

The Latest News

By Telegraph to the N. Y. Sun.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Government View of Fenianism.

Nothing Yet Done to Justify Interference.

OUR IRON CLADS ABROAD.

The World Astonished.

ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES.

Highly Interesting Report.

152,611 Men Still Under Arms.

CONGRESS YESTERDAY.

Passage of Important Bills.

SINGULAR REPORT FROM LOUISVILLE.

A Man Confesses to Having Been

Secretary Seward's Would-be-Assassin.

RHODE ISLAND POLITICS.

General Burnside Nominated

for Governor.

IMPORTANT LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

&c., &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, March 20.

The Government does not seem to be apprehensive that the Fenians will attempt an invasion of the British Provinces; nor is the British Minister seriously alarmed on the subject. Nothing is known now to justify the belief that the Fenians have as yet gone beyond holding meetings and making collections of money in aid of their cause.

Advices have been received that the monitor Monitor was at Montevideo on the 25th of January, bound for Valparaiso, which she is supposed to have reached about the last of February.

John P. Hale, United States Minister at Madrid, has written to prominent members of Congress, urging an increase of his salary, which is now twelve thousand dollars in gold.

The Secretary of War has communicated a document to the House of Representatives in reply to a resolution, showing among other things, that on the 9th of January, of the troops in service, 10,990 were employed in Missouri; 4,641 in Virginia; 3,106 in North Carolina; 4,769 in South Carolina; 1,063 in Florida; 1,000 in Alabama; 10,511 in Louisiana; 10,654 in Tennessee; 8,561 in Arkansas; 10,511 in Louisiana and 27,248 in Texas.

Orders have been issued for the further reduction of 18,664 white and 26,090 colored, or, in all, 44,754 men. The troops comprising the regular army number 26,525. The 17th regiment is reorganizing at Hart's Island, New York, where it composes temporarily the garrison for a depot, at which volunteers are paid and discharged.

The number of general staff and retired officers of the Regular Army is 509, and of general and staff officers in the volunteer army 1,131. Twenty-one major-generals and one hundred and one brigadier-generals are ordered to be mustered out by general orders, but are not included in the exhibit shows that three regular officers and 899 volunteer officers are receiving pay but are unemployed.

The occupation shows the troops in the volunteer service: White, 3,297 officers; 38,386 men; colored, 1,029 officers; 10,231 men; regular army, 1,131 officers; 26,525 men; general, staff and retired officers of regular army, 621; general and staff officers in volunteer service, 1,048; First Battalion, Veteran Reserve Corps, not attached to companies, 6; Signal Corps, 16 officers; 48 men. Deducting the officers of the Regular Army in the volunteer service, there are 7,943 officers, forming with the men a grand total army of the United States of 152,611. The estimate of the annual expense of the army, as now organized and distributed, is \$120,302,875. Deficit estimate for troops ordered to be mustered out is \$2,940,118, and this leaves an aggregate of \$117,362,757.

Some time ago a citizen of West Virginia petitioned the Senate to indemnify him for the loss of his printing office at Ravenswood, valued at \$50,000, destroyed by the rebels in 1862. It appeared from the report that the petitioner did his duty manfully, and asserted in the defence of his country; but on this the committee felt he did no more than his duty as a citizen, and a patriot; that the Government has never recognized a liability for claims of this character, or considered a citizen entitled to reward for doing a service which his duty and loyalty compelled him to perform. His liabilities and risks were the same that pertain to every one who loves his country and is loyal to her. His place and his name were demanded a sacrifice, and he performed the duty and met his losses at the hands of a lawless horde of rebels. The committee add: We commend his fidelity, but can never recognize the liability of Government for his losses.

HIGHLY INTERESTING.

A Man Confesses to Have Been Secretary Seward's Would-be-Assassin.

Louisville, Kentucky, March 19.—A man named King, arrested a few days ago, for a theft recently committed in Ohio, and awaiting in jail a requisition from the Governor of Ohio, confessed to Harris, a recently confined Government detective, that he (King), and not Payne, was the man who attempted to assassinate Secretary Seward. This confession being repeated to General Jeff. C. Davis, who temporarily commands this Department, the latter telegraphed to Washington for the parties who were acquainted with the facts of the assassination conspiracy, to come and investigate the affair. King is identified here as a rebel spy during the rebellion.

