THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS----FIRST SESSION

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Mr. KENNEDY presented a memorial from 123 tobacco planters of Maryland remonstrating against the tax of three cents per lb. on leaf tobacco when in the hands of the producer. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. DOOLITTLE presented a resolution of the Legislature of Wisconsin against a stamp tax on newspapers or the interdiction of free exchanges.

Mr. HALE, from the Naval Committee, reported on the resolution for experiments to test the plans and materials for rendering ships and floating batteries invulnerable, reducing the appropriation from $50,000 to $25 000, and it was adopted.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported on the correspondence relative to the Trent affair, asking that the committee be discharged from its further consideration, and the subject indefinitely postponed.—Agreed to.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, submitted a resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire if any further legislation is necessary to prevent persons in the military service of the United States from acting in the return or control of fugitive slaves, and to punish them therefor; which was laid over. Mr. W. also introduced a bill to create a bureau of clothing.

Mr. WILEY, of Virginia, introduced a resolution directing the Military Committee to inquire into the present condition of Harper's Ferry Armory; what damage has been done thereto during the existing rebellion, by whom and by what authority; the value of the United States property there in its present condition; the amount of money necessary to repair the said damage, and whether it is expedient to repair and restore the said armory, to be employed as heretofore, and that said committee report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. HALE, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported favorably on the bill for the relief of widows and orphans of officers, seamen and marines of the Paitd-d States ships Cumberland and Congress, destroyed by the Merrimac, and it was passed. The bill gives them twelve months' extra pay.

Mr. BAYARD, from the Committee on the Judiciary, made a report accompanying the bill to authorize the Supreme Court to adjudicate the case of Pedro Chaboya vs. the United States, with an amendment to the bill. Ordered to be printed.

On motion of SUMNER, the pending bill providing for the administration of the oath of allegiance to American citizens in foreign countries was taken up and passed.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, introduced declaratory resolutions, stating forth the purposes for which the war is being prosecuted on the part of the Government; which were laid over.

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

Mr. SUMNER, of Mass., spoke of the old barbarous statute of Maryland which excluded the testimony of colored people in cases where whites are concerned. He moved to amend the 5 section of the original bill relative to the taking of testimony before the commissioners, by adding "without exclusion of any witness on account of color."

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Del., called for the ayes and noes thereon, and the amendment was adopted, yeas 26, nays 9, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Anthony, Browning, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Howard, Howe, King, Lane of Indiana, Lane of Kansas, Morrill, Pomeroy, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, Wilmot, Wilson of Massachusetts—26.

Nays—Messrs. Bayard, Carlile, Davis, Kennedy, Nesmith, Powell, Willey, Wilson of Missouri, Wright—9.

Absent, or not voting—Messrs. Cowan, Hale, Harlan, Henderson, Johnson, Latham, McDougall, Pearce, Rice, Saulsbury, Sherman, Simmons, Stark, Thompson.

The question was then on the bill proposed by Mr. Clark, of N. H., as a substitute, and it was rejected.

The substitute of Mr. Wright, of Indiana, was next in order, providing for gradual emancipation, and submitting the matter to the vote of the people of the District.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, said Mr. W.'s bill was a crude one, and though originating with President Lincoln when in the other House years ago, it had never been introduced into this body, and never passed through a committee. It was only a sketch of something contemplated.

Mr. WRIGHT admitted the fact, but as it embraced certain general principles, desired an expression thereon.

Mr. SAULSBURY stated that he should not vote on any of these questions.

Mr. W.'s substitute was then rejected—yeas 10, nays 27.

Mr. TEN EYCK, when his name was called, said he should vote against the substitute, as it was imperfect, though embracing features which he approved.

Mr. CLARK, of New Hampshire, moved to amend the original bill by adding to the second section, which provides for the presentation, on oath, of claims by loyal owners, "and has not borne arms against the United States in the present rebellion, nor in any way giving aid and comfort thereto."

Mr. TRUMBULL moved to amend the amendment by adding, "providing that the oath of the party to the petition shall not be evidence of the facts therein stated."

Mr. SAULSBURY said this would make the testimony of a negro, in connection with Mr. Sumner's amendment already adopted, better than that of a white man.

Mr. Trumbull's amendment was agreed to, and the amendment of Mr. Clark as thus amended, was then adopted.

Mr. BROWNING, of Illinois, then urged his amendment for increasing the amount for each slave to $500, one half to go to the owner, the other half to be retained by the Secretary of the Treasury to be paid to the slave should he colonize in a foreign country. [This amendment had been added to Mr. Clark's substitute the other day, but that substitute having been rejected, Mr. B. now proposed it to the original bill.] He argued that the two races could not abide together on an equality, even though both be free, in a certain sense. There never had been a really free colored man in the United States in the enjoyment of all the rights and privileges of the white race.

