THE MARYLAND NEWS SHEET

PUBLISHED BY

CARTER & NEILSON.

TERMS

Delivered in the city at TWO CENTS only to the carriers. TWELVE AND A HALF CENTS WEEKLY.

Mailed to subscribers out of the city at SIX DOLLARS A YEAR, or for a shorter period at proportionate rates, payable invariably in advance.

A liberal reduction to Clubs and News Agents

THE TRI-WEEKLY NEWS SHEET.

Mailed to subscribers:

1 copy, one year	$4
Do. six months	2
Do. three months	1

ADVERTISING RATES.

One square, six lines	one insertion	50
"	three insertions	75
"	one week	1 00
"	two weeks	1 75
"	three weeks	2 50
"	one month	3 00
"	three months	10 00

* Longer advertisements at proportionate rates. Yearly advertisements by special agreement.

BALTIMORE:

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1862

WAR AND OTHER NEWS.

In the Senate a resolution was adopted calling upon the Secretary of War to respond to certain resolutions which were passed at the extra session in July last, relative to army contracts and to the prices paid thereon. It gave rise to a sharp debate, in which the conduct of the Secretary, in delaying to answer the call of the Senate, was strongly reprobated. The remainder of the session was occupied in the consideration of a bill relating to the administration of criminal justice in the District of Columbia, and discharging from jail all prisoners against whom no indictment had been found by the Grand Jury prior to adjournment. In the course of the debate that ensued, the conduct of Provost Marshal Lamon was commented upon with great severity. The bill, as originally reported, was passed—an amendment offered by Mr. Powell, of Kentucky, excluding fugitive slaves from the provisions of the bill, being voted down.

In the House of Representatives the franking privilege was abolished by a vote of 107 to 42. In the debate which followed, in Committee of the Whole, on the Appropriation Bill, Mr. Julian, of Indiana, advocated the unconditional abolition of slavery throughout the South, "even if it were necessary, in doing so, to trample down some of the vital principles of the Constitution."

In the State Senate Mr. Fiery introduced a resolution recommending Congress to adopt the Crittenden resolution without the amendment which was subsequently appended thereto. Leave was also given to report a bill repealing the stay law. The Baltimore City Passenger Railway bill was taken up, amended and passed.

In the House of Delegates the *habeas corpus* bill, restoring the old law on the subject, was read a second and third time and passed. The bill authorizing the Court of Appeals to hear, at the present term, petitions for writs of *mandamus* growing out of the opening of Holliday street, was taken up, discussed and rejected. The bill providing for the usual appropriation to the Maryland Colonization Society was laid over informally.

We have another version of the repulse and flight of the Confederate troops under Humphrey Marshall in Kentucky. Former telegrams stated that Marshall's troops disbanded on the approach of a Federal force. The last account is that a skirmish took place between some Federal cavalry, under Colonel Bowles, and a portion of Marshall's forces, under —— Shaw. Strange enough, this detachment under Shaw appears likewise to have been commanded by Marshall, who, we are told, was present and advised the men to surrender.—They refused—so goes the story—and a sharp skirmish was the result. It ended, says this mysterious telegram, in the defeat of Marshall's whole force, which fled, followed by three hundred picked infantry and nine hundred cavalry—the Confederates having lost during the engagement six killed, fourteen wounded and seven taken prisoners. The Federal loss is set down at two killed and one wounded.

From Cairo it is reported that two additional columns of Federal troops, were to move into Kentucky yesterday. Nothing is said of McClernand's brigade, which was sent up the Tennessee river, but it is announced that a reconnoissance was made in the direction of Columbus during which the Confederate pickets were driven in.

Great uneasiness is felt at Wheeling for the safety of Western Virginia. Fourteen regiments of infantry, two of cavalry, and five batteries of artillery, were held in readiness to take up the line of march at a moment's notice for some point on the Potomac, under Generals Banks or other Chiefs.

The message of Governor Letcher to the Legislature of Virginia dwells but little upon matters of purely local concern. It takes, in fact, the shape of a Declaration of Independence, recites the acts of the Federal Government which has made re-union with the Northern States an impossibility, and paraphrasing the original Declaration of Independence by the united colonies, pursues the parallel "of repeated injuries and usurpations," in justification of the attitude assumed by the South, and as a reason why the war should be prosecuted on the part of the Confederate States until their independence is acknowledged.

Governor Letcher transmitted to the Legislature, at the same time, a copy of the resolutions passed by the Legislature of Georgia at the session which closed in December last. Those resolutions declared, as the sense of the General Assembly of Georgia, that the separation of the Confederate States from the United States is, and ought to be, final and irrevocable; and that proposals for a restoration or reconstruction of the late Union, on any terms or conditions whatever, will never be entertained on the part of Georgia.

