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 was debated until the Senate went into Executive session.

In the House of Representatives a joint resolution was adopted returning the thanks of Congress to the officers, soldiers and seamen for the victories achieved at Island No. 10 and Pittsburg Landing. The adjournment of Congress, provided the Senate concur, was fixed for the third Monday in May. The bill to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia was taken up and discussed, Mr. Thomas, of Massachusetts, making an elaborate speech against the measure as unconstitutional.

There is nothing new from Fortress Monroe. All is represented as quiet on the lines before Yorktown, but it is oracularly intimated that "the seeming delay," caused by the unpropitious weather, "is not lost, as results will doubtless prove." The Merrimac is quiet too. She is still anchored off Craney Island. At Washington the correspondent of the New York *Post* requests the readers of that journal to believe that no anxiety is felt by the Federal authorities respecting the issue of the contest at Yorktown, nor of the conflict soon to come off between the Merrimac and the Monitor. We are also told that Lieutenant Worden "is getting better so rapidly that he is hopeful of his ability to command at the next fight in Hampton Roads." The Confederates at Sewell's Point have been quite active of late. Troops are concentrating there in considerable force.

We have no intelligence of further operations on the part of Burnside's Expedition to the coast of North Carolina. Fort Macon has not yet surrendered. In fact, the promised siege has not yet commenced. Burnside's headquarters are at Newbern, where the negroes are represented to be "idle, but orderly."

Official silence in respect to the battle near Corinth leaves the imagination free to speculate upon the actual state of affairs in that quarter. The wary stock operators in New York and elsewhere are at a loss whether to hail it as a Federal victory or to mourn it as a Federal defeat. In this uncertainty that sensitive barometer, public securities, shows a considerable decline. Tennessee stocks went down yesterday two-and-a-quarter dollars, and others were similarily affected, but in a lesser degree. This decline, however, is reported to have been in consequence of the ominous rumors that had been set afloat, and which not all the rhetoric of the *Herald's* correspondent, announcing the complete rout of the Confederates in the second day's fight, could allay. Of Albert Sydney Johnston's death there ought, of course, to be no doubt, for we are told that he was killed by a cannon ball, and that his body is in the possession of the Federal Generals. Nevertheless, in spite of these particularities of detail, there are, we regret to say, not a few obstinate skeptics who, after a careful analysis of the narrative of the battle, have come to the conclusion that the report of the Confederate General's death and the taking of his body lacks probability. They argue in this wise: They point to the fact that he is reported to have been killed in the battle on Sunday. The result of the fight, to the close of that day, is conceded to have been, on the whole, in favor of the Confederates. If, then, he was killed on Sunday, is it possible, they ask, that the troops would permit the body of their chief leader to have remained on the field all that night and all through the battle of the succeeding day, up to the hour when they fell back upon their works at Corinth? Of course there is no disputing with such people; so, perhaps, it would be better to ask leave to amend the record, and to kill General Johnston over again on Monday. That would settle the matter at once, and put an end to further argument. We may add, however, that the latest unofficial despatches to the Northwestern journals reduce very sensibly, the Federal losses. The casualties have since been brought down in one despatch to somewhere about five thousand in killed, wounded and missing; and in another, to from six hundred to one thousand killed, and three thousand wounded. On the other hand, the reported loss in prisoners is increasing rapidly. The "several hundred" belonging to the brigade of General Prentiss that were captured, together with the General himself, now turn out to be two regiments, which, if they were full at the time, must have numbered two thousand men; but perhaps when the official despatches arrive all these contradictions will be reconciled.

The General Mackall who was said to have issued a somewhat singular proclamation to the Confederate troops at Tenth Island, was not General Mackall at all, but General McCown. For this remarkable change of name Commodore Foote is not responsible but the Associated Press despatch certainly is.

Our news from Southern sources, as derived from the New York papers, although it throws no light upon the operations of the war, possesses, nevertheless, considerable interest. The topics treated upon are not indeed very new, but Southern papers get through the blockade very slowly in these days and we must accept such waifs as are stranded on the Northern shore. The Charleston correspondent of the Richmond *Examiner* writes quite hopefully concerning the strength of the Confederate positions on the Southern coast. Some reliance too, we find, is placed upon the assistance which will be rendered to the Southerners by yellow fever and other climatic diseases which, it is believed, will make their appearance among the Northern troops when the warm weather sets in. Concerning the battle between the Merrimac and the Monitor, we are assured, on the authority of Mr. Peter J. Burg, who witnessed the fight, that "after a broadside from the Virginia (Merrimac) the Monitor was seen to hug the shore and could not be induced to venture out again. Our readers will do well to class this among the apocrypha of the war. The Atlanta *Intelligencer* reports, on the authority of several Indiana deserters, that the disaffection is great among the Federal troops, both on account of the tyranny of the superior officers and of the manner in which they were received by the people. This disaffection, however, as subsequent events have proven, does not appear to have detracted from their fighting capacity at Pittsburg landing. Bells to be cast into cannon are rapidly being sent forward from all parts of the South.

