THE MARYLAND NEWS SHEET

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TERMS

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BALTIMORE:

THURSDAY, JANUARY 16, 1862.

WAR AND OTHER NEWS.

In the Senate a petition from Peter Cooper, of New York, was presented, memorializing Congress not to authorize the issue of paper money.—Upon the joint resolution to promote the efficiency of troops serving in Kansas a discussion ensued. Mr. Saulsbury quoting an article in the New York *Tribune*, having reference to this particular resolution, said "it must mean something," and asked whether it was not designed to inaugurate a policy dangerous to the country, and which he believed was condemned by the President in his message. The resolution gives to the Commander special powers, it invites every free negro and Indian to come within the Federal lines and be armed. The adoption of such a policy would be destructive of the last hope for the Union. He moved to amend the resolution by inserting the word "white" before the word "person." Messrs. Lane and Harlan replied to Mr. Saulsbury, and defended the propriety of arming the slaves of rebels. The discussion was continued until the close of the morning hour, when the report of the committee denying the right of Mr. Lane to represent Kansas in the Senate was taken up. The Senate yesterday in Executive session confirmed the nomination of Edwin M. Stanton, as Secretary of War.

In the House of Representatives a resolution was adopted calling upon the Secretary of War for information relative to the construction of several branch Railways, to facilitate direct communication between New York and Washington. A joint resolution was reported from the Committee on Ways and Means providing for the imposition of direct taxes, which, with the tax on imports, will be sufficient to secure an annual revenue of not less than one hundred and fifty millions of dollars. Mr. Vallandigham moved to lay the resolution on the table, which was decided in the negative.—The resolution was then adopted by a vote of 133 to 5.

In the State Senate Mr. Dennison obtained leave to report a bill to repeal the charter and wind up the affairs of the Baltimore Corn and Flour Exchange. The Baltimore Police Bill as amended was made the order of the day for Friday next.—Mr. R. Fowler was declared duly elected State Treasurer.

In the House of Delegates Mr. Price, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill defining treason and providing for its punishment. It was made the order of the day for Saturday next. The ballot for State Treasurer resulted in the choice of Robert Fowler by a vote of 69 to 10.

The speculations in regard to the destination of the Burnside Expedition begin to be tolerably clear and explicit. It is conceded that the flotilla has entered Pamlico Sound and that its operations will be conducted along its shores and rivers. The Providence *Journal*—a good authority inasmuch as one of its editors is a member of the Senate—takes the Yankee privilege of guessing that if the expedition is not destined for the Potomac, it will enter Pamlico Sound, threaten the rear of Norfolk, while in all probability a portion of the expedition will endeavor to reach Weldon for the purpose of breaking up the railway communications between Norfolk, Richmond, Raleigh, Wilmington and Charleston. The Washington *Star*, the New York *Tribune* and the New York *Post*, concur in this opinion. They all state that the object of the expedition is to break up the railroad system, "which is concentrated at Weldon, or at Raleigh, North Carolina, and connects Richmond with the Atlantic States, from whence Beauregard has drawn the most of his men."

It is now stated that General McClellan has entirely recovered from his late illness, and is able to attend to his duties. Letter writers papers that his purpose is to effectually crush out the rebellion and restore the public peace and integrity of the Union. Simpler minded persons have always supposed that he was appointed Commander-in-Chief with a view to carry out, if it be possible—that particular object.

The rumor that France and England have united in demanding that the blockade of the Southern ports should be raised, is declared to be without foundation.

The Committee on the Judiciary are equally divided on the Confiscation Bill.

President Juarez has issued a proclamation to the Mexican people on the Spanish occupation of Vera Cruz. He confines himself solely to the causes which have led to this act on the part of Spain, omitting all reference to England and France. He states, however, that although the Mexican Government does not declare war, it will repel force by force as far as its means will permit. It is disposed to satisfy those claims against it which are founded on equity and justice, but will neither accept nor admit of any conditions which offend the dignity of the nation or compromise its independence.

The resignation of Mr. Cameron appears to have startled, by its suddenness, nearly the whole of the Northern journals. The Boston *Courier* declares that "it will give profound satisfaction to almost all classes of citizens." The Boston *Advertiser* is disposed to regard it as a most important event, but waives all discussion of the causes that may have led to it. The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Enquirer* states that it has thrown the Capital into a great ferment as the disaster at Bull Run. The same correspondent regards it as pretty well settled that Secretaries Smith and Welles are also to vacate their positions, and that their places will be filled by Mr. Colfax, of Indiana, and Mr. Holt, of Kentucky.