A grand meeting to sustain the President is to

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Thirty-Ninth Session.

SENATE.

Washington, March 20.—Mr. Fessenden, of Me., reported from the Committee on Finance the bill making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy, with amendments, which, in addition to other changes, strikes out the proviso prohibiting the payment of money in violation of the oath of office, act of 1862, and to cadets appointed since January last from states lately in rebellion.

Mr. Morrill, of Me., introduced a joint resolution from the Committee on the District of Columbia, appropriating \$93,000 for the relief of destitute colored people of the district, and asked for its immediate consideration.

Mr. Saulsbury, of Del., moved to amend by making the expenditure applicable to the cases of destitute white people.

The Chair said that the resolution was not yet open to amendment. The question was upon its immediate consideration.

Mr. Morrill said there was an absolute necessity for this appropriation. It was dictated by considerations of public health and safety, as well as by feelings of charity. There were a hundred destitute colored people in this city, and their condition was deplorable. He caused to be read a communication from the Chief of Police of the city detailing the condition of the colored population in certain districts, and expressing the fear that unless something was done soon for their relief, disease and pestilence would be generated among the unfortunate blacks.

Mr. Saulsbury offered an amendment appropriating \$20,000 for distribution among the destitute white people of the district.

Mr. Morrill said that Mr. Saulsbury was paying a very poor compliment to the white people of the District.

Mr. Saulsbury said there were hundreds and thousands of white people in this District who do not know what it is to have meat upon their tables, and when they have provided themselves with one meal, do not know how to get another.

Mr. Morrill said that Mr. Saulsbury's amendment would not be adopted.

The Senate rejected Mr. Morrill's amendment. The vote on its adoption was yeas 3; nays 34. Yeas—Messrs. Davis, Kiddle and Saulsbury.

The resolution, as reported from the Committee, was after several other amendments had been offered and rejected, adopted by yeas 38; nays 6.

Mr. Fessenden called up the Naval Appropriation bill, which a few days since was read at length and passed over.

An amendment was adopted appropriating \$7,000 for the construction of a levee at the Naval depot at Mobile, Ala., and an amendment as an additional section, providing for the purchase of land in the Bureau of Ordnance. Also an amendment appropriating \$7,000 for the enlargement of the Chapel at the Naval Academy, and the erection of tablets to the memory of the Naval officers who have fallen during the rebellion. Also an amendment providing for the purchase of carpets and furniture provided for in the act, they shall be of domestic manufacture.

The bill was then passed.

Mr. Chandler, of Mich., called up the Senate bill to amend the acts relating to officers employed in the examination of imported merchandise in the District of New York, which was read.

Mr. Sprague took exception to the second proviso of the first section. He said it would open the way to fraud upon the Government. He had been told by one of the Revenue Commissioners that the Government had lost twenty-five millions per year by such a system.

Mr. Chandler said the provision was simply intended to cover the case of iron and such other articles as did not require a close examination of each package.

Mr. Morrill said the practice had never been to examine more than a few packages to give the examination a fair sample of the whole importation. If the appraisers did their duty under this custom, the Revenue would be protected. His experience was that American merchants and importers were uniformly honest, and when frauds were committed, they were committed by those who owe no allegiance to the Government.

Mr. Fessenden moved to amend the sixth section by fixing four thousand dollars per annum as the compensation for the appraiser, and three thousand each for the assistant appraisers.

Mr. Chandler said the chief appraiser in New York on the 1st of January had a salary of \$10,000. A first class man was needed, and he only could be had for a good salary.

Mr. Fessenden's amendment fixing the salary of the Chief Appraiser at \$4,000, and the Assistant at \$3,000 each, was adopted, and the bill was then passed. It now goes to the House.

The bill to authorize the sale of marine hospitals and of revenue cutters was amended and passed.

Mr. Chandler called up the bill granting to the International Ocean Telegraph Company the right and privilege to establish telegraphic communication between the city of New York and the West India Islands. As reported by the Committee, the title is changed to read "An act to encourage telegraphic communication between the United States and the Island of Cuba and other West India Islands, and the Bahamas."

Mr. Sherman objected to granting the sole privilege to any company in such enterprise.

