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Special dispatch to the Cincinnati Enquirer.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Admiral Semmes' Case Before the President and Cabinet—The Court and Gen. Baker's Sentence—Eighty Indictments Against Baker in New Jersey—Secretary Stanton's Highhanded Interference—Mr. Stevens and the President—The Admission of the Tennessee Delegation—How Tennessee Stands—The Radicals Opposed—Thurlow Weed with the President—Wade's Council of Generals—Their Business—Gen. Rousseau Makes a Democratic Speech.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.

The President and Cabinet have had under consideration the written argument of Admiral Semmes, in his case, lately noticed, filed last week, and will make known on Monday next what course the Government intends to pursue, viz.: whether Semmes shall be discharged under the Sherman-Johnston parole, and allowed to go at large until he shall be found guilty, if ever, of the charges against him, or unqualifedly set at liberty, as Semmes very ably argues is his right.

The argument was prepared by Semmes himself, and is in his hand writing.

A large number of spectators were in attendance in the Criminal Court to-day, expecting to hear the court pronounce sentence upon the conviction of Government Detective Baker, upon the verdict of last Wednesday finding him guilty of false imprisonment of Mrs. Cobb. The court did not refer to the matter, and many are of the opinion that undue influences have been brought to bear, in order to induce a mere nominal sentence. Those who best know the Judge who is to pronounce the sentence believe he has the courage to do his duty, and if so, Baker will be both fined and imprisoned.

There are eighty indictments against Baker in New Jersey, growing out of his wholesale indiscriminate arrests of so-called loyalty jumpers. It is reported that the Secretary of War has directed the United States District Attorney of *New Jersey to enter nolle prosequis in all the cases.*

In his speech in the House on Wednesday last, it will be recollected that Thad. Stevens warmly and terribly wrathy at the President for sending his decree to Congress, as Mr. Stevens terms the reported conversation between the President and Senator Dixon, published a few days since.

I know, of my own knowledge, the history of the publication of that conversation; and since the radicals, under the direction of the Chairman of the House, are attempting to make it appear that the conversation was published at the instance of Mr. Johnson, and for the purpose of saving the members of Congress into the adoption of his views, it will not be uninteresting to know that up to last Sunday night, about thirty minutes before the end of the conversation, was placed in the hands of the agent of the Associated Press, to be telegraphed over the country, the Presidenthad no knowledge that a report of what transpired between him and Senator Dixon had been reduced to writing.

Senator Dixon, in company with some friends, called on the evening named, about nine o'clock, and requested a written report of the conversation which had taken place the day previous. The President was requested to examine the paper to see if he was correctly reported. Mr. Johnson read the paper, and remarked that it was substantially a true statement. Senator Dixon shortly after handed the report to a friend, who handed it to the agent of the Associated Press reporters, for publication.

The President had nothing to do with the publicity of the statement, and expressed no desire to have it given to the public. He simply approved it as a correct account of the conversation between him and Senator Dixon.

The admission of the Tennessee delegation to their seats in Congress is now the bone of contention between the radicals and the President's friends. On the rock the radicals propose to split with the President, and carry with them a balance of the Republican members, leaving Mr. Johnson high and dry, they think, without any friends.

It is known that the President desires the immediate admission of the Tennessee members, irrespective of the Committee on Reconstruction, and his son-in-law, Judge Patterson, Senator elect from that State, has been to-day and yesterday before the Committee, and has given his opinion that Tennessee is sufficiently reorganized to stand alone, without the support of the Government, and such is also substantially the report of Gen. Thomas, who is now here.

The conservative Republicans really desire to comply with the President's wish and admit the Tennessee delegation, and they will be followed by the