Reconnoissances from Cairo, in the direction of Columbus, continue to be reported. McClernand's column has marched in the direction of Blandville, Kentucky, and another column, under Gen. Paine, has left Birds Point, but its line of route is not stated. Official despatches from Colonel Garfield give the details of the defeat of the Confederates under Humphrey Marshall at Paintville. The Confederate loss is supposed to have been sixty killed, for the reason that twenty-seven were found dead on the field, the number of wounded cannot be estimated, as they were carried off. The first despatch from Colonel Garfield placed the Federal loss at two killed and one wounded—the second at two killed and twenty-five wounded. He had taken possession of Prestonburg.

[COMMUNICATION.]

AUDI ALTERAM PARTEM.

The Caswall Letter.

Editor News Sheet:

In your issue of yesterday you published, "by special request," a letter from the *London Guardian*, dated Maryland, Dec. 23, 1861, and addressed to the Rev. Henry Caswall, of Figheldean vicarage. With no better foundation for the charge than idle rumor, you attempt to fix the authorship of this letter on the Rev. A. C. Coxe, of Grace Church, thereby injuring him in the estimation of a considerable portion of our community.

Is this fair? Is it even in keeping with the usual conduct of the *News Sheet*, which endeavors to maintain the reputation of a reliable and impartial journal? Is it, not only judging a man without a hearing, but condemning him, too, upon the flimsiest circumstantial evidence? Is there anything in the letter you publish to show that it was written by a clergyman? Could not Mr. Hugh Davey Evans have been the author, or even some other layman less fond of appearing in public print? Or, if you insist upon proving it upon the clergy, why not go to headquarters at once and lay it at the door of the Bishop? Are Mr. Coxe's sentiments supposed to be any more extreme than his? But is there anything to show that it was written by a Baltimorean at all, or to authorize the surmise that the original letter was headed "Baltimore," and not "Maryland?" Depend upon it, Mr. Coxe is not the only Marylander known personally to Mr. Caswall, nor the only one with whom he occasionally corresponds.

Although neither a pew-holder in Grace Church nor intimate with Mr. Coxe, I have had opportunities of listening to him in public, and of conversing with him in private, and it does not strike me that the letter in question is from his pen—no matter how different may be the practical views of Mr. Coxe from those entertained by myself. I can hardly believe the Pastor of Grace Church capable of uttering the sentiment that the "North deserves great credit for not stirring up a servile insurrection." I cannot believe that he could contemplate with any complacency the idea of so infernal and hideous a scheme, or that he could glorify a people who claim the title of "civilized," for having the moral virtue to resist "so tremendous a temptation." And this opinion endorsed, too, by more than one clergyman of this diocese, and by more than one of the most ultra Southern members of Mr. C.'s congregation, showing that the conviction as to the author-ship is not so generally believed in religious circles as you have been informed it was. O.

[We print the above without comment. If we have done Mr. Coxe an injustice, even by implication, the columns of the *News Sheet* shall be cheerfully placed at his service for any communication he may think proper to publish upon the subject.—*Eds. M. N. S.*]

FROM ANNAPOLIS.

Correspondence of the Maryland News Sheet.

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 15, 1862.

THE CIRCUIT COURT—THE BALTIMORE CASES—THE NEW STATE TREASURER—THE BALTIMORE CITY PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY AND ITS CHARTER, ETC.

This morning there was a large number of Baltimoreans present in the Circuit Court, the most of whom were witnesses in the removed cases from Baltimore. Their presence was, however, not required, as the civil case of Wm. Davis, administrator of Elizabeth Davis, vs. Wm. H. F. Wilson and John Phillips, before Judge Tuck, as Special Judge, was yet on trial, and at the adjournment was not concluded.

The removed cases from Baltimore city, consequently, were not called, and in all probability those cases will not be taken up for trial this week.

Last night the members of the Senate and House of Delegates held a caucus, in view of nominating a candidate for State Treasurer. Those nominated for the position were Messrs. Robert Fowler, of the firm of Fowler & Zeigler, Baltimore; Dr. Dennis Claud and Francis H. Stockett, Esqs., of Annapolis. The vote in the caucus stood: Fowler 37, Claud 15, and Stockett 21. The vote on the nomination was taken to-day, and Mr. Fowler is the State Treasurer for the ensuing term of two years.

