THE MARYLAND NEWS SHEET.

VOL. II---NO. 158. BALTIMORE, TUESDAY, MARCH 25, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

SEE FOURTH PAGE.

WAR AND OTHER NEWS.

In the Senate of the United States a memorial from the Board of Trade of Philadelphia was presented, asking a revision of the proposed schedule of taxes on manufactures, as they are too high.—It was ordered to be printed. A resolution of the Legislature of Kentucky against the tax on leaf and manufactured tobacco was presented. An *ad valorem* tax is recommended instead. Resolutions from the State of Ohio were also presented in regard to the prosecution of the war, and the execution of the leading rebels. The joint resolution from the House, promising pecuniary assistance by the Government, to a limited extent, to States which consent to emancipate the slaves within their respective limits, was called up and debated.

In the House of Representatives the credentials of Mr. Segar as the newly-elected Representative of the First Congressional District of Virginia were presented, but in consequence of there being no quorum, the papers were referred. A bill was introduced and referred to render freedom general and slavery sectional. A resolution was adopted, requesting the Secretary of War to furnish the House with the correspondence between the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company and the Secretary of War.

The remainder of the session was occupied with the consideration of the sixty-second section of the tax bill.

From Fortress Monroe we have no information of any kind that might serve to throw even a brief gleam of light upon the operations that are going on, and the great events that rumor alleges are impending at that point. We are told, however, that since the occupation of Newbern the town of Beaufort has been abandoned by the Confederates, who, before their departure, blew up Fort Macon and burned the steamer Nashville.

The New York *Herald* expresses the opinion that from the preparations now being made by the armies of the Union, and by the Confederate hosts, the public mind may be prepared for a series of tremendous events that will occur in all probability within the next fortnight.

The English papers by the last arrivals from Europe furnish some very interesting details concerning the iron-plated vessels which have been recently added to the British navy. Experiments have also been made to test the value and efficiency of Captain Cole's iron-plated cupolas, the intention of the Government being to build a shield ship upon this particular plan. The experiments were eminently satisfactory. There is one particular feature of the proposed shield, or cupola ship, which strikingly resembles that of the Stevens' battery at New York. The ship is to have no masts, and when afloat will show above her deck merely her funnel and the tops of her shields—the latter resembling inverted tea saucers, each containing two one-hundred pounder Armstrong guns. The description of the plan of the vessel, and of its armament, is well worthy of being carefully studied, at a time when the whole system of naval warfare is undergoing a revolution. Lord Adolphus Vane Tempest has written a letter to the London *News*, giving his experience of the manufacturing capacities of the Southern States. In conclusion, he expresses a wish that the Northern States "could be brought to a conviction of the hopeless nature of the contest they are now waging, or that England and France would endeavor to put an end to it by mediation.

We have encouraging intelligence in regard to the progress of the new movement that has been inaugurated for obtaining the co-operation of the Governments of England and the United States with reference to the revival of the scheme for connecting the two countries by a submarine telegraph line. The London *Morning Post* warmly advocates the measure, and has no doubt that Parliament will consent to extend such aid to the enterprise as will, with the equal assistance of the United States Government, be efficient in raising the capital required.

By the arrival last evening at New York, of the steamer Hansa, we have advices from Liverpool to the 12th inst. The American question had been made the subject of debate in the British House of Lords. Lord Campbell called attention to the inefficiency of the blockade, and moved for the correspondence on the subject. Earl Russell, in reply, stated that the best evidence of the efficiency of the blockade was that no cotton found its way to the English market. He believed, however, that the restoration of the old fraternal feeling between the North and the South was impossible, and expressed a hope that the North would consent to a peaceful separation. He trusted that within three months, if not sooner, the war would cease.

A telegram from Washington announces that, in consequence of the publication, by certain newspapers, of military details, in violation of the rules and articles of war and of the orders of the War Department, a court-martial has been ordered to be assembled at Washington for the trial and punishment of the offenders.

By an order just issued from the War Department, the Postmaster-General notifies all conductors of newspapers that, hereafter, no facts are to be published in relation to the war, which have been excluded from the telegraph. A disregard of the order, we are admonished, will subject the paper so offending to exclusion from the mails.

Two Confederate steamers, laden with twenty-four hundred bales of cotton, ran the blockade of the Mississippi river recently.

The narrative of the battle of Fort Craig, New Mexico, which we reproduce from the Santa Fe *Gazette*, will attract attention. We have reason to know that all the main points were furnished to the *Gazette* by a Federal officer, who was himself in the battle.

Thus far the bombardment of Tenth Island has been productive of no result. The firing at the last accounts was still continued at intervals, but the mortar practice from which so much was expected, was found on trial to be far less accurate than was anticipated. Some damage had been done to the Federal gunboats, but they were kept for the most part well out of range of the Confederate batteries on the mainland, although occasionally shots appear to have struck the Benton and other boats, but without inflicting serious injury. No hopes of speedily taking the place are now entertained by the military and naval authorities.—To attempt to storm the Island in its present condition would, we are told "be sheer madness."

