THE MARYLAND NEWS SHEET.

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SEE FOURTH PAGE.

WAR AND OTHER NEWS.

In the Senate of the United States a bill was passed for the equitable settlement of the accounts of the officers and sailors of the United States Frigate Congress and other United States vessels, whose pursers books have been lost during the war. The bill for the establishment of a national foundry, after some debate, was referred to a select committee of five. The remainder of the session was occupied with the consideration of the bill for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia.

In the House of Representatives the debate on the Tax bill was resumed.

We have no news from Fortress Monroe beyond the meagre statement that troops are arriving there in considerable numbers, and that two canal boats, laden between decks with stores it is supposed, and carrying on deck a number of army wagons, broke loose from the steamer that was towing them, during a brisk gale in Hampton Roads, and drifted towards Sewell's Point, where they were captured by the Confederates. The Associated Press despatch gives as an important item of Southern news, "a confirmation of the rumored death of Captain Buchanan, the Commander of the Merrimac." We give it as we receive it.

From the Upper Potomac, the correspondent of the Philadelphia *Enquirer*, writing from Winchester, cites various circumstances to prove that the secession element is not crushed out in that rebellious city. He is surprised that with all the apparent Union sentiment pervading the community "no authentic information as to its defences or the number of Jackson's army ever reached General Banks." The inference he draws from this fact is, that "it certainly looks suspicious."

Port Royal has been honored with the presence of Major-General B. F. Butler "very much," as a correspondent writes, "to his own dissatisfaction," and to the surprise of the Port Royalists. General Butler, it will be remembered, was on board the steamer Mississippi when that ill-guided vessel went ashore on Frying Pan Shoals—her captain is now in durance vile in consequence of the mishap—and all on board, including, of course, the Major-General himself came very near drowning. The steamer, we now learn, was so badly damaged that she cannot be got ready for sea again without much overhauling. At Port Royal also, Mr. Edward L. Peirce, with fifty assistants, are about to commence their labors among the contrabands.—The correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* makes the startling announcement that not only are most of the members of this philanthropic body "violent abolitionists," but that they openly proclaim it to be their purpose "to preach emancipation to the slaves, as well as the doctrine that every black has a right to arm himself and incite his fellows to a servile insurrection." We confine ourselves simply to a statement of the naked fact as we find it recorded in the journal from which we quote. It rests with others to furnish a fitting comment.

Some touching anecdotes are re-produced from the New York *Post* concerning the demeanor of the wounded Confederate prisoners at St. Louis.—If these instances may be taken as fair illustrations of the feelings of the Southern people generally, there can be but little Union sentiment now remaining in that region.

We have to record, for the fourth or fifth time, the evacuation of Acquia Creek, which we now learn took place definitively on Tuesday night and Wednesday morning last. Some white men who crossed the Potomac on Thursday night report that the Confederate troops are leaving Fredericksburg very fast, and that preparations have been made to destroy the railroad bridge over the Rappahannock river. It was supposed that the troops were going down to Yorktown and Norfolk.

Military men, spies, and able detectives—it is not we who are responsible for bringing the three classes together—have come to the conclusion, it is said, that there were never over from ninety to one hundred thousand men at Manassas at any time, and not more than forty or fifty thousand within the last five months; and that they never had any but wooden guns at Centreville, but occasionally some field artillery was brought there and moved "from place to place."

General Grant has not been superseded, as reported previously. He has been ordered to take command of all the forces on the Tennessee river.

A reconnoitering party, consisting of two companies of Federal troops, which crossed from Ship Island to Mississippi City, was attacked by the Confederates—one report says two thousand strong, another states that being hidden by the woods their number was not known. The reconnoisance, however, ended abruptly, the troops retreating to their boats under the fire of the Cofederates. Only a few were wounded, and but one seriously.

The Confederates entrenched at Pound Gap, on the Cumberland Mountain, forty two miles beyond the famous battle-field of Piketon, are said to have been attacked and routed by General Garfield, with a loss of seven men killed and wounded. None of Garfield's men were hurt. The information is derived from Piketon.

We are assured, through the Associated Press, that General Sickles was not *unanimously* rejected as Brigadier-General. He was simply—rejected.

Governor Pickens, of South Carolina, has called for five more regiments of volunteers to serve during the war. All the regiments were to have been filled by the 20th instant. If the number of men required did not respond, the deficiency was to be made up by drafting.

The Confederates appear to have succeeded in obtaining almost undisputed possession of New Mexico. It was supposed that, after their recent victory near Valverde, on the Rio Grande, they would march immediately upon Santa Fe and Fort Union. All the valuable property in the Department was being concentrated at Fort Union, and all the available force was hastening to the same point. We are assured, however, that the strength of Fort Union is such that a thousand men can hold it against the combined forces of the Confederates. The value of the property conveyed to Fort Union is estimated at several millions of dollars.