In the State Senate to-day, the bill for the incorporation of the Baltimore City Passenger Railway Company was taken up, and passed as follows:

SECTION 1. BE IT ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF MARYLAND, That Henry Tyson, John W. Walker, William Chesnut, John W. Randolph, Conrad S. Grove, Jonathan Brock, and Albert W. Markley, and others, their associates, assignees of all the rights, powers and privileges granted to William H. Travers, William S. Browning, William De Goey, Robert Cathcart and Joshua B. Sumwalt, and their associates and assignees, by an ordinance of the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, approved about the 23th of March, 1859, be, and the same are hereby incorporated, by the name and style of the Baltimore City Passenger Railway Company, and by that name shall have perpetual succession, and be capable to sue and be sued, to make and use a common seal, to make and pass by-laws, to acquire and hold all necessary real estate, and in general to have and exercise all such other corporate powers and faculties as may be necessary and proper to effectuate the purposes of this act.

SEC. 2. AND BE IT ENACTED, That the Corporation by this act created be, and the same is hereby, vested with all the rights, powers and privileges given and granted by the ordinance before mentioned, to be by the said Corporation held, enjoyed and exercised in manner and form and upon the terms and conditions and subject to the restrictions and limitations therein contained, except where the provisions of said ordinance may be inconsistent with this act, or any part thereof, and upon the acceptance of this act by the said Henry Tyson, John W. Walker, William Chesnut, John W. Randolph, Conrad S. Grove, Jonathan Brock, and Albert W. Markley and others, their associates, all railways, rolling cars, horses and other property of every description, real, personal and mixed, acquired and held by them for the purposes mentioned in, and to carry out the provisions of, the aforesaid ordinance, shall be, and they are hereby, vested in said Corporation.

Section 3. AND BE IT ENACTED, That the Corporation hereby created is also vested with all necessary power and authority to lay down and construct, and to use and operate passenger railways in any street or streets in the city of Baltimore, other than those named in the said ordinance, with the consent of the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, and with the restrictions and limitations and upon the terms and conditions in the said ordinance mentioned; Provided, that the said Mayor and City Council shall have the privilege, within two years after the expiration of fifteen years from the date of the passage of said ordinance, to purchase and buy out the said Corporation and all its property and franchises, whether originally conceded by the ordinance aforesaid or granted by this act, for and at a fair and equitable consideration or value; and in case of a disagreement as to said value and consideration, the Mayor and City Council aforesaid shall appoint one referee, and the Corporation hereby created shall appoint another referee, who, in event of disagreement, shall appoint an umpire, the decision of whom shall be final as to the price to be paid as aforesaid; And provided further, that if the said Mayor and City Council shall decline or neglect to give notice to the said Corporation of their intention to make said purchase within the aforesaid two years, then the grants and privileges held and enjoyed by said Corporation shall continue to belong to it for fifteen years longer, from the expiration of said original fifteen years, subject to all the terms and conditions imposed and recognized by this act, and continuable thereafter, in like manner, from time to time, as aforesaid, upon the said terms and conditions.

Section 4. AND BE IT ENACTED that the Corporation hereby created be, and they are hereby required to pay over to the Register of the city of Baltimore, the one-fifth portion of the whole passenger receipts of this Corporation at or before the stated period named in the aforesaid recited ordinance for the city of Baltimore, in default of which payment, on or before the days appointed therefore this Corporation shall be liable to the penalty of one hundred dollars for each day of the continuance of such default after ten days after the expiration of each quarter, to be recovered by the said city of Baltimore, according to law; *provided further*, that the said Corporation shall be subject to such police regulations as the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore may hereafter, from time to time, enact by ordinance for the government of their conduct in the performance of their duties under this law; *and provided also*, that said Corporation hereby created shall provide books in which shall be entered by the treasurer, under oath, the weekly receipts of said company, and that said books shall be open to the inspection of the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore.