The amendment was rejected—yeas 10, nays 31.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, moved to amend by requiring owners to file descriptions of their slaves with the names, etc., within twenty days, or within such additional time as the Commissioners may grant, when certificates of freedom shall be issued in each case to the slave. This Mr. C. deemed necessary for the protection of the negroes, and it was carried.

Mr. McDOUGALL moved to strike out all after the enacting clause, and proposed the substance of the provisions of Mr. Wright's bill as an amended substitute. Rejected—yeas 10, nays 25.

Mr. DOOLITTLE renewed his amendment offered some days since, to appropriate $100,000 for colonization in Hayti or Liberia, or other foreign country, of such of the persons liberated or other colored people in this District as may voluntarily desire to so colonize.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, addressed the Senate thereon, declaring he regarded the whole bill as taking away the property of the citizens without just compensation, and therefore did not choose to consider this proposition.

The amendment was adopted—yeas 27, nays 10, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Anthony, Browning, Collamer, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Foot, Harlan, Harris, Henderson, Howe, King, Lane of Indiana, Lane of Kansas, Latham, McDougall, Nesmith, Sherman, Stark, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade, Willey, Wilmot of Mass., Wilson of Mo., Wright—27.

Nays—Messrs. Chandler, Clark, Fessenden, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Howard, Morrill, Pomeroy, Sumner—10.

Absent or not voting—Messrs. Bayard, Cowan, Johnson, Kennedy, Pearce, Powell, Rice, Saulsbury, Simmons, Thomson, Wilkinson.

No more amendments being offered, the question was on the passage of the bill.

Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, took the floor and spoke against the whole measure, having waited for it to be perfected, to the satisfaction of its friends. He argued its unconstitutionality, especially on the absence of power to take private property, except for public use, and with full compensation. Referring to the philanthrophy of the party who was carrying out abolition schemes, he said their generosity was altogether at the people's expense.

The question was then taken on the final passage of the bill, and it was passed. Yeas 29, nays 14, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs Anthony, Browning, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, Harris, Howard, Howe, King, Lane of Indiana, Lane of Kansas, Morrill, Pomeroy, Sherman, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, Wilmot, Wilson of Massachusetts—29.

Nays—Messrs. Bayard, Carlile, Davis, Henderson, Kennedy, Latham, McDougall, Nesmith, Powell, Saulsbury, Stark, Willey, Wilson of Missouri, Wright—14.

There was an attempt to applaud in the galleries but it was followed with hisses.

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. SPONCK, of New York, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported the Senate bill for the reorganization of the Navy Department of the United States. Referred.

On motion of Mr. STEVENS, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, and resumed the consideration of the Tax bill.

The committee offered the following amendments, which were adopted: "All writs, summons or other process issued by a Justice of the Peace in any criminal law or equity suit, commenced by the United States, or any State, shall be subject to payment of stamp duty."

The medical schedule was so altered as to provide medicines, or cosmetics and perfumeries, by whatever name the same have been, now are, or shall be hereafter, to be one or distinct, shall pay, when valued or sold at 25 cents, one c nt; when not exceeding 50 cents, two cents; not exceeding 75 cents, three cents; not exceeding $1, four cents; and for ever 50 cents or fractional parts thereof, and over and above $1, two cents. Playing cards, twenty cents per pack.

The committee then resumed the consideration of the income section, which was passed by yesterday.

The committee offered the following amendment, which was adopted: That the income duty on all telegraphic, gas and express companies, shall be taxed.

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, moved an amendment that the nett only of such gains, profits and incomes, shall be taxed. Adopted.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, moved to amend, that this shall not apply to personal or family expenses, nor to interest on bonds. Adopted.

Mr. DIXON, of New York, moved to strike out the whole section. Not agreed to.

Mr. LEARY, of Maryland, moved to strike out all after the word "provided," in the 20th line of the 85th section of the bill, and insert, "That such portion of said gains, profits or incomes as shall be derived from interest upon notes, bonds, or other securities of the United States, shall be exempt from duty under this act."