WHO COMMANDED AT ISLAND NO. 10.—General W. D. McCown, and not General Mackall, was in command at Island No. 10. The proclamation to the Confederate garrison on the Island, enclosed in Commodore Foote's report, as published in the New York papers, is signed "W. D. McCown, Brigadier-General Commanding." How it so happened that the Associated Press despatch to the papers in this city placed below the proclamation the name of Gen. Mackall, is yet to be explained. It may now be fairly doubted whether General Mackall was captured at all.

MADAME ANNA BISHOP'S CONCERT.—This evening Madame Anna Bishop will give a Concert at the New Assembly Rooms, in Hanover street, assisted by Mr. Edward Seguin. The well-established fame both of Madame Anna Bishop and Mr. Seguin, renders altogether superfluous any commendation of ours. It is scarcely necessary for us, therefore, to express a hope that the attendance at the Concert, on the present occasion, will be worthy of the reputation of these excellent vocalists.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

From the Agent of the Associated Press.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 9.—The weather continues very stormy with a cold rain. The latest advices from Yorktown represent all quiet there, and our army bearing up bravely against the disagreeable weather. The seeming delay by the unpropitious weather, however, is not lost, as results will doubtless soon prove.

The Merrimac is still at Craney Island, and it is generally supposed will come out as soon as the weather clears off.

The Very Latest.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The latest advice this morning from Fortress Monroe, via Cherrystone, reported everything quiet in the vicinity of Old Point. A strong wind was blowing and the sea running very high.

WHAT A MASSACHUSETTS SOLDIER SAYS.—The Newburyport *Herald* says that a Massachusetts soldier, writing to his friends at home, makes use of the following significant language:—"We are to be attached to King's division. You may bet one thing, though, that McClellan will send us to the right place. By the way, what is the Government thinking of, that it don't suspend the New York *Tribune*, confiscate the office and hang Greeley? Is he aware how popular the General is with us? Is he and the wretched rabble at his heels aware of our strength? What if Roman and French history should repeat itself, and we, the soldiers, should say who should be the next President?"

The Charlestown (Mass.) *Advertiser* says that, during the last ten days, about five hundred mechanics have been discharged from the navy yard at that place. The Sunday and night gangs have all been discontinued.

LATEST NEWS.

TELEGRAMS.

THE GREAT TENNESSEE BATTLE.

CHICAGO, April 9.—The *Tribune's* special despatch from Cairo, dated to-day, gives the following summary of reports gathered from persons who witnessed the battle at Pittsburg Landing. The Union army was posted between two streams, about four miles apart, that run into the Tennessee, nearly at right angles with it, about ten miles from Pittsburg. The left front was commanded by General Prentiss, who had several raw regiments. In his rear was General Sherman with his division, completely cutting it from the main army. Gen. McClernand put himself at the head of his troops, and cut his way through the Rebels and rejoined the army. The fight had now become desperate.—On General Grant's assuming command, the enemy were driven back, and at night the Union forces occupied nearly the same position they did in the morning. The fight lasted fifteen hours. During the night General Lew. Wallace came up from Crump's Landing with nineteen thousand troops, and on the morning the battle was renewed with great fury, neither party seeming disposed to yield. Between eleven and twelve o'clock the fight was terrific. Soon after, General Buell had crossed the Tennessee and attacked the enemy on the flank with forty thousand men. The Rebels were soon routed, General Buell pursuing them with twelve thousand men, mostly cavalry, and the latest rumors were that he had taken Corinth. Eight hundred wounded are reported to be on one steamer, on the way down. General Halleck is expected here in the morning en route for Tennessee. Several barges of ice are ordered to go up the Tennessee to-night for the use of the wounded.

Still Another Account.

THE UNITED STATES LOSS PLACED AT 600 TO 1,000 KILLED AND 3,000 WOUNDED.

CHICAGO, April 9.—The *Times'* account of the battle at Pittsburg Landing, on Sunday and Monday, says that the enemy surprised General Prentiss' brigade, which was in the advance five miles beyond Pittsburg, at 5 o'clock on Sunday morning, taking two regiments of prisoners and capturing the General.

The fight continued during the entire day, the enemy driving our forces back to Pittsburg with fearful loss.

General Buell, with General Nelson's division, arrived at four o'clock and turned the tide of battle. The enemy was commanded by Generals Polk and Beauregard, who suspended the attack at six o'clock.

On the morning of Monday, the troops having rested on the field and reinforced by General Nelson's division, supported by the gunboats, drove the enemy back and occupied their former position, completely routing the Rebels, who were immediately followed by several thousand of our cavalry.

