

BROOK peace can be restored in this country it is just as necessary to suppress

as some lawful war, several Northern nuisances, as it is to put down the rebellion.

Would the rebellion have really ever occurred had the seditious New York Herald, Brooks' Express, the Cincinnati Enquirer, and presses of that character been cut short years ago in their career of slander, falsehood and misrepresentation? Could the Memphis Avalanche or any other vile traitorous sheet in the South put forth a paragraph any more pleasing to Jeff. Davis than the following from the New York Express:

"To support the negro, the white man must give up his hard earnings to the stern tax-gatherer. Hence, while in the Senate, the abolition slavery in the District of Columbia, they naturally enough levy heavy taxes upon all things known, if not upon some unknown in the House. Every white laborer who can earn his 100 or 15 cents per diem is about to have 10 or 20 cents per day deducted from it in taxation, to support the negro mania. Long live the negro! All hail to the progress of Anno Domini 1861-2."

An unfortunate impediment to a large vote upon the Constitution exists in the lack of its proper distribution. Press of yesterday.

Another "unfortunate impediment" is, that the Convention left out the very thing everybody wanted to vote for. This makes them indifferent, of course.

Another "unfortunate impediment" is, that the people don't have faith that Congress will sanction the division of the State with the Constitution in the present shape; and that makes them more indifferent.

Another "unfortunate impediment" is, that those papers that are opposed to a new State are going in for this Constitution; and that bothers people. They cannot see how it is, and cannot tell which side to be on.

How to Combat the Merrimack.

A letter to the New York Times gives a plan for conquering the Merrimack as follows:

"Let the Monitor, upon a reappearance of her former antagonist, attack her; and, when the time comes for boarding, at a converted signal one or more gunboats close in and grapple. Our gallant tars, having gained a footing either fore or aft, let them introduce into one of the port-holes a pipe or hose connected with the boiler of a steam gunboat, and then let the powerful stream of steam upon the encephaloid rebels. After that the damage they would do would be small."

New Orleans Expected to Fall.

The New Orleans Crescent of the 11th instant, in its commercial article, says:

There has been a desire for dealing and investment in our Louisiana great staple, sugar, the sales of which floated up 9,000 bbls. and 5,000 bbls. of molasses, and caused a strong prevailing opinion that a desire to get rid of our currency forms one of the prominent features of the movement. It cannot be disguised that there are some parties in our midst whose fears have got the better of their nerve and firmness, and imagine that our good city is to fall into the hands of the enemy, and, following such a event, the result will be a general advance in not only sugar and molasses, but in cotton.

The Battle near Winchester—A Union Regiment in Alabama.

(Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Post.)

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The battle near Winchester on Saturday took everybody here by surprise. There is much rejoicing to-day over the result.

General Hitchcock is here, aiding the War Department by his advice on military matters.

Senator Lane, of Indiana, has received advice from Savannah, Tennessee, stating that a Union regiment has been formed in Alabama. The approach of our armies imparts confidence to the loyal men of the South.

The Republican of this morning asserts that General Denyer has been removed by the President from the command of the department of Kansas, to which he was assigned by General Halleck.

The entire national debt now amounts to four hundred million dollars.

WEAT Com. Foote wants is some heavily plated gunboats, like the Merrimack.

At almost every point where they have water batteries, the rebels are found to be in possession of large 125-pounders, which will tear everything to pieces less than 4½ inch iron-plating. They are no doubt English cannon, brought over in the Bermuda and other English steamers, which have run the blockade. They are said to be Armstrongs guns, but this is probably a mistake, as the British Government allow none of these to be exported. They are probably Blakely guns, which are quite as effective as the Armstrong, the latter having only the great advantage of being much lighter and consequently handled and moved with greater facility.

The Richmond Whig says:

"This war will test the physical virtues of mere numbers. Southern soldiers are no better odds than one to three of the Eastern, and one to six of the Eastern Yankees. Some go so far as to say that with equal weapons and on equal grounds, they would not hesitate to encounter twenty times their number of the last."

This is the reason the secession who the numbers are equal—they want to meet twenty times their number before they fight.

The Constitutional Election.

Will positively take place on Thursday, the third day of April, Anno Domini, 1862. Our cotemporary seems to have been very much mixed up lately about the day of holding this election, but we are happy to see, has got straightened out at last. An informal vote will be taken on the same day on the question which the Convention could not trust the people to vote on.

In Congress would sanction the division of the State at all at this time, it will be as readily under the proffered Constitution as under any other that could have been framed. Press of yesterday.

Please explain how, so that people of limited penetration can see it. We don't see anything green about Congress, do you?

Condition of East Tennessee.

The National Intelligencer says:

A leading citizen of Tennessee, who has been conspicuous for his loyalty, in writing to request that his copy of the National Intelligencer may be again sent to him in that State, makes gratifying reference to the present aspect of political affairs in Nashville, where he is sojourning.

