THE MARYLAND NEWS SHEET

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SEE FOURTH PAGE.

WAR AND OTHER NEWS.

In the Senate of the United States, the Confiscation bill of Mr. Trumbull was taken up at the close of the morning hour, and was discussed until the Senate went into Executive session.

In the House of Representatives a resolution was adopted, by a vote of 67 to 52, appointing a select committee to consist of nine members, whose duty it shall be to enquire into and report to the House, at an early day, whether any plan can be proposed and recommended for the gradual emancipation and extinction of slavery in the States of Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Tennessee, Missouri and Kentucky. The remainder of the session was occupied with the consideration of the Tax bill as amended in Committee of the Whole.

We are still without any definite information from Fortress Monroe. All that we are allowed to know is that a great battle is either impending or progressing at or near Yorktown. To what extent the Federal troops have been successful since their advance movement commenced three days ago, or what disasters—if any—they have met with is probably from prudential motives—kept a profound secret. Being only permitted to record the bulletins issued by the Associated Press, under the authority of the War Department, it would be extremely improper in us to presume to have any knowledge of events beyond that which comes to us from the only source from which official information in regard to war matters is now derived. We simply state therefore—all rumors to the contrary, notwithstanding—that the news from Fortress Monroe amounts to just this, and nothing more. Shipping Point, and other places formerly occupied by the Confederates, have been taken by the Federal troops; some skirmishing and cannonading have occurred between the outposts, in which three Federal soldiers are said to have been killed, and six wounded. We are also informed that up to the departure of the boat on Sunday evening there were "no signs of the Merrimac."

General Sherman and Staff reached Port Royal from the neighborhood of Savannah on the 31 inst., but they either brought no news or suffered none to be made public in regard to the movements of the Federal forces in that quarter.

General Wright, who is stationed at Jacksonville, Florida, was expecting an attack from three Confederate regiments, but was confident that he could maintain his position.

General Banks had halted his victories column at Woodstock, thus abandoning, apparently for the present, his pursuit of Jackson. This sudden caution on the part of the former is inexplicable, in view of the fact that Jackson's troops were reported a few days ago to have been utterly routed and demoralized. We take it for granted, however, that General Banks has good military reasons for reining in the impatience of his command.

A later despatch from Woodstock states that the bridge over Stony Creek has been repaired, and that General Banks is again moving forward. Ashby's cavalry was retiring slowly, and taking advantage of every position to dispute the progress of the troops.

Bishop Whittingham has written a letter to the Rev. Mr. Lyle, Rector of Trinity Church, Washington, counselling him either to read the prayer of thanks for Federal victories or cease preaching. The Rector of Trinity refuses to do either. A majority of his vestry being opposed to his course, he has appealed to his congregation, who sustain him; and, consequently, he preached as usual last Sunday, and did *not* read the prayer.

The Richmond *Examiner* explains why Mr. Davis recently transmitted a message to the Confederate Congress, in secret session, recommending that the Southern prisoners who were sent home on their parole by the Federal Government should be released from that obligation and permitted again to bear arms in defence of the South. It appears that an agreement was entered into between the Confederate and Federal authorities for an exchange of prisoners, man for man, according to the rank which they held in the respective services; that the privateersmen were to be regarded as prisoners of war, and that all prisoners subsequently taken were to be immediately set free on their parole until exchanged. In carrying out this agreement, the Confederate authorities released some three hundred prisoners, more than were set at liberty by the Federal Government. Since then, the latter, in contravention, it is said, of the terms of the compact, has not only refused to release the privateersmen, but has also retained the Fort Donelson prisoners, instead of putting them upon their parole, in accordance with the agreement entered into previously between the Confederate and Federal Commissioners, General Howell Cobb and General Wool, both of whom were clothed with full powers to act in the matter.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of the 1st inst. notices the arrival, in that city, of twenty-nine Federal prisoners, captured in a skirmish on the Rappahannock. Among the number were six commissioned officers. The Confederate loss in the engagement is said to have been considerable.

A number of churches in the South are giving their church bells to the Confederate authorities to be cast into cannon. The congregation of the Second Baptist Church at Richmond not only gave their church bell, but subscribed a sufficient sum of money to purchase enough additional metal to form a battery of artillery which is to be presented gratuitously to the Confederate authorities.

The Confederate Congress has passed a bill abolishing the duties on all imports from foreign countries, except as regards goods coming from the United States.

The Mobile *Advertiser* of the 4th instant states that General Buell had reached Savannah, on the Tennessee river, and that active preparations were making on both sides for the great struggle.

General McClellan's movements on Richmond are acknowledged by the *Examiner* to be of so imposing a nature as to render the demonstration both serious and formidable. It is believed in Richmond that the Federal army now concentrating upon that city numbers one hundred and eighty thousand men, including the forces of Burnside, and the supposed plan of operations is explained. Momentous and decisive events, says the *Examiner*, are approaching; and then adds: "It is not for us to speak of the heavy movements of our own troops that are constantly going on. It is sufficient to say that our Generals are cheerful and ready for the conflict."