Mr. LEARY said the bill provides for the imposition of a duty of one and a half per cent. upon the interest accruing upon all the notes, bonds and other securities of the Government. The amendment proposes to exempt the interest on these securities from the operation of the income tax. By an act passed at this session and at the extra session of this Congress, the issue of Treasury notes, bonds and other securities, was authorized bearing certain stipulated rates of interest. We went still further. We authorized the issue of certificates of indebtedness, bearing interest, to parties to whom the Government was indebted under contracts for furnishing supplies and munitions of war. And now, by our arbitrary enactment, without previous notice to the public creditor and without his consent, and after offering inducements to the capitalists of the country to invest their money in these securities, we declare our intention to abstract from these creditors a portion of the interest due them under their contracts. He would give to this bill its earnest and cordial support, unless through the efforts of its friends or its adversaries, features are engrafted upon it subversive of the principles and policy upon which it is founded. But he regarded this clause of the bill as inflicting palpable injustice upon the creditors of the Government, and invoking a gross breach of the public faith, and it was under the influence of this sentiment that he offered the proposed amendment. The amendment was negatived.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, offered an amendment that tuns of all descriptions, when made up, shall be taxed three per cent. *ad valorem*. Adopted.

The committee rose without finally disposing of the bill, and reported the same to the House. The House then adjourned.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

DEEPENING THE CHANNEL.—Mr. D. H. Miller, representing the Eleventh and Twelfth Wards in the Second Branch of the City Council, last evening offered in that body a preamble and resolutions in relation to the deepening of the channel of the Patapsco river. The preamble recites that whereas early in the year 1852, when the steam Navy and Marine of the United States was largely increased, and the importance of the extension of trade with the West with the facilities of procuring an abundant supply of coal from the vast coal regions of Maryland, became apparent, the Board of Trade of Baltimore, convinced of the necessity of providing for this larger accession of trade and important coal interest by improvement of the channel of Patapsco river, so as to enable vessels of the largest class to enter our port and reach our wharves for the purpose of availing of this desirable augmentation of trade and wealth, made application to the City Council of Baltimore, and were successful in obtaining an appropriation of $50,000 to be devoted to the deepening of the said channel. Subsequently, the Legislature of Maryland granted the annual receipts from the auction duties—then amounting to $18,000—for the same purpose, to which was afterwards added the liberal sum of $300,000, appropriated by the Government of the United States; and whereas this work, the important adjunct of our great Western enterprise—the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad—which is again reopened to us, has progressed under the very able direction of a commission of our fellow citizens, largely aided by the skill of Government engineers, with perfect success and a clear demonstration of the entire practicability of constructing a channel of sufficient depth to admit of the free ingress and egress of steam frigates of the largest class—thereby offering to the Government one of the greatest resources of wealth and supply in the facility of procuring the bituminous coal of the Cumberland region, which has been pronounced by United States Commissions, appointed for the purpose, the best coal in the world for generating steam; and, whereas the several appropriations above referred to have become exhausted, whereby this important work is suspended, and the valuable machinery connected therewith, consisting of steam dredges, steamboats, scows, &c., is now idle, when a further sum of $100,000 would, perhaps, effectually complete, and give a means of water communication and harbor, available to vessels of the largest draught; and, whereas Congress, at its present session, appropriated the sum of $200,000 for the purpose of improvements at Fort Carroll; and whereas, the recent developments in the mode of naval warfare may induce Congress to change said appropriation; therefore, a resolution is offered to the effect that the Senators and Representatives in Congress from Maryland be respectfully and urgently requested to use their exertion in getting an act passed at the present session of Congress, appropriating the sum of $100,000—of the sum of $200,000 heretofore appropriated for work at Fort Carroll—for the improvement and deepening of the channel of the Patapsco river. The paper was read and ordered to be printed. Mr. Miller will this evening make some remarks during the session of the Council in relation to it.

THE FLOATING DEBT OF THE CITY AND THE TAXES.—An ordinance providing for the funding of $300,000 of the floating debt of the city was some days since passed by the First Branch of the City Council and was yesterday called up in the Second Branch by Mr. Miller, who proposed to amend by substituting $150,000. After some discussion between Messrs. George and Miller, the amendment was adopted, and the ordinance as amended was passed. By the funding of this much of the floating debt of the city the city taxes will probably be reduced just at a time when such a state of affairs is most desirable. It remains to be seen whether the First Branch will concur in the proposed amendment—"a consummation most devoutly to be wished."

RESOLUTIONS OF THANKS TO JOHN W. GARRETT, ESQ.—Yesterday afternoon Mr. Sauerwein, in the First Branch of the City Council, called for the consideration of the resolutions of thanks to John W. Garrett, Esq., President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, for his able defence of the city's interest in the matter of the new line of railroad from Washington to New York. A large majority of the Branch are evidently in favor of the resolutions, but are not in favor of considering them just at the present time. The defence of Mr. Garrett is a very able production, and demonstrates clearly that the only object in view of the projection of the new line was to destroy the interests of Baltimore. The resolutions will, no doubt, be passed in the course of a few days.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A woman, giving her name as Nancy Baid, was yesterday morning sent from the Southern police station to the Almshouse, and in about half an hour after arriving at the latter place she expired. The cause of her sudden death is not known. She was arrested on Wednesday night by officer Granger upon the charge of being drunk and disorderly, and confined in the station house, where she exhibited symptoms of insanity. She was about twenty years of age, and lived in Guilford alley, on Federal Hill. During the trial of the negro Cyphus, who was hung in April, 1860, she figured as a witness.