Amusements.

TOM KING'S CIRCUS.—The lovers of such amusements will be gratified to learn that Tom King will in a few days open his celebrated circus and show of animals, under a mammoth tent capable of seating 4,000 persons. Attached to his company are forty-two of the best artists in the profession, besides other unsurpassed attractions. He has recently been exhibiting in Washington, where the people have manifested their appreciation of his efforts to cater for their amusement by turning out in such numbers as were never before witnessed. He will give afternoon entertainments for the benefit of ladies and children. Go and see him.

HOLLIDAY STREET THEATRE.—Three very attractive pieces are announced at this favorite place of amusement to-night. The thrilling drama of the *Maniac*, in which Mr. John McCullough will sustain the character of Michael, and from what we saw of his acting last evening, we feel convinced it will be a fine performance; the amusing comedietta of *My Neighbor's Wife* and the comic drama of *Toodles*, must certainly, at the cheap prices, attract a full audience. To-morrow night the eminent tragedian, Mr. Forrest, will appear in his great character of *Jack Cade*.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Confederate Evacuation of Beaufort, N. C.—They Blow Up Fort Macon and Burn the Steamer Nashville.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 23.—The steamer Chancellor Livingston arrived here from Hatteras last night. She brings intelligence that immediately after the occupation of Newbern an expedition to Beaufort, N. C., was started.

The place, however, was found to have been evacuated before our troops approached, Fort Macon blown up by the Rebels, and the Rebel steamer Nashville burnt.

On the day that Gen. Burnside occupied Newbern it has been ascertained that 16,000 troops were on the road from Goldsborough to reinforce the Rebels at Newbern.

The steamer Suwanee sailed for Hatteras yesterday afternoon with mails and passengers.

The steamer Illinois returned to New York this morning. The Vanderbilt arrived to-day.

The new steamboat Chocura arrived from Boston last night.

Three more deserters from Yorktown came into our lines at Newport News this morning. They do not give any additional information.

THE BULL RUN AND BALL'S BLUFF DISASTER.—General Cadwalader has returned to Philadelphia, having added his page to the testimony in the Bull Run affair. It is said that the committee will make a report, speaking of it and the Ball's Bluff disaster, in a few weeks. General Stone is held responsible for the Ball's Bluff affair in a great measure. It charges Stone with treason. Generals Scott and McDowell are vindicated of mismanagement at Bull Run.

The veteran Captain Uriah P. Levy, U. S. N., died a day or two since, at his residence in New York city.

LATEST NEWS.

TELEGRAMS.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER HANSA.

THE BLOCKADE QUESTION IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS AGAIN.

NEW YORK, March 24.—The steamer Hansa has arrived, with Liverpool dates to the 12th inst.

In the House of Lords on the 12th instant, Lord Campbell called attention to the inefficiency of the American blockade of the Confederate ports, and he moved for the correspondence on the subject.

Lord Russell replied to the proofs adduced by Lord Campbell of the inefficiency of the blockade, and recounted the efforts made by the North to render it effective. He considered the want of cotton in the English market the best test that the blockade was not an empty one. He added, that the renewal of the old feeling between the North and the South was impossible, and he hoped the North would consent to a peaceful separation of the States. Both were rich and extensive enough to be mighty Powers. He trusted that within three months, or sooner, the war would cease—leaving emancipation, if possible, to be effected by gradual and peaceful means. He said that no formal communication had been made by the French to the English Government on the inefficiency of the blockade.

The motion was then withdrawn.

The Annie Childs is the name of the screw steamer which arrived at Queenstown from Wilmington, N. C., recently.

The ship Maria, at Liverpool from Bombay, fell in with the brig Leporio, from London for New York, with the crew in a starving condition, and supplied them.

Two hundred thousand pounds sterling in Australian gold have recently arrived in England, and £125,000 in New Zealand gold is *en route*.

THE LATEST.

QUEENSTOWN, March 10.—American securities are firm.

The Asia arrived here to-day.

Garibaldi presided over a large meeting of popular delegates recently at Genoa. He said he deplored the absence of representatives from the excluded provinces. He took an oath to deliver those provinces.

Miramon had arrivrd at Cadiz.

Consols have advanced, and closed at London at 93½@93⅝.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL, March 12—Cotton closed dull—sales on Monday and Tuesday of 8,000 bales, including 3,000 bales to speculators and exporters. Prices unchanged.

The Manchester market closed quiet and firm.

Breadstuffs closed dull. Flour dull and 6d. lower. Wheat declined 1d @2d for lower qualities. Corn declined 6d.; mixed 29s.

Provisions.—Beef closed quiet but prices steady.—Pork dull but unchanged. Bacon firm. Lard active and 1 shilling higher. Tallow steady.