The Secretary of War has issued an order that hereafter no persons not belonging to the service of the United States shall take passage on any public vessel without special permission from the War Department. This cut off completely the travelling facilities of those imaginative gentlemen who have heretofore been permitted to accompany the army, and to record its achievements.

The Navy Department at Washington has been informed that the Merrimac, when she went into Norfolk on Sunday evening, March 9th, after her long engagement with the Monitor, had seven feet of water in her hold. One shot on Saturday, from the Cumberland, riddled her, we are told. The riddling, however, could not in reality have been very serious, as the Merrimac remained out all that day and the following night, and fought, besides, her memorable engagement with the Monitor on Sunday.

By the arrival of the steamer Hibernia at Portland, we have advices from Europe to the 27th ult. The English journals criticize the opening movements of the campaign in Virginia. The *Daily News* eulogizes General McClellan's tactics.

From New Madrid we have the important intelligence that General Pope has succeeded in crossing the Mississippi and landing on the Tennessee shore. It is also stated that another Federal gunboat has passed the batteries at Tenth Island.

A LIVING FROG FOUND IN COAL.—The following is an extract from a letter received on Wednesday last in this city, by John Russell, Esq., from the manager of his Tyr Nicholas Colliery, Cwm Tylery, near Newport:—"Our men in the heading in the rock vein coal yesterday, (March 10,) in a fall of coal in the face of the heading, found, in a hole in the pricking, in the top of the coal and in the nine-inch bed of coal, a live frog. The hole was not more than 3½ inches in diameter, and this found in the soft holding. There is a slight hollow over the coal where it was found. It began moving about as soon as it was released, but seems larger and more lively to day. It is kept shut up in clay to exclude the air from it. Now this is two hundred yards below the surface where this little thing was found, and I do not suppose any one can form an idea how long it must have been there. I intend having it kept for you when you return." (Signed) L. W. Rees.—[Mr. Russell is going to send to the Great Exhibition a block of coal, between seven and eight feet long, selecting the piece in which the frog was found, the *locus in quo* being exactly in the centre, and the block will be so cut out that the frog and its strange domicile will be clearly shown in front.]—*Worcestershire (Eng.) Chronicle.*

LATEST NEWS.

TELEGRAMS.

THE BATTLE OF YORKTOWN.

Federal Loss Small—Later from Fortress Monroe.

From the Army Correspondent of the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The Fortress Monroe boat to Baltimore brings information from the neighborhood of Yorktown up to Saturday afternoon. Ship Point had been taken by our troops and other places on the route formerly occupied by the Rebels.

Some skirmishing and cannonading had taken place between the outposts of the enemy and our forces, in which the following casualties are said to have occurred: Killed—Edward Lewis and Charles L. Lord, of the Third Massachusetts Battery, and John Reynold, of the Sixth Rhode Island Battery. Wounded—Tim. Donahue, in the hand; Freeman Karny, leg; and Charles Tucker, contusions of the chest, all of the Third Massachusetts Battery; Sergeant Jas. Wade, Company C, in the arm; Cyrus Wilcox, Company C, by pieces of shell in leg; C. W. Peck, Company F, in leg; all of Sharpshooters.

Our men are in good spirits and ready for any contest.

Affairs in the Vicinity of Fortress Monroe.

A dead body was washed ashore here last evening. It had been in the water for some time, and was very much disfigured. It was dressed in sailor's clothes, and was doubtless one of the heroic crew of the Cumberland. There were no marks by which it could be identified.

A new Rebel camp having been discovered on the bend, opposite the Rip Raps, this afternoon, it was shelled out by C. S. Halliday. Several regiments of the enemy's infantry have been seen from the Rip Raps during the day.

There are no signs of the Merrimac yet. A Rebel tug was seen making a reconnoissance off Sewall's Point this afternoon.

The following is a list of men taken prisoners from the Congress on the 8th of March:

Peter J. Harquette, master's mate; Wm. Robinson, yeoman; James A. Wicks, quartermaster; Jeremiah O'Connor, captain of the hold; Arthur Clegg, do; David Sherry, boatswain's mate; Amos Gahape, carpenter's mate; Peter Parker, colored, officers' cook; Charles Castello, Thomas C. Jones and Samuel Kelly, seamen; Michael Quinn, John Towson, John Beard and William H. Williams, orderly seamen; Benjamin F. Winz, Matthew Kenney, Edward Morrissey, Daniel Barton (colored), John Williams and James McConley, landsmen; John O'Malley, private marine; William Baldwin, John Blackwood, Richard Thomas, Miller Delano, Archibald McClair, John Peterson, Francis Kenney and James Goodwin, of the 90th New York Volunteers.

