THE MARYLAND NEWS SHEET

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SEE FOURTH PAGE.

WAR AND OTHER NEWS.

In the Senate of the United States the bill to authorize the Postmaster-General to establish branch Post Offices in cities was taken up and passed.

In the House of Representatives but little was done beyond the consideration of the closing sections of the Tax bill.

A singular statement is made in the New York *Express*, on the alleged authority of a British subject who reached Washington on Wednesday last from Norfolk. He reports that the Confederates claim to have defeated Heintzleman's Division on Friday of last week, and that General Magruder, who is known to be at Yorktown, has also repulsed the Federal advance upon that point. In respect to the latter affair it is somewhat strange that on Thursday of last week the Federal troops were reported by the Associated Press to have taken Great Bethel and occupied it. The following day we were told that they advanced beyond that point in great force. After the lapse of a week, during which we have no mention whatever of any movements on the peninsula, the Associated Press despatch furnishes the daily papers with the remarkable announcement that a second reconnoissance was made in the direction of Big Bethel which the enemy was found to have again occupied. We do not profess to be able to account for the discrepancy in the two statements. We simply note them without comment.

The arrival of the Niagara at New York, places us in possession of European advices to the 23d ult. The Emancipation message of Mr. Lincoln is discussed at some length in the English papers, but opinions as to its value vary considerably. The *Daily News* and the *Star*, both of which journals are pro-Northern in their sympathies, warmly commend the proposition. On the other hand, the London *Times* "fears that the proposed utopia of compromiss"—meaning the border slave States—will be difficult of access, nor does it believe the proposition will shake the resolution of the South. Regarded simply as the initial movement to a compromise, it is thought, however, to be worthy of discussion. The *Herald* is of opinion that both sides will regard it as a dishonoring compromise. The *Morning Post* pronounces it "a puerile and vain scheme," whilst the London *Globe* is inclined to look upon it as a piece of political strategy which is well timed, but which "is also a symptom of deep misgiving in the Washington Cabinet."

From Washington we learn that the Committee of the Whole, in the House of Representatives, will complete its labors on the Tax bill in time to report it to the House, probably on Monday next.

There was a report at the Capitol yesterday that the Merrimac had made her appearance again in Hampton Roads, and was creating great havoc among the shipping. It appears to have been very generally believed by members of Congress, but we told that it must have been false as the Navy Department had received no such news.

The Boston *Courier* flatters itself with the belief that the emancipation message of Mr. Lincoln will bring the anti-slavery question to an end by taking the question of slavery absolutely out of the arena of discussion until the owners choose to move in the matter. Opinions differ widely in this respect, however, for it was but the other day that the New York *Tribune* lauded the message as the opening wedge which was to rend slavery into fragments.

Some of the Federal troops under Curtis have advanced again into Arkansas. A skirmish is said to have taken place at Pittsman's Ferry in which the Confederates lost a few men.

The outposts of General Banks' army are said to be in the neighborhood of Edinburg, where some skirmishing took place on Thursday night with the Confederate scouts. Two Federal soldiers were drowned in attempting to cross the north fork of the Shenandoah.

American citizens desiring to visit Europe are no longer required to obtain passports from the State Department or its agents; but the Senate of the United States has passed a bill obliging every American abroad, before receiving a passport or any authentication thereof, to take the oath of allegiance.

The accurate knowledge of the movements of the Federal army which is exhibited by the journals of Richmond and Norfolk, is said to excite much astonishment in Washington.

From some cause or other the telegraphic cable which was to connect Fortress Monroe with Cape Charles has proved a signal failure.

Captain Buchanan, who has been pronounced dead some half a dozen times, and not only dead but actually buried—which is entirely in accordance with the customary mode of proceedings in such cases—is now gradually coming to life again. The Fortress Monroe correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* is, however, of opinion that "if not killed, his condition is such that he cannot again take command."

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

TATNALL COMMANDING THE MERRIMAC.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 2.

Commodore Tatnall is the new Commander of the Merrimac, he having been assigned to her several days ago. The Merrimac has been refitted, strengthened, and more heavily armed than heretofore.

THE MERRIMAC PREPARING TO COME OUT.

Every preparation has been made on board of her for an early visit to Hampton Roads. This is a fact and no guess work.

CAPTAIN BUCHANAN IN PROCESS OF RESUSCITATION.

Buchanan, her former commander, if not killed, is in such condition that he cannot again take command.

THE FLUSHING YET ON THE BAR.

The steamer Flushing is yet on the sand bar near to the above wreck. The captain is absent, endeavoring to procure apparatus to get her off.—She is full of water, with a large hole stove in her port bow, and listed considerably over on the port side.

