THE MARYLAND NEWS SHEET

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SEE FOURTH PAGE.

WAR AND OTHER NEWS.

In the Senate of the United States the bill emancipating the slaves in the District of Columbia, with compensation to loyal owners, was finally passed by a vote of 29 to 14. Among the amendments adopted yesterday was one allowing the evidence of negroes to be taken before the civil tribunals as against white persons.

In the House of Representatives the consideration of the Tax bill occupied the whole of the session.

The latest despatch sent from Woodstock, Va., on Tuesday, reports some further details concerning the movements of General Banks' column. Among other things, we are informed that a beautiful grey stallion was shot in the vicinity of the town, which was said by contrabands to be Colonel Ashby's. As the color of the horse ridden by the latter is jet black, we must really doubt the truth of the statement, so far as it relates to the ownership of the horse. As that grey stallion was killed, the very natural surmise follows that Ashby himself was wounded, and—to be more than ordinarily exact—in the thigh. Such was the current report; but the telegrapher very candidly adds—"it is not credited at headquarters." A 2d Lieutenant and two privates of Ashby's cavalry were captured on Monday whilst on special service. General Banks was at Woodstock and Gen. Shields at Strasburg.

A terrible wind storm amounting, it is said, to a tornado swept over the town of Cairo on Tuesday morning. The Charles Hotel was unroofed, several rows of barracks were demolished, transports and tugs and steamers were blown across the river. One steamer was sunk, and a large number of store barges and large piles of Government lumber were blown into the river and floated off with the current. Great anxiety was felt for the safety of Commodore Foote's flotilla, and a steamer had been sent down to ascertain what damage had been done.

Additional accounts from Cairo furnish further particulars with regard to the effects of the tornado. Some damage was done to the transports belonging to Commodore Foote's flotilla, but the gunboats and mortar boats are said to be uninjured.

A remarkably veracious despatch, telegraphed from Cairo to the Chicago *Times*, stated that on the 30th ult. Col. Buford, at the head of several regiments of Federal troops and a detachment of artillery, drove some 15,000 Confederate infantry and cavalry from Union City, Tennessee, capturing a large amount of spoils, some one hundred and fifty horses, and a number of prisoners. We are now told that only forty horses and mules and seven prisoners were taken.

The forces under General Burnside are said to occupy Beaufort, N. C., and to be making preparations for an attack upon Fort Macon.

The Key West correspondent of the Boston *Journal*, writes that the initial steps have been taken for the reduction of the defences on the Mississippi River, below New Orleans.

The United States Squadron in Warsaw Inlet, Georgia, proceeded in line of battle "very slowly" up the Wilmington River for the purpose of attacking Skiddaway Island batteries. After firing some shells at the battery without meeting with any response, a party was sent on shore and found the works entirely deserted.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* states that the recent war order does not interdict the correspondents of loyal American journals from accompanying the army, but is intended to exclude the correspondents of foreign papers. The reason frankly assigned being that the latter "publish everything, whether detrimental or not."

From Commodore Foote's flotilla we have an official account of a brilliant exploit which was performed during the night of the 1st of April last. An armed boat expedition moved off from the flotilla; carried by surprise the upper fort of the Confederates; drove off the sentinels, spiked the guns and retired without injury.

From the *Christian Remembrancer*, one of the ablest exponents of the opinions held, and of the doctrines taught by English Episcopalians, we have taken a considerable portion of an article relating to the civil war in which we are now engaged, and to the social and ecclesiastical changes it has already wrought or is destined to bring about. The article is too long to allow of our giving any thing like a fair statement of the argument, nor can this be regarded as at all necessary, for the vital questions which the writer discusses and the boldness of his views will render it well worthy of being studied, even by those who may dissent from his conclusions.

Such news from Fortress Monroe as is furnished the journals, is, as usual, of but little importance. One fact, however, deserves notice. Great Bethel is again, most unaccountably, in the hands of the Confederates. On Wednesday of last week we were told that the Federal troops advanced, drove the Confederates, fifteen hundred strong, from that now famous battle ground, and occupied and held it. We now learn that a second reconnoissance was made on Wednesday to Great Bethel, "when the enemy was found to have returned and occupied the earthworks in force." How the Confederates managed to repossess themselves of the place we are not informed.