From a statement in detail of the Federal force, now in Kentucky, we gather that it numbers, in the aggregate, one hundred and one and a half regiments of infantry, nine regiments and nine companies of cavalry, and nineteen batteries of artillery. Of the one hundred and fourteen thousand men under command of General Buell, about seventy-five thousand only are said to be fit to take the field. Of this seventy-five thousand one half of the infantry regiments is pronounced to be fully effective, the other half only tolerably so. The cavalry says the writer—a correspondent of the New York *Tribune*—will only prove moderately serviceable. If such be the true condition of the Federal army in Kentucky, it is not at all surprising that General Buell is in no hasts to move southward.

The remaining division of the Burnside Expedition left Hampton Roads on Sunday night last.—The steamer Spaulding also left Fortress Monroe yesterday for Hatteras Inlet with Commodore Goldsborough on board.

Correspondence of the Maryland News Sheet.

THE CIRCUIT COURT—BALTIMORE WITNESSES—REMOVAL OF PRISONERS—AN IMPORTANT BILL IN THE LEGISLATURE IN REGARD TO THE QUALIFICATION OF JURORS—U. S. STEAMER PENSACOLA, &C.

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 14.—The Circuit Court for this county was called again to-day, and a large number of parties to suits from Baltimore came down on the boat. Theodore Maybe, Richard J. James, Jr., and Richard J. James, Sr., not answering when called, forfeited their recognizances.

The case of Wm. Davis, administrator of Elizabeth P. Davis, vs. Wm. H. F. Wilson and John Phillips, was called upon the civil docket for trial. This action was brought in order to recover certain damages from the defendants for the value of a negro who was the property of the plaintiff, and lost his life by drowning in the Baltimore harbor while in his voluntary service to the defendants. Judge Brewer being legally disqualified from sitting in the case, Wm. H. Tuck, Esq., one of the late Judges of the Court of Appeals, by consent of the counsel, was called upon to try the cause, which had not been concluded at the adjournment. Messrs. Franklin and Miller for plaintiffs, and Messrs. Alexander and Hagner for defendants.

Official notice has been given for the attendance of all witnesses in the removed cases, otherwise they will be attached, and held liable for their non-attendance, as in all probability those cases may be called to-morrow or assigned for trial.

The prisoners from Howard county were brought on to-day and lodged in jail, one of whom is indicted for enticing and persuading three slaves to abscond from their master. The parties on bail from Baltimore appeared, and to-morrow those in jail will be brought on by the warden.

Mr. Findlay, a member of the House of Delegates from Washington county, has offered for the consideration of that body the following bill, as an amendment to article fifty of the Code of Public General Laws, respecting the oaths of jurors in the several courts of this State, which was read the first time, and referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

"Sec. 10. Every person summoned as a grand or petit juror in any Court of this State, shall, before he is empannelled, take the following oath or affirmation, to be administered as other oaths to jurors are administered: 'I do swear (or affirm) that I will support, protect and defend the Constitution and Government of the United States against all enemies, whether foreign or domestic, and that I will bear true faith, allegiance and loyalty to the same, any ordinance, resolution or law of any State Convention or Legislature to the contrary notwithstanding; and further, that I do this with a full determination, pledge and purpose, without any mental reservation or evasion whatsoever. So help me God.'

"Sec. 20. If any person summoned as a juror in any court of this State shall decline to take the oath or affirmation mentioned in the next preceding section, the judge of the court shall direct the summoning of another person, duly qualified according to law, to take the place of the person so declining to take the said oath or affirmation.

"Sec. 21. This act shall take effect from the day of its passage."

The report that the steamer Pensacola had arrived from the Potomac river and anchored off Annapolis, is incorrect. The only man-of-war anchored here is the Immortalite, of which you have heretofore been informed.

The steamer Champion, from Baltimore, steered her way to this port through a dense fog, snow and heavy wind.

LATEST FROM THE SOUTH.

Message from Governor Letcher.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Jan. 6, 1862.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Delegates:

I received from his Excellency Joseph E. Brown, Governor of the State of Georgia, a communication enclosing joint resolutions adopted by the Legislature of that State, and approved December 11, 1861. These resolutions relate to matters of the first importance, and they command my cordial approbation. They declare the sentiment of the Southern Confederacy, and will be enthusiastically responded to by the people of all classes.

In communicating these resolutions to the General Assembly, I embrace the opportunity to fill up a blank in the history of the State, growing out of her changed relations. Virginia dissolved her connection with the Government of the United States on the 17th day of April last, having watched closely the political conduct of President Lincoln and his Cabinet from the 4th day of March preceding. A large portion of our people believed, from the revelations of his Inaugural Message, that he designed to subjugate the South; and much of his policy, as developed in the first six weeks of his administration, tended to confirm and strengthen this belief. The appearance of his proclamation, however, calling on Virginia and other States for volunteers, removed all doubts, and made it plain and palpable that subjugation was his object.