The weather has suddenly changed again, and it is now blowing a pretty severe gale from the Southeast. It is quite cold, and the indications are that by to-night we will have it in earnest. A great many light craft are anchored in the Roads, tossing to and fro in a pretty rough sea.

The balloon reconnoissance did not come off, as the wind was entirely too high.

INFORMATION GIVEN TO THE CONFEDERATES.

The Confederates at Norfolk seem to know everything that is going on at the Fortress, as yesterday's *Day Book* published a full account of the visit of Vice President Hamlin and party. How they obtain their information is an enigma. There must be some communication between this point and Sewall's Point.

A PREVENTIVE.

Armed tug-boats should picket the Roads in all directions, especially on dark and stormy nights. A Drummond light on board each boat, throwing its powerful rays, would keep traitors within bounds.

We are inclined to believe that some of the negro fishermen along the shore are the mediums. The "contrabands" care very little as to who rules.—Many of them state that they were just as comfortable when with their masters as now. They seem totally indifferent to everything but eating, lounging and sleeping.

"SHIFTLESS" CONTRABANDS.

Speaking of "contrabands"—out of the large number assembled at this point and Hampton creek, if you want a little labor work done, it is almost an impossibility to get any of these folks to do it.—The creeks around and about here are filled with oysters—known to the lovers of bivalves as "Norfolk oysters," and the Roads and rivers swarm with fish—yet you cannot get either without great difficulty. When these colored people had masters, oysters were in abundance. It is only when want compels them that they will go out and catch a few. Our soldiers wade in and catch them with their hands. In the language of "Aunty Pheley," in Uncle Tom, they are really a "shiftless set."

CONTRABAND VOCATIONS.

In the morning the males leave their quarters for out-door work. It is tantalizing to see them move in single file, at snail's pace, as though they had no power of locomotion, and were making effort to get along the best way they could. Ask the females if they have any occupation, they say "yes, plenty of mending, washing and cooking." Upon further inquiry, you find that all this "mending, washing and cooking," is done for themselves.

They are far better off than our soldiers. While these poor fellows are bivouacking out in the open air, the "contrabands" have good shelter, good food, and plenty of warmth. The soldiers complain sadly of this.

SEALING IN THE SOUTH BAY.—A Greenland seal was killed on Friday morning last by Messrs. Smith and George Whitman, in the South Bay, near the village of Pesatasquit, L. I. It was 6 feet in length and about 13 inches in diameter, in the thickest part of the body. There are various conjectures with regard to the stranger—some supposing it had been partially domesticated and made its escape from some vessel. Its color was a pure white with black stripes on each side of its back. The Messrs. Whitman would have taken it alive if possible, but when they first saw it, it was making its way from them with considerable speed, and having loaded guns they fired upon it and killed it at once.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The anti-crinoline movement in England is progressing. The Earl of Shrewsbury, it is expected, will soon denounce hoop skirts in Exeter Hall. They have been denounced in every other hall in the world.

LATEST NEWS.

TELEGRAMS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington Items.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Paymaster John S. Cunningham has been assigned to the flagship Wabash, Com. Dupont.

Attorney General Bates has given his opinion that the Acts of January and August, 1813, granting pensions for wounds or disabilities, are applicable only to the forces thereby created, and will not cover the cases of those called into service by the Act of the 22d of July last; nor are their widows and orphans entitled to pensions under the Act of July 4th, 1836. Grave doubts may be suggested whether existing laws make provision for pensions to the widows of those now in service, who may die from disease or be killed in battle, and upon the whole question the Attorney General inclines to the opinion that there is no adequate provision of law by which such widows are entitled to pensions, in addition to the bounty conferred by the Act of July last.

The militia received under the President's proclamation of the 15th of April, 1861, which was in accordance with the law of the 2d of August, 1813, are in cases of wounds and disabilities entitled to pensions under its provisions.

T. H. Canfield, heretofore the Assistant Manager of the Government Railways and Telegraphs, having full charge and supervision of all matters pertaining to them East of the Potomac, and who rendered such efficient service to the Government in the forwarding of troops and supplies, has received the appointment of Superintendent and Treasurer of the Steamboat Company on Lake Champlain, a position of great responsibility, but for which, in all respects, he is eminently qualified. Among the confirmations by the Senate to-day were those of Ira Ellis, Consul at Brunswick, Germany, and Dr. Hays as Brigade Surgeon.

A model of Timby's revolving iron fort is on exhibition at the Treasury Department, and excites the interest of members of Congress and other prominent gentlemen connected with the Government.

New Military Departments.

WAR DEPARTMENT, April 4.—*Ordered*—First: That portions of Virginia and Maryland lying between the Mountain Department and the Blue Ridge, shall constitute a military department, to be called the Department of Shenandoah, and be under the command of Major-General Banks.