From the Agent of the Associated Press

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

BALTIMORE, April 3. (via Fortress Monroe, April 2.)—The weather is clear and pleasant here to-day. Everything is progressing in the most satisfactory manner.

The Rebels fired several shots from Sewall's Point last night on the transports in the harbor, some of the shells falling within fifty feet of vessels loaded with horses.

A reconnoissance was made yesterday from Newport News to Watts' Creek, a distance of nine miles. The enemy appeared 3,000 strong, and opened with cannon on our force, but their balls passed entirely over them. Our batteries were immediately got in position and opened on them, when the entire body broke and fled in great confusion, keeping out of range. The object of the reconnoissance being accomplished, our troops returned.

The whole country through which they passed, formerly the garden spot of Virginia, was found devastated, with but one house left standing. Houses, fences and trees had been burned by the retreating Confederates.

There are no signs of the Merrimac yet, and from her long delay the opinion is rapidly gaining ground that she will not venture to come out again.

She has a fine field to operate in if she should triumph over the Monitor, and if she fails to come now, it is thought she must be afraid to run any risk.

An officer of the Seminole says that he read a Savannah paper of the 23d ult., which acknowledged a terrible Confederate defeat at Pea Ridge, and admitted that there was no use to attempt to conceal the fact.

The English steamer Racer arrived here this morning and saluted the flag, which was responded to by the fort; and some compliments passed between the French vessels and the Racer, occasioning quite a cannonading.

A second reconnoissance was also made yesterday in Big Bethel, when the enemy was found to have returned and occupied the earthworks in force.—On seeing our scouts they threw shells into the woods occupied by our troops on our previous advance at that point, but they were unoccupied, and no damage was done. It not being the purpose of the advance to engage the enemy, no response was made to their guns.

The flag of truce to-day brought down an officer of the French steamer, from Norfolk.

Steamboats conveying troops to Newport News were repeatedly fired at from Sewall's Point and a Rebel gunboat, this afternoon. No damage was, however, done, as far as we can learn.

Correspondence Philadelphia Inquirer, April 1.

WAS IT GUN PRACTICE?

Last evening, a few minutes previous to the departure of the Baltimore boat, reports of heavy artillery were heard up towards Newport News. No account was taken of it, presuming that it was nothing more than gun practice up at that point.

RE-ELECTION OF GOV. SPRAGUE.—Gov. Sprague and the rest of the present incumbents of the State offices were re-elected on Wednesday last without opposition. The vote was light, only about 11,000 ballots being cast. The General Assembly is divided politically very nearly as it was last year.—The Democrats and Constitutional Union party have a majority in grand committee of about 30.

DEATH OF COL. MICHAEL DOHENY.—Col. Michael Doheny, alike distinguished as an orator, writer, poet and Irish revolutionary writer, died last night of intermittent fever, at his residence in Eighteenth street, South Brooklyn. His death was unexpected by his friends, as he had been but a few days confined to his bed.—*New York Times, April 3.*

FROM SAVANILLA.—Trade at Savanilla was very dull at last accounts. There had not been any water in the canal for seven weeks, and there were no goods received from Baranquilla for shipment. The brig Phœnix had not received any cargo for 45 days. Hopes were entertained of having water every day.—*New York Tribune.*

There are now sixteen prisoners under sentence of death in Pennsylvania, owing to the fashion that no Governor fixes the day for the execution of any one condemned during the incumbency of his predecessor. Some have been under sentence 11 years.

LATEST NEWS.

TELEGRAMS.

FROM GEN. BANKS' COLUMN.

The Latest.

WOODSTOCK, VA., April 2.—Afternoon.—The Rebels, when retreating yesterday, attempted to burn a bridge over the creek near Narrow Passage, but it was extinguished.

The magnificent railroad bridge, a hundred feet high, over the same stream, was burnt by Jackson when retreating from Gen. Shields.

A beautiful grey stallion, said by contrabands to be Colonel Ashby's, was shot yesterday, near this town. The ball must have wounded the rider in the thigh. The current report, however, that Ashby was wounded, is not credited at headquarters.