Sec. 5. AND BE IT ENACTED, That the capital stock of the said Corporation shall consist of forty thousand shares, of the par value of twenty-five dollars per share, to be distributed among the said Henry Tyson, John W. Walker, William Chesnut, John W. Randolph, Conrad S. Grove, Jonathan Brock, and Albert W. Markley and them ascertained at the time of their acceptance of this act; and the property of the said Henry Tyson, John W. Walker, William Chesnut, John W. Randolph, Conrad S. Grove, Jonathan Brock, and Albert W. Markley and others, their associates, hereby vested in the said Corporation, shall be estimated as of the value, and taken and accepted by the said Corporation as a payment of fifteen dollars and seventy-five cents per share on the capital stock of said Corporation; and that the said Corporation shall have power, from time to time, to call in such further instalments on said capital stock, but none other, as shall be found necessary to carry into effect the purposes of this act; the said instalments to be paid by the holders of the capital stock at the time and times at which such call shall be actually made; *Provided*, such further instalments, with the payment of fifteen dollars and seventy-five cents, to be made by the transfer of the property of the said Henry Tyson, John W. Walker, William Chesnut, John W. Randolph, Conrad S. Grove, Jonathan Brock, and Albert W. Markley and others, their associates, as aforesaid, shall not exceed in the whole the sum of twenty-five dollars per share.

Sec. 6. AND BE IT ENACTED, That the management of said Corporation shall be vested in a board of seven directors, to be elected by the stockholders thereof, at a general meeting to be convened for that purpose at some certain time in Baltimore city, to be prescribed by the laws of said corporation, and fifteen days' notice given of such election, by advertisements in some two or more of the daily newspapers printed in the city of Baltimore. The first election shall be held at the office of the Baltimore City Passenger Railway Association, in the city of Baltimore, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M., and 3 o'clock, P. M., on the fourth Wednesday in the month of May next succeeding the passage of this act, and if any elections of directors including the first shall not be made on the days appointed as aforesaid, such may be made after like notice at any time within three months thereafter; and the Treasurer and a majority of the seven directors of the said Company shall be citizens of Maryland. The directors for the time being shall hold and exercise their office until such new election shall be made, and until the acceptance thereof by the new board, or the major part of the members thereof, and any vacancy which may happen in any board of directors, by refusing to serve or otherwise, shall be filled by the remaining members thereof. In all elections, and on all questions touching the business and affairs of said Corporation, at a general meeting of the stockholders, each share shall be entitled to one vote, to be given by the stockholders in person or by proxy, in such form as the by-laws shall determine.

Sec. 7. AND BE IT ENACTED. That every board of directors at its first meeting, or as soon thereafter as may be practicable, shall appoint one of their own number to be president of said Corporation, and they shall also have power to appoint a treasurer and such other officers and agents as may be deemed necessary for the transaction of the business of the Corporation, and any of the same to remove at pleasure, and to require and to define their duties and fix their compensations, to declare dividends of profits, and to exercise all other of the franchises of said Corporation; subject, nevertheless, to the by-laws or other act or acts, or resolution or resolutions of the stockholders, adopted at a general meeting thereof.

Sec. 8. AND BE IT ENACTED, That the capital stock of the said Corporation shall be deemed personal property, and shall be transferable on the books of the Corporation in such manner as the by-laws shall prescribe, and the principal office of said company for the transfer of stock and general business, shall be at all times located in the city of Baltimore.

Sec. 9. AND BE IT ENACTED, That this act shall go into operation immediately after the passage thereof, and the said Henry Tyson, John W. Walker, William Chesnut, John W. Randolph, Conrad S. Grove, Jonathan Brock, and Albert W. Markley and their associates, as aforesaid, shall not exceed in the whole the sum of twenty-five dollars per share.

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SEC. 10. AND BE IT ENACTED, That the General Assembly, hereby expressly reserve the power at all times to repeal, alter or amend this charter, provided, however, that when the said charter shall be so repealed, all the property, real, personal and mixed, then belonging to the said company or their successors in possession or action, shall remain with and belong to the proper owners thereof, their assignees or legal representatives.

SEC. 12. PROVIDED that the said company shall forfeit and lose all the rights and franchises granted by this act, unless the said company shall build, equip, and stock, and run their cars upon, in accordance with the ordinance aforesaid, the track to be laid from the intersection of Baltimore street and North street, out North to Lexington, along Lexington to Calvert, along Calvert to Read, along Read to Charles, and out Charles to the city limits, the same to be completed and in full running order on or before the first day of January, 1863.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CITY COUNCIL

(Regular Session.)

FIRST BRANCH—Branch met at 5 o'clock. Present WM. S. CROWLEY, President *pro tem.*, and all the members.

Mr. BARNON presented a petition from W. J. Brown and others, asking that Chatsworth run may be tunnelled west of Iceland street. Referred.