Produce—Rosin—sales small at 12s. 6d. for common. Spirits Turpentine nominal.

Sugar quiet and steady. Coffee steady. Rice firmer. Ashes dull. Linseed Oil firmer at 30s.

WENDELL PHILLIPS MOBBED IN CINCINNATI, PELTED WITH EGGS AND STONES, AND DRIVEN FROM THE OPERA HOUSE--GREAT EXCITEMENT.

CINCINNATI, March 24.—Wendell Phillips, the notorious abolition agitator, attempted to deliver a lecture at the Opera House here to-night, but was met with rather an unexpected demonstration. He commenced by avowing himself an abolitionist and a disunionist, when persons in the galleries commenced hissing and yelling, threw eggs and stones at him, hitting him several times.

The hissing was kept up for some time, but he finally made himself heard and proceeded until something again objectionable was said, when again eggs were thrown, hitting his person.

Phillips persevered in making himself heard, when, for the third time, eggs and stones were thrown, the crowd moving down the aisles and crying, "put him out," "tar and feather him," and giving "groans for the nigger Wendall Phillips."

The crowd proceeded down the middle aisle towards the stage where, they were met by Phillips' friends, when a fight ensued amidst the greatest confusion. Ladies screaming, and crying and jumping over chairs, and falling in all directions.—During the fight Phillips was taken off the stage by his friends, and the audience went out.

It is now 10 o'clock and the streets in the vicinity of the Opera House are crowded with excited people, unable to find Phillips. No one has been seriously hurt so far as we can learn.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Latest from Winchester—The Defeat of Jackson's Rebel Army—More Skirmishing —The Enemy Driven Back to Strasburg with Great Slaughter

WASHINGTON, March 24 — A despatch from a Surgeon in Gen. Shields' army to the Surgeon-General at Washington, says in relation to the battle of Sunday: "Our loss is from seventy-five to one hundred killed and 250 wounded. I have seen 225 of the enemy dead."

WINCHESTER, March 24.—The Rebels have been driven back to Strasburg with heavy loss. There has been very little fighting to-day.

In the skirmish to-day we have lost about ten killed and wounded. Mr. Luce, assistant to Capt. Albert, of the Topographical Engineers, was taken prisoner by the Rebels.

We have captured more than one thousand small arms.

Arrival of Col. Segar, Member Elect from the First District of Virginia—The Destruction of Fort Macon and the Steamer Nashville Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Col. Segar, Representative elect from Accomac District, arrived here this morning, confirming the intelligence of the destruction of the privateer Nashville and Fort Macon by the Rebels.

The D'Epineuil Zouaves, about 400 in number, were paid off to-day. The greater portion will return home, the regiment having been disbanded.

Publication of Military Details in Violation of the Articles of War—A Court-Martial Ordered.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Certain newspapers having flagrantly persisted in the publication of military details, in violation of the *rules and articles of war* and the orders of the War Department, thereby endangering the safety of our armies and the success of military operations, the Secretary of War has ordered the enforcement of the penalties and a special court-martial to be assembled at Washington for the trial and punishment of the offenders.

Papers to be Excluded from the Mails for the Improper Publication of Army Movements.

WASHINGTON, March 24th.—Postmaster-General Blair to-day issued the following notice to the postmasters in the United States:

The Secretary of War now regulates the transmission of information by telegraph affecting the conduct of the war, in order to prevent the communication of such information to the Rebels. It is also thought necessary by the Secretary of War to put restrictions on the publishing of facts of this character, however derived; and the aid of this Department is requested for this purpose. You will therefore notify publishers not to publish any fact which has been excluded from the telegraph; and that a disregard of this order will subject the paper to be excluded from the mails.

[Signed] M. BLAIR,
Postmaster-General.

The Operations of the Confederates at Paris.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—As the arrest and release of Mrs. Norris, of Baltimore, has been somewhat misunderstood, it is proper to state the circumstances. She was arrested upon a belief that she was engaged in a treasonable correspondence with the enemies of the United States. After a personal examination by the Commissioners, in which she was very direct and frank in her answers to all the inquiries addressed to her, she was released upon her "parole of honor, to render no aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States." There was no evidence before the Commissioners that she corresponded in cipher with Zarvona. Treasonable correspondence was, however, found in her possession. Among others, a significant letter from Paris, dated January 31st, written by a citizen of Baltimore, whose name is in possession of the Commissioners, and whose hopes of the recognition must, by this time, by his own presentation of the case, be effectually dispelled.

The following are extracts from the long and interesting letter:—

"For more than a month, correct and reliable information, in the form of letters from Baltimore, and selections of the right sort in the journals here, have been the result of access established, in part, by a nameless friend of ours, who, by the unhealthfulness of his abode in a loyal State, was obliged to sojourn for a short time here. This place to regard as strictly confidential. By the way, are you aware that all my doings at Baltimore were reported at Washington, and things which, even now, I am at a total loss to understand how they could have been discovered?

