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BALTIMORE.

THURSDAY, APRIL 17, 1862.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer of Wednesday.

ISSUE OF A WRIT AGAINST SIMON CAMERON.

SUIT OF PIERCE BUTLER FOR FALSE IMPRISONMENT.

A writ from the Superior Court was served yesterday afternoon, at the Continental Hotel, by Deputy Sheriff Helmbold, upon the Hon. Simon Cameron, at the suit of Mr. Pierce Butler, of this city, for trespass *vi et armis*, assault and battery, and false imprisonment on the 19th of August last, Mr. Cameron at the time being Secretary of War.

Mr. Butler, it was rumored, was at the time suspected of a correspondence with the Confederate States, unfavorable to the cause of the Union, and during a moment of public excitement was arrested by order of Mr. Cameron without process of law, and without any assigned cause, his trunks, drawers, wardrobe and entire apartments searched, and private papers taken possession of by United States Marshal Millward and four assistants.

His office was also examined, the books and papers taken, and in one hour from the arrest Mr Butler was on his way to New York with the Marshal and his four assistants, all armed with revolvers, who conducted him that evening to Fort Lafayette. A subsequent application on the part of Mr. Butler's friends to the Secretary of War, to ascertain the reason of this action, though in a measure answered, induced no satisfactory response.

Mr. Butler asserts that nothing was found among his papers to call in question his loyalty to the Government.

He does not wish to exhibit personal ill-feeling to Mr. Cameron, and therefore, in simply issuing a writ, refrained from an arrest and the accompanying necessity on the part of Mr. Cameron of giving security. Mr. Butler wishes merely to test the constitutionality of his imprisonment. The writ is returnable on the 2d day of May next, but the case may not be tried until November. His counsel are Mr. George M. Wharton and Mr. St. George Tucker Campbell.

Mr. Butler was liberated in five weeks from the time of his incarceration, without reason being given for his discharge any more than for his arrest, and speaks of being locked, with nine other gentlemen, in a cell twenty-six feet long by fourteen wide, in one of the casemates of Fort Lafayette, where he was allowed egress only at meals, and during one hour in the morning and evening for exercise in the quadrangle of the fort.

The fellow-occupants of Mr. Butler's cell were the Hon. Charles J. Faulkner, Mr. James W. Wall, of Burlington; Mr. Thomas S. Serrill, of Philadelphia; Mr. McMaster, of the New York *Freeman's Journal*; Mr. De Bebien, of Wilmington, North Carolina, and others whose names he does not at present recall.

He makes no objections to his treatment at the fort, beyond the fact of confinement. The prisoners were allowed the perusal of public journals; and although the food was simply of soldiers' rations, those who chose to pay for better fare were allowed the privilege of consuming it.

LATEST FROM GEN. BURNSIDE.

The transport steamers George Peabody and Jersey Blue arrived at New York on Tuesday from Hatteras Inlet and Newbern, bringing Government despatches and the mail. The dates from Newbern are to the 11th instant, and from Hatteras to the 13th. Fort Macon was still in possession of the Confederate, and as all communication had been cut off from it, both by land and water, it was expected that the garrison would surrender. There are five hundred Confederate troops in the fort.—General Burnside had made extensive preparations for the reduction of the fort, and his forces were still engaged in putting heavy guns in position when the Jersey Blue left Newbern. The bridge over the Neuse river, which was burned by the retreating Confederates, had been completely repaired by our troops. The health of our troops continued good, and but few cases of fever and ague had occurred.

The steamer Albany was at the Inlet when the Peabody sailed. She was to leave immediately for New York with two hundred and fifty Confederate prisoners taken at Newbern. Major Charles W. Le Gendre, of the Fifty-first New York volunteers, and forty soldiers on furlough, come home in the Peabody.

GENERAL McCLELLAN IN A TIGHT PLACE.

From the N. Y. Express, April 15.

General McClellan—and there is no use to disguise it—is in a tight place, unless the navy can open to him James river, or York river—to bring which about, there must be some dash, some risk, or else he must return, and, changing his routes—his superiority of force, if he has it, avails him little against contiguous and connected rifle pits, prolonged batteries—rear guarded by other batteries—so that, as it were, the work of Sebastopol is before him, unless the navy enables him to flank these pits and these heavy batteries. All accounts agree in saying, that the Confederate army have fortified this Peninsula according to the highest and latest rules of art.

THE FIRE IN THE REAR OF GENERAL McCLELLAN.

From the N. Y. Herald.—THE SECRETARY OF WAR—

The painful feeling in regard to Secretary Stanton was increased by the rumors generally prevalent in well-informed circles that changes in General McClellan's programme have been made, not by himself, but by his superiors at Washington. We have it from what we deem the fullest authority that it was General McClellan's plan to have his movement to the front of the enemy seconded by the advance of divisions of this army towards Lynchburg and Goldsborough, he deeming it necessary to the completeness of victory not only to cut off the Confederates' supplies from the South and West, but also to deprive the Confederate forces of all chances of retreat, the idea being to capture the entire force, material and men. There is reason to believe that after he left Washington his well-laid plans were wholly disarranged, and that the men on whom he relied for attacking the rear of the army were distributed through independent commands under Generals McDowell, Banks and Fremont. Certainly these changes seemed inopportune, and it would have been better had they been deferred until General McClellan's triumph was achieved.

Whatever the motive on the part of the Secretary of War for the changes made by his order, we believe it is now apparent to the President and others that they perilled the success of the grand movement on to Richmond, and our Washington letter of this morning reports that the error has been in part corrected, some regiments that were held back from General McClellan having been sent down to him. It is too late, however, to repair all the mischief that has been done by the original frustration of General McClellan's plans.