Second: That portion of Virginia east of the Blue Ridge, and west of the Potomac and the Fredericksburg and Richmond Railroad, including the District of Columbia and the country between the Potomac and Patuxent, shall be a military district, to be called the Department of the Rappahannock, and be under the command of Major-General McDowell.

By order of the President:

EDWARD M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Changes in the Medical Bureau.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Surgeon General Finlay has been removed from the charge of the Medical Bureau in the War Department, which for the present is in charge of Dr. Wood. Assistant Surgeon Wright has been removed from the Medical Directorship at St. Louis, and Assistant Surgeon Camp appointed in his place.

Other important changes in the Medical Bureau will speedily be made to increase the efficiency of that Department.

A new Military Hospital has been ordered to be established at New Albany, Indiana.

Jefferson barracks, near St. Louis, have been converted into a Military Hospital.

The Secretary of War has communicated to Congress his opinion that the present organization of the Medical Bureau is inadequate to the service. He has authorized the Surgeon-General of New York, under the direction of the Governor, to organize a volunteer corps of Surgeons, to render medical aid when required. A similar organization has been made under the Governor of Pennsylvania, and valuable service rendered by Dr. Smith, Surgeon-General of that State, and his assistants, to the wounded at Winchester.

Visitors to Fortress Monroe and Other Military Posts.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Complaints having been made by the commanders of military posts that movements are impeded and discipline relaxed by the presence of female visitors, the Secretary of War has ordered that no passes be granted to visit Fortress Monroe or other military posts to any person not engaged in the military service, and has authorized commanders of military posts to remove all persons not engaged in the service. Passes for the purpose of trade or business are also refused.

Senator Trumbull's Confiscation Bill.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Just previous to the adjournment to-day, Senator Trumbull called up his confiscation bill, therefore, this is the business now immediately pending before the Senate. He gave notice that he should press the consideration of the bill from [illegible]

Death of a Member of Congress.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Representative Johnson, of Pennsylvania, has received a telegram acquainting him of the death, to-day, at Allentown, of his colleague, Thomas B. Cooper.

Receipts from Customs.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The receipts from customs during the month of March last at Boston and other Eastern points were three times as large as during March, 1861, while those at New York have more than doubled. There has also been a large increase at other ports. The total receipts from customs last week were about $2,000,000.

FURTHER FROM ISLAND NO. 10.

A Rebel Steamer Fired Into and Burnt.

CAIRO, April 4.—A boat arrived here from Island No. 10, which left there last night, reports that the firing was resumed yesterday morning by our gunboats and mortars. One of our shells burst upon the rebel steamer Winchester, which set her on fire, when she burnt to the water's edge and sunk.

During the firing the Rebels turned their floating battery up to a new position, and tried to reach us with their shot from her 32-pounder rifles, but the shot all fell far short, and after a couple of hours maneuvering she was taken back to her old position. Several shots were fired at the Rebel transports by our gunboats.

The Rebels are erecting batteries all along the Tennessee shore, to prevent the landing of Federal troops from Missouri.

Important from Island No. 10.

Special Despatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.

ON BOARD STEAMER WILSON,
OFF ISLAND NO. 10, March 31.

The mortar bombardment is continued as usual, but with much greater accuracy. The Rebels are strongly fortifying the lower portion of the upper battery, which we supposed completely silenced.—It is submerged, but large gangs of men and teams are at work upon the upper part, repairing and mounting guns. New and extensive lines of fortifications have been erected upon the main shore, and three or four new and large camps established. They have evidently been largely reinforced. A new battery has also been established upon the Island, and transports have been briskly plying from the head to the foot of the Island all day. Everything indicates a desperate battle. The day cannot be far off.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE SOUTHWEST.

Advance of Our Troops in Arkansas—The Enemy Defeated by Our Advance Guard with Considerable Loss.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—A despatch received here from St. Louis, dated yesterday, says: "General Steele's advanced guard has reached Pittsman's Ferry, Arkansas. Col. Carline had an engagement with the enemy on the 1st instant, on crossing the river, and killed one Lieutenant and wounded several others, and captured five prisoners from the enemy, together with their camp equipage, horses, mules, forage and a number of small arms.

From the Outposts of Gen. Banks' Army.

WILLOW GLEN, near Woodstock, Va., April 3.—All was quiet on our outposts last night.

We fired a few guns this morning to disperse some of the enemy's scouts on the heights beyond Edinburg.

While attempting to cross the north fork of the Shenandoah this morning Sergeant Morgan Richards and Private John Cannon, both of Company C, Forty sixth regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, were drowned.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 31.—Every business house in the town of Iowa Hill, Placer county, was burned on the 26th instant. The loss amounted to about $60,000.

Arrived 28th, ships Radiant, from Boston, James Peabody, from Hong Kong; 29th, ship Lookout, bark Albertine, from Hamburg, Jumna, from Boston.