The following are in hospital at Portsmouth, Virginia:

John Collins, quartermaster's gunner; Thomas Forward and —— Flynn, landsmen.

Details of the Advance on Yorktown.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—On the afternoon of Sunday, Ship Point had been taken and our gunboats had shelled out the water batteries. There was considerable delay caused in crossing Deep Creek at Warwick Court House, and some resistance was made by the Rebels, during which several casualties occurred on our side.

All the fortified places of importance before Yorktown have been taken, and at every point the greatest enthusiasm prevails among the troops.

A fuller detail is given in the following despatch.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

THE LATEST FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The Siege of Yorktown.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The following is a general summary of the intelligence received by the War Department up to 10 o'clock this Monday night:

First—Operations at Yorktown and Fortress Monroe.—Yesterday the enemy's works were carefully examined by General McClellan, and were found to be very strong, and the approach is difficult. The enemy were in force, and the water batteries at York and Gloucester said to be much increased. There was sharp firing in the night, but no harm was done.

Our forces were receiving supplies from Shipping Point, repairing roads and getting up large trains. It seemed plain that mortars and siege trains must be used before assaulting.

Another despatch received at 10.30 this A. M., states that Yorktown will fall, but not without a siege of two or three days. Some of the outer works were taken.

A despatch from General Wool states that General Magruder had 30,000 men at Yorktown.

BEFORE YORKTOWN, VA., Saturday Afternoon, April 5.—That portion of the army of the Potomac recently concentrated at Old Point advanced yesterday morning in the direction of Yorktown, 24 miles distant. The right wing is signed to General Morrill's brigade of General Porter's division, two companies of the 31 Pennsylvania cavalry, and a portion of Burdan's sharpshooters acting as their escort.

Nothing of interest took place until their arrival at Big Bethel, twelve miles distant, where they met the outer pickets of the Rebels. The troops were delayed here two hours in the reconstructing a bridge which had been destroyed.

The Rebels retreated before the advance of our skirmishers to Howard's Creek, where they had some abandoned earthworks. Four shots were fired here by the Rebels from two field pieces, which were soon silenced by the 5th Rhode Island battery, when the Rebels beat a hasty retreat, taking their pieces with them.

The main body of the army here rested for the night (Friday), while General Morrill's brigade advanced three miles to Cockleville, and six miles from Yorktown, and there encamped.

By 7 o'clock this (Saturday) morning the column was again in motion, and at 10 o'clock was in front of the enemy's works at Yorktown.

The Attack on Yorktown.

The first shot fired was by the Rebels, the shell passing over the heads of Gen. Porter and staff, without exploding however. The batteries of Griffin's 3d and 4th Rhode Island and 5th Massachusetts were soon placed in position, replying to every shot sent by the Rebels. The cannonading continued with but slight intermission until dark.

About four hundred shots were fired by both parties during the day.

The position of the Rebels is a strong one from the present indications. Their fortifications extend some two miles in length apparently, and mount heavy guns. The ground in front of their works is low and swampy, making it seem utterly impassable.

OPERATIONS OF GENERAL BURNSIDE

The Taking of Washington, N. C.—Official Despatch—Loyalty of the People—Refugees from Secession Tyranny.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The following communication has been forwarded to the Navy Department by Commander Rowan:

U. S. STEAMER LOUISIANA,
WASHINGTON, N. C., March 26 1862.

SIR—In obedience to your orders of the 20th instant, I proceeded to this place, arriving at the obstructions about five miles below on the morning of the 21st. The naval column consisted of this vessel, the Delaware, Lieutenant Commanding Quackenbush, and the Commodore Perry, Lieutenant Commanding Frusser. We were accompanied by the steamer Admiral, an army transport, with eight companies of the 25th regiment Massachusetts volunteers, Col. Stevens, and a small tugboat. We met with no resistance, the batteries having been abandoned and their armament removed.

By blasting and other processes we soon forced a channel through the piles, though they had been driven very deep in triple row and cut off three (3) feet below the surface. At eleven last night we arrived abreast of the town, the Delaware bringing from the transport the field officers, two companies and the regimental band. The authorities, with many of the citizens, met us on the wharf, where I briefly explained to them the object of our visit. The military then formed and we proceeded to the Court House where, with all the ceremonies, we hoisted the "Flag of the Union." The troops returned to the Delaware without incident.

I found on further consultation with the authorities on whom I made my demand for the restoration of the Hatteras light property that, underlying an apparent acquiescence on the people of the town and neighborhood in permitting the building of gunboats and the construction of batteries to repel the approach of the Federal forces, was a deep-rooted affection for the old Union, and not a little animosity for its enemies, the latter element not being diminished by the importation of troops from a distant State—the result of this state of affairs was to be anticipated. The abandonment of its defences by the troops, followed by the destruction of what remained of Confederate property by the people.