The *Tribune* places our loss at from 600 to 1,000 killed, and 3,000 to 4,000 wounded. The Rebel loss is twice that number. Six of our batteries were taken and retaken six times.

CORINTH, MISSISSIPPI.

Corinth is at the intersection of the Mobile and Ohio and Memphis and Charleston Railways, in Tishemingo county, Mississippi, ninety three miles from Memphis, forty miles from Grand Junction, one hundred and fifty-five miles from Columbus, Kentucky, fifty-eight miles from Jackson, Tennessee, eighty miles from Decatur, Alabama, and about twenty miles in a direct line from Savannah, Tennessee. From Pittsburg, where the main body of our army was lately encamped, the distance to Corinth is about eighteen miles, by a good turnpike road.

Corinth is a very important strategical point. It is situated in a hilly, semi-mountainous country, a branch of the Apalachian range, which diverges from the Alleghany mountains, and forms the mountains and gold-bearing regions of Georgia and Alabama. The village is nearly surrounded by an irregular circle of hills, rising on the north, about four miles distant, with the State line between Tennessee and Mississippi crossing their summit. The Mobile and Ohio Railway crosses this ridge through a cut seventy-five feet in depth. Similar cuts, of lesser depth, penetrate the hills on the east, west, and south, where the railways enter. Beyond these hills, in the direction of Pittsburg and Savannah, the ground becomes more level, and much of it is low and swampy.

The particular location of the Rebel fortifications at Corinth is not known, but from the topography of the region it is not difficult to perceive that the place is one susceptible of strong defence.

THE LATEST FROM ISLAND NO. 10.—The Spoils Captured—94 Cannon, 5,000 Small Arms, etc., 5,000 Prisoners, Including Four Generals.

ST. LOUIS, April 10.—A special despatch to the *Republican* from Island No. 10 gives the following summary of the results of the capture of that position:

We have captured 80 cannon, 13 pieces of field artillery, 5,000 stand of small arms, a great quantity of blankets, clothing, &c., 200 hhds. sugar, several hundred bbls. molasses, 400 wagons, 126 horses and 600 mules.

The total number of prisoners captured so far is 5,000, including Major-General Mackall, Brigadier-General Gault, Brigadier-General Walker, and Brigadier-General Schaum.

The prisoners are being embarked for Illinois as rapidly as possible.

About 56,000 solid shot and an immense quantity of ammunition has also fallen into our hands.

Later.

CAIRO, April 10.—With few exceptions the whole Rebel force around Island No. 10 are now prisoners of war. An attempt was made by them to cross the Red Foot river on rafts, but they were surrounded and compelled to surrender.

The prisoners say that seventy men were killed on the Island by our mortars.

FROM WASHINGTON.
A PROCLAMATION
By the President of the United States of America.

It has pleased ALMIGHTY GOD to vouchsafe signal victories to the land and naval forces engaged in suppressing an internal rebellion, and at the same time to avert from our country the dangers of foreign intervention and invasion.

It is, therefore, recommended to the People of the United States at their next weekly assemblages in their accustomed places of public worship, which shall occur after the notice of this proclamation shall have been received, they especially acknowledge and render thanks to our HEAVENLY FATHER for these inestimable blessings. That they then and there implore spiritual consolations in behalf of all who have been brought into affliction by the casualties and calamities of sedition and civil war; and that they reverently invoke the Divine guidance for our National counsels, to the end that they may speedily result in the restoration of peace, harmony and unity throughout our borders, and hasten the establishment of fraternal relations among all the countries of the earth.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my name and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

(SEAL) Done at the city of Washington, this 10th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-sixth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President: WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

Orders from the War Department Relative to Military Intelligence.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The following orders were issued to-day:

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington City, April 10, 1862.

To the Military Supervisor of Telegraphs:

SIR:—You are directed to stop all telegraphic communications to the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, until satisfactory proof is furnished to this Department that the recent publications respecting operations by the army at Yorktown were duly authorized. You will proceed to Fortress Monroe, and make arrangements to enforce the order of this Department. Yours truly,

[Signed] EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

ORDERED—That all applications for passes by newspaper editors or correspondents be referred to Col. Edward S. Sanford, Military Supervisor of Telegraphs, and be subject to such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by this Department.

(Signed) EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Explanation.

PHILADELPHIA, April 10.—The editor of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* says that the despatch deemed objectionable by the Secretary of War was countersigned by General Wool on the letter itself and on the envelope, and he is confident of making a satisfactory explanation to the Government.