Mr. HOOPES called up the resolution referring to the Board of Arbitration the petition of T. N. Reid, asking to be refunded taxes paid in error. Adopted.

A communication was received from the Acting Mayor relative to the $500,000 appropriated by the late Council, from which it appears that $74,519.14 was expended out of the appropriation made.

The Branch then adjourned.

SECOND BRANCH.—Branch met at 5 o'clock. CHAS. J. BAKER, Esq., President, in the chair, and all the members present except Mr. Miller.

The report of the Committee on the Fire Department, with a resolution granting permission to Henry Wilkens & Co. to erect a steam engine in the rear of their premises, No. 179 Pratt street, was received from the First Branch and adopted.

Also a report from the Committee on Claims, with a resolution referring the claim of Drs. Mahon and Baldwin, for professional services, to the proper disbursing officer.

A resolution, referring the claim of T. N. Reid, for return of taxes paid in error, to the Board of Arbitration for adjustment, was received from the First Branch. Amended and adopted.

The Branch then adjourned till this afternoon at 5 o'clock.

SPECULATIONS AND THE PRESS ON THE BURNSIDE EXPEDITION.

The expedition of General Burnside having departed from Hampton Roads, there is, of course, considerable speculation in regard to its destination. A Fortress Monroe correspondent of the New York *Tribune* announces "that Pamlico and Albemarle Sounds will be the immediate field of its operations." Commenting on this announcement, the New York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, under date of January 14, says:

"Much indignation is expressed at the navy yard to-day, in consequence of the publication, in the *Tribune*, of the destination of the Burnside expedition—not editorially, to be sure, but in a letter from Fortress Monroe. Agents of the Government, who were active in fitting out the expedition, say there is no calculating the mischief which that blabbing correspondent may do us. It may cost us hundreds of lives and many thousands of dollars. The secret Confederate agents in Baltimore and Washington would lose no time in telegraphing the destination to Richmond; and the news, doubtless, has reached them in time to enable them to concentrate troops at the various points threatened by our forces."

A correspondent of the Washington *Star* concurs in the opinion of the *Tribune*, and says:

"Yesterday we heard, through a flag of truce from Norfolk, that half-a-dozen United States gunboats had just entered Hatteras Inlet. If that be true, it is highly probable that they are but the *avant couriers* of the Burnside expedition, and that that is designed to strike either up Pamlico Sound, direct from the rear of Norfolk, or to land at Washington and Newbern, and make direct for Raleigh or Goldsboro'. This is but a speculation of mine, which, I think, the signs justify."

The Providence *Journal* of Monday says:

"Now that General Burnside's great expedition has taken its departure from Annapolis, and no one, fortunately, knows where it has gone, there can be no harm in guessing its probable point of attack, particularly as our guesses cannot reach the Confederates before the General will be among them. In other words, he will himself carry the news to them of his coming. The nature of the flotilla is such, as we all know, that it would not be safe to send it around Cape Hatteras, exposed, as it would be, to the heavy gales which prevail there during the winter months. The inference, therefore, is, that if not destined for the Potomac it is intended to enter Pamlico or Albemarle Sound, through which so large a portion of the coast of North Carolina can be reached. By Albemarle Sound and Chowan river, which empties into it, a point quite near to Norfolk may be reached with the small craft of the expedition, so as to invest that place in the rear. At the same time our forces could push for Weldon, where the railroads for Norfolk, Richmond, Raleigh, and Wilmington, to Charleston form a junction. This junction is scarcely fifty miles from the navigable waters of Albemarle Sound.

"Another plan may be to pass up Pamlico Sound and the Neuse river to Newburn. Here a railroad connects with Goldsboro', about fifty miles distant, on the Wilmington road. In either case the expedition will completely occupy the inland waters of North Carolina, and have a chance for a brush with the enemy's vessels, numbers of which it is known are there. Most of General Burnside's vessels could enter Currituck Sound, some fifty miles south of Cape Henry. A few days will solve the mystery, if we are correct in our suppositions, as a day's sail from Hampton Roads will, if no accident happens, carry the expedition to its place of destination, unless its destination is Newbern, in which event two days will be required."