A telegram from St. Louis, dated yesterday, states that the bombardment of Tenth Island was continued by Commodore Foote all of Wednesday last. Every gun but one of the upper battery on the Tennessee shore had been silenced, and one gun on the Island itself had been dismounted. The floating battery of the Confederates was still at work, nearer the head of the Island.

The reported capture of Mr. Yancey turns out to have been untrue. He is now heard of at New Orleans, where he made a speech.

A CHANGE.—The *Southern Ægis*, heretofore published by John Cox, Esq., at Belair, Harford county, came to us last week in an enlarged form and under the proprietorship of A. W. Bateman, Esq. Mr. Cox, in retiring, says:

"Since the breaking out of the unfortunate difficulties which have rent our beloved country asunder, the task of conducting a public journal has been to us a very unpleasant one; and we gladly remove to a field of labor more congenial with our tastes and inclinations."

[COMMUNICATED.]

A CURIOUS SCRAP OF HISTORY.

MESSRS. EDITORS: You will find in the Marquis de Chastellenx's "Travels in North America in 1780, '81, 82," published in 1827, the following:

"It must be understood that the delegates, or if you will, the members of Congress, have a tavern to themselves, where they give frequent entertainments; but that the company may not be too numerous at a time, they divide themselves into two sets, and, as we see, very geographically—the line of demarcation being from East to West."

The translator's note adds:

"There is a great probability of seeing this line of demarcation more distinctly marked, by a separation of the Federal Union into *two parts* at no very distant day."

FROM THE UPPER POTOMAC.

THE UNION SENTIMENT IN VIRGINIA DOUBTED.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Enquirer.

WINCHESTER, March 19.—Notwithstanding the real or pretended Union feeling here, the absence of the young men, and the sneers and the remarks of the females and children, prove that the rebellious element is not crushed. The other afternoon, a youngster stood in front of his home, and as every soldier passed, recommended him, in not very polite but stentorian voice, to the mercy of Jackson; while, upon a door-step not far distant, two or three young ladies—in appearance—referred, in exulting tone, to the run at Manassas. Even at this time, many of the citizens expect Jackson to return, with reinforcements, and capture the town; while others are not yet, notwithstanding the excellent order that prevails, become convinced that our army are not a band of murderers and incendiaries.

SINGULAR CIRCUMSTANCE.

It does seem strange, with all the apparent Union sentiment pervading this place at the present time that some authentic information as to its defences, and the number of Jackson's army could not have been transmitted to General Banks. Apprehensions of personal safety, probably, had much to do with the silence, but surely *with so many Union people* one could have been found to give the information. It certainly looks suspicious.

LATEST NEWS.

TELEGRAMS.

THE LATEST FROM ISLAND NO. 10 AND NEW MADRID.

Operations of Com. Foote and Gen. Pope.

ST. LOUIS, March 21.—The *Republican's* special correspondence, dated Island No. 10, yesterday morning, says:

Cannonading by our gun and mortar boats continued all day yesterday, (Wednesday.) All the guns but one in the upper battery on the Tennessee shore have been silenced, and one gun on the island dismounted.

The shells from our mortars are constantly falling in the rebel camp and batteries, and numbers killed or wounded are being carried away on litters.

Large numbers of loaded wagons are leaving the Tennessee shore, from which it is believed preparations are being made for an evacuation of the works.

The floating battery of the rebels has been moved near the head of the Island.

General Pope allowed one of the rebel gunboats to approach within fifty yards of a masked battery on Tuesday, which he had constructed below New Madrid, and then sunk her, killing fifteen of those on board. He had previously allowed five rebel steamers to pass on towards New Madrid, and they are now between his batteries, unable to escape. Over a dozen vessels, and the rebel floating battery and battering ram, are now above General Pope's batteries and will be sunk or captured.

The Latest from Memphis—The People Don't Respond to Governor Harris' Urgent Call

Mr. Beadle, one of the oldest citizens of Memphis, arrived here last night, and reports but three Rebel regiments now between New Madrid and Memphis, and they are stationed at Fort Pillow.

The Confederate Government are manufacturing pikes at Memphis for the new levies, but less than 100 men have responded to the last call of Governor Harris.

The railroads terminating at Memphis are being connected, so that all the rolling stock can be sent down the New Orleans road when necessary.

STILL FURTHER FROM MEMPHIS.

Governor Harris Disappeared—The Legislature Scattered—Impressment of Union Men—Reign of Terror.

A gentleman who has been a contractor at Memphis, and who left there on Thursday, and arrived here last evening, reports that Governor Harris disappeared from Memphis the second day after the one on which the Legislature adjourned, and has not been heard from since. He is supposed to be at Corinth, Miss. The Legislature has adjourned and gone no one knows whither. The subject of burning the city in case its evacuation should be necessary, is still openly discussed.