Confirmations by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The Senate in Executive session to-day confirmed the nominations of Col. G. M. Dodge of Iowa, Col. R. S. Canby of the Fourteenth Infantry, and Paymaster Benjamin Brice to be Brigadier Generals of Volunteers.—Bayard Taylor of New York, Secretary of Legation at St. Petersburg; Green Clay of Kentucky, Secretary of Legation at Turin; Cyrus O. Poole of New York, Consul at Minatitlan; George P. Van Wyck of New York, Consul at Bayonne; J. S. Rexfield of New York, Consul at Otranto; James Lesley of Pennsylvania, Consul at Lyons; William E. Webster, Appraiser of Merchandise, Boston; John M. Allen of Illinois, Register at Land Office, Vermillian, Dakotah Territory; William H. Bennett of Oregon, to be Marshal for that State; William Gallup, Postmaster of Tiffon, Ohio; Lieut. Francis S. Haggerty, J. R. M. Mullany, Mathias C. Marin, and C. R. H. Rogers, to be Commanders in the Navy.

The Reported Occupation of Corinth.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—Up to 4 o'clock this afternoon the Government had not received an official despatch confirmatory of the occupation of Corinth.

Sale of the Washington and Alexandria Railroad.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The Washington and Alexandria Railroad was sold to day at Alexandria, and purchased by Alexander Hay, Esq., of Philadelphia, for $12,500. He is the owner and attorney for claims to more than $200,000.

The Canal Across the Peninsula.

ST. LOUIS, April 9.—General Pope's official report says:

"The canal cut across the Peninsula, at New Madrid, through which the steamers and several barges were taken, is twelve miles long, through heavy timber which had to be sawed off by hand, four feet under water. The idea of this laborious undertaking originated with General Schuyler Hamilton, and the work was performed by Colonel Bissell's Missouri Engineer regiment."

[From the Correspondent of the Associated Press.]

FROM OUR ARMY BEFORE YORKTOWN.

NEAR YORKTOWN, April 9, 12 P. M.—The weather still continues unfavorable for military operations. It has been raining for two days and the creeks are much swollen and the low grounds covered with water, making the roads almost unpassable for empty wagons. Information received shows that the Rebels have a force of 60,000, which is rapidly being added to by troops from the neighborhood of Richmond, which is one day from Yorktown by railway and river; they having four steamers and sixteen transports in use, and by the time the roads are in condition for the Union army to move the Rebels may be able to meet them with 100,000 men, the flower of their army, with their best arms in a strong entrenched position.

Previous to our troops occupying their present position, the military authorities had no means of ascertaining the extent of the Rebel works. Information obtained through deserters and other sources show that the enemy have nearly five hundred guns, some of them of the largest calibre.

The Rebel General Johnson, with some of his forces, has arrived, and taken command in person, showing that they intend making a desperate resistance to the advance of our troops at every point.

The enemy's entrenchments extend entirely across the Peninsula, from James river to York river.

The cheering news from the Western Department arrived here to-day, and our troops are wild with enthusiasm over the result, and are anxious to be led to achieve similar deeds of valor.

LATER FROM PITTSBURG LANDING.
The Latest Estimate of the Killed and Wounded—General Halleck en route for the Seat of War.

CAIRO, April 10.—An arrival from Pittsburg Landing Tennessee, says the enemy in making their first attack on Sunday morning, carried the stars and stripes and wore Federal uniforms to deceive our troops.

General Bragg is also reported to be killed, but this is not confirmed.

Provisional Governor Johnson, of Kentucky, is wounded and is a prisoner in our hands.

It is stated that General Prentiss, who was taken prisoner on Sunday, escaped in the confusion of the enemy's retreat after the second day's fight.

Our total loss is thought to be about 7,000, this is the estimate of our military officers who were in the engagement. Of these about 2,000 were taken prisoners, and the balance killed or wounded in the usual proportion.

Gen. Wallace, of Illinois, was reported killed, as is was thought to be impossible he could live.

He was, however, living on Wednesday and improving. He was shot in the back of the ear, the bullet coming out of the nose.

General Halleck passed Cairo to-day en route for Pittsburg.

Five thousand prisoners are expected here to-night from Island No. 10.

Preparations are being made here to receive our wounded at Pittsburg.

From New Mexico.

The following was received to-day by the Secretary of War:

KANSAS CITY, April 10.—The Santa Fe Mail has arrived. The Texans had evacuated Santa Fe and were marching to the river. It is reported that Gen. Canby had intercepted an express train with orders to the commander of the Texan forces to evacuate the Territory and return to Texas. Col. Stough had left Fort Union with 1,000 men to make a junction with Gen. Canby. The Texans were exacting contributions and forced loans from the inhabitants, and clothing and provisions were being taken from merchants without regard to politics or circumstances.

War Movements in New Mexico.

ST. LOUIS, April 10.—The Fort Union correspondent of the *Republican*, under date of March 23d, says: Our column under command of Col. Stough are breaking up camp for a forward movement South towards the Rebel forces. The Texan army occupies a strong position in the vicinity of Alburquerque, 175 miles south of this depot, and about midway between this fort and Fort Craig, where Col. Canby was at last accounts.