The New York *Evening Post*, in an editorial on "the campaign," gives the following theory in regard to the movements of the armies and fleets now in active service:—

"It is evident that a commander of genius adequate to the end would not waste men and means by scattered blows, which, singly, can effect but little. Rather, he would endeavor to work out slowly a carefully-studied plan by which he could bring all the means at his command to bear upon some decisive point, where he could hope to overwhelm the enemy and destroy not only his army, but his cause itself. Richmond and Manassas have two great lines of communication, and two only. The Virginia and East Tennessee Railroad connects Richmond with the great Southwest, from which Beauregard draws nearly all his supplies. The railroad system which is concentrated at Weldon, or at Raleigh, North Carolina, connects Richmond with the Atlantic Slave States, from which Beauregard has drawn most of his men. If these two lines are cut off, the grand army of the Confederates is effectually isolated, the decisive point of action is at once declared, and this point may be threatened from front and rear at the same time. But to make such a blow tell more decisively, it would be necessary to operate as well in those States which are cut off from succor, as against the great army, to capture which would crush the rebellion.

"Let us see how our forces are situated to fulfil these conditions. Buell is in Kentucky, with one hundred thousand men. His advance upon Nashville will isolate Zollicoffer and Marshall, who must retreat before Schoepf into Tennessee, and give us command of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, the Southwestern communication. If, now, we can imagine Burnside striking at the seaboard railroad line—say at Weldon—we shall at once have Beauregard's forces imprisoned in Virginia, for they have never been able to get means of transmit move off the railroads. Meantime, Buell may turn his forces eastward, through the loyal districts of East Tennessee and Western Virginia, until he threatens Richmond from the Southwest; Burnside may secure himself in the loyal parts of North Carolina, and threaten Beauregard from the South; McClellan and Banks lie upon the rebel front, ready to assail, the moment Beauregard turns to defend himself against Buell or Burnside. And while the grand army of Davis is thus imprisoned on all sides, Sherman has opportunities to strike in South Carolina; Dupont may join in the attack on Charleston or Savannah, or both; Butler and Phelps threaten Jackson, the capital of Mississippi; and Halleck carry his hundred thousand men to New Orleans.

"Napoleon defeated his opponents by piercing their centre; and, by the movements we have supposed above, McClellan would pierce the centre of the rebellion. He would mass an overwhelming force upon the decisive point in Virginia, and, meantime, would prevent succor by engaging the weaker portions of the enemy at various points. And, lastly, he ought to be able to capture, in this way, an army which might make a fresh stand-were it merely driven out of Virginia. Thus, too, the expedition to Port Royal will assume its proper importance, and cease to be regarded as a mere raid upon cotton fields; and the forces at Ship Island, too small for independent conquest, will do their work in threatening the enemy's rear and embarrassing his movements for defence."

From the Southern side we notice that a Richmond paper publishes an article from the advance sheets of *De Bow's Review*, which is looked upon by many as a semi-official announcement of the Confederates. The following are some of the most striking passages:

"The Confederate States present greater natural obstacles to an invading army than any equal area of country on the globe. Armies cannot march down our Atlantic coast, because of the great number of bays, inlets, creeks and rivers; nor down the interior, because of mountain ridges, impassable roads, sparse population, and scarcity of provisions.

"The Mississippi is narrow, long, tedious, and easily defended, and its valley is subject to overflow. No invading army will attempt a serious invasion in that direction. It is our true policy to decoy the enemy into the interior, and then to cut them off, as were Braddock, and Burgoyne, and Cornwallis, and Ross, and Packenham, and our own troops in the everglades of Florida. When we have defeated and captured their armies, exhausted their treasury, and cowed their spirits by defensive warfare, it will be time for us to begin to act on the offensive, and to invade their territory. The Northwest is as level a country as Northern Europe, teems with provisions, and abounds with towns and villages. Its population is a spiritless rabble, who have few arms and know little of their use, and who are endowed with no sense of personal or national honor. The Northeast rules them with a rod of iron, and by its protective tariff robs them of half the proceeds of their labor. They should welcome us as deliverers from Yankee bondage, rather than as conquerors.

"Cincinnati and Philadelphia are both weak and tempting points, and when we have well whipped the enemy within our own territory, it will be time to turn our attention to those cities. We need not fear that we shall not have abundant opportunities, if we will but be prudent and cautious, to fight them at an advantage. They have undertaken to conquer the South, and must advance. In Missouri, Kentucky, and Northwestern Virginia, we may bide time and opportunity, select our positions, and fight them only when it is policy to do so. They propose, too, to go to the relief of Eastern Tennessee. Let them try it. When they have marched through Kentucky, it will be impossible for them to keep up communication with the North, and the invading army will fall an easy prey to our forces."