He had revealed his purpose, by the issue of his proclamation, to use Virginians, if possible, in coercing their Southern slaveholding brethren into submission to his will and obedience to his Government and authority. Virginia, seeing that the only hope of preserving her rights and honor as a State, and the liberties of her people, consisted in dissolving her connection with the Government of the United States and resuming her sovereignty, adopted that course, and subsequently determined to unite her destiny with her Southern sisters. She did so; and her Convention, being at the time in session, adopted such ordinances and regulations as were necessary to protect her citizens against the machinations of enemies at home and the encroachments of enemies from abroad.

Events that have transpired since the 17th day of April last have more than confirmed the worst apprehensions of the people of Virginia, and have furnished an ample and complete justification for the secession of the State. All the wicked results apprehended when she seceded have been fearfully realized, and they now constitute an important chapter in the history of the stirring times in which we live.

Such were the considerations that influenced and determined the action of Virginia.

I now propose to show that while President Lincoln professes to have inaugurated this war for the preservation and perpetuation of the Constitution in its spirit and letter, he has violated, in the most direct manner, many of its most important provisions. I propose, in the next place, to compare his conduct with the conduct of George the Third, and to prove, by reference to the Declaration of Independence, that most of his acts have been identical with those denounced by our forefathers as justifiable grounds for our separation from the mother country.

The war which has been waged against us by President Lincoln is the most unnatural, and, at the same time, the most disgraceful that has ever occurred. We are struggling for our rights and liberties, for the protection of persons and property, and for the preservation of the honor and institutions of the South. The ruthless assault that has been made upon us and the unjustifiable attempt at subjugation present a most extraordinary spectacle in the eyes of the civilized world.

When a Secretary of War can quietly seat himself at his desk and coolly, calmly and deliberately commit to paper a recommendation to arm the slaves of the Southern States, place them in the field and incite them to hostility to their masters and the destruction of their families, what extreme may we not reasonably anticipate from an Administration that retains such an official in its service? When an Administration can go to work to destroy ports in States over which they claim to have jurisdiction by sinking obstructions in the channels of our rivers and harbors (a policy unheard of among civilized nations), what enormity may we not be prepared to expect?

President Lincoln and his Cabinet have annulled the Constitution, have suspended the writ of *habeas corpus*, and have declared martial law without constitutional warrant, but in defiance of it. Representative government has ceased to command their respect, and the direct tendency now in what remains of the late United States Government is inevitably towards consolidation and despotism.—Passion and prejudice, avarice and selfishness, malignity and meanness, have controlled their action and directed their efforts against us.

Having presented these general views, I now present specifications showing in what particulars the Constitution has been violated. Some of these specifications show violations anterior to the secession of Virginia; others show violations equally palpable subsequent to her secession.

In the preamble to the Constitution of the United States our forefathers declared the purposes and objects they had in view in the formation of the Government, and these purposes and objects were "to establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty" to themselves and their posterity. The Government has been so administered and directed as to defeat all these purposes and objects. Justice has not been established, nor is it respected by President Lincoln and his Cabinet. Domestic tranquillity has not been insured, but domestic disturbance has been inaugurated and encouraged. The common defence has not been provided for, but Northern women have been insulted, Southern houses and farms have been invaded, and Southern firesides desolated. The blessings of liberty have not been secured to us, but we have found the Federal authorities exerting all their power and using all the means at their command to reduce the Southern people to abject submission to Northern numbers.

President Lincoln and his Cabinet have wilfully and deliberately proposed to violate every provision of the third section of the fourth article of the Constitution, which each one of them solemnly swore or affirmed, in the presence of Almighty God, to "preserve, protect and defend." That section is in these words:—

"New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State, nor any State formed by the junction of two or more States or parts of States, without the consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned as well as of the Congress."

They have deliberately proposed to annex certain counties in Maryland to Virginia, and thus form the new State of Kanawha, within the jurisdiction of Virginia, without the consent of the Legislatures of those States and of Congress. They have proposed to take the four counties lying in the Pan Handle from Virginia and attach them to Pennsylvania, without the consent of the Legislatures of the States interested and of Congress. They have proposed to join the eastern counties of Virginia to Maryland, and thus make a new State by the junction of parts of two States, without the consent of the Legislatures of those States and of Congress. These propositions present a most plain and glaring violation of the Constitution, and evidence an intensity of malignity towards Virginia and Virginians without a parallel in the history of the United States.