After referring to the arrival of Governor Johnson in that capital, (where, he says, "appearances are more favorable than our most sanguine expectations," and after predicting that Tennessee "will soon recover the high position which ever characterized her until driven from it by usurpation and tyranny," he proceeds to express the deep feeling which prevails all loyal citizens in that State as they advert to the deplorable condition of their brethren in East Tennessee. Under this he reads our correspondent writes as follows:

"Very sad has been the lot of these devoted men in East Tennessee. Their oppressions have been more bitter and more numerous than even I had supposed. In no part of the country have there been such outrages, and yet no effort whatever has been made for their particular relief. Was ever a people so strangely loyal, so unaccountably devoted? It is the triumph of patience, the sublimation of faith."

Parson Brownlow En Route for Washington.

(From the Memphis Avalanche, March 5.)

We learn that this distinguished individual left Knoxville on the 3d, under an escort of guard of ten men, for Nashville. He has doubtless reached his destination safely. We regret to part with an old and valued friend, one who stood by us in times past, when we needed his friendship. We are well assured he has left behind him a host of men far more detrimental to the Southern Government than he would ever have proven if he had been kindly treated. He is a true man to his principles and professions, while they are false to themselves, others and the Government. He has our good wishes for himself and his family, whatever may befall him in life. His health, we learn, is much improved.

From a list in the New York Herald of Union prisoners who died at Richmond since August 1, 1861. We call the following from Virginia.

Geo. Feaslow, Joel Sides, G. W. Culbarger, Martin Mac, Irwin Gerald, G. Yates, Private lat Va Cavalry, Hugh McDowell, Jacob Cantz, Jackson Gerald, Thomas Armstrong, John Cox, Andrew Tension, Daniel Whitaker, T. B. Newcomb Fairfax county, N. Koughman, John Brown, John Cunningham 9th Va., H. C. Lewis Hardy county, Wm. Walcup Hardy county, James Jones Greener county, private Louis Combs, S. Gerald Boone county, Nathan Milstra, J. R. Hall.

Those not otherwise designated are citizens, who were arrested merely for adherence to the Union.

Payment of Interest in Coin.

The Secretary of the Treasury has just issued the following official notice:

"TREASURY DEPT., March 21, 1862.

"Holders of bonds of the United States dated from 1861, and payable three years from date, are hereby notified that provision has been made for the payment, in coin, of the coupons of semi-annual interest which will become due on the 1st of April, proximo, agreeably to their tenor, by the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, by the Assistant Treasurer at New York, New York and Philadelphia, and by the Depository of the United States at Cincinnati, Ohio.

"All such coupons, together with schedules showing the number of each coupon, and the aggregate sum of each parcel must be presented for examination and verification at least three full business days before payment."

S. P. CHASE, Secretary of the Treasury."

A Victory in Virginia.

The telegraph brings us the news that our army of the Potomac has achieved a victory, though not by an advance of our lines. The rebel General Jackson, a Georgian, whose boldness has hitherto insured him impunity in roaming about over the whole of Northern Virginia, hearing that Banks' command had left Winchester, started with his army to return thither, and thus get in a position to approach the rear of McClellan's lines.

Luckily, however, the news he had heard, and was acting upon, was only partially true. Banks himself, and part of his fifth corps, had gone from Winchester to Manassas, and thence to Washington. But Shields' division remained, and when the enemy advanced they encountered him, and a battle ensued, which lasted all day.

—Philadelphia North American.

The terms of the following named members of the United States Senate will expire with the present Congress, on the 4th of March next:

James Dixon, Connecticut.

Milton S. Latham, California.

James A. Bayard, Delaware.

Joseph A. Wright, Indiana.

Lot M. Morrill, Maine.

Charles Sumner, Massachusetts.

Anthony Kennedy, Maryland.

Zach. Chandler, Michigan.

Henry M. Rice, Minnesota.

Preston King, New York.

John R. Thompson, New Jersey.

David Wilmot, Pennsylvania.

James S. Simmons, Rhode Island.

Andrew Johnson, Tennessee.

Solomon Foote, Vermont.

W. T. Willey, Virginia.

James R. Doolittle, Wisconsin.

Secretary Wells has sent a most complimentary letter to Commander Morris, and the crew of the Cumberland, as an acknowledgment of their valor in the late naval battle. The Secretary says: "The gallant service of yourself and the brave men of the Cumberland, on the occasion, is justly appreciated by a grateful country; and the Department, in behalf of the Government, desires to thank you and fidelity with which the flag was displayed."

Blessings of Rebel Rule.

One of the immediate fruits of this rebellion was to close up all the common schools South. Its duration for a few years would consequently have the effect of entirely suspending the progress of education and reducing the slave States to the condition of barbarism. One of the first results of the occupation of Nashville by the Federal troops was the re-opening of all the public schools. This, whilst civilization flies at the approach of the rebels, it follows in the wake of our arms.

Tax Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

"In running order" all the way through yet. Announcements to the contrary have been, slightly premature. Just when it will be, we cannot say accurately; but for the present will continue the announcement that it will be shortly, so that when it is everybody will be ready for it.