The Texans have taken up this as a strategic point, doubtless intending to march upon either column, as they leave their stronghold, fort Union or fort Craig, and by their superior force, which is estimated at 2,400 strong and 21 pieces of artillery, whip one, then face about and assault the other column before they can form a junction, and cut us up in detail. The Texans are occupying Santa Fe, one hundred miles south of this, with from one to three hundred troops.

FROM GEN. BANKS' CORPS.

EDINBURGH, Va., April 10.—All is quiet along our lines. The enemy's pickets have not been seen during the severe storm of the last two days.

Telegraphic Communication with Southern Tennessee.

LOUISVILLE, April 10.—Telegraphic communication was opened between here and Savannah, Tennessee, this afternoon, so we may soon look for later accounts from that region.

Forty nurses arrived from Frankfort this evening to go to Pittsburg Landing.

From the Mountain Department.

[OFFICIAL.] WHEELING, Va., April 10.

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

Gen. Milroy is in possession of Monterey and Crabtown. The enemy's mounted scouts are still in sight of Monterey. Their rear guard was driven back by our troops. They are reported to be fortifying themselves east of the Shenandoah mountains.

[Signed.] J. C. FREMONT, Major-General Commanding.

Aid for the Wounded—Celebration of Victories.

BOSTON, April 10.—The Boards of Brokers to day voted five hundred dollars to aid the wounded at the battle at Pittsburg Landing, Tennessee.

The Legislature of this State have unanimously adopted resolves inviting the citizens of Massachusetts to join in a grand *Te Deum* on Sunday next, in honor of the recent victories, and also congratulating the Western States on the valiant deeds of their sons.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 8.—Sailed, ships Golden Rule, Port Townsend, and Pocahontas, for London.

The following vessels are chartered and prized for Chincha Island for guano, thence to sail to England:—Black Hawk, June, Blandina, Wilber, Fiske, Radiant, Nucowah and Egypt.

Heavy Snow Storm.

PHILADELPHIA, April 10.—The storm of the last three days culminated here last night in a fall of snow to the depth of twelve inches. It is, however, rapidly disappearing this morning under the bright sunshine.

THE SHIP ISLAND EXPEDITION.

From the N. Y. Herald, April 10.

Something seems to be the matter with the New Orleans expedition. On the 27th ult., our last date from Ship Island, the fleet had not yet sailed for its destination. The reports, therefore, of the taking of Fort Jackson, on the Mississippi, and Fort Pike, at the Rigolets, must have been premature. This delay may be attended with most serious consequences, as the Confederates have been fully warned of the approaching attack, and are doubtless working day and night to complete their iron-clad batteries, gunboats and rams. Can it be that Captain Porter is aware of some such danger, and hesitates to expose his frail mortar-boats to an attack from some mail clad monster? It is now over a month since the fight in Hampton Roads, and the United States navy must be more stupid than we think them if they have not improved the time in adding to their iron naval defences. Where is the Galena?

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CITIZENS.—Our Washington despatches to-day speak of the run-away slaves, crossing into the District, and the impossibility of restoring them to their owners. Many of them will not work, and some that have been hired out from the Provost Marshal, leave their places and lounge around the city. Some of these people had no idea that they were to be brought to Washington to work—their notion was that they were to be "taken care of," and indeed they are taken care of in considerable numbers, and supplied on rations at the public expense. It was truly stated in debate in the Senate, during the week past, that the white man's freedom and the negro's "freedom" are very different things. The "freedom" most dear to the negro's heart is the freedom from work. The negro, between rebellion at home, bad advisers in Washington, and disinclination to work, when he can avoid it, is indeed to be pitied when he reaches Washington, and so are the free negroes now there to the number of over 15,000. Some few of the latter class, of more intelligence than their neighbors, are seeking ways and means to get their children from beyond the blighting influence of the bad associations which have followed them rapidly since the first dawn of Secession.—*New York Express.*

THE FORT LAFAYETTE PRISONERS.—The Commission, consisting of General Dix, ex-Judge Pierrepont and E. W. Webster, Esq., appointed to investigate the charges against secession prisoners, have been engaged for the last two days with closed doors, having had several of the accused parties before them. The following are the results of their examinations: Recommitted to Fort Lafayette—Colonel Tocuana (who had been disguised as a French lady); William H. Hill, Sidney Bennett, W. H. Childs, E. W. Cecil, and Mr. Chaplin, who is to be held as a prisoner of war. Released on taking the oath of allegiance—Wm. W. Hendricks and Jonah Potterfield. Released on parole of honor not to give aid or comfort to the Confederates—Captain Isaac L. Viguers, of the schooner Edwardo, and David C. Watless.—*N. Y. Herald, April 10.*

The Boston *Courier* states that during the past seven months citizens of Maryland have contributed above $20,000 worth of clothing, food, books, &c., for the relief of the more needy of the State prisoners in Fort Warren.