The launches and gunboats had been towed several miles up the river, loaded with turpentine, and fired on the night of our arrival.

A few hundred bushels of meal and corn, left in the Commissary store, was distributed to the poor by my orders.

The most valuable part of the Hatteras Inlet property, the lenses, have been taken to Tarboro. I have hopes of their recovery, through the instrumentality of the people of Washington. The rest of the property is secured with channel buoys and moorings.

In addition to the batteries on the other side of the obstructions, the enemy had thrown up breastworks east of the town, extending half a mile.—They also had fortified their camp, which commanded the high road. A sketch of the river from the obstructions to the bridge above the town is enclosed; it includes all the fortifications. The woods and swamps in this and Hyde county are represented as being alive with refugees from the draft. Many of them, emboldened by our presence, came in. They are deep and bitter in their denunciations of the Secession heresy, and promise a regiment, if called, to aid in the restoration of the flag.

I am, very respectfully your obedient servant,

A. MURRAY,
Lieut. Commanding Column.

To Commander S. C. Rowan, Commanding Naval Forces, Albemarle and Pamlico Sounds, North Carolina.

LATER FROM PORT ROYAL.

Return of Gen. Sherman and Staff—Guerillas in Florida.

NEW YORK, April 7.—The steamer Atlantic, from Port Royal on the 4th, arrived here last night. Among her passengers are Gen. Sherman and Staff.

Advices from Jacksonville, Fla., of the 1st, state that an attack was expected there from two Mississippi and one of the Florida Guerilla regiments, and a battery and troop of Rebel horse, but Gen. Wright was confident of being able to sustain himself against them.

Rebel deserters state that their troops have to subsist entirely by foraging, and are out of food and in a desperate condition.

The yacht America has been raised by our naval forces, and, with the steamer Darlington, is a prize.

There is nothing later from Savannah.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER HIBERNIA.

PORTLAND, April 7.—The steamer Hibernia has arrived with Liverpool dates to March 27th.

The steamers Arabia, City of New York and Borussia had arrived out.

The steamer Sumter and the Tuscarora were still at Gibraltar.

The English journals criticize the commencement of the campaign in Virginia.

The *Daily News* eulogizes General McClellan's tactics and thinks the crisis is approaching, believing that the Confederates although retreating, have prepared the field for a great battle. The editor rejoices at the adoption by the House of President Lincoln's emancipation project as an immediate step in honor of human rights.

The *Times* believes that the real defence of the Confederates will be found in the vastness and the desolation of their country, and argues that if they are really in earnest the North must look for bootless victories and exhausting conquests.

George Peabody, Esq., has placed £150,000 at the disposal of Mr. Adams, the American Minister, Lord Stanley and others, as trustees, for the amelioration of the condition of the poor of London.

The King of the Belgians is said to be critically ill.

The rumors of ministerial changes in France are authoritatively contradicted.

The Bourse is firm—Rente 70f.

There are rumors of ministerial modifications at Turin. Various changes are reported, but nothing confirmed. A ministerial circular has been issued maintaining the rights of Italy to recognition, and asserting that Rome should be the centre of the Government—affirming the solution of the Venetian question, according to the wishes of Italy, to be necessary to the general peace.

A grand banquet was given to Garibaldi at Milan, when he and others made patriotic speeches indicative of approaching movements.

The Spanish Government has ordered General Prim not to negotiate with the Mexicans till the troops enter the city of Mexico.

The United States sloop-of-war Constellation had arrived at Cadiz.

Lord Palmerston is confined to his room by an attack of gout.

Garibaldi left Milan on the 26th, amid the cheers of the people. His tour through Lombardy is for the purpose of stirring up young men to join his volunteer corps.

Popular demonstrations are becoming quite frequent in Venetia. Numerous arrests are reported at Mantua and Venice.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL, March 27.—Flour is declining. Corn meal dull and 2d lower. Corn is also still declining. Beef and Pork are steady. Bacon active. Lard quiet and steady. Tallow quiet.

THE LATEST.

Cotton closed dull but firm; Middlings ⅛ higher. Breadstuffs closed very dull and nominal; mixed Corn declining—sales at 28s. 6d.28s. 3d.

Consols closed at London at 93¾.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Running of the Rebel Batteries at Island No. 10 by the United States Gunboat Carondolet.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—A despatch to the Secretary of the Navy from Commodore Foote also announces the running of the Rebel batteries at Island No. 10 by the gunboat Carondolet, Commander Walker, as previously communicated to the Secretary of War.

The Carondolet run the fire of the Rebel batteries on the island and those beyond on the Tennessee shore, during a heavy thunder storm. While passing forty seven shots were fired at the Carondolet, but none struck her, and accordingly she arrived safely at New Madrid. All on board well.

Army Movements.