Gen. Fremont's New Division.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

Of one thing the President has shown himself capable—and that is, of rectifying blunders. The fact his highly creditable to him, and the country should not be slow to honor the man who is thus master of himself. Fremont was removed by the machinations of corrupt politicians, who succeeded for a time in deceiving the President, but that official has made amends for his rashness, by publicly acknowledging it, and doing justice to the persecuted.

The new division of General Fremont is an important one—embracing, as it does, the Cumberland Gap, Western Virginia, and North Carolina, Eastern Kentucky and Tennessee, a portion of South Carolina, and nearly all of Georgia; it is highly probable that the 30,000 men who, with wooden guns have been fighting an army of 300,000 men for half a year on the banks of the Potomac, will retire to the south-westward, and come within its boundaries.

There are in the division, at the present time, twelve Ohio, eight Indiana, and perhaps other regiments, provided the command of Gen. Banks is not included; whether this will be the case or not we are unable to say, but it is to be presumed if he needs men, they will be given him.

The Department, at present, is in rather a chaotic state. All the forces are scattered about, guarding the country and hunting guerrilla bands. Generals Garfield and Thomas have brigades collected together in Eastern Kentucky; but in Western Virginia there is scarcely a spot where more than two regiments are stationed.

Of the 35,000 men over whom General Fremont will assume immediate control, it is probable that 18,000 can be put in the field as soon as concentrated.

Our late successes have had the effect of checking the marauding bands of the border; the country is effectively quiet, and the guerrilla bands will disappear almost without an effort for their extinction.

The country has had a foretaste of what Gen. Fremont can accomplish. He conquered California with less than a thousand men; and in a title of the time required to effect "big game" plans on the Potomac, he organized out of 40,000 men, and marched them 250 miles in pursuit of a flying enemy.

He is a first class engineer, and adds to this qualification—something which does not always occur—an originality of thought and a readiness to act upon the suggestion of his mind, regardless of danger. Celerity of movement, and sudden and bold strokes are his organized plans of conquering; and in this respect his views are identical with those of the Secretary of War.

General Fremont will be in Wheeling in a few days. He will not remain there long, however; he is said to possess a longing desire to visit once more the spot of his birth, in South Carolina, and he will not be tardy in accomplishing his purpose.

McClellan and his Friends.

(Correspondence of the Springfield Republican.)

Gen. McClellan takes his new position—for he has not been in the field engaged in active duties—since he left Western Virginia—like one "to the manner born." He is at home among his troops, and to a great extent is popular among them. The New York Herald represents the opposition to Gen. McClellan to be confined to civilians, and that these civilians are heretofore radical republicans. This is untrue. Some of our ablest division generals have all been disapproved of McClellan's inaction, and the most energetic of his opponents are Kentuckians and Tennesseans. No man has protested more fiercely against the McClellan-do-nothing policy than Andy Johnson of Tennessee. These are facts. Now it may or may not be true that McClellan was right and Johnson wrong, but it is unfair to attribute the opposition to the senior general to political influence. I must tell you a good saying of McClellan's addressed to his soldiers. A knot of senators were discussing it one morning just before Parson Sumner's opening of the day's session with one of his poetic prayers. One critic after another was made upon it till a very distinguished senator—distinguished alike by position and talents—remarked: "It is the last peep of the dying swan—sweet of course." On the other hand, let me give you a tart saying of one of the general's friends to Mr. Lincoln. He was discussing the recent movements of the Potomac army when he remarked, "I pity you, sir. Your radical friends will never be satisfied till you invite them to partake of Jeff. Davis' well roasted pork and beans with brain sauce at a dinner party in the White House!" These "sayings" remind me of a good thing reported of the editor-senator, Anthony of Rhode Island. "Three things we are certain to see or hear in the Senate every day," said the Rhode Island senator (according to report) "McDonough's tipsey, a bill from Wilson, and a classic speech from Sumner!" He might have added— "A distressing one from Garrett Davis." "I shall vote to keep Powell in his seat," said a republican senator, "for if we turn him out Kentucky will send us another Garrett Davis!"

From Baltimore.

(Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.)

DISAFFECTION IN VIRGINIA.

Virginians who now visit Baltimore from Winchester and other points possessed by our armies—loyal men—any that with full guarantee of protection, they feel confident more than one-half the people of Virginia would gladly, cheerfully, come back to the Union. As it is, however, where treason reigns, it is as much as a man's life is worth to intimate his real desires. The greatest trouble is to keep Union people from being subjugated and even massacred by their own people, who per se are secessionists.

This, too, is one of the most delicate matters our advancing army has to provide against.

THE BALTIMORE AND OTTIE RAILROAD.

The work of reconstructing this great important progress rapidly. The bridge across the Potomac at Harper's Ferry is now completed, and cars have been run over it. A few days and we shall have free and full connection with the Ohio river. The independent telegraph is being gradually rebuilt, and will also be ready for operating as soon as the road is completed. It will be a glorious day that finds us once more in direct railway communication, through this route, with the West.

JUST OUT—Very timely for Spring war.

Call all your money for Spring war.

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