The Col. Sweeny, 52d Illinois, wounded at Pittsburg Landing, was a journeyman printer in New York city. In the Mexican war he lost his right arm, and now he has received two shots in his remaining arm, and a shot in the leg.

The convict Toole, who murdered the Warden of the Weathersfield, Conn., prison, says he did it in order to be hung. The life imprisonment to which he was condemned had become insupportable to him.

The correspondent of the London *Times*, Mr. Russell, sailed from New York yesterday for Liverpool, in the steamship China.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BALTIMORE PRESBYTERY.

Second Day.

The Presbytery met at half past nine o'clock.—Religious services were conducted by Revs. Williams, Revels and Husted, and Elder Hogg.

The minutes of the previous day's proceedings were read and approved.

The Moderator announced the committees on sessional records.

He then announced that the next business for consideration was the resolution, offered by Rev. J. Cross, instructing the delegates to the General Assembly to confer with the representatives from other Presbyteries relative to holding a Baltimore Synod.

Dr. Smith withdrew his amendment, to leave the subject to the discretion of the Commissioners.

Rev. Mr. Lefevre offered as a substitute for the original proposition, a resolution directing the Commissioners to memorialize the General Assembly to appoint a time and place for holding the next Baltimore Synod. Adopted.

Mr. Lefevre presented a report of the records of the Central church. Accepted and adopted.

The report of the committee on the Franklin street church was presented, accepted and adopted.

Also the same as regards the church at Frederick city.

Also that of the Westminster church.

The report of the Fourth church was presented and accepted.

When put to the Presbytery for approval, Rev. Mr. Brauns said that he objected to that part of the record which contained the opinion of the minority (Rev. J. A. Lefevre) in reference to observing the day appointed by the Governor of Maryland (28th of November) as a day of thanksgiving. He read that opinion, which is to the effect that the Minister denied the right of the Governor to appoint a day, holding that it is contrary to the teachings of the New Testament, and also to the doctrines of the Church.

Mr. Brauns contended that the facts were just the contrary. Both the teachings of the New Testament and the customs and usages of the Church sanctioned it. He moved to strike out that part of the record.

Dr. Smith said he had fixed opinions relative to the taste and propriety of the course pursued by the pastor, but he did not think that the Presbytery, by approving the records, endorsed the opinions expressed by the pastor. By approving the records the Presbytery only asserted that the records are correct.

Mr. Lefevre said that he denied the right of the Presbytery to act in the case. The charge was one of heresy, and being such, he demanded that the mover (Mr. Brauns) should prefer charges against him and allow him to have the benefit of a defence. He would not defend himself before the Presbytery; but if the proposition was passed, he would certainly claim his rights and demand a trial. He held that the articles read from the Digest by Mr. Brauns, relative to the observance of days appointed by the civil authorities for thanksgiving, were not obligatory. On the contrary, the observance was a matter left entirely with the Minister. He said that he was grieved to hear the remarks of Dr. Smith, that he had fixed opinions in regard to the taste and propriety of placing the views on record." It was an insinuation that he indignantly repelled, as he considered it a reflection.

Dr. Smith said that it was not his intention to reflect on the taste or propriety of the course pursued by Mr. Lefevre; and if his remarks were so construed, he most cheerfully withdrew them.

Mr. Lefevre expressed his gratification that nothing offensive was intended. He defended himself at some length, when the previous question was moved and carried.

A question arose as to the right of members to explain their votes, which was decided in the negative.

The main question was then put and was lost by a vote of 16 yeas to 18 nays.

Mr. Rankin moved to lay the report on the table. Lost.

Mr. A. B. Cross moved to postpone the approval of the report until the afternoon.

Considerable discussion arose here in regard to the right of discussing the motion to postpone.

The Moderator decided that the question was not debatable unless an hour be fixed.

Mr. Cross then named the hour of four o'clock, and took the floor, and commenced the discussion of the main question, when the Moderator called him to order, remarking that the only question for discussion was the simple motion to postpone until a certain hour. Much difficulty was experienced in keeping Mr. Cross to the question, and he finally took his seat.

The discussion of the approval of the report was then renewed. Dr. Nixon expressed the opinion which Mr. Lefevre said was correct, that the word "appointment" was intended to mean "observance."

Mr. Lefevre said that he did not mean to deny the right of the Governor to appoint a day of thanksgiving. He considered it inappropriate to appoint a day of thanksgiving at that time, owing to the distresses of the country. It would be better to leave it to the discretion of the ministry and prayer.

The debate was continued by Revs. Marshall, Squier and others, when Mr. Marshall introduced a resolution declaring that the Presbytery, in approving the minutes of the Fourth church, does not express an opinion as to the wisdom of the action of the Session relative to the observance of the thanksgiving day appointed by the Governor."