There had been no impressment of Union men into the rebel service to any extent, except for guard duty, until after the fall of Fort Donelson.

Since Gov. Harris' proclamation impressments have been general, hundreds are picked up on the streets, and taken from their stores and dwellings, and marched off to a camp of instruction at the point of the bayonet.

A floating battery, so constructed as to be sunk to the water's edge, leaving nothing exposed except her armament, which consists of nine Dahlgren guns, which was built for the protection of Memphis, had been towed up to Island No. 10. Hollins' steam fleet had also been sent there.

Union men were leaving Memphis in great numbers, leaving their property to be confiscated, glad to escape with their lives. Quarrels in the streets were of frequent occurrence between Union men and Secessionists, and shots were almost hourly exchanged.

The rebels greatly need iron, and have offered $25,000 to any artist who will discover the process of making malleable iron. Ammunition was plenty and manufactories were in operation day and night in the vicinity of Memphis.

There were no mail facilities except along the railroad routes. Letters and papers were carried from town to town by private enterprise.

The Latest from Island No. 10—Progress of the Bombardment.

CHICAGO, March 21.—A correspondent of the *Tribune* telegraphs from Cairo as follows: I left Island No. 10 yesterday at noon, when the firing was only moderate from the Benton and Mound City, at intervals of 15 minutes each, the object being to reduce the upper batteries. Five guns have been dismounted, including two from which occasional shots fired came very near our boats.

The works on both the mainland and Island are far more extensive than generally supposed. There is at least eighty guns, many of them of the largest size, and several are rifled.

There are 20,000 troops there. I saw at one time ten regiments on dress parade on the mainland. Their quarters are out of the reach of the mortars. The Island is pretty well covered with tents, and the shells reach all parts of the Island and works. It is evident that all the Rebel batteries have bomb-proofs, as the men can be seen to disappear when a shell falls into their batteries.

As soon as the upper fort is reduced, the gunboats will advance on the others in detail.

On Tuesday night the Mound City kept up a steady fire upon the upper fort, preventing the Rebels from making their usual nightly repairs.—The result was, early in the morning they commenced taking the dead and wounded from the casemates of the forts. A large number were thus carried out and taken back into the woods.

On Monday 900 shot were fired from the gunboats, mostly shell, besides 300 shell from the mortars.

FURTHER FROM ISLAND NO. 10.

CHICAGO, March 21.—A special Cairo despatch to the *Journal* says:

A moderate fire was kept up by the fleet on Island No. 10 on Tuesday and Wednesday.

Yesterday the gunboat Minnesota dismounted a 128 pounder gun on the enemy's upper battery.

Some of the Rebel gunboats tried to force their way up yesterday morning, but they had to retire.

General Pope has 22 guns mounted at Mount Pleasant, and has erected a new battery four miles below.

On Tuesday Commodore Foote directed the fuses to be wet, with a view to the destruction of the enemy's works and dismount the guns. The result was satisfactory.

As yet but one man has been killed on our side by the enemy.

Important from the Tennessee River—General Grant at Savannah, near the Alabama Line—General Beauregard at Corinth, Miss., only Ten Miles Distant.

CHICAGO, March 21.—A special despatch to the *Journal* from Cairo to-day says:

Direct and positive information has arrived from Generals Grant and Smith. General Grant is at Savannah, on the Tennessee river, six miles from Florence, Alabama. His troops are in fine health and spirits.

General Beauregard is in command at Corinth, Mississippi, about 10 miles from Savannah, Tenn., with 15,000 men from Pensacola and Gens. Cheatham and Bragg have divisions near by.

About six thousand men in the vicinity of Savannah have enlisted in the Union army recently.

On the night of the 13th a division of the 5th Ohio cavalry put part of Cheatham's forces to flight and burned the railroad bridge.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

Defeat of the Rebels at Pound Gap.

CINCINNATI, March 20.—The Catlettsburg correspondent of the *Commercial* says that a boat has just arrived from Piketon, bringing the particulars of Gen. Garfield's expedition to Pound Gap, forty-two miles beyond Piketon.

There were 5,000 Rebels entrenched on the summit of the Cumberland Mountains, at Pound Gap.

General Garfield ascended the mountains with his infantry by unfrequented paths, and while his cavalry, by advancing along the main road and making a vigorous attack in front, drew the Rebels a short distance from the summit, the infantry advanced along the ridge and completely routed them after a fight of less than twenty minutes.—The Rebels abandoned everything.

General Garfield pursued the Rebels six miles into Virginia, and after quartering his men all night in the captured [illegible] consisting of sixty log huts, with a large quantity of stores.

The Rebels lost seven killed and wounded. Nobody was hurt on our side.

FROM GEN. BANKS' CORPS.

WINCHESTER, March 21.—There is no news of interest here. A portion of Gen. Shields' reconnoissance has returned from Strasburg. Jackson is reported as near Mount Jackson, (about 30 miles south of Strasburg).