A despatch from Gen. Halleck states that Gen. Sturgis goes to Kansas and Gen. Craig to the Indian Territory.

General Buell's advance guard has reached General Grant.

General Halleck will speedily take the field in person.

From Governor Johnson.

Hon. Andrew Johnson, Military Governor of Tennessee, reports that arrests of several prominent persons engaged in the rebellion have been made, and that the Union cause is working well.

Operations in the Mountain Department.

Major General Fremont reports that General Milroy, with his advance, has arrived at Monterey, in Pocahontas county, Virginia, and that there is no enemy in Huntersville or Monterey, and that all the enemy is retreating to the Shenandoah.

Operations in the Department of the Shenandoah.

There is no material change in the position of the enemy. Jackson is near New Market, and Johnston is at Strasburg.

A refugee who came in to-day reports that a thousand Union men in Rockingham county have taken to the mountains at Elk River on the Blue Ridge, with the determination to resist with arms their impressment by the Rebels. This statement is believed. Jackson threatens to subdue them by force, which they are determined to resist. The forces in front of General Fremont are retreating towards the Shenandoah mountains.

[Signed]

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General Commanding.

Operations in the Department of the Rappahannock.

General Abercrombie reports that by a reconnoissance made last night to the Rappahannock river, a picket guard and a few infantry were discovered occupying what appeared to be rifle pits and two small redoubts of recent construction covering the fords. Some of the slaves who have come in say the Rebels appear to be retiring.

Fire at Washington.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—An extensive fire occurred here this morning at five o'clock, destroying completely three large buildings, two of them with costly iron fronts, located on Pennsylvania avenue. They were respectively occupied by William Tucker, a dealer in sutlers' goods, William Egan, dry-goods merchant, and J. B. Wilson, grocer.

The adjoining stores of Messrs. Cohen and Hover, dealers in shoes, but in different establishments, and Mr. Gregory, hardware dealer, were also seriously damaged. Messrs. Tucker, Egan and Wilson were the principal losers in stock. The fire extended to the rear of the buildings on South 7th street, several of them occupied as taverns or restaurants.

The origin of the fire is conjectured. The loss is very heavy and but partially insured.

Vessels and Merchandize Captured at Newbern.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—It appears from official despatches received at the Navy Department, that when our forces reached Newbern, N. C., they captured nine merchant vessels and their cargoes, consisting in the aggregate of about 4,000 bbls. of rosin, besides tar, pitch, oil and shingles, and nine bales of cotton, &c.

Richmond Papers Received at Washington.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The Richmond papers of the 5th, have been received in Washington to-day. They contain extracts from the New York papers of the 2d inst.

The Damage Done to the Merrimac.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The following, in regard to the Merrimac, has been received at the Navy Department:

"When she run for Norfolk on Sunday, the 9th of March, in the evening, she had seven feet of water in her hold. Volleys shot from the Cumberland riddled her, and one shot from the Monitor through her port-hole dismounted two guns. The Monitor put a ball through the boiler of the Patrick Henry, and killed two men and scalded others."

FROM GEN. BANKS' CORPS.

WOODSTOCK, Va., via Winchester, April 6.—A skirmish took place this morning with Dennis' Battery, containing 12½ pounds of powder and 50 shells, captured by the Rebels yesterday, slightly injuring one man and two horses.

The body of Colonel Holliday, who committed suicide whilst on the march from Strasburg yesterday, passed through Winchester this evening for New York.

Advance of Our Troops Across Stoney Creek—The Enemy Retire Before us.

WINCHESTER, April 7.—Officers from Woodstock to-day report that the bridge over Stoney Creek was completed yesterday, and to-day our brigades, when crossing, were greeted by a lively cannonading from Colonel Ashby's battery, but they were dispersed by our guns, and we are now in full possession of his late position, Ashby retiring as usual and taking advantage of every position to retard our progress.

Colonel Ainsanel, much to the gratification of the constitutional State authorities of Virginia, has been restored to the command of the 1st Pennsylvania cavalry.

Later.

EDINBURG, April 7.—Three guns were opened from a new position upon our pickets to-day, and responded to by Captain Huntingdon's battery with a rapid fire. Our shells burst in their midst, scattering them suddenly. A private of company F, of the 13th Indiana regiment, crossed the river at this place and fired from concealment fifteen rounds at a party of Ashby's cavalry, killing two of them.

Col. Colgrove, of the 27th Indiana, detached to guard the supply train to Manassas, returned this evening, having accomplished some excellent marching. The bridge across the Shenandoah at Castlemont's Ferry broke again on the return, and four mules were drowned, also a negro woman.

We are having a snow storm here to-day.

Public Reception of Parson Brownlow at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, April 5.—The public reception of Parson Brownlow at Pike's Opera House last night was an immense affair. Every available spot in the house was occupied.