COL. LYLE'S REGIMENT.—The Ninetieth Pennsylvania regiment, Col. Lyle, is encamped in Patterson's Park. In appearance, this is one of the finest regiments which has yet been in our city. About one third of the men were three months men, and were stationed here. There are a large number of printers in the regiment, and they bring with them fonts of type and a printing press, and in a few days will commence the publication of a daily paper for camp circulation. Should they be removed from the city, the "printing office" will be taken with them.

THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.—Another was last evening added to the list of benevolent institutions in the city of Baltimore receiving aid from the Corporation, by the appropriation, by the City Council, of $500 for the use of the Children's Aid Society. The money could not have been bestowed upon a more praiseworthy object, for since the organization of this Association many otherwise homeless children have been cared for by being placed in a good family, where all the advantages of moral and religious training are open to them, thus fitting them to become useful members of society.

CHARGED WITH PARTICIPATING IN THE RIOT OF THE 19TH OF APRIL.—Yesterday Sergeant Caddemore, of the Eastern police district, arrested a man named Thomas R. Kirby on the charge of participating in the riot of the 19th of April last. The specific charge is that he struck a soldier of the 6th Massachusetts regiment on the head with a brick. He was held to bail in the sum of $1,000 to answer.

AID FOR THE POOR.—A resolution was last evening passed by the Second Branch of the City Council, appropriating $2,500 to the Association for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor. The resolution had previously passed the First Branch, and the signature of the Mayor is only necessary to secure the appropriation to the Association.

DROWNED.—Yesterday afternoon, as the steamer Belle of Baltimore, of the Broadway Steam Ferry, was going out of the dock at Ramsay's wharf, he stirred from the mud the body of a man. It was secured, and Coroner Sparklin held an inquest over it. Apparently, it had been in the water ten or twelve weeks. No one present was able to recognize it, and a verdict was rendered of death from "accidental drowning."

ANOTHER RAILWAY.—Yesterday afternoon Mr. Williams introduced an ordinance empowering the Canton Company to construct a railway track on Chester and Alice Anna streets, between their warehouses and the said streets. The track to be laid within the restrictions imposed by the ordinance relative to the construction of railway tracks in the city.

THE WEATHER.—Yesterday was a perfect Spring day. The trees were allowed to die out, and the windows and doors were thrown open to admit the genial breeze. The streets were thronged with beauty and fashion, and there appeared to be a universal turn out to welcome this first of Spring days.

THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—The April term of the United States Circuit Court will commence on Monday next. It is anticipated that the treason cases will be called, though it cannot be ascertained that any of the parties who have been indicted will be brought to trial during the term.

PARSON BROWNLOW TO BE INVITED TO THE CITY.—The First Branch of the City Council last evening adopted a resolution offered by Mr. Hoopes, inviting this personage to pay a visit to Baltimore, and extending to him the hospitalities of the city. The resolution was received in the Second Branch, but no action was taken upon it.

THE BALTIMORE PRESBYTERY.—The regular Spring session of this body will convene in this city, in the Second Presbyterian church, corner of Lloyd and Baltimore streets, on Tuesday morning next. The opening sermon will be delivered by Rev. W. R. Marshall, Moderator.

Amusements.

HOLLIDAY STREET THEATRE.—The interesting French play of *Camille* will be performed this evening, for the benefit of the beautiful and accomplished actress, Miss Lucille Western, whose elegant and chaste delineations have secured for her a host of warm friends in this city, who will doubtless assemble in full force this evening. Miss Western's performance of *Camille* has been most highly eulogized, and very justly, for a more truthful representation we have never witnessed. The last act is given with an intensity akin to reality. There is no character in her entire line of play, in which she exhibits her powers as an actress with such force as in *Camille*, and those of our citizens who have never seen her present it, should by all means visit the Theatre to-night. Between the pieces, Mr. Lennox, the very popular young comedian, will sing two comic songs, Miss Olivia will execute a pleasing dance, and Bishop will conclude the performance by giving some highly important information to the audience.

THE CIRCUS.—Tom King's Circus, now performing at the corner of Charles and Camden streets, has been crowded full every afternoon and evening since it opened, and it has become the popular resort for all classes of the community. Last evening there was as select and fashionable an audience as could be seen in any public place of amusement. The strictest order is preserved, and no one need fear of hearing anything that would shock the most sensitive ear. Sig. Zoyara, brother to the renowned Ella Zoyara, made his first appearance last night, and made a great hit. He is a very graceful equestrian, and in his double act—that of carrying the petite Gemina—is one of the best acts we ever witnessed. Dan Rice's Comic Mules have been engaged, and will appear every afternoon and evening.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

CRIMINAL COURT—JUDGE BOND.