Some of Ashby's scouts made their appearance early this morning on the high wooded ridge on the opposite side of Stoney Creek, beyond Edenburg. They were fired on by some of the Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania, when Ashby unmasked four guns and threw several shells into our camp. The Rebels subsequently retreated under the fire of our guns.

During the day they frequently interfered with our bridge-builders by shelling them at long range. A foot bridge has, however, been completed, and our skirmishers and some of Andrews' Sharpshooters are now on the other side, beyond the town.

Second Lieutenant Duff and two privates of Ashby's Cavalry were captured yesterday. Lieut. Duff admitted that he was carrying despatches, but refused to divulge their contents or who they were from.

An intercepted letter of recent date, from a Rebel line officer, speaks significantly of an anticipated open rebellion in Maryland; but this is regarded as one of the means resorted to by the Secession leaders to dupe their followers into continued resistance.

The expensive railroad bridge at Edenburg was burned by Jackson yesterday. There is only one locomotive at this end of the Manassas road and no cars.

Ashby's Cavalry were reinforced to-day by two or more heavy guns, with which he practised on us at long range. The firing of yesterday shows the accuracy of our cannoniers. In a field where Ashby made a stand were counted shell within a space of 150 feet, fired at a mile and a half range.

The valley of Shenandoah shows great neglect of agriculture. The men, women and children, who seem to have unlimited confidence in the Yankee troops, hold unrestricted intercourse with them.

General Banks is here, and General Shields at Strasburg.

A division postoffice has been established here, but the mails are irregular at present.

WINCHESTER, April 2.—Fourteen Rebel victims of Sunday's battle were seen to-day at a house near Newton. Six had died; the remainder were wounded. They had been deserted by their own physicians, but were cared for by ours. Subsequently, two Rebel soldiers paid a visit to their wounded friends, and were captured.

The Rebel Wounded.

The following wounded prisoners are in the hospital at Winchester:

Joseph Silvers, Twenty-seventh Virginia; T. Hankins, Twenty-third Virginia; ——Pearson, Thirty-second Virginia; H. F. Neil, Thirty-second Virginia; John H. Huffman, Twenty-third Virginia; H. F. Smith, Fourth Virginia; James Myers, Fifth Virginia; R. Hubbard, Forty-second Virginia; T. S. Carroll, First Virginia; J. McClure, Thirty-seventh Virginia; C. Thomas, Thirty seventh Virginia; H. Fisher, Twenty-seventh Virginia; J. Wm. Adams, Twenty-first Virginia; Elbert Connett, Fourth Virginia; James W. Blanks, Twenty-first Virginia; Michael McClure, Irish Brigade; John Howard, Twenty-third Virginia; John H. Wright, Fourth Virginia; L. A. Barnett, Second Virginia; Dennis McCarty, Irish Brigade; John Collum, Thirty-second Virginia; J. M. Harnesberger, Thirty-third Virginia; W. E. Dorley, Forty-second Virginia; P. S. Maguy, Thirty-seventh Virginia; James Rogers, Irish Battalion; W. V. Jones, Forty-second Virginia; A. M. Corbett, Thirty-seventh Virginia; R. C. Grace, Thirty-third Virginia; M. Hendrick, Forty-second Virginia; John Moore, Twenty-first Virginia; Joseph Spence, Fourth Virginia; C. Shay, Irish Battalion; George Ship, Thirty-third Virginia; G. T. Jones, First Virginia; Hugh Stratton, Fifth Virginia; Armand Trout, Thirty-third Virginia; James C. Cormett, Theophilus C. Hawkins, Twenty-third Virginia; Joseph M. Stover, Thirty-third Virginia; William T. Adams, N. B. Holland, Twenty-third Virginia; Joseph McNeil, Irish Battalion; Robert Annan, Second Virginia; William A. Kilgore, Thirty-seventh Virginia; George Washington, Thomas W. Spindle, Fourth Virginia; William M. Hall, James Vance, Thirty seventh Virginia; John M. Bitner, Thirty-third Virginia; Winfield T. Jones, Forty second Virginia; C. A. Neil, Thirty-seventh Virginia; P. S. Hagg, Second Lieutenant, Thirty seventh Virginia; R. B. Roy, Wm. W. Buchanan, C. Thomas, T. S. Carrol, Twenty-first Virginia; John McClure, Thirty-seventh Virginia; John Wright, Thirty-seventh Virginia; Henry Hubbard, Forty-second Virginia; James Meyers, Forty-second Virginia; Peter G. Muck, Thirty-seventh Virginia; James Dugan, Irish Battalion; Lieutenant John Gardner, Fourteenth Maryland; Lieutenant David Veen, Fourteenth Maryland; Paul E. Slocum, Fourteenth Maryland; Capt. James R. Kelly, Fourteenth Maryland; N. Holland, Twenty-seventh Virginia; James McNeil, Irish Battalion; James W. Banks, Twenty-first Virginia; William T. Adams, Twenty-first Virginia; E. W. Cormett, Fourth Virginia; L. A. Barnett, Second Virginia; Dennis Moriarty, Irish Battalion; W. Bell, Fourth Virginia; H. F. Neil, Twenty-seventh Virginia; Capt. W. J. Wright, Forty-second Virginia; Nathan Scales, Forty-second Virginia; F. H. Burnett, Fourteenth Maryland; Edward White, First Virginia; George Washington, Second Virginia; J. C. Corbett, Fourth Virginia; T. D. Brown, Fourteenth Maryland; Charles Thomas, Thirty-seventh Virginia; W. W. Buchanan, Thirty-seventh Virginia; M. Coulan, First Virginia Battalion; John Myers, Fourteenth Maryland; Howard Zenot, Fourteenth Maryland; John McKnight, Seventh Maryland; James McQuill, Fourteenth Maryland; E. Morgan, Fourteenth Maryland; Jas. R. Fritz, Fourteenth Maryland; G. E. Berley, Fourteenth Maryland; B. Davis, Fourteenth Maryland; Mark Helms, John Colbert, Thirty-third Virginia; F. Robinson, First Virginia; J. M. C. Harnesberger, Thirty-third Virginia; Jno. Cochran, Thirteenth Maryland; George Gardner, Fourteenth Maryland; T. Hankins, Twenty-third Virginia; Joshua Silvers, Twenty-seventh Virginia; Wm. E. Cilgon, Fourth Virginia. Total—104.