Congratulated for their Gallantry.

HARRISBURG, Pa., April 4.—Governor Curtin has issued a general Order congratulating he 48th and 110th Pennsylvania regiments on their gallant conduct at Winchester, and directing that Winchester be inscribed on their flags. The order is to be read at the head of all the Pennsylvania regiments.

Major W. H. Polk at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, April 2.—Among the arrivals at the Galt House is Major W. H. Polk, of Tennessee, on his way to Washington.

The Gunboat Iroquois at Havana.

NEW YORK, April 2.—The Norwegian corvette Nornen, from Havana on the 25th ult., reports that the United States gunboat Iroquois had just arrived there from St. Thomas when she left.

English Vessel at Annapolis.

ANNAPOLIS, April 4.—The English gunboat Racer has just anchored in this harbor and saluted our flag.

The Norwegian steam frigate Nornen, Captain Commanding Herman Smith, arrived at New York on Thursday, from a cruise among the West India Islands. She left Havana on the 24th of March, and reports all well on board. The Nornen is a very fine frigate of two hundred and forty horse power, and mounts twenty guns. She carries a crew, including officers, of one hundred and ninety men.

THE ORIENT MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.,
OF NEW YORK.
LEOPOLD BIERWIRTH, President.
ALFRED OGDEN, Vice do.
CHAS. IRVING, Secretary.
C. MORTON STEWART, Agent,
No. 53 South Gay street,
Baltimore.
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LATE NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

Discussion of the Confederate Generals at Fort Donelson--An Interesting History of the Surrender.

A correspondent of the New Orleans *Picayune*, writing from Decatur, Ala., on the 15th, makes the following statement, which, whether true or not, is interesting:

The denunciations, wrongs and injustice heaped upon General A. S. Johnston, for his retrograde movement, are in every way undeserved. Long before General Johnston was compelled to make his retrograde movement, he addressed letters to the Governors of the different States informing them of the condition of affairs, and was thus compelled to expose his feeble condition; but neither the people nor the Government listened to his admonitions. As I have before stated, Gen. Johnston had become convinced that neither Bowling Green nor Donelson were tenable, and with the hope of saving the latter, he sent all the reinforcements he could to Dover, reserving for himself a force hardly sufficient to cover his own retreat had the enemy fallen upon him.

It is stated that the message of President Davis, in relation to Fort Donelson, says that the reports of Floyd and Pillow do not state that reinforcements were asked for, and it is not shown that the position could not be evacuated, and the whole army saved as well as part. Nor is it shown by what authority the two senior generals abandoned their responsibility by transferring their commands to junior officers. In explanation in part of the omission thus stated, and as part of the history of the surrender of Fort Donelson, I have obtained from a junior officer, who was present on that occasion, the following reliable statement of the particulars of the surrender, which will be read with interest:

On the morning of the 16th of February, about 1 o'clock, it had been determined by the commanding officers to cut our way through the enemy's lines, destroy the army stores and retreat from Dover to Nashville. For this purpose scouts were sent out to ascertain whether the enemy occupied the ground they had been driven from the day previous, and some of Forrest's men were ordered to inspect a slough covered with back water from the river, to see if it was passable for infantry. The scouts returned soon after, and reported that the roads were perfectly alive with troops, and that their camp fires were burning in every direction; also, that the slough was half-leg deep in mire, and the water reaching to the saddle skirts. This information produced a change of operations, and a conference then took place, at which we present were Generals Floyd, Pillow and Buckner, Colonels Forrest and John C. Burch, Majors Gilmer, Henry, Haynes and Jones, and Lieutenants Martin and Nicholson, the two last being aids of General Pillow.

Notwithstanding that communication was thus cut off, Gen. Pillow urged the necessity of making the attempt to cut our way out, or make a fight for one day more, in which time he thought that we could get steamboats enough to put the whole command across the river and make our escape by Clarksville.

Gen. Buckner then said that from the worn-out and distressed condition of his men, and the occupation of his rifle pits on the extreme right by the enemy, he could not hold his position for half an hour if attacked by the enemy at daylight, which he would certainly be.

Gen. Pillow replied, "Why can't you? I think you can, sir," and added that the occupation of our rifle pits by the enemy left an open gateway to our river battery, and he thought we ought to cut our way through at all hazards.

Gen. Buckner retorted, saying: "I know my position; I can only bring to bear against the enemy 4,000 men, while he can oppose me with any given number."

Gen. Pillow then said: "Well, gentlemen, what do you intend to do? I am in favor of fighting out."

Gen. Floyd then asked Gen. Buckner what he had to say.

Gen. Buckner replied quickly that to attempt to cut our way through the enemy's lines would cost a sacrifice of three-fourths of the command, and that no General had the right to make such a sacrifice of human life.