The first amendment to the Constitution declares "that Congress shall make no law abridging the freedom of speech or of the press." President Lincoln and his Cabinet have wilfully disregarded the spirit of this article. Numerous instances could be cited to prove that the solemnities of an oath have not restrained them in their efforts to abridge "the freedom of speech" and to muzzle "the press." The numberless arrests made by them in Western and Eastern Virginia, in Kentucky, in Missouri, in Maryland, in Washington city, and also in the Free States, when nothing more was charged against the parties arrested than the declaration of their opinion in condemnation of the policy of President Lincoln and his Cabinet, show that freedom of speech is not tolerated by them. The notorious fact that papers have been suppressed in New York, Philadelphia and elsewhere by the exercise of Executive power, fully attests a scandalous usurpation for the destruction of the independence of the press.

The President and his Cabinet and the military officers under their direction and control, have violated the fourth article of the amendments to the Constitution, which guarantees "the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures," and declares that it "shall not be violated." This article has been habitually disregarded, and every observant man will call to mind numerous instances of the violation—the results of suspicion merely.

He and his Cabinet have violated, as deliberately and wilfully, the fifth article of the amendments to the Constitution, which is in these words:

"No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself; nor be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation."

Without a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, they have, on mere suspicion of crime, caused men and women to be arrested and confined under strong guards, and have detained them for weeks and months. They have prostituted the telegraph to their uses, for the purpose of communicating orders for the arrest of suspected persons, repudiating all those safeguards which the law has wisely thrown around the citizen for his protection. Desolation has followed in the footsteps of the Federal army. Neither life, liberty nor property has been respected by them. They have murdered many of the best citizens of the country, they have incarcerated others in jails and forts, and they have seized and appropriated private property to public use without just compensation to the owner.

He and his Cabinet have disregarded the injunctions of the sixth article of the amendments to the Constitution, not less flagrantly than those to which I have referred. That article declares:

"In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation, to be confronted with the witnesses against him, to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence."

He and his Cabinet have seized large numbers of our citizens; withdrawn them from their homes, their families and their business; cast them into loathsome prisons; refused to inform them of the cause and nature of the accusation against them; denied to them the right and opportunity of consultation with friends or counsel, and have withheld from them a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury. They would neither confront them with the witnesses against them, nor would they allow them to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in their favor.

The conduct of President Lincoln has been as oppressive and tyrannical towards the Confederate States as the acts of the King of Great Britain, which caused our first Revolution, were towards the colonies. The comparison cannot fail to make its impression on the mind even of the casual observer.

President Lincoln has plundered the public Treasury, and has delivered at least forty thousand dollars to Pierpont to enable him and his traitorous associates in the Commonwealth of Virginia to overthrow the State Government, and to organize within the limits of this State a new government. He has thus been guilty of the unprincipled conduct of using the people's money to lavish upon traitors and encourage them to perseverence in their work of treason.

"The history" of Abraham Lincoln "is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having for their object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these" Confederate States.

To this end "he has affected to render the military independent of and superior to the civil power."

He has combined with Pierpont and other traitors in Virginia "to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our Constitution and unacknowledged by our laws, giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation."

He is endeavoring to quarter "large bodies of armed troops amongst us."

He is endeavoring to cut off "our trade with all parts of the world."

He is endeavoring to impose "taxes upon us without our consent."

He is endeavoring to deprive us, "in many cases, of the benefits of trial by jury."

"He has abdicated Government here by declaring us out of his protection and waging war against us."

"He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burned our towns and destroyed the lives of our people."

"He is at this time transporting large bodies of mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation and tyranny already begun with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation."

He has endeavored to excite domestic insurrections amongst us by proposing to put arms in the hands of our slaves, and thereby encouraging them to "an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and condition."

He has violated laws human and divine to gratify his passions, to glut his prejudices, and to wreak his vengeance upon a people who ask only their rights and who are struggling to preserve their liberties. Can a Government conducted upon such principles endure?

In every stage of these oppressions, attempted or consummated, prior to the secession of the State we warned President Lincoln and the Northern people of the inevitable consequences of their course, and admonished them that if justice was not accorded to us the Union must be dissolved. In every stage of these oppressions since the secession of the State we have resisted them as become a free people asserting independence. Our admonitions and resistance have been answered by repeated injury and oppression, aggravated by war and bloodshed and by the assumption and exercise of power which even an autocrat would hesitate to assume and exercise. A President whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant is unfit to be a ruler of a free people."

I have thus presented:—

1. The considerations that influenced and controlled the action of Virginia in separating herself from the Government of the United States and resuming her sovereignty.