Several of the Rebels have died here, and others cannot survive.

Our loss in the engagements on Saturday and Sunday, the 22d and 23d of March, was 86 killed and 424 wounded. Of the latter, fifty have since died.

A portion of the wounded have been sent away, including fifty taken away by the Surgeon-General of Pennsylvania. In the hospital at Winchester there are at present 192 wounded.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Rebel Force Recently in Loudoun County—Arrival of Refugees from Richmond—Impressments for the Rebel Service.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—The following are the Confederate troops that occupied Loudon, Virginia, during the past summer, fall and winter, and until the time of the evacuation: The Fourth South Carolina regiment, Colonel Blanding; Thirteenth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth and Twenty-first Mississippi regiments, Colonels Barksdale, Featherstone, Burke, Kelly and Humphreys; and the Eighth Virginia, commanded by Colonel E. Hunter, of Prince William, Lieut. Col. C. B. Tebbs, of Loudoun, and Major Worman J. Berkley. The latter regiment was moved some days after the Ball's Bluff fight to Centreville. After that fight a Louisiana regiment was sent to Loudoun, but remained but a few days.

It is now conceded among the Rebels that the Virginia troops are equal to any opposing troops in the Rebel army. Notwithstanding the brag of the chivalry of South Carolina, it is charged upon them that they were the first to break ranks and run at the battle of Bull Run.

A large number of desertions from North Carolina and Georgia regiments are reported to have taken place lately.

The time of the Loudoun county troops expires April 22d.

The steamer King Philip arrived from the Lower Potomac last night. She brings up four refugees from Richmond and Westmoreland counties, Virginia, who came off from Kinsale on Saturday last. They state that the Rebels are pressing every male between the ages of 18 and 45 into the service, and they had been closely hunted by the press-gangs for a week or two.

The enemy have mostly left the neighborhood, but a few squads of cavalry still roam through the country, impressing into the service all able to bear arms. These refugees are natives of this section, one being an old farmer named Gardy, and the others young men engaged in business near him. One of the young men has been acting as Postmaster for the Rebels at Kinsale.