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

This Court was yesterday engaged with the following business:

Richard Banks, colored, indicted for the larceny of a barrel of flour, the property of F. I. Lawrence, was tried and the jury rendered a verdict of guilty.

Stephen H. Jury, indicted in two cases for keeping a bawdy house, one located on Light street and the other on Guilford alley, was tried, and the jury rendered a verdict of guilty as to the house in Guilford alley and not guilty as to the Light street house.

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

SUPERIOR COURT—JUDGE MARTIN.

Patrick Bannon, by his next friend, Jas. Caughlan, vs. the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. Before reported. Verdict for plaintiff. Damages $1,800.

CITY CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE KRENS.

Price vs. Flamm *et al.* Motion to dissolve an injunction. Not concluded.

COURT OF APPEALS OF MARYLAND.

DECEMBER TERM, 1861.

ANNAPOLIS, April 3.—No. 40. Mathews & Zillikoffer, garnishees of Ross & Co., vs. Dare & McClure. Appeal from the Superior Court of Baltimore city. The argument in this case was concluded by William Schley for the appellants.

No. 43. Continued.

No. 44. Richard D. Fenby and others vs. Margaret Ann Johnson. Appeal from the Circuit Court for Baltimore city. The argument in this case was commenced by John H. Thomas for the appellants.

FROM WASHINGTON.

From the Washington Star of yesterday.

THE NEWSPAPER CHARGES AGAINST THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

The New York *World* has again reiterated its vague charges against the integrity of Secretary Smith's management of the affairs of the Interior Department, that gentleman has promptly demanded of the conductors of that journal the name of his covert assailant, and specifications of the latter's allegations. He indignantly recounts the accusation as being a monstrous fabrication, gotten up to compass some sinister purpose, and evidently intends pursuing the matter in order to make an example of those who may be behind his irresponsible assailant, if, as is probable, some such person be named in answer to his demand of the proprietors of the *World* newspaper.

Capt. William Lilly, Quartermaster of the brigade commanded by Gen. Issac I. Stevens, has been tried by court-martial at Beaufort, S. C., on the charge of "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman," found guilty and sentenced to be cashiered.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

AMONG NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENTS.

Secretary Stanton will allow correspondents of loyal American papers to accompany the army, *but not foreign reporters, inasmuch as they publish everything, whether detrimental or not* to the United States, and their pages cannot be controlled, but reach us in a few weeks.

ANOTHER BRIGADIER-GENERAL.

Colonel Devens, of the Massachusetts regiment who fought so gallantly at Ball's Bluff, has been made a Brigadier-General.

CARL SHURZ.

Carl Shurz will be assigned to a command in the West.

THE FEMALE CONFEDERATES—THEIR CONFESSIONS.

The Committee on Political Prisoners have ordered that Mrs. Greenhow, Mrs. Rosanna Augusta Heath and Mrs. Morris be sent beyond our lines. Mrs. Greenhow has made a full confession, admitting that she was engaged in forwarding letters, papers and information to the Confederates. She refuses to tell what source of communication she kept up, and gave no names of her spies in this city. But other information gives the names of several; two ex-Senators and several members of Congress, one of whom still retains his seat. Mrs. Morris also made a confession, admitting her treason in aiding the enemy by forwarding information. They all refused to take the oath of allegiance, or even give a parole of honor not to aid the enemy.

Special Despatch to the New York Times.

MINISTER TO SPAIN.

It is not yet positively determined who will succeed Carl Schurz as Minister to Spain, and no nomination will be made to the Senate by the President until Mr. Schurz is confirmed as Brigadier-General. Hon. Geo. Ashmun, of Massachusetts, is talked of for the place by men in high official circles, but it is understood that he would not accept. A distinguished New Yorker is also favorably mentioned.

THE BATTLE OF PEA RIDGE—ANOTHER ACCOUNT, BY COL. PHELPS.

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER FROM COL. PHELPS TO A FRIEND.

"OZARK MOUNTAINS, Ark., March 10.