Gen. Floyd admitted the fact and concurred with Gen. Buckner on this point.

General Pillow then remarked that there was but one alternative left, and that is capitulation; and addressing himself to General Floyd, said:—"Sir, I shall neither surrender the command nor myself; I will die first."

Gen. Floyd then said he also would not surrender himself, adding, "You know my relations with the Federal Government, and it would not do."

Gen. Buckner replied that he thought no personal feeling ought to control official actions.

Gen. Floyd admitted it, and said nevertheless it was his determination.

Gen. Buckner said: "Then, gentlemen, I suppose the surrender will devolve on me."

Gen. Floyd, addressing Buckner, said: "General, if you are put in command, will you allow me to take out my brigade?"

Gen. Buckner replied: "Yes, sir, if you move your command before I send my offer of capitulation to the enemy."

[illegible]

General Pillow, upon whom the command next devolved, said: "I will not accept it, as my purpose is fixed never to surrender."

General Buckner immediately replied: "I will accept it, and will share the fate of my command," and at once called for pen, ink and paper, and a bugle to sound a parley, it being too dark to send a flag of truce.

General Pillow then asked if it would be proper for him to make his escape, to which General Floyd replied that was a question for every man to decide for himself, but that he would be glad for every man to make his escape that could.

Col. Forrest, addressing Gen. Buckner, said, "I think, General, there is more fight in our men than you suppose, but if you will let me, I will also take out my command." To which Buckner and Floyd both assented.

Turning to Gen Pillow, Forrest then said: "General, I have fought under your command; what shall I do?"

Gen. Pillow answered, "Cut your way out!" To which Forrest replied, "I will."

All the officers retired, leaving Gen. Buckner alone with the command. The official correspondence that ensued in regard to the surrender was already been published, as well as the sequel which followed.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence Philadelphia Inquirer.

THE TAX BILL.

The Committee of the Whole, of the House, will finish its sessions on the Tax bill to-morrow, and will report it to the House, probably, on Monday. It may be several days before the House, although Mr. Stevens, the Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, will move the previous question, and endeavor to force it through without discussion or amendment. The question will not be taken on the several sections, but will simply be—"Will the House agree to the amendments of the Committee of the Whole?"

A committee of three in the Senate, consisting of Messrs. Simmons, Dixon and Pearce, have been appointed to watch the progress of the bill in the House, with a view of making ridiculous amendments when it shall come into that body.

A SENSATION RUMOR AFLOAT.

A rumor was started this morning, that the Merrimac had come out again and was making terrible havoc among the shipping at Fortress Monroe.—The report was generally believed at the Capitol, but at a late hour the Navy Department had no news of any such nature. The whole story is, consequently, false.

CONFEDERATE SPIES.

The facility with which the Confederate newspapers at Norfolk and Richmond obtain information of the movements of our army, excites much astonishment. There must be a regularly organized band of spies in this city or in Alexandria.

A NEW TELEGRAPH CABLE.

The telegraphic cable from Fortress Monroe to Cape Charles has proved a complete failure. A new and substantial one will no doubt soon be laid by the Government officials. The want of the line is sadly felt.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL.

The Georgetown terminus of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal is now doing a lively business. Not less than fifteen thousand barrels of flour and twelve thousand bushels of grain have arrived there. The boats now extend over a mile along the banks, and continue to arrive hourly.

DEATH OF A CURATE.

Rev. Father Sherman, the esteemed curate of St. Dominic's Catholic Church, died yesterday morning, of small-pox. He contracted the disease in the course of his ministerial duties, he having visited the sick without regard to their religious preferences.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.

OATH OF ALLEGIANCE FOR AMERICANS IN EUROPE.

The Senate passed a bill to the effect "that every Citizen of the United States in foreign countries, before receiving a passport, or any authentication thereof, from any representative of the United States abroad, shall be required, during the continuance of the present rebellion, to take the oath or affirmation of allegiance, and the oath or affirmation to support the Constitution of the United States, as prescribed to persons in the civil service of the United States by the act of Congress approved August 6, 1861; and the representatives of the United States abroad, authorized to issue or authenticate passports, are authorized to administer such oath or affirmation."

CORRESPONDENTS WITH THE ARMY.

The published statement that all of the army correspondents are to be sent back is untrue. Modifications of the rules under which they accompany the army have been made.

NEGRO AND WHITE LABOR IN PHILADELPHIA.—*Harrisburg, April 3.*—The Representatives in the House, from the District bounded by South, Christian and Broad streets and the River Delaware, Mr. Josephs, has introduced an act providing for the protection of white laborers against negro competition. It is one of a series of similar bills already introduced, but has been drawn up with more care than the others, and is designed to affect not only negroes who may enter the State hereafter, but those who reside at present in Philadelphia. The district of the gentleman by whom the bill was read is particularly tainted with our colored friends, who haunt Bedford, South and neighboring thoroughfares.