The refugees gave the following as the ruling prices lately in that vicinity:—Coffee $1.25 per pound; sugar 40 cts.; salt, fine, $60 per sack, and table salt put up in half gallon sacks $1.25; boots, to be had only in Fredericksburg, $13.50 per pair.

They say that the late Secesh papers boast that the Federal loss in the recent conflict with the Merrimac was 1,500 men. Also, that the Monitor's shot had no more effect on the sides of the Merrimac than hail-stones.

A few days ago the Federal steamer Union ran into the Wycomico and brought out a schooner called the Isabel. She is in good order, and can be very usefully employed by our Government.

Re-Opening of Trade on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Government having returned to their respective owners all the boats on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, trade has already begun to revive. Some eight or ten barrels of flour are among the first receipts.

The Naval Academy.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Capt. A. H. Harwood, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography, in reply to a letter to Representative Sedgwick, says:

"Under the present system of appointments, hardly 50 per cent. of the naval cadets graduate. This is because no care is taken in selecting at first pupils who have the rudiments of education, either intellectual or moral; and because ungovernable, ignorant and idle boys, expelled or permitted to resign, are sometimes re-nominated by members of Congress."

Capt. Harwood expresses a hope that the power to re-appoint after the nomination has once been rejected for cause, will be taken away. The Naval Academy Board, in concluding their review of certain suggestions, say that a permanent locality of the Institution is of great importance, and also attaching another frigate for naval practice. The latter has for some time been contemplated by the Navy Department.

Emancipation in the District of Columbia.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—The bill which passed the Senate to-day for the emancipation of slavery in the District of Columbia was introduced by Senator Wilson on the 16th of December, and reported back from the Committee on the District on the 13th of February, with amendments, which, however, do not affect the principles or plan of emancipation as embodied in the original bill.

The Commission on State Prisoners.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—The Commission on State Prisoners will commence their sessions at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, next Monday. After completing their business, they will proceed to Boston.

Letters for the Army of the Potomac.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, April 3, 1862.

The Post Office Department deems it advisable that all letters addressed to officers and soldiers of the army of the Potomac, whether near Washington or moving South, should be mailed to Washington City. From that office they will be properly forwarded in separate packages to the respective corps and divisions, and their delivery facilitated. Commanders of divisions are requested, as movements occur, to cause notice to be given to the Postmaster at Washington to what convenient point such packages destined to regiments under their command, should be sent.

JOHN A. KASSON,
First Assistant Postmaster General.

Transportation of the Mails.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—The House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads have agreed to report a bill to secure the speedy transportation of the mails, in accordance with a recommendation of the Postmaster General. It requires all railroad companies to contract with the Department for this purpose; and in case of failure to agree upon the price, the Court of Claims is to be the arbiter, whose decisions shall be final on both parties.

Gallant Achievements.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—The capture of Union City, by Col. Buford, and the capture of the enemy's batteries, by the expedition under Col. Roberts, are regarded by the War Department as very gallant achievements.

No More Troops Wanted.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—All officers engaged in the recruiting service have been ordered to their regiments, and notice is given to the Governors of the States that no new enlistments or new levies will be received until further orders from the War Department.

The force now in the field is deemed amply sufficient for the suppression of the rebellion, and the speedy termination of the war.

The Tax Bill.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—It is not probable that the House will finally act on the tax bill till Monday, and in the meantime the many amendments made in Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union will be printed.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Steamer Niagara.

HALIFAX, April 3.—The steamer Niagara has arrived, with Liverpool advices to the 23d ult.

Cotton closed firm and buoyant.

Breadstuffs dull. Flour nominally. Wheat have a downward tendency. Wheat is 2 cts. lower.

Provisions closed steady. Beef active, and declined 2s. 6d. to 3s. Bacon buoyant, and prices advanced 6d. a 1s.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

The Etna has arrived out.

In the House of Commons Mr. Baxter opposed the expenditure for fortifications in the colonies, except at the great naval stations, but subsequently withdrew his objection.

The *Daily News* thinks the proposition of President Lincoln is fair, moderate and magnanimous.