"The Southern Confederacy was unfortunate in their selection of their civil representatives abroad. Mr. Yancey, besides his unfortunate record in regard to slavery, was not a man of the right temperature and weight for England. Judge Rost possesses neither the force nor tact requisite; and strange to say, he was distasteful to the French, because of one of the very reasons for which he was appointed, viz: because he was a Frenchman. The French do not wish to be instructed about matters by a Frenchman. Butler King, who represented the commercial interests of the State of Georgia, did what he could while here, but in a matter of etiquette some disagreement grew up between them and the others, who refused intercourse with him.

"Since I have been here a rendezvous has been established by a large number of persons belonging to and in the interest of the South. It has embraced many French citizens of America. Not one of this conclave was perhaps a man who himself exerted any great influence; but as a whole they have in various ways made themselves felt, I am sure.

"The more I see of Europe, the more I am convinced of the deep-seated antipathy to slavery; in the abstract, the whole civilized world is against this 'peculiar institution.' This the South should not forget, although that question will, for a time, be absorbed in more important ones connected with the issue. There is an intelligent man here occupying an official position which brings him in almost hourly and official contact with the Emperor. Among other things, it has been a part of his duty to collect and condense information to present to the Emperor. This gentleman formerly, for several years, resided in the South, speaks English, is decidedly in favor of the South, and is named Maury, and a relative of our Maury, of charts and currents. * * * * * * *

It is, of course, of great importance to favorable action here, that the South should sustain their present status for thirty or sixty days. It is not important that they should gain, but merely that they should not lose, ground."

Contract Investigating Committee

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Representatives Washburne, Holman, Dawes and Fenton, of the Government Contract Investigating Committee, have returned to Washington, after an absence of three weeks in the West and North.

THE LATEST FROM ISLAND NO. 10.

The Firing Still Going On—The Upper Battery Nearly Demolished—The Rebels Supposed to be Retreating.

CHICAGO, March 24.—A special despatch to the *Tribune*, dated 9 o'clock Sunday night, off Island No. 10, says: Firing has been conducted slowly day and night at intervals of a half hour. Our fire is mostly concentrated upon the upper battery, which is now fairly to pieces. The battery has not replied for two days. Only one gun can be seen in position, and that is probably a "Quaker." The batteries on the main shore are also mysteriously silent, and the encampments grow small day by day. Transports still continue flying about, apparently carrying away troops.

The river is still rising, and everything is overflowed. The rebels have been fairly drowned out of some of their batteries, and they have been attempting the erection of new ones, but the well-directed fire of our mortars prevents them.

A special despatch to the *Times*, from Cairo, says the officers of the steamer Lake Erie No. 2, which left Island No. 10 at 11 o'clock last night, saw the light of a large fire near the Kentucky shore, which kept increasing as they got up the river. It was supposed to be one of the rebel transports, set on fire by the bursting of some of our shells.

Another despatch to the *Tribune*, dated on Saturday night, says the gunboat Mound City fired 20 shots at the middle batteries with considerable effect. Our officers with the aid of a glass counted five Rebels killed by a single shot.

On Sunday our mortars fired with considerable regularity, but the results were not ascertained, owing to the unfavorable condition of the weather.

The balloon reconnoisance did not take place.

A gentleman just from New Orleans, says the Rebels are building thirteen gunboats at that place to be completed soon.

FROM THE TENNESSEE RIVER.

Rebels Concentrating at Corinth—Removal of Stores from Memphis—Beauregard at Jackson, Tenn

CAIRO, March 24.—An arrival from the Tennessee river says that 8,000 men under Wallace visited Adamsville, eight miles from Pittsburg Landing, where there was understood to be a large Rebel force. On arriving there they found the Rebels gone.

Armed Rebels are concentrating at Corinth, where a stand is to be made. All the unarmed recruits are being sent to Decatur, Alabama.

Accounts from Memphis say that all the rebel stores there are being removed to places of safety, in the event of an attack by the Union forces. But little was known at Memphis of the movements at Island No. 10, outside of military circles.

The Superintendent of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad has placed 14 locomotives and two hundred cars at the disposal of Gen. Polk, for the transportation of troops to Corinth.

Gen Beauregard was at Jackson, Tennessee.

On Tuesday the bridge across Turkey Creek, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, was burned by the Union troops.

Defeat of a Band of Rebels in Missouri by Iowa Cavalry.

ST. LOUIS, March 24.—The following is the copy of a despatch to the Secretary of War from Major General Halleck:

"A detachment of the 1st Iowa cavalry, sent out from Jefferson City by General Totten against a guerilla band, had a skirmish with the enemy, killing two, wounding one, and taking seventy-five prisoners. Over 20 horses, 48 kegs of powder and a quantity of arms were captured. Our loss was four wounded."