The St. Louis *Democrat* says that a few days ago the flag raised by Colonel Morgan at Platte City, Missouri, was torn down, against the remonstrances of the few remaining citizens of that place. Indignant at the outrage, and aware of the consequences should the perpetrators escape, the men engaged in the desecration were arrested, and, as we are informed, delivered to Col. Morgan. He immediately ordered a court-martial; the men were found guilty, and sentenced to be shot, which sentence was forthwith carried into effect.

A Havana circular says it has a list of the vessels of the several nations which have passed to and from the ports of Cuba and the Confederate ports, including those which have been captured upon the coast or upon the high seas, from which it appears that ninety-six vessels have attempted to run the blockade, of which seven were captured.

There are now five vacancies in the Order of the Garter, and it is understood that the following noblemen are likely to form the addition to the illustrious brotherhood, viz: Earl Canning, the Duke of Somerset, Earl Russell, the Earl of St. Germans, and Earl Cowley.

The bark Kenmore, Captain Grenar, from New York, with 27,189 bushels wheat for Cork, Ireland, was abandoned at sea on the 25th of December. The captain and crew were taken off by the bark Lucy Bing, Capt. Thurlow, and taken to New York.

The Ohio State Board of Agriculture have decided that the next State fair shall be held in Cleveland, provided $5,000 are subscribed by the citizens towards expenses.

The health of the Empress of Austria is quite restored. She was at latest dates in Venice, enjoying the luxury of frequent excursions in the gondola.

THE CHANGES IN THE CABINET.

The Boston *Courier*, under the head of "Gratifying News," in a "double-leaded editorial," says:

"The resignation of Mr. Cameron will give profound satisfaction to almost all classes of American citizens. For a very long period the event has been hoped for, and indeed loudly called for, by men of every class of political opinion. The city has been moderate, at times, but never completely smothered. It is unnecessary to recapitulate reasons so generally understood, affecting Mr. Cameron's official conduct in a way to excite extraordinary comment and indignation. But, at the time of the manifest disagreement between the President and himself, and of certain action in regard to his Report which seemed incapable of palliation, and for which none that we know of was ever offered—it was felt that his retirement was unavoidable, even if deferred for a time, upon reasons of a public nature. * * * We can but express the hope, that Mr. Cameron's resignation will be followed by that of others, so that eventually, and before long, the President may have a Cabinet acting in concert with him, and held back, neither by party relations nor fallacious personal schemes, from heartily adopting that clear and honestly patriotic policy, which would soon win the general confidence, and lay the foundations of restored Union."

The Boston *Daily Advertiser* thus quietly announces the retirement of Secretary Cameron:

"The resignation of Mr. Cameron will take the country by surprise. Indeed, we are disposed to take it as one of the important events which it has been universally predicted that this week must bring forth. It has been reported that of late there has been some division in the Cabinet, but its extent or grounds have been widely kept private; and it is merely a conjecture that now ascribes Mr. Cameron's resignation to any such cause. It is too early yet to judge his administration of the department, but we need hardly say that it has been the subject of severe criticism and even suspicion. What real ground there has been for the latter we do not know, but it is certain that there has long been a want of absolute confidence in the Secretary, which in England would probably have led to his resignation some time since."

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, under date of January 14, telegraphs:

"Washington has not been in such a ferment since the day after Bull Run as it has last night and to-day. The crowds who are here for good or evil still stand agape at the great change which has darted across the political firmament like a meteor. The suddenness of the change, and its fitness, are fruitful sources of discussion on every corner.

"It is of course impossible to give all the improbable and extravagant stories that are afloat from mouth to mouth. Mr. Lincoln has not been unmindful of the popular dissatisfaction with the administration of the War Department during the nation's struggle for its existence. Charges have been made, evidence has been produced, and conviction forced on the reluctant mind of the Executive, that the War Office was a quicksand that would absorb every dollar that a prostrate and writhing nation could throw into it. The trouble has been to muster courage to make the change—But the voice of the people has at last forced a change which is for the lasting good of the Republic. There are many who attempt to defend Secretary Cameron from any complicity with the corruptions which festered in his Department; but allowing him the most charitable exculpation from any personal interest in such matters, the fact still exists that he permitted a horde of sharpers and plunderers, whose names had become infamous at Harrisburg, to stand around his lobbies and frequent his apartments with suspicious intimacy, ready to sell their own honor and the best interests of the nation.