Last night the Provost Marshal here pounced upon a gambling house, recently opened, and arrested four proprietors and several officers. The latter were released on parole, but the others were committed to jail. He also captured all the apparatus and other property, amounting to five hundred dollars.

'Jeff Thompson About Again.

CHICAGO, March 21.—A special despatch to the *Tribune*, dated Cairo, 20th, says:—There are reports this morning from Syketon, that Jeff Thompson is marching upon Cape Girardeau, and pressing men and horses into the Rebel service. In a skirmish between the Union forces and his advance, three of the enemy were killed and wounded. Reinforcements have been sent to the Cape.

Army Order.

ST. LOUIS, March 20.—General Halleck has issued the following orders: So much of the recent Department of Ohio as is included in the present Department of Missouri, will be designated the District of Ohio, and will continue to be commanded by Major-General Buell.

The depots of prisoners at Columbus, Indianapolis, and such others as may be established, will be executed from this arrangement, and the commanding officers will report directly to these headquarters.

All other officers, of whatever rank or corps, will report to General Buell, as heretofore.

Brigadier-General Denver will be assigned to the command of the District of Kansas, to include what was heretofore known as the Department of Kansas, except the Kansas troops now in the field under Col. Dietzler, near the southwestern frontier of Missouri. These troops will report for duty to Major-General Curtis, in Arkansas.

All officers of the District of Kansas will report to Brigadier-General Denver at Fort Leavenworth.

Yet Another Statement of Yancey's Arrest.

POTTSVILLE, PA., March 21.—A letter received here from Howard Potts, an engineer of the United States steamer Water Witch, confirms the reported capture, by them, of the schooner William Mallory, with Mr. Yancey on board,

FROM WASHINGTON.

Confirmations of Military Appointments.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The Senate were in Executive session several hours this afternoon, and confirmed the following nominations as Major-Generals of Volunteer forces, namely: Brigadier-Generals Don Carlos Buell, John Pope, Samuel R. Curtis, Frank Siegel, John A. McClernand, Chas. F. Smith, Lewis Wallace; and to be Brigadier-Generals of Volunteers, Cols. John Cook, Richard J. Oglesby, William H. L. Wallace, John McArthur, Jacob G. Lauman, John A. Logan, Robert L. McCook, and Speed S. Fry.

The Senate also confirmed as Brigadier-Generals of Volunteers the following named:—Major John G. Barnard, of Corps of Engineers; Captain Henry M. Judah, of 4th Infantry; Captain Jas. B. Ricketts, of 1st Artillery, for meritorious conduct at battle of Bull Run; James Craig, of Missouri; Horatio P. VanClive and Alexander Asbot.

The Senate to-day disagreed to the motion to reconsider the vote by which Abraham Wakeman was recently confirmed as Postmaster of New York. The appointment is therefore conclusive.

General Fremont left Washington this afternoon for New York. It is said the boundaries of his military department have been enlarged, so as to include Ohio and other points.

A new military department, to be called the Department of the Gulf, is constituted. It will comprise all the coast of the Gulf of Mexico west of Pensacola harbor, and so much of the Gulf States as may be occupied by the forces under Major-General B. F. Butler, of U. S. Volunteers. The headquarters, for the present, will be moveable wherever the General Commanding may be.

The States of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, with the expeditionary forces under General T. W. Sherman, will constitute a new military department, to be called the Department of the South, to be under the command of Gen. Hunter.

Removal of the Provost Marshal General from Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The Provost Marshal General of the Army of the Potomac, and his subordinates, have, in obedience to a general order, turned over to Brigadier General Wadsworth, Military Governor of the District of Columbia, the buildings and premises occupied in the city of Washington, and all the public property belonging thereto. The Provost Marshal's office has been withdrawn from Washington, and all the force employed in the military police of the city is under the command of General Wadsworth, as Military Governor of the District. General Wadsworth has established his headquarters in the building heretofore used and occupied by the Provost Marshal. The Provost Marshal General and his subordinates have also turned over to Brigadier General Wadsworth all the military prisoners within the District of Columbia, and all contrabands now in custody, and the same shall henceforth be under the command of the Military Governor.

Disbursements at the Treasury Department.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The complaints made of slow disbursements from the Treasury attract notice here, but the assurance is given that not a day elapses after the presentation of any requisition at the Treasury Department before payment, unless payment is made impossible by want of funds.

Secretary Chase has used all possible exertion to meet the demand of the public creditors. He planned the relief given by certificates of indebtedness, which are now being issued to all creditors desiring them, and whose accounts are audited and settled and who present the checks of disbursing officers.

Regulations in Regard to Trade with the Southern States—Payment of the Public Debt.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—As our forces extend the authority of the United States on the Atlantic coast, numerous applications are made by merchants and shippers to the Treasury Department for permission to trade with the re-captured ports, but these are uniformly refused. Nothing is done to interfere with the blockade. Permits, however, are granted by the Department for internal trade elsewhere.