2. The results which President Lincoln's policy gave us fearful reason to apprehend, and which are now matters of history, stamped indelibly upon its pages. In these I enumerate its repeated violations of a Constitution which he had solemnly sworn to support.

3. I have run a parallel between the conduct of President Lincoln and George the Third, and have demonstrated that the former has shown himself not less a tyrant and usurper than the latter.

The Constitution of the United States has had no binding efficacy upon us since the 17th day of April last. On that day we repudiated it, and declared to the world that we would not be longer bound by its provisions. From that day Virginia dates a new era. Her own Constitution, her laws and her ordinances constituted the rule for her guidance from that day forward until her union with the Confederate States was consummated. While she occupied a position as an independent State, she deported herself with the grace and dignity that became "the Mother of States;" after her union with the Confederate Government she fulfilled her obligations faithfully in her new relation.

The occurrences of the past nine months have demonstrated conclusively that we cannot live together as equals under the Government of the United States; and the habitual violation of the provisions of the Constitution, and the open disregard of the laws by President Lincoln and his officials, render association between us impossible. Mutual respect between the citizens of the Southern Confederacy and those of the North has ceased to exist. Mutual confidence has been succeeded by mutual distrust, and mutual good-will by mutual aversion. No Government can be enduring which does not possess the affection and respect of the governed. It cannot be that the people of the Confederate States can again entertain a feeling of affection and respect for the Government of the United States. We have, therefore, separated from them; and now let it be understood that the separation "is and ought to be final and irrevocable"—that "Virginia will, under no circumstances, entertain any proposition from any quarter which may have for its object a restoration or reconstruction of the late Union on any terms and condition whatever."

We must be content with nothing less than the unqualified recognition of the independence of the Southern Confederacy, and its nationality by the Government of the United States; and to this end we pray that the issue they have tendered may be accepted, and that our Congress may at its first session, and at its first session, and firm resolve on the part of each of the Confederate States that everything shall be done that may be necessary to insure the triumph of our arms and thus secure our liberty, and independence for the South.

In conclusion, I recommend that before your adjournment this day you reaffirm, by solemn vote in each House, the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly of Georgia. The Empire State of the South has spoken; let not "the Mother of States" remain silent on a subject of so much significance and importance to the Southern Confederacy.

Respectfully, JOHN LETCHER.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Milledgeville, Ga., Dec. 16, 1861.

His Excellency John Letcher:

SIR—I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of joint resolutions adopted by the General Assembly of Georgia. The Legislature has not directed me to forward them, but I do so under the conviction that you will be pleased to learn the action of Georgia on the important subject to which they relate. Very respectfully,

JOSEPH E. BROWN.

Joint Resolutions of the General Assembly of the State of Georgia, Passed at its Late Session.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of Georgia, in General Assembly met, That it is the sense of this General Assembly that the separation of those States now forming the Confederate States of America from the United States is, and ought to be, final and irrevocable; and that Georgia will, under no circumstances, entertain any proposition from any quarter which may have for its object a restoration or reconstruction of the late Union, on any terms or conditions whatever.

Resolved, That the war which the United States are waging upon the Confederate States should be met on our part with the utmost vigor and energy, until our independence and nationality are unconditionally acknowledged by the United States.

Resolved, That Georgia pledges herself to her sister States of the Confederacy that she will stand by them throughout the struggle—she will contribute all the means which her resources will supply, so far as the same may be necessary to the support of the common cause, and will not consent to lay down arms until peace is established on the basis of the foregoing resolutions.

WARREN AIKEN,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
L. Carrington, Clerk of the House Representatives.

JOHN BILLUPS,
President of the Senate.
James M. Mobley, Secretary of the Senate.
Approved December 11, 1861.
JOSEPH E. BROWN, Governor.

Heavy Skirmishing on the Upper Potomac—A Dam and Railroad Bridges Destroyed—Militia Defeated.

From the Norfolk Day Book, Jan. 9.

LYNCHBURG, Jan. 9.—Two letters from Winchester have been received here, dated the 7th and 8th, furnishing intelligence from Jackson's command. The first letter says there has been no fighting beyond a little skirmishing, in which three or four casualties occurred on each side, and a capture by the Confederates of two cannon and ten prisoners, when the enemy retreated across the Potomac at Hancock.

We had also burnt the bridge across Mount Capon. The enemy's force was estimated at two or three thousand.

The second letter says that Jackson was on his return, having accomplished the object of his visit, which was the destruction of Dam No. 6, of the Chesapeake Canal, and the bridges of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in the locality. Jackson lost in the expedition some twenty men. There was but a small force of the enemy in that quarter, and but little fighting. It is supposed we lost more men than the enemy.

General Jackson captured in his expedition about forty thousand dollars' worth of clothing and military stores.