Dr. Bullock said that he was very sorry that the brother had introduced the resolution. It was a work of supererogation. It was a right which belonged to the Ministers of the Church to enjoy their individual opinions; and if any Minister could not see his way clear to observe that day as one of thanksgiving, jollity and mirth, it was his duty and his right to refrain from opening his church for worship. Ministers of the Church did observe the day, and no doubt some of the Church records state the fact that the Sessions did act on the propriety of holding religious services on that day, and decided the matter affirmatively. Perhaps some of the records show it, and, if so, he had voted for their approval; but in doing so did not consider that he had bound himself to an approval of that act. If Mr. Lefevre has violated any doctrine of the Church, or been guilty of heresy, let some person take the responsibility of preferring charges against him, and let him be tried by his peers. It would be doing him great injustice to pass a vote of censure on him in that body. He (Dr. Bullock) had been a member of ecclesiastical bodies for twenty years, and had never known an instance where a Presbytery had taken notice of proceedings of a Session in the manner proposed.

Rev. A. B. Cross said he was determined to vote against the report, because he believed that if adopted it carried with it the endorsement of the Presbytery.

Dr. Hamner said he thought that the matter could be all arranged by re-committing the report to the committee. There was no doubt but the report could be made agreeable to every member of the Presbytery.

The suggestion was adopted and the report recommitted.

Dr. Hamner presented a report of the records of the Third church, recommending the Third to join with the Central church, and thus form a strong congregation. Accepted.

Mr. J. Cross presented the report of Govanstown chapel, which was accepted and adopted.

Mr. Squier presented the report of the records of the Tarrytown church. Accepted. Adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Presbytery met at 4 o'clock.

Mr. Rankin presented a call from the Church at Chesnut Grove, for the pastoral services of Rev. B. F. Myers. Mr. Myers was present, and handed in his dismissal from the Carlisle Presbytery. Owing to a slight informality, the call was withdrawn for the present.

W. G. Kearns was taken in charge by the Presbytery to be aided in the prosecution of his studies.

Robt. H. Williams was received into the Presbytery as a licentiate.

The report of the Committee on the Session Records of the First church was presented, accepted, and approved.

The Committee on supplies presented their report for Oak Grove church. Approved.

The report of the condition of the churches was presented and read, showing them, generally, to be in a very prosperous condition.

The report of the Committee on the Third church was taken up.

The report urges the Third church to unite with the Central church, and thus form a united and powerful congregation.

Rev. A. B. Cross offered as a substitute for that portion of the report to the effect "that the Third church is hereby attached to that of the Central church, and are placed under the care of the pastor and Session of the Central church."

Dr. Dixon said that he thought it would be prudent for the Presbytery to lay the subject aside for the present, as the members of the two churches were not present to speak on the union proposed. In the meantime, the pastor, the Rev. Dr. Smith, could confer with the members of both the churches, and thus bring a joint memorial from the joint membership, asking for the union.

Rev. Mr. Spence, of the committee who presented the report, made an explanation, in which he read from the Session records to show that nineteen of the Third church had already been dismissed from that church to the Central church, and the remaining membership desired the Presbytery to counsel them as to what course they should pursue.

Dr. Dixon said that there was something else besides the spiritual part of the church to be transferred. The Third church had a corporate character—it had trustees, who derived their existence and powers from a charter; and if the Third church is attached to the Central church and its membership thus destroyed, who will remain to elect the trustees of the Third church? Questions of moment were involved in this matter, and he thought that the best course to pursue was to lay it on the table until the next session.

Rev. A. B. Cross urged the adoption of the substitute, contending that the Presbytery in passing it would but comply with the wishes of the membership of the Third church.

Elder Smith moved that the whole subject be referred to a committee, but afterwards withdrew it at the request of Rev. Dr. Smith.

Dr. Bullock said that the matter should be brought to a close as speedily as possible. It was a condition of affairs which should not be countenanced for any length of time by the Presbytery.

Dr. Hamner said that, by hasty action, the property rights of the Third church might be seriously affected. In his opinion it would be much better merely to recommend them to directly unite.

Mr. Cross withdrew his substitute, and the resolution merely recommending the membership of the two churches to unite and form one church, was adopted.

Dr. Smith, presented a report dismissing Rev. Mr. Watterman, to allow him to connect himself with the Independent Church of England. Adopted.

The report of the Committee on Session Records of the Springfield church was presented, accepted and approved.

The report of the Committee on the Session Records of the Taneytown church was presented, accepted and approved, with the exception of that part where it is noted that the Deacons of the church voted in the Sessions.

The committee reported on the Session Records of the Madison street church. Accepted and approved.

Dr. Smith of the committee to whom was recommitted the Session records of the Fourth church, made a report, with a resolution declaring that in the approval of that portion of the record bearing on the observance of the day (28th of November) appointed by the Governor of the State as a day of thanksgiving, the Presbytery does not express an approval or disapproval of the same.