The Reported Arrest of Yancey Incorrect.

NEW YORK, March 24.—The *Herald's* Key West correspondent explains the manner in which the report of Yancey's capture originated, and satisfactorily disabuses the public mind from the false impression. He was supposed to be among the crew of the Wm. Mallory, but a close scrutiny failed to detect Yancey, and it appears that he left Havana the day before the Mallory sailed, in the schooner Break of Day, for Mobile.

New York Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, March 24.—The weekly statement of the New York City Banks shows the following increase and decrease: Loans—decrease $3,000,000; Specie—increase $1,250,000; Circulation—increase $355,000; Deposits—decrease $2,695,000.

FROM HARRISBURG.

Arrival of Prisoners from Pea Ridge.

HARRISBURG, March 24.—Co learning the death of Col. Murray, of the 58th Pennsylvania regiment, who was killed in the battle near Winchester yesterday, the Legislature immediately adjourned in testimony of their respect for the gallant dead.

Spoken at Sea.

NEW YORK, March 24.—A vessel arrived here reports speaking, February 21st, in lat. 24, long. 32, bark Lapwing, from Rio for Baltimore.

Arrival of Prisoners from Pea Ridge.

ST. LOUIS, March 24.—Three hundred privates and forty eight officers, the first detachment of prisoners taken at Pea Ridge, arrived here last night.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

MANLY SPORTS.—The season is at hand for the renewal of out-door sports, which, for the past five years, have been greatly in favor with the youth of this city. The young men of Baltimore until recently were far behind far less favored cities in this particular. There were no cricket clubs, and while a few had heard of the game of base-ball, there were still fewer who knew anything about the rules of the game or the organization of the club. A few gentlemen, wearied with the monotony of lounging on bales of goods in the afternoon, and tired of the enervating dissipations into which idleness forced them to participate, as a source, not so much of pleasure as excitement, determined to organize cricket and base-ball clubs. The institution of one or two of these clubs was a striking illustration of the truth that the young men of Baltimore were not naturally inclined to supineness, idleness or dissipation. Within a few weeks, or months at farthest, there were a dozen of clubs organized and in full tide of success. There was no exclusiveness in any of these clubs. The barriers which intervened to prevent sociability between men of equal worth but occupying different positions in society, were trodden down. On the field could be seen the student, with his care-worn face; the clerk, haggard with confinement; the mechanic, with his hardy frame; and the professional man, wearied with the cares of office—all striving for excellence in the sport. Men learned to appreciate each other as men. The effect of this exercise was most apparent. Men who, emaciated, weak-nerved, dyspeptic, troubled with sick headaches, and general debility, who never knew what it was to relish a meal or enjoy a night of refreshing sleep, wonderfully changed. Pale faces gave place to brown hues, and delicate frames became solid almost as steel. Good appetites, refreshing sleep, and cheerful spirits followed. Men who joined clubs reluctantly, fearing that their health would be injured, their weak constitutions sink under the violence of the exercise, discovered that just the contrary was the result, and of course became devoutly attached to the games. Many and large as the organizations are, there are yet hundreds of young men in the city who are sadly in want of such exercise. It is useless to talk about a young man being idle. He must do something, and he must have excitement. If he does not secure that excitement in some manner where physical exercise is coupled with it, there is no doubt that it will result injuriously to him. The game of cricket, base-ball, the latter particularly, will afford plenty of both, and every young man should belong to one at least of this class of clubs. There will be but little business transacted in the city during the coming summer, and persons should seek some sport, healthful and manly, to consume the time. The members of the old clubs are organizing with much spirit, and a good time will certainly be had by each. The "Pastime" and the "Maryland," two of the oldest, are marshalling their forces for a renewal of the spirited contests which came off between them last summer, and honors won then will have to be held by better play than that which won them. Other clubs are anxiously watching their seniors, and if an opportunity offers will feel no delicacy in stripping them of their prestige. From present indications the coming season will be one of great activity, and much sport may be anticipated.

MEETING OF THE POOR ASSOCIATION.—Last night there was a special meeting of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor. Jesse Hunt, Esq., acting President, stated that the object of the meeting was to devise some means to raise money to enable the Association to carry out their work of charity.

Mr. Randolph, Treasurer, stated that since the last meeting he had received $100, and the disbursements were $300. The amount of money in the treasury would bear the expense of the Association up to the 1st of April, and leave about $1,200 to conduct affairs up to the 1st of October. If the regular appropriations for the summer months be made, it will require $3,250 more than the Association possesses, to conduct its affairs up to the 1st of December.

Mr. Hinkley offered a resolution that the Finance Committee and the acting President be authorized to apply to the City Council for a donation of $3,000. He also desired the Association to urge the Ward Collectors who have not made their returns, to do so immediately.