Mr. Brownlow was introduced to the audience by Mr. Joseph G. Butler, President of the Chamber of Commerce, in a few appropriate remarks.

Mr. Brownlow's speech, relating his experience of the operations of the rebellion in East Tennessee, and the sufferings of himself and other Union men while imprisoned at Knoxville, was listened to with profound attention.

Speeches were also made by Gen. S. F. Carey, and Lieutenant-Governor Fisk, of Kentucky.

Resolutions were adopted demanding a vigorous and unceasing prosecution of the war, and the punishment of the leading traitors; resolving that the flag of the Union shall again float triumphantly over the walls of Fort Sumter and from every other fort belonging to the Union; extending the warmest sympathies of the citizens of Cincinnati to the distinguished guest, and calling upon the Federal Government to afford a speedy relief to the loyal Union men of the South, especially those of East Tennessee.

The exercises closed by singing "Hail Columbia" by a large number of children from the public schools of the city, who were seated on the stage.

FROM NEW MADRID.

Gen. Pope Successfully Landed on the Tennessee Shore—Making a Flank Movement on Island No. 10—Another Gunboat Runs the Rebel Batteries.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The Secretary of War received despatches to-day from New Madrid, which stated that General Pope had just landed on the Tennessee shore. The whole movement had been a grand success. The General had received a ferry boat by the new route through the swamps. Another gunboat had run the Rebel gauntlet and was at Gen. Pope's disposal.

Operations at Island No 10, and in the Department of the Mississippi.

[Received at the War Department at 2 P. M.]

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

The chief operator at Cincinnati telegraphs as follows:

Commodore Foote got another boat safely past the batteries last night. Gen. Pope is now crossing opposite New Madrid in force. Heavy firing in the advance is heard.

[Received April 7th, 6.45 P. M.]

NEW MADRID, April 7, 12 noon.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

General Pope has just landed General Paine's division on the Tennessee shore. The whole movement has been a grand success. The whole army will be moved over to-day and to-night.

General Pope has four steamers to ferry, which arrived by the new route though the swamps last evening.

Another gunboat arrived this morning from above Island No. 10.

I will report from the field as frequently as possible.

The Latest from Island No. 10.

The latest despatch from Island No. 10 up to 9 o'clock Monday evening, is to the following effect:

A large force of infantry, artillery and cavalry, have crossed the Mississippi within the last six hours. Everything is working well.

Later from Havana and Mexico—The Rebellion in Venezuela suppressed.

NEW YORK, April 7.—The steamer Roanoke, from Havana on the 24 instant, arrived here to-night.

Judge Marion had arrived there.

Several small schooners, which had run the blockade, had arrived there with cotton.

Vera Cruz dates to the 23d instant had reached Havana.

Food had advanced there 40 per cent.

Spanish troops were at Cordova, Orizaba and Tehuan.

Juarez had imposed a forced loan, on six Spanish commercial houses, of $500,000 in treasury notes. The allies had protested in their ultimatum against the measure requiring a modification of the loan, a negative answer to be considered *casus belli*.

It was rumored that civil war had broken out in Mexico, and that Marguez had 1,300 troops at Cuernavaca. Several conspirators had been banished from the city of Mexico.

The rebellion in Venezuela as been suppressed, and the rebel chiefs killed.

A fire at Mayaguez, P. R, destroyed $200,000 worth of property and several lives.

The Spanish mail steamer from Cadiz was totally lost, Feb. 25th, on the Island of Gemera. Out of eight hundred souls on board, only one life was lost.

A French steamer returned from Matamoras with her cargo, but would not discharge. There was not over 200 bales of cotton there, which was held at 15 cts. per pound.

A British and French war steamer had arrived in the Rio Grande river, whose navigation would be kept open at all hazards.

The Rebel Minister Pickett arrived at Brownsville on the 19th, *en route* for Mexico.

A Rebel schooner, with a small amount of cotton, arrived at Cardenas on the 23d from Apalachicola.

From the Mountain Department.

WHEELING, April 7.—A telegram just received says the Rebels are retreating before the forces of General Milroy, who has advanced from Chest Mountain, and now holds Cam; Alleghany, lately evacuated by the Rebels. The enemy have also fallen back from Monterey and Huntersville, and seem to be aiming for Staunton, where they will have railroad facilities for their escape.

Connecticut Election.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 7.—At the State election to-day, Governor Buckingham was re-elected by a largely increased majority over last year.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special despatches to the New York Tribune.

A DISLOYAL CLERGYMAN REBUKED.

The Rev. Mr. Lyle, Rector of Trinity Church, who refused to read Bishop Whittingham's prayer of thanks for Union victories, has received a letter from the Bishop, in which he is plainly told that he ought either to read the prayer or to cease preaching. A majority of his vestrymen have expressed the same opinion, but he persisted in not and did not read the prayer. He relies upon the sentiment of the congregation, to which he has appealed. It is believed that he will be sustained by them, and that the Vestry will be overruled in the meeting convened at Easter.

THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN THE DISTRICT.

The Abolition in the District of Columbia bill passed by the Senate, has not yet been sent down to the House. It will probably be reconsidered by the Senate for the purpose of striking out the appropriation for colonization, in order to facilitate its passage through the House, which must otherwise consider it in Committee of the Whole. A clear majority of the members of the lower branch for the bill is assured.

DEPARTURE OF MR. RUSSELL.

Mr. Russell sails for *The London Times*, in the China on Wednesday. He has already gone to New York.

From the Washington Star of yesterday.

THE SKIRMISH AT STAFFORD, VA.

The steamer Freeborn arrived at the Navy Yard at 3 o'clock this morning, having left Liverpool Point at 5 P. M., yesterday. From the officers we learn the following:

About 5 o'clock on Friday afternoon, General Sickles landed some 1,400 men, and proceeded to Stafford Court House, about fifteen miles in the interior. On nearing the village, a body of cavalry, thought to number some some six hundred, precipitately fled, taking with them five of our men, who had been captured a day or two previously, but a body of Confederate infantry essayed to stand their ground, and quite a little skirmish occurred, the firing being kept up quite briskly by both parties for some minutes. The Confederate infantry seeming disposed to hold their ground, the Zouaves, led by Sickles, made a charge, and the Confederates were put in full retreat.

During the fight several of the Confederates were seen to fall, while the only loss on our side was the wounding of one man in the foot. We captured some forty horses belonging to the cavalry, a number of small arms, and the mails in the Stafford post-office, in which are many letters, some of which will probably be of importance to the Government. Six prisoners were also taken, who were brought up in the Freeborn and sent to the old Capitol prison. When the troops entered the town only some women and children and a number of negroes remained.

As the crew of the Freeborn were getting off the houses and property captured, the Confederates from the thicket opened a heavy fire upon them, but on the Freeborn's returning the compliment with shrapnel they hastily decamped, and the horses were removed without further molestation.

General Sickles took leave of his command yesterday afternoon, and was heartily cheered by his men as he left. He started on the Freeborn, but was transferred to another boat, and arrived at Alexandria last night.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

CRIMINAL COURT—JUDGE BOND.

Archibald Sterling, Jr., States Attorney, prosecuting.

Hester Johnson, colored, indicted for enticing two slaves to escape from their master, Mr. J. W. Bruff. Verdict of "guilty."

Thomas Link, indicted for passing counterfeit money. Verdict of "guilty."

Mrs. Elizabeth Keyser, indicted for passing counterfeit money and obtaining goods under false pretences. Two cases. *Nolle* entered in the first case; and a plea of "guilty" confessed to the charge of obtaining goods under false pretences.

In the cases of W. Hurst and E. Cade, indicted for passing counterfeit money, the Court ordered a *nolle* to be entered; the parties having been convicted in the United States District Court of a similar offence.

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

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE GILES.

The April Term of this tribunal convened yesterday morning, but in consequence of the illness of the District Attorney, no cases were tried.

The call of the criminal docket was postponed until the 21st inst.

SUPERIOR COURT—JUDGE MARTIN.

The State of Maryland *vs.* The Washington and Baltimore Turnpike Road. Before reported. Not concluded.

NEW SYNAGOGUES IN PARIS.—It is announced that two new synagogues are about to be constructed in Paris—one in the Rue de la Victoire and the second in the Marais. The Israelite population, which is very numerous in Paris, have long required that accommodation, having but one place of worship, which is situated in the Rue Nortre-Dame de Nazareth. It is calculated that the purchase of the ground and the construction of the synagogues will cost 3,000,000f. It is said that the city of Paris will supply the ground, and that the cost of the buildings will be defrayed by the issue of bonds on the same terms as those issued by the railway companies. It is added that, at the last meeting of the Israelite Consistory, 500,000f. were subscribed, of which 200,000f. were contributed by M. de Rothschild.

It has been computed that the number of human beings on the earth is about one thousand millions. They speak 3,064 known tongues, in which there are more than 1,100 religions or creeds preached.—The average duration of life is 33⅓ years. One-fourth of those born die before they reach the age of seven years, and half before they reach the seventeenth year, and deaths average one every second.

FROM THE SOUTH.

[AS SELECTED FROM NEW YORK PAPERS.]

A Message from President Davis.

From the Richmond Examiner, March 19.

We learn that yesterday a message from the President was sent into Congress, in secret session, recommending that all our privateersmen who had been put on parole by the Yankee Government be released from the obligation of their parole, so as to bear arms in our struggle for independence.

The recommendation was urged as a retaliation for the infamous and reckless breach of good faith on the part of the Northern Government with regard to the exchange of prisoners, and was accompanied by the exposure of this perfidy in a lengthy correspondence conducted by the War Department. We have been enabled to extract the points of this interesting correspondence.