The *Times*, speaking of President Lincoln's emancipation message, says it can hardly be looked upon as anything more than an invitation to discuss the subject in Congress. It is clear that if slavery is to cease even in the border States, a change must be accomplished by other means than those at which he points, which means, it is certain, are totally inapplicable to the whole Union.

The *Times* fears that the proposed compromise will be difficult of access, nor does it believe it will shake the resolution of the South. A proposition, however, which may possibly lead to a cessation of a frightful conflict, it thinks it worthy of discussion.

GREAT TORNADO AT CAIRO.

Houses Blown Down, Barracks Destroyed, Steamers Damaged, and Anxiety for the Safety of the Fleet on the Mississippi.

CAIRO, April 2.—A terrible storm, amounting to a tornado, occurred here this morning, which unroofed the St. Charles Hotel and demolished several rows of empty barracks.

Several transports and tugs were blown from the Ohio levee across the river, and five men were blown overboard and drowned. The upper cabin of the steamer Illinois was blown off, and four or five lives were lost. Several store barges also drifted down the river, and large piles of Government lumber were blown from the Ohio levee into the river.

The wooden barracks at Bird's Point and Fort Hill were demolished, but there was no loss of life. The steamer Philadelphia drifted down the river and sunk one mile below Bird's Point. The hospital boat at Mound City was also damaged.

Great anxiety is felt for the safety of the fleet near Island No. 10, and a steamer has been sent down to ascertain what effect the storm may have had in that quarter.

Later accounts say that only seven prisoners and forty horses and mules were recently captured at Union City.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

CAIRO, April 3.—Yesterday during the great storm, a small craft tied to the levee in front of the St. Charles Hotel, occupied by a poor man and his family of five persons, parted her moorings, and all on board were drowned. The wharf boat of the Ohio and Mobile Railroad was blown across the river and is now entangled in the trees on the Kentucky shore.

At Paducah the storm was also very severe, unroofing thirty houses, including the Marine Hospital, and a large warehouse adjoining. The damage done to the steamers and property along the river is immense. The Evansville packet Courier barely escaped destruction.

The storm was exceedingly violent in the vicinity of Cumberland river, but no particulars have been received.

The steamer Minerva has just returned from a successful search after the steamer Philadelphia, reported yesterday as sunk. She was found one mile this side of Columbus, and the crew were taken off excepting three men, who left the steamer in a skiff, and have not been heard from since.

LATER FROM ISLAND NO. 10.

The Fleet Less Damaged than was Anticipated from the Storm—The Bombardment Still Progressing.

CAIRO, April 2, 10 P. M.—There is nothing of interest to report from New Madrid.

The steamer Pike has just arrived from Island No. 10, with intelligence from the fleet up to 1 P. M. The damage to the fleet by the storm was less than anticipated. The gunboats and mortar-boats are uninjured. Two transports, the Pike and Swallow, were damaged considerably.

The bombardment was still carried on regularly, but results are unknown.

LATER FROM MEMPHIS.

What Gen. Johnston Thinks—The Rebel Force Concentrating at Corinth.

LOUISVILLE, April 3.—An intelligent man who left Memphis a week ago, reports Gen. A. Sidney Johnston as saying that the Federals could outflank them in any position they might take, and therefore fortifications were useless. Johnston says the army, however, for the Confederates is an open field.

Our informant thinks that Corinth, Miss., is the chosen place for the battle. He says the Rebels had about 60,000 troops on the line between Memphis and Huntsville, Ala., which were being reinforced and is supposed now to number from 60,000 to 65,000 Rebels.

The Rebels, he says, are prepared with tar and rosin to burn Memphis when compelled to evacuate. The most prominent citizens of Memphis say they would yield forthwith, if assured their property from confiscation by the Federal Government.

From New Mexico.

ST. LOUIS, April 3.—A letter from Fort Union, New Mexico, dated March 18, says reinforcements have arrived there, and our force is now sufficient to defend that depot. At the latest advices Colonel Canby was still shut up at Fort Craig, 250 miles south of Fort Union, and that the Texans, 2,400 strong, were at Albuquerque with 20 pieces of artillery, and about half way between Forts Union and Craig.

Other accounts say that 1,800 Texans were advancing on Fort Union.