On Monday last some five hundred militia, stationed near Colonel Blue's, on the Northwestern road, fourteen miles this side of Romney, were attacked about daylight by four thousand of the enemy from Romney, and were soon put to flight, with a loss of three or four killed, some few prisoners, two pieces of artillery and their baggage wagons. The enemy also burnt a mill near by and several dwellings, including Colonel Blair's, destroying all the private property and live stock. They shot a poor old shoemaker in his house, and burned it over his head.

Among the wounded is Captain Alexander, of the Arkansas regiment, who lost an arm.

The *Republican* has a special correspondence from Camp Alleghany, dated the 6th. No attack had been made on that camp or Monterey, though confidently expected for several days.

The enemy, after destroying what they could in Huntersville, put off at double quick, not taking time to release a Yankee prisoner in the jail.

Our forces recently at Huntersville was about six hundred, but the commandant of the post had indiscreetly given furloughs to some four hundred of his men, thus leaving a very small force behind the Yankees off, as they numbered not over six hundred.

A Hellish Plot Exposed.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 9, 1862.—A mercantile firm here has received a letter from a friend in the south of Kentucky, stating that the Federal Government had made clandestine arrangements, and pardoned convicts and desperate characters of the North to scatter them through the South to set fire to and burn everything, especially manufactures and machine shops. The Federals were paying them liberally for such work, believing it a good mode to cripple the South. The information was obtained from a party employed under the Federal Government, and was communicated to warn the South.

There is nothing important from Columbus.

Twenty Federal officers resigned at Cairo on Saturday, and have gone home.

Another Prospect for Yankee Cruisers.

We learn that his Excellency Don Francisco Serrano, the Captain General of Cuba, has expressed his indignation at the frequent outrages committed by Federal cruisers almost within sight of the forts at Havana, in overhauling vessels leaving the port of Havana. Several messages have been sent by him to the Consul of the United States in regard to these outrages, and the commandors of the forts have orders to keep a lookout, and if any United States ship is discovered in the act of chasing or boarding any ship within cannon-shot, to open upon and sink her.

The Captain General has been so disgusted by the audacity and insolence of the Yankee skippers, that he openly declares his sympathy with the Confederate States, and his determination to protect their ships, their citizens and their flag whilst within his jurisdiction, and his conviction of the utter insanity of the futile attempt of the Yankees to subjugate the South.—*New Orleans Delta.*

WHAT A MARYLAND CLERGYMAN WRITES TO HIS ENGLISH CORRESPONDENT.

The following letter, which has already been published in one of the journals of this city, we re-produce by special request. It was originally addressed to the Rev. Henry Caswall, of Figheldean vicarage, and was sent by him to the London *Guardian* for publication. It is very generally surmised in religious circles here that the letter, as written, was prefaced by the words "Baltimore, December 2," instead of "Maryland, U.S.," and that its author is a well-known clergyman of this city.

From the London Guardian.

MARYLAND, U. S., Dec. 2, 1861.

I must repeat what I have often said before, that I write under a feeling (for humanity and for England as the great protector of the interests of civilization) wholly superior to mere love of country. I do love my native country, *now*, as never before. But on every account I love England *more* as my *mother country* from which all that is dear to me in America is derived. This feeling towards England is too strong in me to be shaked by any untoward things of the moment. Should the present generation of Englishmen provoke a war with us, and succeed in inflicting great miseries on us, it would not change my feelings towards England. I know that a generation will succeed to bear all the folly of this age, and that the grand unalterable *facts* which make England and America allies must in the end prevail. But shall there be no one to protest against the folly and madness of the hour? Every steamer that arrives brings new fuel to the flame now beginning to burn among us against Old England. It is not in human nature to endure such insulting language as is perpetually used by the ——, the ——, &c., &c., and virtually repeated by leading public men at dinners and the like occasions, to the scandal of justice and mercy. I do not wonder that the mass of my countrymen are enraged by it, nor that they daily invoke great Nemesis, and await an opportunity, which is sure to come, of revenge and retaliation. Shall a few *Dissenters* be the only ones in England to lift a voice against such unreasonable and galling provocation?

I have never seen the man among us who asks any *material* aid from England. We did expect her *moral* support, and we feel entitled to that; not that she can be expected to admire our republican institutions, but that she ought to feel an interest in the good order of nations, in the peace of society, and the enforcement of law—to say nothing about this war as directly waged against the extension of slavery and of the slave trade. True, it is not an *abolition* war—we cannot stir up servile insurrection; and we deserve credit for not doing so, considering our tremendous temptation. But is it nothing to resist the *propagation* of the curse; is it nothing to say, "It thus far, no further?" We feel that we ought to have the *moral* support of England; but lest that go, if only she will not insult us, scoff at us, exult over our sufferings, and take the disruption of our republic as a *fait accompli*, all might be well.