J. Harman Brown was in favor of renewing the appeal to the people. The people had always sustained the Association, and he believed they would do so now.

Mr. S. Thomas said that he had spoken to several of the members of the City Council, but had met with but little encouragement.

Mr. Crichton said that he was opposed to making an appeal to the Council until another appeal had been made to the public. He was sure that if a proper exertion was made the money could be raised. It was true that some of the wards were poor, but there were others that were not. He thought that collectors would be more successful than in the dead of winter. Business was springing up and men would feel more liberal. He confidently believed that it was the fault of the collectors that the necessary money was not on hand. It spoke badly for some of the gentlemen who have assumed the discharge of these responsible duties and failed to perform them. Let the Association go to the public again and clearly state its wants, and then if they fail other steps can be taken.

Other gentlemen spoke, when Mr. Hinkley's resolution directing an appeal to the Council for a donation of 3,000, was read.

Mr. Crichton moved to amend by inserting $5,000. Carried.

The resolution was then passed.

The President was directed to appoint two members from each of the ward managers, whose duty it should be to see the members of the Council representing their wards, and urge the necessity of the measure.

Adjourned.

TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF THE REV. CHARLES R. HOWARD.—At a meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association of Baltimore the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, It hath pleased the great Head of the Church to remove our late brother and fellow-laborer—the Rev. Charles R. Howard—from his ministrations in the earthly sanctuary, and hath administered an abundant entrance into the temple not made with hands; be it

RESOLVED, That we are deeply sensible of our great loss, in being deprived of so zealous and faithful a colaborer, yet we can but rejoice in the clear testimony afforded by his life and his works to the power of the Gospel.

Resolved, That we will ever cherish the memory of his example, as teaching us, in our labor for Christ, to be limited by no sectarian bounds, but in every faithful servant and follower of Christ to recognise a member of the body of the Lord Jesus.

Resolved, That our sincere sympathy be conveyed to his wife and his family, with the earnest prayer that our Heavenly Father may pour upon them the consolations of the blessed Comforter.

E. G. WATERS, President.

James O. Spear, Secretary.

VISIT OF OFFICERS.—A joint committee of members of the City Council yesterday paid a visit to Washington for the purpose of having an interview with Secretary Chase, in relation to the new United States Court House, the erection of which was commenced in this city over one year ago, but which for nearly a year has been suspended. The resolution authorizing the visit of these gentlemen, instructed them to urge upon the Secretary of the Treasury the resumption of work upon the building, or the removal of the immense pile of bricks which, for so long a time, has occupied a great portion of the bed of Fayette street, to the serious obstruction of that thoroughfare. Secretary Chase received the committee quite cordially, and, after hearing their representations, assured them that the matter would receive his attention, and would be disposed of satisfactorily. An official report of the visit will, no doubt, be forthcoming. The resumption of work upon the building would give employment to a goodly number of workmen.

LEARNING TO CHEW TOBACCO.—Yesterday morning about 11 o'clock, as officer Jump was passing along his beat on Bond street, he observed a horse and wagon standing in the street, apparently without an owner. After making inquiry, and finding that no owner was near, he took possession of it. On getting on the wagon he discovered, lying on the bed of it, a negro boy, in an unconscious state. Under the impression that the boy was suffering from apoplexy, or some terrible fit, he removed him to the Eastern district police station. A physician was called, who administered an emetic, when the boy recovered sufficiently to state the cause of his illness. He has been anxious for some time to become a tobacco-chewer, and yesterday morning purchased a plug of tobacco, determined to become proficient in the use of the weed. He became deathly sick, and in that condition was found by the policeman. In the course of the morning he got well, but left the station remarking that he was willing to suffer, and would learn to chew.

SELLING PRODUCE IN THE STREETS.—Yesterday afternoon Mr. Barron presented an ordinance in the First Branch of the City Council to regulate the sale of produce in the streets of the city. The ordinance requires that any person who desires to avail himself of that mode of disposing of any kind of produce, shall pay a license to the City Comptroller of $12 for each wagon or cart used. The renters of stalls in the market-houses justly complain that they are seriously injured by this street-trade. They have no disposition to prohibit it, but think that, as they pay a license to the city, those enjoying the advantage of that mode of traffic should also pay a revenue into the city treasury. The ordinance was laid on the table.

VISITORS TO THE JAIL.—J. L. Thomas, Esq., City Comptroller, sent to the First Branch of the City Council a communication in reply to the inquiry as to whether the Visitors to the Jail had any right to select their officers before their first meeting in April. He reviews the action of the Board in the premises for thirty years, and states that during that time the Board has organized in the month of March twenty times, and only ten times in the month of April.