THE NEGRO IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 3.—Petitions to the State Legislature are in circulation for signatures, today, praying the enactment of a law excluding negroes from the State, similar to the law now in operation in Illinois.—*Correspondence Philadelphia Inquirer.*

FURTHER BY THE NIAGARA

COLONIAL FORTIFICATIONS DISCUSSED.

THE PRESS ON THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

THE FRENCH ADDRESS ADOPTED.

GARIBALDI IN MILAN.

Programme of Action for Hungary.

HALIFAX, April 3.—The Niagara, from Liverpool on the morning of the 22d and Queenstown on the 23d, arrived here this evening.

The Niagara arrived at 4 P. M. She has thirty-nine Boston passengers. On the 24th signalled the Arabia, and the same day an American bark showing a blue flag with a white cross bound East; 25th, passed ship Magnet from New York, bound East.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LATEST.

The proceedings in Parliament on the 20th were unimportant.

Mr. Layard, in the House of Commons, answered some inquiries relative to the Italian "Provedimento" Committee, but thought it incompatent with the dignity of the Italian Government for English Ministers to lay papers relative to the affair before Parliament.

In the House of Commons on the 20th, Mr. Baxter opposed the expenditure on fortifications in the colonies, except at great naval stations.

Sir G. C. Lewis thought the defence of the colonies was partly a colonial and partly a military question. At the present moment there were two great nations, which had subject to their rule as large a portion of the globe as they could well govern, viz: Great Britain and the United States. America had adopted the principle of centralization. England took a different course. It had even local legislation, and did prefer not to bring its colonies within direct range of the Central Government. It was assumed that England received great benefit from her colonies, and if that was the case, she was bound to protect them. He thought it impossible to lay down any general rule, and urged the House to be very cautious.

After further debate, Mr. Baxter withdrew his proposition.

Milner Gibson obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the shipping acts, and give effect to some recommendations of the late Shipping Committee.

The *Times*, in another editorial on Mr. 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, the 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 the proposed utopia of compromiss will be difficult of access, nor does it believe it will shake the resolution of the South. As a proposition, however, which may be possibly had, to the cessation of the frightful conflict, the *Times* thinks it worthy of discussion.

The President truly says the expenses of the war would buy up the slaves in any given State. If this has any meaning, it is that the money now devoted to keeping up the armies of the North, might be more advantageously devoted to the extinction of slavery in those regions which are incontestibly in its power. If they are content to keep the slave States, which have not seceded, and to try the plan of emancipation and compensation on them, they may, if really in earnest, accomplish, after a time, great work; but with the expenditure of $2,000,000 a day, and with nothing but shinplasters for money, the plan of attaching the wavering slave-owners by compensation must follow the fate of so many other attempts at compromise.

The *Daily News* thinks the proposition fair, moderate and magnanimous. It says the scheme affords at least a good basis for a comprehensive, practicable and amicable debate. Only the public, by whom it has to be discussed, is scarcely capable of the order needed for real deliberation and decision.

The *Morning Star* also approves of the proposition.

The *Herald* thinks both sides will regard it as a dishonoring compromise.

The *Morning Post* treats it as a puerile and vain scheme. It says it can only be accounted for as being the last resource of a Government which feels it is engaged in a struggle, which, if continued, must involve it in ruin, and which it would make any sacrifice short of submission to arrest.

The London *Globe* regards the proposition as a piece of political strategy in aid of Gen. McClellan, which is certainly well timed for securing the Border States to the North. It also regards the step as a symptom of deep misgiving in the Washington Cabinet, touching the impolicy of pursuing far beyond the limits required to establish boundaries, and arrange the relations of Federal and Confederate States.

The Company to carry out fully and faithfully all the obligations of the contract in a manner satisfactory to the Government, and stating their intention to ask for a renewal of the contract and restoration of the subsidy.

At the annual meeting of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, the Hon. James Stewart Wortley, who occupied the chair, stated that Mr. Seward had addressed a despatch to the American Embassador at London, requesting him to bring the subject of telegraphic communication under the notice of the English Government, and offering to join in the enterprise.

Lord Palmerston promised to receive the deputation on the 21st inst., which would be composed of members of Parliament and others interested in telegraphy.

The following were elected directors in the place of those retiring by rotation: London—George Peabody, Francis Lebreton, and John W. Brett. New York—Cyrus W. Field, and William E. Dodge. Halifax—Thomas C. Kinnear.