"I was under fire on the 7th and 8th inst. The battle lasted two days. I am in the Fourth division of the army of the Southwest, which division is commanded by Col. Carr, acting general. John Elisha (a son of Col. Phelps) acted as one of his aids, and was active in discharging his duties—often in a shower of balls, grape and shell, but was not harmed, though his coat was occasionally cut. This division—only about 2,200 men—held the ground eight and a half hours without reinforcements, and under a murderous fire of the enemy, who were from ten to twelve thousand strong. The battle commenced at about 8 o'clock in the morning, by opening our batteries on the enemy. He vigorously responded. My regiment, Twenty-fifth Missouri, is in the First brigade, under Vandever's command, and associated with the Ninth Iowa. We marched on the left of our battery, to sustain it; whilst the Second brigade, under Dodge's command, composed of Thirty-fifth Illinois and Fourth Iowa, supported the right. We advanced in the woods and encounter red the enemy's infantry—the batteries of the enemy sending ball and shell near us. We afterwards retired, the enemy's infantry having retired. The Ninth Iowa then advanced and encountered infantry alone, and after being under fire awhile, retired. My regiment then advanced farther than the Ninth Iowa had gone—had a severe contest, and when the enemy's batteries had got our range, I then retired. Both regiments after awhile advanced and had a fierce contest. All this time the enemy had not gained upon us. The firing of the batteries continued.

"In the afternoon we formed line of battle on open ground. This was after four o'clock. Four companies of an Indiana regiment came up to our support, but were afterwards sent to the right of the batteries, where there had been a severe fire of musketry. Not long after this the enemy showered his grape on us, and his infantry advanced in great numbers against my regiment and the Ninth Iowa. After enduring the fire some time, and after our battery had exhausted its ammunition and retired, we retreated, and I am not ashamed to say so. The enemy came on the field, for it was now night; and we retired—not whipped—but to renew the fight next morning. On the same day, another portion of our army (Siegel's force) engaged about 5,000 Confederates and whipped them. Before daylight on the 8th we marched from our camp, and formed line of battle. Our division this day was under fire of the enemy's batteries for three or four hours, but was not engaged with the enemy's infantry. The loss, by killed and wounded, in my regiment (only 275 officers and men being in the fight, the remainder being on other duty), amounted to eighty-two, nearly thirty per cent. A portion of my regiment was on detached service in Missouri. I was struck by three spent balls—one of them cutting a hole in my coat and stinging me considerably. My horse had seven bullets in him—six of them received in the last fight on the evening of the 7th, and all in the course of ten or fifteen minutes. When my regiment retired, I retired in its rear. The bullets whistled around me like hail all the time.

"We march to-morrow to give the enemy another fight.

"The loss of this division is greater than that of all the residue of the army. I cannot tell how many the enemy lost, but I believe it was greater than ours. He was discomfited, and we jubilant; and I had the pleasure to see the enemy retire rapidly over the same ground where our wing of the army had marched a little faster than common time. We did not run—we marched fast. Gens. McCulloch, McIntosh and Slack, of the Confederate army are killed, and Price wounded. About two weeks ago I made, under command of Asboth, a dash into and through Fayetteville, leading the Illinois companies. On the 6th instant, 150 of my men with 350 of the 9th Iowa, returned from Huntsville, having marched 41 miles the day before the battle. We also dashed with the cavalry through Huntsville, but found no enemy. My wife reached here the morning of the battle from Springfield. We will march to Bentonville to-morrow, and hope to find the enemy.

"Yours,

"JOHN S. PHELPS."

[The most remarkable fact in regard to the above letter is not merely that it differs greatly from the account given by General Curtis, but that, although written on the 10th, it is entirely silent as to the result of the third day's battle.—EDS. M. N. S.]

THE BILLIARD TOURNAMENT AT IRVING HALL.—The three days billiard tournament, announced to take place during the present week in this city, was inaugurated at Irving Hall last evening by a twelve-handed match, in which Messrs. Tieman, Kavanagh, Foley, Phelan, Secreiter, Stone, Fox, Deery, Bird, Coon, (in place of Mr. Estephe,) Goldthwaite and Benjamin participated. The tournament is for a charitable object, the proceeds being for the benefit of the widow of Mr. Jos. N. White, lately deceased. Mr. White was a professor of billiards, and devoted his time to giving instructions in the game.

The match last evening was one thousand points up, around the table. Mr. Michael Geary announced Wm. Lake, one of the oldest billiard players in the city, as judge, and that Messrs. Tieman and Kavanagh would string for the lead. This was won by Tieman, who led off at about half-past eight o'clock, being followed by the other players as their names were announced. It was stated that at the conclusion of the match, the two players making the largest runs would contest a match of three hundred points.

An audience of about 1,000 ladies and gentlemen were present last evening, and evinced great interest in the progress of the game. The players who participated are all professionals and experts, and fully sustained their previous reputations. The latter portion of the match was most skilfully played, but the number of players was so large as to prolong the game so as to detract largely from its interest. The players were divided as follows: Kavanagh, Phelan, Stone, Deery, Coon, Benjamin, New York; Tieman, Foley, Secreiter, Fox, Bird, and Goldthwaite, strangers. The match was won by the latter.