I wish you could see, as I do daily, the depending looks of our best Bishops and laymen—men whose fidelity to everything English has been like the loyalty you have at home. Now they say to me, "Well, what have you to say now for *Motherland?* The efforts of our lives are lost. We have preached up England as the great nation that might be depended on in every struggle against wrong and outrage, against oppression and sedition, and here she is giving all her moral power to a seditious Confederacy."

Such is the spirit of conversation which I hear everywhere among men who, if there be worth and character on this continent, are best entitled to be heard. The *Times* and other public organs are miserably deceived. Unless England and France do us the gigantic wrong of setting the Confederacy on its legs, we shall destroy it and resume our sway over our own. *We are persuaded the South is as really yours as Wales is England's. Let us alone, and we can solve the problem how to repossess it,* and how to give it back the privileges and blessings it has so madly forfeited.

As there are many persons who are curious to know who the Rev. Henry Caswall is, and how he happens to have become the correspondent of a Baltimore clergyman, we are fortunately able to gratify this very natural wish. In a book of travels published in 1856, entitled "Impressions of England, or Sketches of English Scenery and Society, by A. Cleveland Coxe, Rector of Grace Church, Baltimore," we find the following sketch of Figheldean and its Vicar:

"An engaging game on, I took a post-chaise for Amesbury and Figheldean, where I was much invited to visit that interesting personage, Mr. Henry Caswall, a clergyman who has done more, perhaps, then any other man to make known in England the history and peculiar characteristics of the American Church. He is by birth an Englishman; he is nevertheless a American orders, and thus in his person unites the Church in which he ministers to that in which he received his commission. The interest with which I now sought his acquaintance may therefore be imagined. After a pleasing drive over the downs and a rapid inspection of the curious remains of 'Old Sarum,' I found myself in a small but picturesque hamlet, in which almost every house was thatched, clustered at the foot of a knoll, on which rose the parish Church of 'Filedean'—for so it is pronounced. In a few minutes I was Mr. Caswall's guest, and for the first time since leaving home, I was able to talk over American subjects with one who entirely understood them."

So much for Mr. Henry Caswall and "Filedean." As regards the authorship of the letter addressed to and recently published by him, that is a matter concerning which we leave others to form an opinion for themselves.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

CRIMINAL COURT—Judge Bond.

This Court was yesterday engaged with the following city appeal cases:

Walter Sorrel, colored, and Julius Conrad, barbers, vs. the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore. Appeals from Justice Hiss. Judgment reversed, and the informer to pay the costs.

Collins, Heath & Co. vs. same. Appeal from Hiss. Judgment reversed.

George Ketzenberger vs. same. Appeal from Welsh. Judgment reversed.

W. H. Willis vs. same. Appeal from McKinley. Judgment affirmed.

F. Lowman, W. Oldham, colored, Thomas P. Varley and H. Troppman, all barbers, vs. same.—Appeals from Logan. Judgments reversed, and informer to pay costs in each case.

W. Yeakle, barber, vs. same. Appeal from Duncan. Dismissed.

The Court then adjourned till this morning at 10 o'clock.

BALTIMORE COUNTY COURT—Judge Price.

TOWSONTOWN, January 14.—The following business engaged the attention of the Court to-day:

State vs. Betsy cotton, indicted for the larceny of $36 50, the property of George S. Ensor, was on affidavit removed to Howard County Court.

Francis H. Smith vs. the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore. Damage case for injuring the wharf of the plaintiff by shouldering the water against it, was resumed this morning. Not concluded.

COURT OF APPEALS OF MARYLAND.

DECEMBER TERM, 1861.

ANNAPOLIS, January 13.—State of Maryland vs. the Northern Central Railway Company. The argument in this case was concluded by Thomas S. Alexander for the appellant.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

WASHINGTON, January 13.—On motion of Hon. R. H. Gillett, Mr. David L. Follett, of New York, was admitted an attorney and counsellor of this Court.

On motion of Mr. Attorney General Bates, Mr. Henry B. Fernald, of Massachusetts, and Mr. S. B. Gookins, of New York, were admitted attorneys and counsellors of this Court.

On motion of Hon Gilbert Dean, Mr. Richard Goodman, of New York, was admitted an attorney and counsellor of this Court.

On motion of Mr. B. A. Hill, Hon. J. B. S. Todd, of Dacota Territory, was admitted an attorney and counsellor of this Court.

No. 56. Roger C. Weightman, plaintiff in error, vs. The Corporation of Washington. In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Columbia.