Mr. Chandler said there was great expense and hazard in the undertaking, and some such inducement must be held out to capitalists, or they would not encourage such enterprise, and he intended to press such bills until the United States occupied the most prominent position among the commercial nations of the world.

Mr. Sherman said this proposition was to legalize a monopoly. If left free to competition, there would be over twenty ways in twenty years between here and Havana.

Mr. Brown said there were a great many wires now between here and New York and other cities, yet they were all consolidated, and attended by one monopoly, which charged what it pleased.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House proceeded to the unfinished business of yesterday, being the bill making appropriations for the legislative, executive and judicial expenses of the Government.

Mr. Washburne, of Ill., moved to amend the bill by striking out a paragraph increasing salaries of the Director, Treasurer, Assayer, and other officers and clerks of the Mint at Philadelphia. The amendment was agreed to and the bill passed.

Mr. Lawrence, of Ohio, introduced a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire as to the propriety of providing for the publication of a work giving a topographical map of the battle fields of the rebellion, with roads, ravines, places of battle, disposition of troops, landscape views of battle fields, plans of forts, earthworks, &c.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the bill reported last week from the Judiciary Committee to amend the act of March 3d, 1863, relating to habeas corpus, and regulating judicial proceedings in certain cases.

Mr. Rogers, of New Jersey, addressed the House in opposition to the bill. He went on to discuss the provisions of the bill, which he denounced as a violation of the fundamental principles on which the Government was founded.

Mr. McKee, of Ohio, advocated the passage of the bill, showing the necessity of such legislation, and wishing it to be applied to his own State.

Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, advocating the bill said, he did not doubt that many military trials were held in this country, but he was in favor of passing an act of indemnity which would cover all the acts of the officers of the Government done in good faith and for the public interest. He was also that the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. McKee) had the courage to ask that the law be applied to his own State, and to all the States so as to shield every man who, in the hour of danger, took liberties which, perhaps, the Constitution would not excuse.

Mr. Smith, of Ky., advocated the passage of the bill. He said that if Kentucky preferred to give protection to the Union people, she should not be allowed to give protection to the rebel people, and he believed that the passage of the bill was the only remedy for them.

Mr. Koss, of Ill., opposed the bill, arguing that persons who had been punished wrongfully and arbitrarily should not be deprived of the remedy which the laws of their country gave them against the wrong doers.

Mr. Cook, of Ill., said he had evidence in his possession to show that there was a disposition manifested in Kentucky to punish Union men there for aiding and abetting the rebel military authority. Fifteen hundred subs had been brought in that State against men for doing acts for which they had been commended by their military superiors to do.

Mr. Smith corrected him as to the number, saying that there were thirty-five hundred such subs.

Mr. Cook said that the question was whether the Government would protect these men in executing its orders. It was not fair that they should be turned over to be judged by men who entertain the utmost bitterness and hostility against them, from the fact that they were arrayed on opposite sides during the war.

Mr. McKee, Roussan, Smith and E. J. Randall voted for it, and Trimble, Ritter, Grider and Harding against it. Mr. Shanklin was paired.

Mr. Conkling, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill enacting that no exemption from liability to State or Municipal taxation shall be virtue of any act of Congress be held to extend to money, and asked that it be put upon its passage.

Mr. Conkling briefly explained the bill.

Mr. Stevens said that if the bill could be passed without a violation of the public faith and of public law, it would be a wise measure to vote for it. He would read, however, from the act referred to: "All bonds, treasury notes, and other obligations of the United States, shall be exempt from taxation, by or under any State or Municipal authority." The thirteenth section showed what was meant by that.

Mr. Conkling said that the words "obligations, or other securities of the United States" included, in his view, all bonds, coupon notes, fractional currency, etc. When United States notes were declared to be free from taxation they were declared to be so in every body's hands and in every particular.

Mr. Keesser, Garfield, Conkling and Morrill explained the proposed law, defending it from the imputation of repudiating the pledge exempting United States securities from local taxation.

Finally, the House having refused to second the previous question, the bill was recommitted to the Committee of Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. Mr. Dawes in the chair, and took up the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill.

An amendment offered by Mr. Banks to insert before the word "Mexico" the words "Republic of" was agreed to.

The bill was then laid aside, to be reported to the House, and the Committee next took the Post Office Appropriation Bill.