The deputation above mentioned waited on Lord Palmerston on Friday. It was large and influential, comprising members of Parliament, bankers, merchants and others. They strongly urged upon Government the importance of connecting the two countries by a telegraphic cable from Ireland to Newfoundland. Lord Palmerston promised to bring the subject before his colleagues, and the interview is said to have been very satisfactory to all parties.

The steamer Stella, from New York, with goods for the Great Exhibition, has arrived at Plymouth.

Government has invited tenders for the construction of an iron steamer on Capt. Cole's plan. It is to be fitted with six cupolas, each armed with two Armstrong 100-pounders.

A report was current in Liverpool to the following effect: That six wealthy Peruvians have taken the Guano contract; that offers have been made by them to Rankin, Gilmore & Holderness, and Chilton of Liverpool; the Peruvians take a certain amount in bonds and receive 3 per cent. commission, and 5 per cent. interest, and 2½ per cent. on charters of ships.

FRANCE.

The Corps Legislatif finally adopted the whole address to the Emperor by a vote of 245 to 9.

The Paris *Patrie*, in regard to the alleged plan of arrangement in Mexico, asserts that nothing would be determined upon until the arrival of General Lorences, who took out formal instructions and the programme of the French Government.

General Ronay had gone to Toulon to embark for Mexico.

The Society for the Propagation of Commercial Reform in France, had unanimously resolved that it was expedient to repeal all customs and duties on raw material for building and fitting out ships, and to assimilate all flags as regards customs and duties. The Paris correspondent of the *Times* regards this as the most important free-trade manifestation yet made in France.

The Bourse, on the 21st, was firm and active at 70f. 10c. for Rentes.

ITALY.

The Pope is again ill, very weak, and confined to his bed most of the day. All audiences are suspended.

Garibaldi had left Turin. A perfectly good understanding exists between him and Ratazzi.

PRUSSIA.

The King has issued a proclamation, in which he firmly declares his adherence to the principles which he announced in November, 1858.

It is his earnest desire to insure the complete effectiveness of the Constitution, and maintain the right of the Crown, as a weakening of the Crown would be greatly injurious to the Fatherland.—Foreign policy, especially towards Germany, is to be maintained without change. He changes the Ministry of State to carry out his principles, and looks with confidence to the support of the electors.

GREECE.

A deputation from Nauplia had arrived at Athens, imploring the King's clemency.

A despatch from Syria says that the Royal troops had restored order throughout the Island.

TURKEY.

It is stated that after nine months' solicitations Oma Pasha obtained from the Porte permission to attack Montenegro.

Derwish Pasha, with 16,000 Turks, was moving on the Montenegrin frontiers. The Montenegrins were making great preparations.

LATEST, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

MILAN, 23d.—There was great enthusiasm and festivity here in honor of Garribaldi's last night at his hotel.

Allianza of Milan, publishes a programme of action in Hungary, agreed on by Kossuth, Klapka, and Farr. The principal points are the establishment of a Constitutional Kingdom, with the exclusion of the Hapsburg dynasty; civil equity for all the inhabitants of Hungary; and an offensive and defensive alliance between Hungary, Servia, Croatia and Rumelia.

PARIS, Saturday.—The Bourse is dull; Rentes 70f. 50c. News unimportant.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—Funds on the 21st were firmer under the favorable Bank statement and improvement at Paris. Consols closed firm and advancing. Money very easy. The bullion in the Bank is higher, with one exception, than at any time since 1859.

TRADE REPORT.—The advices from Manchester are favorable, the market for Goods and Yarns being firm and quiet.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—The Breadstuffs market is dull. Wheat has a downward tendency, with a slight decline on all qualities. The various circulars report Flour downward at 28s. 6d.@29s. Wheat dull and declined 2d. per cental; red Western, 10s. 6d.@11s. 6d. red Southern, 11s. 3d.@11s. 10d.; White Western, 12s. 6d.; White Southern, 12s. 3d.@12s. 10. Corn quiet and steady; mixed 28s. 9d.@29s.

LONDON PROVISION MARKET.—The Provision market is generally steady. The various circulars report Beef active at a decline of 2s. 6d.@3s. Pork steady. Bacon active and advanced 6d.@1s. Lard firm at 43s.@44s.—Tallow steady at 45s. 6d.@47s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—The Brokers' Circular reports Sugar inactive. Coffee firm. Rice quiet and steady. Ashes quiet for Pots and Pearls at 33s. for the former, and 33s. 6d. for the latter. Linseed Oil advancing; quoted at 37s.@37s. 6d. Sperm Oil quiet at 91s.—Cod Oil steady at 58s. Rosin has an upward tendency; Common 12s. 6d.@12s. 9d. Spirits Turpentine advancing and quoted at 68s.@70s.