The public debt and all foreign drafts are promptly paid at maturity, no matter what may be the pressure in other respects on the Treasury.

General Sickles.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The statement that Gen. Sickles was unanimously rejected as Brigadier General is not correct.

Affairs Up the Potomac River.

WINCHESTER, March 20.—Last night the Provost Marshal pounced upon a gambling house recently opened here, and arrested four of the proprietors and several officers. The latter were released on their parole, and the remainder were placed in jail. They also captured the apparatus and other property, amounting in value to five hundred dollars. The theatre in operation here is prosperous, the houses being filled every night.

A portion of Shields' reconnoissance has returned from Strasburg, and reports that Jackson is near Mount Jackson. [Mount Jackson is a post village of Shenandoah county, Virginia, on the valley turnpike from Staunton to Winchester.] Nothing else of interest has transpired since yesterday.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 20.—All is quiet at Fortress Monroe. A severe northeast storm has been prevailing here for the last two days. Several small vessels have dragged their anchors and gone ashore, but will be got off without difficulty.

Nothing has been heard or seen of the Merrimac.

The Monitor occupies her usual position above the fleet. She has received some alterations and additions that will materially add to her impregnability.

The telegraph cable has been partially underrun, but the bad weather has put a stop, for the time being, to operations upon it.

The only important item of Southern news is a confirmation of the rumor of the death of Buchanan, the commander of the Merrimac. He was severely wounded in the thigh, in the action of Saturday week, and was assured by his surgeons that amputation would most probably be necessary. Buchanan shrank from the operation, but, knowing that by such a course only could there be a chance of saving his life, he finally consented. The amputation was performed two or three inches below the hip joint, but the shock upon his system was too great, and he died upon the following day.

The Capture of Yancey Confirmed.

NEW YORK, March 21.—A letter in the *Tribune*, of this morning, dated Fortress Monroe, 19th inst., says: "A letter received from aboard the R. R. Cuyler, at Key West, dated on the 10th inst., says: The steamer Water Witch captured a schooner on the 8th inst., with Wm. L. Yancey on board, disguised in sailors' clothes. He was recognized and delivered over to the fort."

Wm. L. Yancey Turns Up at New Orleans—His Reported Capture Incorrect—He Makes a Speech—no Hope of Aid from Europe.

NASHVILLE, March 21.—Southern advices received here say that Mr. Yancey has arrived at New Orleans, where he made a speech, declaring that "no help can be expected from England or France," and urging retaliation by stopping cotton cultivation.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

WINCHESTER, March 21.—Wm. Prescott Smith, Esq., Master of Transportation, with other officers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, reconnoitered the road to-day to Martinsburg, and expect that this section will be opened by the first of April. The company have also made arrangements to permanently open the Potomac and Winchester road.

The "Provisional Government" of Kentucky.

NASHVILLE, March 21.—The late Provisional Government of Kentucky is at Sibley, Tennessee, near the headquarters of the rebel Gen. Crittenden.

The Search for the U. S. Ship Vermont

NEW YORK, March 21.—The steamer Baltic has returned from an unsuccessful cruise in search of the disabled ship-of-the-line Vermont.

Parson Brownlow.

NASHVILLE, March 21.—Parson Brownlow leaves for the North to-day.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, March 21.—Cotton is steady at 26¾@27 cts. Flour is quiet—sales of 10,500 bbls: State $5.20@5.25; Ohio $5.65@5.80; Southern $5.60@5.85. Wheat is quiet—sales of 50,000 bushels: No. 2 Chicago at 86 cts; white Michigan $1.48. Corn is quiet—sales of 26,000 bushels mixed at 58@60 cts. Pork is dull—sales of 2,500 bbls: Mess $13.25@13.50. Lard is dull at 7¾@8¼ cts. Whiskey is dull at 24 cts., and buyers demand a reduction. Sugar is firm—Muscovado 6@7¼ cts. Coffee is quiet—Rio 20@20½ cts. Naval Stores are quiet.—Freights dull.

PUN-GENT.—Now-a-days our citizens are often regaled with military witticisms. The following will rank as a good specimen: A regiment of "feds" marching through the city is surrounded and followed by a bevy of immoderately patriotic boys (though otherwise too harmless and amiable to attend Sabbath school), when the least modest of them, having heard of South Carolina, and a few incidents in her modern history, sings out in the midst of a group of mounted officers: "Hurrah for Jeff. Davis!" Nearest officer, having no very pleasant sensations aroused by this vociferation, exclaims to the urchin, not altogether good humoredly: "Hurrah for the Devil, sir!" "Hel hel hel" exploded the youngster: "well, hurrah for yer own side, and I'll holler for mine!" Hero vanished amid a shower of unsuppressed military smiles, of the audible kind; and is soon unconscious of every thing but his recompense for crying, "Here's two Nashville *Patriot*—only five cents!"—*Nashville Patriot, March 15.*

PROBABLE CAPTURE OF BEAUFORT, N. C.—The New York *Commercial Advertiser* says:

"When our correspondent left Newbern on Sunday, it was understood that an expedition would leave the following day for Beaufort, N. C.