There was a rambling discussion of but little interest, when the report of the committee was adopted by an almost unanimous vote.

A motion was also carried ordering that a note of explanation be recorded on the minutes of the Presbytery only.

Rev. A. B. Cross gave notice that he would enter a protest against the proceeding.

Dr. Dickson reported the distributions to feeble churches. A plan was also suggested to assist the Broadway church by selling the pews of that church to members of the other churches of the city.

(Continued on 4th page.)

EUROPE.

A GREAT CHANGE COMING OVER THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

Mr. Russell, in his last published letter in the London *Times*, says:

I heard with wonder on arriving in New York, a year ago, men who had been Governors of States, or who held high office, or were well known politicians, laying it down as indisputable that each State might secede if it liked, according to their theory of the Constitution, and that it would be quite beyond the law and the compact to use force to keep them in and to prevent their going out. All these good gentlemen are now crying out, for "Our Union! one and indivisible," and not a word of the old story passes their lips. The sword has cut all their logical knots. The Constitution is to be re-written with the point of the bayonet. Mr. Lincoln has passed through an eventful year, but the Republic itself has gone through still greater trials and dangers, and it would be bold to say it has come out unscathed or untouched in principle. In lieu of the navy of a fourth-rate Power, there is a rapidly-increasing fleet, which for coast defences, and for keeping that place the means of the United States among those of the first-rate maritime Powers. The people have been without any audible expression of feeling, the suspension of all guarantees of personal liberty or of political freedom, the censorship of the press, the re-adoption of a passport system, the violation of the independence of the Bench, and the assumption of power by the Executive which the best lawyers in America declare to be in defiance of the letter and spirit of the Constitution. It may be true that there was a necessity for it all, *Salus populi suprema lex*—a phrase to which Mr. Seward only gave a free construction in his despatch on the retention of Mason and Slidell. But the spell is broken. Any tyrant majority can use the plea of necessity: the inviolable guarantees of constitutional safety have ceased to exist. It is in vain that prisoners of State are liberated from the forts of the United States—in vain that the passport system has been abolished—the censorship relaxed; a great blow has been inflicted on the popular Government of the United States, which, whatever may be its success in this or any other contest, can never be restored. It may be that the character of the people will not be changed and that they will return to the old condition of things with a calm as great as that with which they accepted the revolution, but henceforth they will be a tax-paying—perhaps a war-loving people, weighed down by an enormous debt, out of which paper cannot float them for many a year to come.

THE NAVAL BATTLE IN HAMPTON ROADS.

WHAT THE LONDON PAPERS SAY OF IT.

From the London Times, March 29.

When President Davis, in his recent message to his constituents, reviewed the position of the Southern Confederacy, he expressed a hope that the navy of the seceding States would soon contribute something to the success of the cause. These expectations have certainly been justified by the naval victory which we yesterday reported—a victory gained over a Federal force of great strength, and in waters where the Northern navy probably conceived that the supremacy was unassailably their own.—Three frigates and a heavy sloop are mentioned as either taking, or endeavoring to take, a part in the action against the small squadron of the Confederates, and, further, and most effective reinforcement, arrived in the shape of a floating battery.

From the reports of the action it appears that the Merrimac, though mounting only twelve guns, did not hesitate to proceed, in company with two other steamers, in search of an encounter with such a squadron as we have described above. The Congress and the Cumberland carried, between them, seventy-four guns; and the Minnesota and the St. Lawrence ninety more. The Minnesota, however, got aground, and could, therefore, neither come up herself nor tow the St. Lawrence into action. The Merrimac and her attendants had consequently only one frigate and a sloop to deal with, and it seems that she took the sloop to herself, and left the frigate to the other steamers. The Cumberland had not a chance against her. She received two broadsides at one hundred yards distance without sustaining any damage, and then deliberately ran into the sloop with an iron prow constructed for this special purpose, and cut her sides open. After this she poured a broadside into her antagonist, dashed at her once more, and then left her to sink. Nothing could be more successful or destructive than her manoeuvres.

Next morning, however, she found an enemy more worthy of her. During the night the new floating battery, called the Monitor, came round to retrieve the honor of the Federal flag. This is the vessel designed by Mr. J. Ericsson, of New York, and is one of the three iron-clad structures recommended by the Federal commissioners for adoption in August last. Assuming that she has been completed according to the original specifications, she is simply a floating battery, propelled by steam at a slow rate, and not qualified for much beyond coast service in smooth water. She is of 1,200 tons burden only, is 172 feet long, and has 41 feet in breadth of beam. The general plan of the vessel was so novel as to surprise even a people accustomed to daring inventions; but she seems to have realized the hopes of the projector. What armament she actually carried we have not yet learned, but as soon as the Merrimac saw her she attacked her, and then ensued the first battle ever fought