ACCIDENT.—John Orndorf, an employee of the Northern Central Railway Company, had his right hand caught between the bumpers of two cars which he was endeavoring to couple yesterday morning at Bolton Depot. Three of the fingers were very badly mangled. He was taken to his residence, No. 7 Grundy street, where Dr. Greentree attended him.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Yesterday evening a young man named Theodore Reese was instantly killed, while engaged at work in the ship-yard of the Messrs. Buaze, Canton. He was assisting to carry a heavy piece of timber, when it fell and caught him. His head was crushed and he died almost instantly.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.—Yesterday afternoon the First Branch of the City Council passed a resolution directing the Committee on Ways and Means, in the appropriations for charitable purposes, to include the Children's Aid Society and appropriate $1,000 to the same. The resolution was adopted.

LECTURE.—The eleventh lecture of the course before the Maryland Institute, will be delivered this evening by Rev. C. J. Bowen, of this city.—Subject—"The Losses and Gains of War." The interest of the theme and the ability of the lecturer will well repay all who may attend.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

CRIMINAL COURT—JUDGE BOND.

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

Peter Brannan, indicted for renting houses for bawdy purposes. Two cases. *Stetted.*

John McLaughlin and John Flinn, each indicted for selling liquor on Sunday. Both cases *stetted.*

John Kelly and Thomas Murray, charged with assaulting and beating Wm. Owens. Adjudged not guilty.

Henry Black, indicted for forging a check for $37.50 on M. Gillett & Co., and also for obtaining money from John C. Voshell and M. Deitrich under false pretences, was arraigned and pleaded not guilty.

Henry Tyson, colored, indicted for an assault with intent to kill Henry Gollinghorst, was tried. Verdict of guilty.

Wesley Gade, indicted for the larceny of a pocket-book containing $11, the property of Elizabeth and Lewis Webber, was arraigned and pleaded not guilty.

Richard Banks, colored, indicted for the larceny of a barrel of flour, the property of F. L. Lawrence, was arraigned and pleaded not guilty.

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

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—JUDGE MARTIN.

Belt, Bowie & Co., claimants, &c., vs. Wm. G. Price. Appeal from McKinley.

SUPERIOR COURT—JUDGE MARTIN.

Henry J. Baker, &c., vs. Henrietta R. Glenn, &c., executors of John Glenn, deceased. Mechanics' lien. On trial.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE GILTS.

United States vs. Thomas Link, indicted for issuing counterfeit coin. Verdict of not guilty.

Reported for the Maryland News Sheet.

BALTIMORE COUNTY COURT.—JUDGE PRICE.

THE ADJOURNMENT OF THE COURT—DISPOSITION OF CASES AT THE SHELTERED ASYLUM—DESPERATE ASSAULT BY A NEGRO—ABSCONDING SLAVES, &C.

TOWSONTOWN, March 24.—The early adjournment of the County Court for the present term, has caused no little comment on the part of members of the bar, parties to suits, and others immediately interested. During the term Court was only in session two weeks, instead of four as on former occasions. There yet remain in jail eleven prisoners awaiting trial for various criminal offences, and who cannot now have a hearing until the third Monday in May, whereas if, the present term had been prolonged as usual, the jail would have been relieved of its many incumbents, and thereby save the country the expense of retaining them in confinement. Upon the trial docket there are four hundred and odd cases standing open, many of which have been pending for years.

The improvements at the Sheppard Asylum, near this place, are progressing slowly. The mammoth barn, of 300 feet in length, has been completed, and presents a fine appearance. In addition to the several millions of brick already burned for the construction of the asylum, new kilns are being burned, while workmen are engaged in grading and making avenues from the site of the main building to the York road and Charles street avenue. At the latter entrance to the property a beautiful Gothic gateway has been constructed out of cut stone, which reflects credit upon the architect and builder.

A free negro, named Weeks, residing here, on Friday evening last made a desperate assault upon Mr. Jesse Fisher and his wife, and it is supposed, if aid had not come to their assistance, they would both have been murdered. A posse of men, in attempting to arrest Weeks, were compelled to fire at him before he yielded. Weeks has, on several previous occasions, been arrested for assaulting white persons, and punished. On this occasion he asserted that he would die before he would be taken.

Recently several negroes have absconded from their masters in this county. On Friday last Mr. Hook, residing on the Fall's road, lost one, who was afterwards arrested at Monkton, but subsequently made his escape to Pennsylvania.

The farmers in this vicinity are busily engaged in preparing ground for oats and corn.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was to-day opened through for the carriage of passengers and freight.—*Washington Star.*

They have had, in the neighborhood of Boston, sixteen weeks' sleighing during the past season.

COMMODORE FOOTE'S EXPEDITION.

The Siege of Island No. 10—Effects of the Bombardment—The Position Hard to Take but Gradually Yielding.

SIXTH DAY.

Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.

NEAR ISLAND NO. 10,
MISSISSIPPI RIVER, March 19, 1862.