LONDON MARKETS.—Breadstuffs dull. Iron dull. Sugar has a downward tendency. Coffee firmer and advancing. Tea quiet, with a trifling advance; Common Congou, 1s. 1½d. Rice very dull. Spirits Turpentine irregular, and quoted at 68s.@70s. Tallow steady at 46s.@46s. 3d.—advancing; quoted at 38s. 6d.@38s. 9d. Whale and Cod Oils inactive.

LONDON.—Consols closed on Friday evening at 93¾@94. The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £521,000.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.—There has been a fair business, but quotations in many cases are nominal. U. S. 6's 82@84; U. S. 5's 76@77. Massachusetts 5's 91@96; Maryland 5's 80; Illinois Central shares 43 dis; New York Central 72@74; Erie 33¾.

LATEST.

LIVERPOOL, 23d.—Cotton—The sales yesterday (Saturday) amounted to 3,000 bales, the market closing steady but dull at unchanged quotations.

Breadstuffs—The market is very dull, with a downward tendency.

Provisions.—The Provision market closed quiet. Lard and Bacon were firm at previous quotations.

LONDON.—Consols closed on Saturday at 94¼@94¾ for money.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.—The latest sales were: Illinois Central Railroad 43@42 dis.; Erie 33@33¾.

HAVRE MARKET.—Cotton—The sales of the week have been 3,500 bales. The market is quiet and steady, ordinaires *tres ordinaires* 155f.; *bas* 147f. Stock in port 81,000 bales.

FRENCH VIEW OF THE AMERICAN REBELLION.

Translated and condensed from the Paris Pays, Mar. 19.

During the discussion in the Legislatif Corps, while the American conflict was being spoken of, M. Calmet Roguiat gave expression to some generous ideas in favor of the laboring classes who are so seriously injured by the American crisis. The war which is now desolating the United States has caused a stoppage of business to the extent of nearly two hundred millions. M. Calmet Roguiat said, with the emotion of a man of feeling, but with that high reason which bows before the power of fact, that the efforts of private charity and the liberality of the Government cannot supply the absence of so much active industry. There are no persons in France who do not wish with all their hearts for the end of the struggle between the Northern and Southern States. Are these wishes, so much in accordance with the principles of humanity and the interests of Europe, nearly accomplished? We do not even dare to hope.

At the first view it seems that the question is already determined, and that there is nothing left to the Confederate States but to submit. The New York Journals raise their songs of victory. The English press is not so unanimous. * * * The confidence of Mr. Jefferson Davis in the ultimate success of the war is most remarkable, inasmuch as he does not dissimulate the difficulties of the situation nor the grave nature of the repulses which the Confederates have sustained. But at the side of the danger he sees the resources. If the enemy is powerful, there is, he says, no want of the elements of resistance.

But are the people of the South determined to employ all these resources? Here is the whole question. Definitely, success depends a good deal less on material forces than on moral energy. The Government at Washington has made great efforts, it has called a formidable army into the field; the recent victories of Springfield, Roanoke and Donelson, and the capture of Nashville and Charleston (this latter city has not yet been captured—News later) have effaced the memory of the defeats of Bull Run and Balls' Bluff; but the public debt has assumed uneasy proportions; the expenses of the war are such that the Northern States will exhaust their credit, if the struggle be continued for another year. The Confederate States know this well.

We now know that the capital of Tennessee has finally fallen into hands of the Federal Government, and that Governor Harris has disbanded the militia of that State. Nashville is an important acquisition to the Federals. * * * * Tennessee is, therefore, lost to the Southern Confederacy; but there are still eleven States to submit. We know that Virginia and the two Carolinas are threatened. The navy of the Union has seized the seaports, and the Federal troops have gained some successes in Missouri and Arkansas; but they are not completely masters of those states nor of Kentucky. In admitting that they have succeeded in driving back to the South the armies which defend those States, it is plain that they must leave a sufficiently important force to restrain the population, and it still remains to conquer Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas. There must be a squadron of sufficient strength to blockade the coasts to the far west limits of the Gulf of Mexico. What will the Federal Government say to the Powers of Europe on that day when, invoking the fourth article of the Treaty of Paris, they ports? In such a case, according to the rights of nations, the seizure of a vessel would become an act of hostility against the nation whose flag it carried.

The strategic situation is also very grave, but it is not absolutely hopeless. Masters of the outer line, the Federal forces have before them an immense country to conquer, with one part of their forces, the other part being indispensable to keep the territory already conquered, and to maintain communication. They will have to traverse vast countries, endure a burning climate, and fight frequently at points where their navy cannot come to their assistance. To these difficulties we may add the embarrassment of a financial crisis. The Northern States have vainly appealed to foreign capitalists; they have been unable to inspire any confidence abroad; and at present all the scrip issued by the Government is now in the hands of American citizens. Some of these are voluntary creditors, being subscribers to the loans; the others, and these form the great majority, are the