EMANCIPATION IN THE DISTRICT—EXCITING NEGRO SERMON.

The special Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune* writes as follows:

I attended the Bethel Church, near the capitol, this morning. The black clergyman preached a very good sermon from the text, "If God be for us, who can be against us?" to an audience of two or three hundred of his own people. He spoke of the deliverance of Moses and the children of Israel from bondage; and by a natural transition, referred to the condition of the slaves in America, and especially in this District. He thanked the Lord most fervently that he had been permitted to live to see this day, forty-three years ago he was tarred and feathered in Washington because he would preach the Lord Jesus as he understood it; "but now," shouted the sable speaker, "let Ethiopia lift up her hands to God, for a great good is coming out of this war!—a good for me, for us, and for our people whom every nation has set its heel upon!"

His audience was boisterously joyous, from the beginning to the end of the discourse. Of course, the expressions and demonstrations were extravagant—true to the quick fancy and fervent hearts of the race. Some rubbed their hands in glee, some laughed outright, some leaped up in the air or twisted themselves into grotesque attitudes, as if their joy was too intense to be entertained at a staid jerpendicular; many shouted "Glory to God!" "Hallelujah!" "Amen!" "The blessed day has come!" &c.; while nearly all were in tears. When the speaker thanked the Lord that the slaves were to be free, the jubilee became utterly indescribable. What a Babel of triumphant voices!

An old "aunt," off in the right hand upper corner, shouted and wept persistently. Probably she had a reason for it, I thought—perhaps two or three of them, helpless, and in the hands of the kidnappers. "Glory to God!" said the preacher, solemnly and slowly. "Glory to Lorejoy!" yelled a voice at the right that belonged to a strongly-built mulatto. "No," commanded the speaker instantly, "I tell you, glory to God!" for he seemed determined from the first word that God should have the undivided praise, refusing to give a moiety to the President or Congress.

A pair of hands clenched spasmodically the top of the seat in which I was sitting. I looked back, and the man was hopping up and down, as if he had just caught a glimpse of heaven, and presently interrupted the speaker by trying to sing "I am bound for the land of Canaan." His face bore a deep scar across the nose, and tears were streaming from the long furrows of his cheeks. He had seen thirty years, perhaps, and the light grey rags that he gathered about him told me that he had "come out of the house of bondage." Most of the hearers were partly white, many were mulattoes, quadroons, octoroons—and one or two women, I imagined, would attract attention, for their good looks, in Broadway. But what a day of sunshine it was to the stricken souls! They seemed to think little of the kidnapper; they were full of hope, and looked ahead. Such a chorus of exultation I never heard before; such joyful gestures I never beheld—it was a spectacle for men and angels.

A PETRIFIED INDIAN.—The corpses were removed from an old grave yard in Huntingdon, Indiana, a few days since. That of La Fontaine, the Indian chief, was found to be petrified and remarkably life-like. La Fontaine died in Lafayette, in the year 1840, and his body was embalmed. He was a Miami chief of note.

MARRIED

At Christ Church, on the 15th instant, by Rev. S. H. Schenck, WILLIAM H. CARTER to MARY W., eldest daughter of R. Inst Cook, all of this city.

On the 15th, by Rev. Geo. Dashiell, at the residence of the bride, by Rev. G. L. Staley, ISRAEL HOLLEMAN, of Allegany county, to MARGARETTA F., BELL, of Mount Washington, Baltimore county, Md.

DIED

Yesterday evening, at her residence, Richland, Baltimore county, MRS. TAMPERLEE JOHNSON, in the 60th year of her age.

The friends are invited to attend the funeral without further notice, on to-morrow (Friday) afternoon, at three o'clock, U. M., Immanuel Church, Green Lane. Carriages will leave the city at one o'clock, from Stewart's Stable, North Gay street.

On Wednesday morning, 16th April, CHARLES BRADENBAUGH, in the 18th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral services, at 4 P. M., at his father's, on this (Thursday) afternoon, at half past four o'clock.

On the 14th instant, PATRICK MANNING, in the 50th year of his age. He was a native of the Town of Clifden, Parish of Oun, County of Galway, Ireland. For the last eleven years a resident of this city.

On the 4th instant, in Talbot county, Md., CHRISTOPHER HARRISON, in the 87th year of his age.

HOLY WEEK.—TRINITY CHURCH, Pine Street and Park Street, THURSDAY Morning Prayer at half past ten o'clock. Holy Communion at half past eleven o'clock. GOOD FRIDAY—Morning Prayer and Holy Communion at half past ten o'clock. Evening Prayer at half past seven o'clock. Evening Prayer and Holy Communion at half past ten o'clock. Evening Prayer at half past seven o'clock. GOOD FRIDAY—Morning Prayer at half past ten o'clock, and Evening Prayer at half past seven o'clock. The Rector will be at the Church on Thursday and Friday afternoons, from half past three to half past five o'clock. HOLY WEEK—Morning Prayer at half past ten o'clock, and Evening Prayer at half past seven o'clock. Holy Communion on Thursday morning at half past ten o'clock. GOOD FRIDAY—Morning Prayer at half past ten o'clock, and Evening Prayer at half past seven o'clock. Holy Communion on Saturday morning at half past ten o'clock. Evening Prayer at half past seven o'clock. The Rector will be at the Church on Thursday and Friday afternoons, from half past three to half past five o'clock. HOLY WEEK—Morning Prayer at half past ten o'clock, and Evening Prayer at half past seven o'clock. Holy Communion on Thursday morning at half past ten o'clock. Evening Prayer at half past seven