Messrs. Fox and Deery making the highest number of points, were selected to play the game of 300 points. It was won by the former. The games runs made by Fox were 69, 58, 90; Deery, 58, 69, 95 points.—*New York World.*

From the Washington Star.

Latest From Island No. 10—An Official Account.

U. S. FLAG STEAMER BENTON,
Off Island No. 10, April 2.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:

Last night an armed boat expedition was fitted out from the squadron and the land forces at this point, under command of Colonel Roberts, of the Forty-second Illinois regiment.

The five boats comprising the expedition were in charge of First Master J. V. John on, of the St. Louis; assisted by Fourth Master G. P. Lord, of the Benton; Fourth Master Pierce, of the Cincinnati; Fourth Master Morgan, of the Pittsburg; and Master's Mate Scanlin, of the Mound City, each with a boat's crew of ten men from their respective vessels, carrying in all one hundred men, exclusive of officers, under command of Colonel Roberts.

At midnight the boats reached the upper or No. 1 fort, and, pulling directly in its face, carried it, receiving only the harmless fire of two sentinels, who ran on, discharging their muskets, while the Rebel troops in the vicinity rapidly retreated.—Whereupon Col. Roberts spiked the six guns mounted in the fort, and retired with the boats uninjured.

The commanding officer represents all under his command, from their coolness and determination, as being ready to perform more hazardous service had it been required to the fulfillment of the object of the expedition.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, &c., your servant,

A. H. FOOTE, Flag-Officer.

FROM WINCHESTER.

Correspondence Philadelphia Inquirer, March 30.

CHARGE AGAINST MR. EDWARD C. LEWIS.

Mr. Edward Lewis, a resident of Clark county, was brought here yesterday in charge of two officers of the 84th Pennsylvania regiment, on the charge of recruiting for the Southern army and trying to raise a company of artillery. He lives about one mile from Berryville, and is well known in the surrounding country. He is at liberty a present on parole, converses freely with our officers, and takes no pains to conceal his predilections for the Southern cause.

REGULATION UNIFORM OF THE SOUTHERN ARMY.

In conversation with him, he informed your correspondent that the regular uniform of the Confederate army consists partially of the following, viz: Grey frock coat, grey cap, French style, and light blue pants. A Colonel wears three stripes on each side of the coat collar; a Lieutenant-Colonel two stars, and a Major one. A Captain wears three bars on collar, a Lieutenant two bars, and 2d Lieutenant one. Each officer wears heavy gilt braid scroll work on both arms, extending nearly up to the shoulder.

THE BATTLE-FLAG.

The Confederate battle-flag is described as very handsome, being a large square standard, with blue ground, red bars running diagonally across, and gilt stars on the bars equal to the number of the Confederate States. This standard is said to be carried in every action. In this connection, it is worthy of remark that none of our officers or men remember seeing a single Confederate flag during the whole action on last Sunday, while each of our regiments carried two.

RECOGNITIONS ON THE BATTLE-FIELD.

Many incidents are still being related of the fight. Two young men, who had been school-fellows together and intimately acquainted, met on the field where the fight was hottest, and they exchanged a glance of intelligence, each avoided any hostile act towards the other, but neither desired recognition, and they parted in silence.

FROM SOUTHERN PAPERS.

Confederate Account of Confederate and Union Losses

From the Nashville Christian Advocate, Feb. 13.

The history of the past week sums up against us, decidedly. Let us be honest, and look the facts in the face. It is not worth while to deceive ourselves or try to deceive others. Hard fighting, endurance, not lying and bragging, are to decide the issue. We can afford to acknowledge reverses when they befall us, and own up like men. A statement of casualties in the war, up to the first of January, shows Union successes as follows:—Philippi, Bonneville, Rich Mountain, St. George, Hatteras, Fredericktown, Port Royal, and Drainsville. In these the Confederates lost one hundred and thirty-six killed, two hundred and seventy-eight wounded and one thousand two hundred and forty-nine prisoners; the Federals, eighty-six killed and two hundred and seven wounded.

The list of Confederate victories comprises fifty-three: beginning at San Antonio, on the 15th of February, and ending at Sacramento, on the 28th of December. In these engagements the Confederates lost in killed, 999; wounded, 3,067; prisoners, 238. The Federal loss was, killed, 4,825; wounded, 7,614; prisoners, 877. A recapitulation shows that our loss was 1,135 killed, 3,315 wounded and 1,489 prisoners; while the Federal loss was 4,911 killed, 7,821 wounded, and 5,177 prisoners. This foots up a Confederate loss of 5,907, and a Federal loss of 20,909. That the Federal loss is not exaggerated, is proved by an item which a Washington correspondent sends the New York *Times*—that, by returns at the War Department, the Federal loss had already reached twenty-two thousand. The loss in picket skirmishes, &c., would bring it up to this number.