The gunboats have been idle to-day, with the exception of the Benton, which has sent an occasional rifle into the upper fort, just to let the Confederates know she is still alive, and to prevent them from repairing the breaches already occasioned by our shells. The mortars have kept up a well directed and continuous fire all day with excellent results. The enemy cannot stand our shells, and they *must* leave their works ere long.—Already their encampments are visibly diminishing in size from day to day. The tents upon the main shore have almost entirely disappeared, and those upon the island seem barely able to accommodate the men who work the batteries. The enemy have replied but two or three times from the upper fort, as our boats are out of their range. The batteries upon the island, however, have fired many well directed shots even at their long range, apparently from a 128-pound rifled gun. They have fired clear over our mortar-boats into the middle of the river, and upon one or two occasions barely missed our transports which were flying round the point supplying the mortar-boats with ammunition. During the afternoon a Confederate gunboat came round the point upon the Tennessee shore, and fired at our boats once or twice, but out of range. Our boats replied and the Confederate craft put back.

During the afternoon I went ashore, and in company with the correspondent of the Cincinnati *Times*, started upon a reconnoitring expedition. We followed the road round the point by wading sloughs and crossing swift-flowing creeks on uncertain corduroys, until we came to an old decayed grist-mill, fast going to ruin. There were no signs of life about the establishment, except an aged African bestraddling a sorrel mare, in blissful uncertainty whether his life would come to an end by Confederate grape from the battery opposite, or the Minie bullets of our pickets, who were stationed behind a fence above us. We kept on our way along the river edge, passing deserted cabins, whose occupants had fled, leaving their stock to look out for themselves, until we came to a log-house with quite an imposing front for this country—a fine little grove of cotton wood hung thickly with mistletoe in front, and an extensive plantation stretching away in the rear to the edge of the timber.

Two or three lazy contrabands stretched out upon the dead leaves in front of the house sunning themselves; a sleepy mule tethered to the gate post, and two still sleepier-looking planters sitting upon a bench under a tumble-down shed, made up the ground. They eyed us askance as we approached, and at first were little disposed to enter into conversation. They professed to be Union men, but their conversion evidently dated no farther back than the arrival of our fleet. All their interrogatories and opinions about our forces were couched in the third person. It was always, "Where is your General," "your army," "your gunboats," etc., not "our." They informed me the Confederates had not visited them of late, but within two or three weeks had been over to the island, helping themselves to corn and poultry. They pointed me to a cabin deserted and stripped of everything it contained. It had formerly been tenanted by an old man and his son. The son had been impressed into the Confederate army, and the old man enlisted in the three months' service. When his time was up he desired to leave, but was prevented. The first time an opportunity presented he ran away and returned to his home.

He was pursued, captured, whipped and branded, and his house destroyed. My Secession-Union friends bitterly bewailed the war. They had lost their negroes, their money and their possessions.—The Confederate army quartered upon the island had stripped them of nearly all their crops, and now they expected "your" army would finish the business. I directed them to the headquarters of Colonel Buford, and they left to seek protection.—We left them and kept on our way about half a mile further down the river, until we were opposite the foot of the island, and commanded a full view of it throughout the whole extent. The island contains about seven hundred acres, the most of it heavily timbered. The head of the island, upon which the battery is located, presents a square blunt area of cleared land, from which a bar stretches out, thickly overgrown with shrubs and weeds. Between the bar and the Missouri shore there is a wide shute in the deep channel, in which the Confederates sunk a large side-wheel steamer, the Winchester, the very day before our arrival.

In the centre of the island is an extensive farm, which in former times had been a mint to its owner. The farm buildings still remain, although our shells have made sad work with them. Directly below the farm, and on the eastern side of the island, lies moored to the bank the floating battery, mounting nine guns. The battery is about 150 feet in length and was formerly the Algiers dry dock at New Orleans. It was towed up to this point by four steamers, arriving here only a week or two since. The plates of boiler iron. When floating she is sunk to the water line; but in spite of this advantage, she is anything but invulnerable. Below the centre of the island there are no batteries, and the land runs off to a sharp knife-like point. From one point of vantage we commanded a thorough view of the island and its surroundings, being within easy pistol-shot of the Confederates, had they been inclined that way. We could easily distinguish with the eye the uniforms of the soldiers, the men upon the battery, the Stars and Bars flying above the tents, the steamers Ohio Belle, Prince of Wales, and the splendid palace Natchez, all of them armed in Cincinnati and seized at Memphis, lying behind the island, with steam up, apparently to convey away troops.

FROM ISLAND NO. 10.

THE SHELLS AT NIGHT.

At night shells can be traced in their passage through the air by their lighted fuse, and the sky looked very much as if fiery half circles were being marked against it. Standing by a mortar discharged after dark, you will hear, when the crater-like volume of flame bursts forth, a fiendish scream, beginning as a shriek of defiance and dying away like a wail of agony. Instantaneously with the sound you see a huge monster dart upward, and watching the burning fuse, which resembles a shooting star, the shell's course may be