prisoners taken give the Confederate force at from 35,000 to 40,000. Gen. Curtis then ordered Carr's Division to move from Cross Hollows to Sugar Creek, to take a stronger position, which he had previously selected in case of attack. Col. Carr marched in the night and joined Gen. Davis, who had previously taken position, before break of day, in good order.

Gen. Siegel, at Bentonville was also ordered to rejoin Gen. Curtis at the same point. Siegel's rear cut their way through the enemy at the latter place, and kept up the fight for six miles.

The Confederates on Friday morning having made a detour from Bentonville, got a heavy force directly on our rear and right, occupying the heights and brush on both sides of the Fayetteville road. Col. Carr's division was sent to dislodge them. The battle commenced at half-past 10 A. M., and raged for eight hours, until darkness put an end to the contest. They played on us from masked batteries. At night we occupied a position nearer our camp. The carnage was dreadful on both sides.

Simultaneously with the action on our right, fighting took place opposite our front near Leetown, between Gen. Davis and another large body of the enemy. The latter were forced from the field, and hastened to form a junction with the Confederates on our right. The movement of the enemy caused a change of our line.

SATURDAY—FIGHTING RESUMED.

Before 6 o'clock yesterday morning the fight commenced by a salute from our batteries on the extreme right. Gen. Asboth, with a regiment of infantry and battalion of cavalry, had been sent to the support of Colonel Carr, while General Siegel was moving up to a fresh position on the ridge near Leetown. The enemy was unprepared for so sudden and vigorous an assault, and fled after a short and spiritless resistance. Gen. Price, it appears, commanded, and was unable to make his troops stand the fire of the valorous Siegel.—They ran, leaving four pieces of artillery behind them, and a fifth was afterwards taken in the pursuit. The enemy was therefore being turned by the left flank, General Siegel pushing boldly after him. An hour or more was spent in contesting the possession of a spot on Mr. Cox's farm, when the enemy fell back to the hollow. A pause ensued, when the right, under General Davis, moved along, and after a sharp fight of half an hour, in which the Confederate General McIntosh