Mr. Justice Clifford delivered the opinion of the Court, reversing the judgment of the said Circuit Court, with costs, and remanding the cause with directions to award a *venire facias de novo.*

No. 47. The Attorney General of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts *et al.*, plaintiffs in error, vs. The Proprietors of the Meeting-house in Federal street, in the town of Boston. In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Massachusetts.

Mr. Justice Grier delivered the opinion of the Court, dismissing this cause for the want of jurisdiction.

No. 51. Lloyd N. Rogers *et al.*, appellants, vs. Joseph E. Law, by Mary Robinson, his next friend. Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Columbia.

Mr. Justice Nelson delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the decree of the said Circuit Court in this cause, with costs.

No. 75. Samuel S. Bacon *et al.*, plaintiffs in error, vs. William Hart, Jr. In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of California.

Mr. Chief Justice Taney delivered the opinion of the Court, dismissing this cause for the want of jurisdiction.

No. 74. Lewis H. Meyer *et al.*, claimants of the steamer St. Lawrence, her tackle, &c., appellants, vs. William W. Tupper *et al.* The argument of this cause was commenced by Mr. Donohue for the appellants, and continued by Mr. J. F. Williams for the appellees.

SALTPETRE FOR GOVERNMENT.—In compliance with a telegraphic order from the Secretary of the Treasury, the cargo of saltpetre brought to New York by the steamer Borussia, for which there is no claimant, has been taken after being carefully appraised. There are 2,015 bags of the article on the Borussia, and 516 cases and 1,026 bags on the steamer Hammonia, which is also to be taken on account of the Government.—*Washington Star.*

THE LATE AND THE PRESENT SECRETARY OF WAR.

The special Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald* telegraphs as follows:

The retirement of General Cameron from the Cabinet, although suddenly announced, has long been contemplated. The pressure against him was daily accumulating, and he was quite as anxious to retire as those who importuned the President for his removal were desirous of a change. The request of Cassius M. Clay, Minister to Russia, to be allowed to return to the United States, and take an active position in the field, afforded an opportunity for the transfer of General Cameron to that position, and enabled him to leave the Cabinet with becoming grace and dignity.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, the newly-appointed Secretary of War, is a man of acknowledged and proved ability. When, in the dark days of the decline of the Buchanan dynasty, he accepted the Attorney Generalship, it was to save the country. He struck hands with Mr. Holt, the then Secretary of War, and they determined that the President should adhere to the Constitution or suffer impeachment.—He has the confidence of the President and of Gen. McClellan. The appointment is hailed with delight by all who have been anxiously watching the course of events with an earnest desire for the maintenance of the integrity, the honor and the welfare of the republic.

General Cameron will immediately proceed to St Petersburg to relieve Cassius M. Clay, who will be offered the vacant Major-Generalship in the United States army.

Our present relations with Europe are deemed highly important and interesting, and as Russia seems to be a strong friendly Power, the President was anxious that some one should act as Minister to the Court of St. Petersburg in whom he has entire confidence, and can ably and fairly represent his views and aid our cause in Europe. General Cameron accepted the office of Secretary of War with great reluctance, preferring to retain his seat in the Senate, and has always declared his intentions to vacate the place when the interests of the country should allow and he could have a proper successor.

The gentleman selected, Edwin M. Stanton, is a warm personal friend of General Cameron, is from his own State, and has accepted the position at the latter's solicitation. Mr. Stanton, it will be recollected, was Attorney-General toward the conclusion of the Buchanan Administration. In taking the arduous position he sacrifices an immense private business to serve the Government. The appointment is popular, as it is generally conceded he is a man of sterling integrity, without any political affiliations to trammel his action in any case which may come under his supervision, while he will prove an able counsellor in the Cabinet and a most valuable officer in his department.

The friends of Gen. Cameron claim that he can well afford to lay aside his exhausting labors, having accomplished so much in the organization and equipment of the largest army ever assembled on the American continent.

The appointment of Mr. Stanton as Secretary of War has given almost universal satisfaction here. His nomination was confirmed by the Senate today. Mr. Stanton was born in Steubenville, Ohio. He is not a relative of the family of Stantons who filled prominent political positions from Kentucky, Tennessee and Kansas. He graduated at Kenyon College, Ohio, studied law at Steubenville, and rose rapidly to the highest eminence in the profession in that State. He was educated a Whig, but commenced his political career as an ultra Democrat, belonging to the school of Hard Democracy of Ohio, which has since become strongly anti-slavery. Although a decided partisan, he was never an office-seeker, and could not be induced to abandon his profession for political office.

In 1848 he removed to Pittsburg, where he pursued the practice of the law, and at once took a leading position in the profession. His national reputation was first won in the great Wheeling Bridge case, in which he was successful, although by an act of Congress declaring the bridge a post route,