"It is now pretty well settled that Caleb B. Smith, of Indiana, will take a seat upon the Supreme Bench as soon as the bill for its reorganization passes Congress. Schuyler Colfax will no doubt take his place as the Representative of Indiana in the councils of the nation. The selection will give satisfaction to the people, and add to the confidence now felt in the Administration. There seems to be no doubt of the departure of Secretary Welles from the Cabinet, and the appointment of Judge Holt, of Kentucky, in his place.

"Mr. Stanton's name was before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs to-day, and on motion of Senator Wilson it was unanimously agreed to. Cameron's name is before the Committee on Foreign Relations, but no action has been taken upon it. There will be a warm contest over both, when it comes to confirmation; and it is undecided if that any trouble is made over Cameron's name, he has authorized Senator Cowan to withdraw it, as he does not care enough about the mission to do battle for it. His friends here are urging him not to accept it, under any consideration, but to remain at home and await the transpiring of coming events."

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

"Among the rumors in circulation consequent upon the changes made and to be made in the Cabinet, it has been whispered that the Secretary of the Treasury intends to withdraw, to resume a seat in the United States Senate. This is all simply conjecture. Mr. Chase has been greatly harassed by the enormous burthen of cares of his office. He has worked incessantly and accomplished wonders; but however gladly he would escape the toils of office, he has no thought of abandoning his position until at least he has completed the grand enterprise in which he is engaged, and established a financial system for the country which will not only be available in the present emergency, but whose permanent usefulness will be an enduring monument of his wise statesmanship."

FORT PICKENS.

The following extract is from a letter written by an officer on board the United States steamer Richmond, after the bombardment of Fort Pickens:—

I went, by invitation of Lieutenant ——, of the Engineers, to visit the Fort; took a circuit first of the covered way, then to the parapets and ramparts of the enemy's shot and shell. On the glacis, here and there, are deep grooves, ending in a large hole, where the shot had plumped into it, and where there had been shell which had burst. The hole was a great excavation, into which you could drive an ox-cart. Where the projectiles have struck the standing walls, they have chipped off patches of the brick-work (it is a brick and not a stone fort) perhaps eight or ten inches deep, and, where they struck the corners, larger portions have been removed; but in no case has any part of the fortification received an injury tending in the least to weaken it, and this after two days' heavy firing. The only man who was killed outright, during the two days' action, was an artilleryman, who was passing into the casemates with some bread from the bakehouse. A shell exploded at the other side of the area, and one piece, flying a distance of some two or three hundred feet, passed through his body, under his arms. He walked a few steps and fell dead.

There were many almost miraculous escapes.—A shell was heard coming towards a gun on the parapet, and the men dodged under bomb-proofs. The shell hit fairly on the bomb-proof, went through and dropped into a pail of water beside the officer, where it exploded. When the men came out again to resume their work, all they saw of the officer was his heels sticking out of a pile of rubbish. After digging him out, they stood amazed to see that he was not even hurt. He rose up, shook the sand from his hair and clothes, and coolly said, "Come, come! what are you standing there gaping at? Load that gun there." At it they went again, as if nothing had happened—Another officer, who had charge of a battery of mortars, had no less than seventeen shells strike within ten yards of him. I saw the ground piled up in every direction, and yet not a man was hurt. About twenty of the men, who had been relieved from their guns, were sitting smoking and watching the firing in a corner, protected from shot by the walls, when half of a huge shell struck and buried itself right in the middle of the group without disturbing them in the least. "What's that?" asked one. "The devil knows, and he won't tell," indifferently responded another, and he went on smoking. A ten-inch columbiad came rolling toward a group, the fuse whizzing and smoking.—"Wonder if that'll bit us?" "Guess not! we're too neat it!" Crack! went the shell, flying in every direction, but fortunately escaping them all. The Confederate powder was poor, as also their shot and shell, except that portion which they succeeded in stealing before the rebellion broke out. Their practice, however, was said to be good—how could it have been otherwise? Uncle Sam taught them at his unparalleled school at West Point, but with little thought that the teaching would be thus employed.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF 1862.—The London *News* says that the building for the International Exhibition of 1862 is now entirely roofed in, and the greater part of the flooring of the southern courts has been laid down. The offices are in a great state of forwardness, and the eastern dome rises rapidly in its tall columns, the contractors, Messrs. Kalk and Lucas, being full