"The expedition was intended to be sufficiently strong to overcome all opposition. The town is but 36 miles from Newbern, and we entertain no doubt of the success of the attack. In that case, the Nashville has probably been captured at last.

"We violate no confidence in announcing this movement, our correspondent having obtained consent of Gen. Burnside to its publication."

The New York *Herald* states that the leaders of the newspaper abolition crusade against General McClellan are the Chicago *Tribune*, the Cincinnati *Gazette*, the New York *Post*, Philosopher Greeley and Fred. Douglass.

The ship Ocean Pearl, Capt. Crowell, from Boston, arrived at Ship Island on the 9th instant from Boston. She landed 101 horses, having lost 11 on the passage.

ILLNESS OF THE HON. THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN.—We learn from the Newark papers that the Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen is lying dangerously ill at his residence, in New Brunswick, N. J. But slight hopes of his recovery are entertained.

FROM THE SOUTH.

From the New York *Times* of yesterday we take the annexed interesting summary of Southern intelligence:

Another Proclamation from Governor Pickens Calling for Troops.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, HEADQUARTERS, March 5, 1862.

The President of the Confederate States, through the Secretary of War, has called on me, as Governor of South Carolina, to furnish five more regiments for and during the war.

Now, then, under this requisition, I do hereby call for men to come forward as volunteers, individually and separately, or by companies now formed, of not less than sixty-eight aggregate to each company, and to be organized according to the principles laid down in the resolutions of the Council, hereunto attached. Tenders of service will be made in writing to the Adjutant-General's office, in Columbia. Those volunteering as individuals will be formed into companies as soon as possible, the officers to be appointed by the Governor and Council.

The Secretary of War, in his requisition, says that "each soldier will receive a bounty of $50 when the regiment or company is mustered into service, and will be allowed transportation from his home to the place of rendezvous," and will also be clothed, supplied and armed at the expense of the Confederate States. No man liable to duty will be allowed to enter any other company now in service for any term less than the war, until this requisition for five infantry regiments be complied with. If these regiments are not formed by volunteers, by the 20th instant, then a conscription will be made to meet the balance of the requisition, upon principles which will be announced in general orders of detail, issued by the Chief of the Military Department, in conjunction with the Adjutant and Inspector-General.

I need not make an appeal to the people to meet this requisition. The country is in danger. We have met with reverses. There is no alternative. We must fight for our homes and our altars. No people are fit to be free unless they are willing to march through the perils of severe conflict and battle. This State was the cradle of the revolution. Let her sons now hang out their battle flags from every home. Let us make the State one intrenched camp, and if we are to fall, let every freeman find, at least, a soldier's grave. Let all come to their country's call. If we are brave and true, there is no permanent danger. Without difficulty and peril, independence itself would not be valued. No people were ever free without dangers and struggles. Our true safety is to meet every danger with more indomitable courage, and to rise higher with any and every disaster. In the war of our first Revolution South Carolina passed through far more desperate trials. Under the guide of the God of battles, we must rise to our destiny, and from our very defeats gather renewed strength in the defence of our firesides and of our homes.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State, at Columbia, this, the 5th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the independence of the State of South Carolina the eighty-sixth.

F. W. PICKENS.

RESOLVED, by the Governor and Council, That, in view of the recent requisition for troops for the war by the Confederate Government, no person not now under orders, subject to military duty in South Carolina, shall be permitted to enter Confederate service for a less time than for the war.

Resolved, That the Chief of the Military Department, together with the Adjutant-General, proceed at once to devise a scheme by which all the arms bearing white male inhabitants of South Carolina, between the ages of 18 and 45, shall be enrolled, as well those now in service for a less period than the war, as those not in service, from which roll the troops raised shall be selected, by lot, except such volunteers as shall come in as hereinafter provided.

Resolved, That individual volunteers, for infantry service, will be received until the 20th of March inst., who shall be organized into companies, battalions and regiments, with officers to be appointed and assigned by the Governor and Council, and the troops so organized shall be mustered immediately into Confederate service.

F. J. MOSES, JR., Secretary.

March 6.

From the Charleston Mercury, March 6.

The Confederate Flag.