The Texans held Santa Fe, and had organized a Provisional Government, General Pelham being Governor.

If a forward movement can be made without jeopardizing Fort Union, an effort will be made to relieve Colonel Canby, and reclaim Santa Fe and Albuquerque.

It was reported that Col. Canby had captured a train of sixty wagons and 400 Texans.

Communication between Santa Fe and Fort Union was cut off, but an advance would be made about the 22d by the troops at Fort Union assisted by two small batteries, when is was expected communication with Fort Craig would be restored.

Virginia Constitutional Election.

WHEELING, April 3.—The vote of this city to-day gives the new Constitution 646 majority, and a majority of 588 in favor for gradual emancipation. The interior counties, as far as heard from, give the same ratio.

King Cotton Coming North.

NEW YORK, April 3.—Twenty-eight bales of cotton arrived here to-day from Tennessee, the first of a lot of 1,500 bales to be forwarded here.

The Washington *Republican* says that Lord Edward Clinton, Lord Edward Cavendish, Lord R. Cecil and L. V. Williams, Esq., all of England, are now at Willard's Hotel in that city.

The Rev. Uriah Heath, a prominent minister of the M. E. Church in the West, died at Zanesville, Ohio, on Friday last.

EUROPE.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS AS VIEWED BY ENGLISH EPISCOPALIANS.

It may interest some of our readers to know how the political scism in this country is regarded in its social and ecclesiastical bearings by the Churchmen of England. The following extract from the 9th article in the last number of the *Christian Remembrancer* will be found worthy of an attentive perusal. The dignity, learning and influence of that "Review" will add great weight to the opinions herein expressed:

From the Christian Remembrancer, January, 1862.

The fourth case is that of a great commonwealth splitting in twain, and the Church of the English communion in the seceding portion having at once the will and the way to recast itself in a catholic spirit upon a national basis. Hitherto we have been able to look with pride upon the unestablished daughter Church in the United States. Henceforward we may be able to point with similar feeling to that which exists within the Confederate States.

There are, as we shall proceed further on to detail, some very interesting incidents of a strictly ecclesiastical nature which have grown out of the American secession. But, irrespective of these, the whole history of the sudden disruption of that menacing colossus of yesterday, which first came into existence four years after the birth, in still British Boston, of the living Nestor of Parliament, is so full of teaching of a moral character, bearing upon the Church's mission in the world, that we beg no pardon for a short digression on its aspects. In what we say we shall throw ourselves back into November, and assume for the moment that no *San Jacinto* and no *Trent* had ever navigated the ocean.

The antecedents either of President Lincoln or of President Davis are not germane to our present inquiry. What, as churchmen, we are concerned to observe is, the internal condition of the once great republic, mainly peopled by the descendants of British ancestors, which speaks the English language, and which is now rifted by a secession which one side calls a rebellion, and the other a resumption of sovereignty. The comparative statistics hitherto of our communion, north and south of the Potomac, form not the only or the first consideration which presses on us. The Episcopal Church in the Northern States may hitherto have been numerically and theologically stronger than in the Southern, and yet it may not have leavened the mass of their corruption. We have likewise, dealing as we are with mundane issues, to ask whether the influence which it has exercised on the body politic and body social is proportionately stronger in comparison with its numbers. The air in one place may be so much thicker than in another—that a gaslight in the one may not show the traveller his path half so well as a candle in the other. As in theology there are theological virtues, so in politics and in social life there are political and social virtues, which act upon as they are re-acted on by Christ's Church, with all the advantage which the comparative strength of the Church gives to the mutual influence. The Northern States may or may not be the most of a fair sample of the world which it is the object of religion to counteract. Old Rome was very civilized, but St. Paul did not go there to praise and to admire.

After long deliberation, and an attentive study of the bearings of the controversy, we assume the responsibility of saying that the cause on whose side the substantial justice of the struggle preponderates, and that for whose success in the interests of religion, and also of our communion, we ought, as English Churchmen, to wish, is the cause of the Confederate States. We make the assertion with our eyes open to the existence in those States of that monstrous "institution," as Southerners are wont to term it, slavery. But we do so with our eyes open to the further facts that slavery is a colonial bequest, not of their ancestors, but of those of the mother country, in which