It appears from the correspondence that, at the time permission was asked by the Northern Government for Messrs. Fish and Ames to visit their prisoners within the jurisdiction of the South, our Government, while denying this permission, sought to improve the opportunity by concerting a settled plan for the exchange of prisoners. For the execution of this purpose, Messrs. Conrad and Seddon were deputed by our Government as Commissioners to meet those of the Northern Government under a flag of truce at Norfolk.

Subsequently, a letter from Gen. Wool was addressed to Gen. Huger, informing him that he (Gen. Wool) had full authority to settle any terms for the exchange of prisoners, and asking an interview on the subject. Gen. Howell Cobb was then appointed by the Government to mediate with Gen. Wool, and to settle a permanent plan for exchange of prisoners during the war. The adjustment was considered to have been satisfactorily made.

It was agreed that the prisoners of war in the hands of each Government should be exchanged, man for man, the officers being assimilated as to rank, &c.; that our privateersmen should be exchanged on the footing of prisoners of war; that any surplus remaining on either side, after these exchanges, should be released, and that hereafter, during the whole continuance of the war, prisoners taken on either side should be paroled.

In carrying out this agreement, our Government has released some three hundred prisoners, of whom exchanged by the North, the balance in the competing numbers of prisoners in the hands of the two Governments being so much in our favor. At the time, however, of sending North the hostages we had retained for our privateersmen, Gen. Cobb had reason to suspect the good faith of the Northern Government, and telegraphed in time to intercept the release of a portion of these hostages, (among them Col. Corcoran,) who were en *route* (some points further South than Richmond to go North under a flag of truce to Norfolk. A number of these hostages, however, had already been exchanged.

It now appears that, in contravention of the solemn agreement of the Northern Government, not one of our privateersmen has been released, and the Fort Donelson prisoners, instead of being paroled, have been taken into the interior, where they are still confined.

As a judgment upon this open and shameless perfidy of the North, we propose that our prisoners, who have been paroled by the Yankees, shall be released from their obligations. There is as little doubt of the honor of such a proposition as the plea of its justice and meetness as a retaliatory measure for an act of flagrant perfidy.

The Merrimac.

From the Charleston Mercury.

The iron-clad steamer Virginia cost $180,000 to fit her up, and in one day destroyed over $1,100,000 worth of Yankee property. She lost her prow in striking the Ericson a glanting blow, and it by running against the Cumberland. This can be replaced in two days, and then she will be in as good, if not better, condition than ever. We give an extract from a private letter from Mr. John L. Porter, the naval constructor of the Virginia. He writ s:

"I received but little encouragement from any one while the Virginia was progressing. Hundreds—I may say thousands—assert of the wood never float. Some said she would turn bottom side up; others said the crew would suffocate; and the most wise said the concussion and report from the guns would deafen the men. Some said she would not steer; and public opinion generally about here said she would never come out of the dock. You have no idea what I have suffered in mind since I commenced her; but I knew what I was about, and persevered. Some of her inboard arrangements are of the most intricate character, and have caused me many sleepless nights in making them; but all have turned out right, and thanks are due to a kind Providence, with two blessings on my efforts I have many times invoked.

"I must say I was astonished at the success of the Virginia. She destroyed the Cumberland in fifteen minutes, and in thirty more the Congress was captured. The Minnesota would have shared the same fate, but she got aground, and the Virginia could not get off.

"The Virginia is now in the dry dock for repairs. Her iron plates are said to have withstood, with the most complete success, the effects of the terrific cannonading of the enemy, some of these settling only being rivets. Her smokestack and ventilators were riddled by the enemy's balls, so as to give them the appearance, as our informant describes them, of large nutmeg graters. We are glad to learn from the New York *Herald* that the large gun, recently cast in Richmond for the Virginia, has been placed in its position on board of that vessel. It throws a solid shot weighing 360 pounds.

The shot is of wrought iron, long, and has a sharp point. This point is not conical, as in the common rifle cannon ball, but shaped like that of the ordinary bullet—an instrument for punching iron.—Recent experiments show this to be a very ugly weapon, even against thick iron plates. The gun for this new projectile, with the two Armstrong guns, put aboard the Virginia since she returned from Newport News, gives her one of the most formidable batteries in the world, in addition to her being perfectly shot and shell proof.

The Richmond *Dispatch*, of the 20th, says: Private information from Norfolk assures us that the Ajax of the Roads will not be long idle, and that when she makes her second excursion she will be with crushing effect upon the old hulks of the Federal navy. Since her gallant exploits of the 8th and 9th, the people of Norfolk treat her freer, and less danger is apprehended of a visit from Burnside.

Skies Brightening.

From the Fayetteville (N. C.) Observer, March 17.

We have been greatly cheered within a day or two past by information of a perfect