Mr. Brooks called attention to the necessity of adopting some measure for the better delivery of letters by carriers in New York and other large cities.

The bill was laid aside to be reported to the House. The Committee rose and both bills were reported.

The Post Office Appropriation Bill was then passed, but action on the Diplomatic Appropriation Bill was postponed until to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Windom, the Senate bill to provide for an annual inspection into Indian affairs was taken up from the Speakers table, read twice, and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs. Adjourned.

RHODE ISLAND POLITICS.

Gen. Burnside Nominated for Governor.

Providence, R. I., March 20.—General Burnside was to-day nominated by acclamation by the Union Convention for Governor. The Republicans are firing a salute of 100 guns in honor of the nomination.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Providence, R. I., March 20.—William Greene, of Warwick, was nominated for Lieutenant-Governor; Horatio Rogers, Jr., of Providence, for Attorney-General; John R. Bartlett, of Providence, for Secretary of State, and Colonel George M. Tew, of Newport, for General Treasurer.

No resolutions were presented. General Burnside has accepted the nomination for Governor.

LABOR MOVEMENTS.

Important Action of Workmen in New Orleans.

The question "Shall eight hours constitute a legal day's work?" is one that is creating considerable excitement and discussion among the workmen and bosses at New Orleans. Organizations representing different trades have recently held meetings and adopted resolutions in favor of the movement, and their respective employers have met and declared themselves opposed to the change.

Last Wednesday the "master mechanics" held a meeting, at which resolutions were offered to the effect that no man should be employed who was not willing to work ten hours a day. The resolution, however, did not pass, and the meeting ended in a scuffle between the two parties.

The New Orleans foundrymen met last week and adopted among other resolutions the following, which is certainly a step in the right direction: "Resolved, That we, the foundrymen of the city of New Orleans, do hereby form ourselves into a co-operative body, to establish a co-operative shop to do all the work that we can get, and that we appoint a committee of three members from each of the four associations—pattern makers, mechanics, moulders and blacksmiths, to procure a shop and tools to do the work; that each and every one of us do take stock in said shop to the best of our means, and all other trades to take stock with us; that the said committee be instructed to advertise in the city papers that we will take work twenty per cent. less than any other shop in the city of New Orleans." Books will be immediately opened for subscriptions to the stock of the Co-operative Foundry Association, and others of the Association will subscribe from \$10 to \$500 each.

The Ship and Steamboat Joiners and House Carpenters have determined in favor of the eight hour movement, and the Typographical Union adopted a resolution, "That this Union extend to the mechanics of this city our best wishes for their success in their great undertaking, and that we will loan them as far as possible, our influence and countenance in the accomplishment of the demanded reform in their hours of labor."

In the Louisiana Senate an amendment has been proposed to the constitution of the State of Louisiana changing the number of hours constituting a legal day's work from nine to eight hours. The proposition was referred to the Judiciary Committee, and it may report favorably upon it, it will be sure to pass both Houses.

NEWS ITEMS.

By Telegraph to the New York Sun.

The fisheries on the North Carolina Sounds are in full operation, and there are good prospects of an abundant supply of herring the coming season.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the friends of Irish nationality was held at Sanson street Hall, Philadelphia, last night. Irish bonis were liberally subscribed for.

Dr. Chas. Book, formerly a professor in Harvard College, died at his residence in Cambridge, Mass., on Monday, of apoplexy. He was aged 70 years.

The celebration of St. Patrick's Day at Nashville, Tenn., was small. The Fenians said that all their able-bodied men were sent to the frontier of Canada over a week before. A grand Fenian ball took place at the Music Hall on Monday night.

Dr. Wm. Schimmel, an eminent physician of Philadelphia, is prepared to prove that the Ringworm is caused by parasites growing in the skin, and will be checked by washing the animals with a solution of corrosive sublimate.

MARY ELLEN KARNBY, was shot dead Monday evening, in the doorway of her father's house in Roxbury, Mass., by John Moran. The parties had been keeping company, but the father of the young woman had forbidden Moran the house. The murderer was arrested.

The U. S. gunboat Don, Leout, Commander Chandler, arrived at Forts Monroe on Monday with the old frigate Macedonia in tow. The frigate is to be fitted out at the Norfolk Navy Yard as a cruising vessel for the Midshipmen of the Naval Academy at Annapolis.