There is no mistaking the very general dissatisfaction existing with the "Stars and Bars," adopted in the early stage of this revolution by the Provisional Congress, as the Confederate ensign. A cognate variation of the United States flag, similar in ideas, pattern and color, squinting strongly at "reorganization," and undistinguishable at a distance by sea or land, it is united neither to the taste for national independence, the sectional feelings, nor the practical uses of the Southern standard. Congress itself, stimulated, we presume, by the action of the army of the Potomac, at its last session took the matter again in hand. The committee sat and reported a flag, which has been erroneously published as adopted by Congress—red field and blue union, decked with four white stars, intended to imitate the four corners of a St. Andrew's Cross. We are informed that this flag was not adopted, or any other, but that the body [illegible] preference for another ensign, transferred the whole subject over to the new Congress, now in session. Our readers may have noticed among the committees of the new House of Representatives, one "on the Flag and Seal." The matter is, therefore, open for determination.

Four different flags have been proposed.

The first is that for which the Provisional Congress indicated a preference, without adopting it. Although handsomer than the "Stars and Bars," and unlike any other standard, it has a look of singularity of design which we do not fancy.

The second is the Battle Flag of the Army of the Potomac, adopted by Gens. Beauregard and Johnston, to avoid mistakes of troops in future. Though rich and handsome, it is objectionable to some religious denominations—the Israelites, if not the Roman Catholics—in a country in which Church and State are separated. It, therefore, is not likely to be chosen.

The third is unique and handsome. The division is similar to that of the old Knight Templars' flag, but the colors and centre are different.

The sun, with a ray for each State, dispenses with the borrowed stars, while emblematic of latitude of our country, source of our agricultural wealth, and also of the warmth and geniality of Southern character.

The fourth and last is a flag of peculiar dignity and simplicity.

[The *Mercury* here gives a cut of a flag, consisting of two right-angled triangles and an immense black bar sinister, and thus continues:]

It is altogether unlike the ensign of any other nation, and especially unlike that of the Yankee nation. Those that imagine that a flag should be symbolical, will find in the colors of this one—white and black—an obvious significance. Such a standard would typify our faith in the "peculiar institution," and be an enduring mark of our resolve to retain that institution while we exist as an independent people. For maritime uses this proposed flag, although it discards the everlasting Yankee stars and the worn-out combinations of "red, white and blue," would be distinguishable at as great distance as any other that can be devised.

John Minor Botts—The Nashville.

Correspondence of the Charleston Mercury.

RICHMOND, March 3.—The arrest of Botts & Co. and the proclamation of martial law has stirred up the city in a measure. Botts has kept his house ever since the State seceded, and there openly and violently sustained Lincoln in all of his usurpations. Stearns, the distiller, and Hechler, the butcher, are said to have plotted.

The whiskey sellers are much disgruntled. The closing of their shops puts not less than 500 able men upon the parish—excellent stuff "to fill up" the army. If we include all the barkeepers and attaches, the list will be swollen to 1,500.

Pegram, the bold commander of the Nashville, is an uncle of Col. Pegram, who was captured at Rich Mountain. He is a fine-looking man of 45 or 50, a sincere Christian, gentle as a woman, cool and intrepid as it is possible for a man to be. His daring attack upon the piratical junks, during the British war with China, procured for him a gold medal from the Queen, and other high testimonials, and accounts, in great part, for the cordial attentions he received lately in England. He brings postage stamps, treasury notes, and a very full supply of powder for the use of our rifles which [illegible] mount.

The Merrimac, when last heard from, was taking in her powder and provisions for six months. It is pretty well settled that the army at Manassas is to fall back. A part of Holmes' Brigade will be sent to Tennessee.

President Davis' Message Criticized.

From the Mercury, March 6.

Our readers have already noticed the imputations cast by President Davis, in his message, upon the Provisional Congress, by the plain insinuation that the required appropriations had not been made for the creation of a navy, and that the present deficiency of troops was caused by the early legislation of Congress. The correction of these charges and the vindication of the Provisional Congress from all blame, by Messrs. Conrad and Miles, the Chairmen of the Naval and Military Committees, have been briefly published in the abstracts of Congressional proceedings. These incidents, and the necessity of such explanations, form a fitting commentary upon the secret sessions. They constitute an agreeable episode to the earnest and successful efforts of the President's friends to prevent the publication of the records.

The President also seems to speak with gratification of the efforts he has made to build up our navy.

Being ourselves totally unable to see any cause of gratulation in the condition of our navy or river defences, we beg leave to submit a few facts and observations upon them.

During the last days of the first Congress, at Richmond, which was in September, the Government sent in its proposed appropriations for naval, coast and river defences. Our readers will remember that Congress cannot, by the Constitution, either originate or increase any appropriations. They must be called for by the Government. The object of this provision of the Constitution is to make the Government responsible for all expenditures. Now, how much money do our readers suppose the Government required for our naval, coast and river defences? Why, the enormous sum of fifty thousand dollars! Great indignation, we are informed, existed in Congress at the insignificant amount called for. It was equivalent to saying that no money was required. This pitiful sum would hardly put afloat one first-class iron-clad gunboat. Under the pressure of members of Congress, the Government was induced, at length, to ask for two millions of dollars. The amount called for ought to have been ten millions. If we could not build speedily a navy, we could have bought one *already built*. We might have had, by this time, ten or twenty Sumters scouring the ocean of our Yankee foes, and sending our name to the four quarters of the world. As it is, can any one tell what has been done with even the two millions of dollars the Government called for and appropriated in September, and when it will be available?