We have not expect some reverses, therefore; but final defeat never. The Federals may win a hundred skirmishes, by boat and ship, and be no nearer subjugating the South than before. All our resources must be called out—all. Let us give ourselves to prayer to Almighty God, and to military preparation and execution.

NEWS FROM THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

The following appears in the New York *Herald* of yesterday, purporting as having been telegraphed from Washington, under date of April 2:

Slight skirmishing continues to be the order of the day along our front, each army lying in sight one of the other, and entertaining each other with occasional artillery practice and cavalry charges. Yesterday Col. Geary captured a number of Confederates, after a spirited skirmish, in which several of the enemy were killed.

The completion of the railroad to within the immediate neighborhood of the advance, places many of our forces in a much more advantageous position and will doubtless greatly accelerate the movements of our advancing army.

The Confederate cavalry continue to make incursions through the country beyond Manassas Junction, occasionally picking up a stray soldier, or a Union man who may have ventured to return to his property. These marauding provisions of this act, or any part thereof, to the contrary notwithstanding, shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and on conviction thereof in any court of competent jurisdiction in said District, shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary not less than five nor more than twenty years.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That all acts of Congress and all laws of the State of Maryland in force in said District, and all ordinances of the cities of Washington and Georgetown, inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed.

Sec. 10. "And be it further enacted, That the sum of $100,000, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, shall be expended, under the direction of the President of the United States, to aid in the colonization and settlement of all persons liberated under this act, and such free people of African descent now residing in said district as may desire to emigrate to the Republic of Hayti or Liberia, or such other country beyond the limits of the United States as the President may determine. Provided, that the cost shall not exceed $100 for each person colonized."

An amendment was added making it the duty of the owners of slaves to present to the commissioners within twenty days, or in such other period of time as the said commissioners may deem it expedient to allow, the name, age and description of their respective slaves, when it shall be the duty of the clerk to issue a certificate of freedom to each of the persons freed.

The prize schooner Fairplay, which was captured off the coast of South Carolina on the 12th ult., arrived at Philadelphia on Monday night. She is loaded with fish and lumber, and sailed from Halifax, N. S.

The passenger traffic on the New York Central Railroad is largely on the increase, and is already nearly double what it was at any time during the winter.

The Wiosted (Conn.) *Herald* says: "The tops of the houses are just beginning to make their appearance above the snow-drifts, up in Norfolk. In some instances the second-story windows have already made their appearance."

The Boston police have arrested Zeno Kelley, in Vermont, charged with being engaged in the African slave trade. On being taken to Boston he was held to bail in the sum of $6,000.

The Secretary of War refuses to transfer officers or soldiers from the volunteer service to the regular army.

FROM THE TENNESSEE RIVER.

Cotton Seed for the North—Important Arrest—Sixty Thousand Rebels Reported at Corinth—Beauregard in Command—Refugees Coming into the National Camp

Special Despatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.

SAVANNAH, TENN., March 27—via CAIRO, March 31.—To satisfy innumerable inquiries from the supposed cotton-growing regions in the Southern States, it is announced that nearly a thousand bushels of upland cotton seed were shipped from here to Washington to-day, for free distribution through the North. Some fifty-ten hundred more bushels are expected to follow within a week.

General Meigs, formerly a Congressman from this district, and now holding a General's commission in the Rebel militia service, was arrested the other day by our forces from Pittsburg Landing.

The river is falling very rapidly, the Government losing heavily through the carelessness of Quartermasters in allowing barges and boats to be left aground by the receding river.

The Rebels continue fortifying at Corinth. Beauregard remains in command there in person. Prisoners say they have sixty thousand there now, and will have one hundred thousand within a week.

Tennessee refugees continue coming into our camps to escape impressment.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

SAVANNAH, March 29—via CAIRO, March 31.—The Rebels have began burning the cotton; suspected Union men seem to be alone selected; but they declare all shall be destroyed as the lines of our army advance.

Our scouts from beyond Purdy report that the whole sky was at last night by a cotton conflagration. From one point they counted seven fires, and in each there was known to be from six to twenty bales.

It is well understood here that the main body of the Rebel army of the West is being concentrated along their new line of defences in northern Mississippi and Alabama.

Scouts, spies and deserters continue to report Beauregard, Hardee, Polk and other Rebel Generals at Corinth, with rapidly increasing forces. Our army is supposed to be at least in no danger of attack.

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The following is the bill which passed the United States