All the newly elected New Orleans city officers have been duly installed in their offices except the Mayor, Monroe, and Alderman Wilson, whose functions have been temporarily suspended, coming within the exceptions of pardon made by the President's proclamation. Mr. J. Rosier has been installed as Mayor pro tem, by order of General Canby.

General Intelligence.

[By Mail to the New York Sun]

At an auction sale at a convent near Paris, eight hundred pounds of hair shorn from the heads of young girls who have taken the veil since 1810, brought \$6,000.

FRANKLIN, Mudd and O'Laughlin, at least accounts from the Dry Tortugas, are taking their imprisonment very philosophically, and have conducted themselves so as to get released from the heavy irons they have been wearing.

LITTLE BEA, one of the chiefs of the Chippewa Indians, a selection of whom is now in Washington.

LOCAL NEWS.

NEW YORK AND THE VICINITY.

THE VERNAL EQUINOX—the turning point between the cold and the warm season—occurred yesterday. The days and nights are now of equal length, and we shall glide on smoothly toward the long Summer days. The Spring thus far has been backward, and the weather has been for the most part disagreeable; but it is probable that good weather will on that account be more continuous when it does come. Navigation on the Hudson river has been resumed, and the passenger boats are now making regular trips between this city and Albany. The canals are still closed, however, and probably will not be opened before the early part of next month.

TRICHINA IN NEW YORK.—It is stated that this disease has made its appearance here, and that several pork butchers in Washington and Fulton Markets have discontinued further purchases. The reports may have been started for purposes of speculation.

METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH.—HIGHLY INTERESTING PROCEEDINGS.—The Board held its usual semi-weekly meeting yesterday afternoon. President Shultz in the chair.

WASHINGTON MARKET.—The President reported that facts contained in petition in relation to Washington Market, had been found to be true, and even had not been true, he invited the Board to accompany him this morning, at nine o'clock, to inspect the market. The outside arrangements he considered terrible. In taking up the floors yesterday he had seen cartloads of manure taken out, and in consequence of the accumulation of animal matter he only wondered there had not been some disease there already. He also alluded to the obstructions in West street, and thought it was impossible to enforce cleanliness while those obstructions were there.

A member asked if there was any authority to remove the Washington Market buildings. The President replied that he could take it by a plank movement. The street contractors must get the dead rats out, and the only way to accomplish that would be to remove the buildings.

Mr. Acton moved that the whole matter be referred to the Sanitary Committee, and if they reported it a nuisance, then the market could be removed. For his part he considered the whole market a nuisance. Mr. Berzes said it was all very well to remove Washington Market, but where were they to remove it to?

The President said that question was not before the Board.

Mr. Acton moved that the hour for visiting Washington Market be five o'clock this morning. Adopted.

REMOVAL OF GARBAGE.—A preamble and resolution was adopted that after this date no ashes, garbage, street or stable manure, &c., be dumped on any wharf, street, square or vacant ground on this island, the law and the terms of the contract demanding the removal of such by the contractors in boats or scows when filled. These gentlemen, therefore, will have to provide more boats and scows, or remove the stuff otherwise they have done. The police are, by the resolution, required to prevent all violations of the order.

NUISANCES.—The number of complaints of nuisances received, was 1,028; notices served for abatement 359; nuisances about 166; sink and water closets cleaned 270; loads of night soil removed from city limits 1,345; "holes" seized 111; pounds of beef sealed and removed 303; unsound poultry seized 170; barrels of offal removed 1,330.

A communication from Scrimmond Beer, requesting the practice of burying the dead in the yards of houses in this city be stopped, was referred to the Superintendent. The writer referred to the cemetery in the rear part of houses between 4d and 5d streets and between Bowers and 3d avenues.

The report of the President and Superintendent in relation to the table was presented and after debate laid on the table.

A report was presented from Dr. Hialead recommending that the house No. 866 East 124th street, where he found a case of typhus fever, be thoroughly cleaned and whitewashed. Referred to Superintendent.

Resolutions in regard to bone boiling nuisances were likewise referred.

A remonstrance from the Mayor of Hoboken was presented against the practice of throwing off into the sewers of this city, which festered across the river, the garbage of the contractors' houses. He requested the Board to take action.

REMARKS.—The Board adjourned until next week.