In regard to the "efforts" which have not been "spared" to employ the ship-yards and skilled mechanics of the South for the prompt creation of a navy, and to show how the Executive Departments "have done all which human power and foresight could enable them to accomplish" at home, we would simply state that there are some half-dozen ship-yards in Charleston, under the superintendence of educated ship-wrights, and capable of employing ship-carpenters, who could be procured here, and might have been engaged for the last year in making gunboats. There are the Messrs. Marsh & Son, Kirkwook & Knox, the Jones Brothers, James Addison, C. & F. Degnan, and C. Brandt. These are shipwrights and boat-builders.

There are riggers and joiners and carpenters in numbers, who might have been at work. The foundries and workshops of Messrs. Cameron & Co., J. M. Eason & Brother, W. S. Henery & Co., Smith & Porter, Lockwood & Johnson, and South Carolina Railroad workshops, could have turned out largely of engines, machinery and plating. But all effort on the part of these skilled mechanics to get contracts, and supply the military necessities of the country, were long unavailing. Their offers were steadily declined. The following is a specimen of the unsparing efforts of the Naval Department, acting in subserviency to the views of the President. The country will appreciate the fatigue consequent upon such exertion:

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, NAVY DEPARTMENT, Richmond, Jan. 2, 1862.

Mr. James G. Marsh, Charleston, S. C.:

SIR: This Department cannot, at this time, engage in the construction of a war vessel upon the plan presented by you. The plan embraces features which are regarded as new and eminently useful, and which the Department may hereafter, when less taxed than at present, adopt.

The model is returned, in accordance with your request, by the express.

I am, respectfully, your ob't servt,

S. R. MALLORY, Secretary of the Navy.

Within only the last six weeks has it been attempted to employ the shipwrights and boat builders of Charleston. Many boats might have been constructed, and are not. Recently we learn that some few contracts have been given out; but they are not all employed now. Let our readers, from these facts, judge of the extraordinary foresight and unsparing efforts of the Executive concerning the Confederate navy.

Rigid Police Regulations.

The Government of North Carolina has published, under date of 4th March, "An act to provide more efficient police regulations for the districts on the seaboard, as amended by the Governor and Council." It provides for the establishment of police courts, whose jurisdiction shall extend to all matters of criminal and police regulation over the slaves and free persons of color in the seaboard districts. Said courts shall have full power to establish such regulations and inflict such punishments as they in their discretion may deem that the exigencies of the time may require. It further provides that said courts may arrest such white persons as may be considered dangerous to the community.

What are They Wanted For!

The following advertisement from the *Mercury* probably indicates that the work of manufacturing cutlasses and fire-arms is being pushed on at Columbia:

"*To Owners of Negro Mechanics.*—Wanted, at the State work in the interior of the State, in a healthy and safe location, carpenters, blacksmiths, machinists and wheelright. They will be well taken care of and good wages paid. Apply to David Lopez, Superintendent, or M. H. Nathan, corner Wentworth and Meeting streets. March 6."

Free Market of Charleston.

An adjourned meeting of citizens will be held at the City Hall this day, at 7 o'clock P. M., to organize the Free Market of Charleston, in order to supply the families of soldiers and sailors with provisions and necessaries, free of charge, during the existing war. A numerous attendance is earnestly solicited. March 6.

New Orleans Cotton and Money Markets.

NEW ORLEANS, March 1.—Cotton—We notice further sales on plantation, or for future delivery, since our last report, of 150 bales on Monday, 600 on Tuesday, and 550 on Thursday, all at about previous rates. The only sale reported from the limited supply on the spot, is 30 bales on Tuesday. With regard to prices, we have noticed no transactions at the outside figure of last week, when sales were made as high as 9 cts. for middling, for future delivery. The ruling rate has been 8½ cts., but prices have ranged from 8 to 8¾ cts. We continue to quote middling on the spot at 11 cts., but it has been sold as high as 11½ cts. for good staple.

STATEMENT.

	Bales.
Stock on hand sept. 1, 1861	10,118
Arrived past week	3,380
Arrived previously	20,341
Total	33,839
Exported previously	11,102
Stock on hand and on shipboard	22,737

EXCHANGE.—The market is in such a peculiar position that quotations are nominal merely. The rates for Foreign Bills have continued to advance throughout the week, and sales are reported at unprecedented prices—Sterling has sold at 155@160, and considerably above for good private bills, and France at 3f. The Banks of the city are not offering their Exchange for sale and the amount on sale out-doors is quite limited. Dealers are buying Domestic Ex