THE MARYLAND NEWS SHEET

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BALTIMORE.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 23 1862.

WAR AND OTHER NEWS.

In the United States Senate a bill was passed repealing so much of the act of January 24, 1857, as exempts from criminal prosecution all persons testifying before either House of Congress, or their committees, on account of any fact or act relative to which they may testify. The sum of ten thousand dollars was appropriated to meet the expenses of the joint committee of both Houses of Congress in investigating the conduct of the war. A bill authorizing the President to take possession of railroad and telegraph lines in certain cases, was introduced and referred. The special order of the day—the report on the case of Mr. Bright—was taken up and debated until the Senate went into Executive session.

In the House of Representatives Mr. Spaulding offered as a substitute for the Treasury demand note bill previously introduced, a bill to authorize the issue of Treasury notes, the funding of the same, and also of the floating debt of the United States. The new bill was made the special order of the day for Tuesday next. The bill authorizing the increase of the clerical force of the War and Navy Departments was passed. A resolution was adopted requesting the Secretary of War to inform the House as to what time military protection can be extended over the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway, so as to enable the company to put it in running order. The bill making appropriations for the Legislative, Judicial and Executive expenses of the Government was then taken up in Committee of the Whole, and a discursive debate ensued, which was kept up until the House adjourned.

In the State Senate no business of importance was transacted.

In the House of Delegates Mr. Donaldson reported a bill amending the license law, by including merchandise brokers within its provisions. The treason bill was again called up for discussion in Committee of the Whole, and was debated until the hour of adjournment.

A correspondent of the Louisville *Journal* furnishes more accurate details of the victory achieved by Colonel Garfield over the forces led by Humphrey Marshall. This account of the battle agrees, in all essential particulars, with the statements already published in the Southern journals, the only difference being that the latter claim the victory for Marshall. Garfield appears to have attacked Marshall, whilst he was retreating upon Prestonburg, with a Federal force—probably cavalry—of about nine hundred men. Whilst the fight was going on, Garfield received reinforcements, which, being immediately brought into action, turned the scale of victory in favor of the Federal troops. Marshall's entire force is estimated at 3,000 men, part of whom "it is believed," says the writer, "were unarmed." His loss is merely "rumored" to have been 150 killed, but only 22 dead are spoken of as having been found on the field of battle.

As no further news has been received at Louisville, in regard to the movements of General Thomas, subsequent to his victory over Zollicoffer, we are furnished with what is said to be "the theory at headquarters." That thing supposes that Thomas has seized the boats used by the Confederates, in their escape across the river, and is too busily engaged in transporting his own troops to the south bank of the Cumberland and in providing means of transportation to admit of his sending on the details of the recent fight. If the victory is pregnant with such important consequences as it is alleged to be it would be strange indeed were General Thomas to withhold, until some future occasion those particulars, for which the public are anxiously waiting, and which any of the members of his staff would be capable of forwarding without all interfering with the active duties of the service.

The atrocities committed in Missouri by the partisan leader Jennison and his sanguinary band of jayhawkers, form the subject of a letter from one of the Union men residing in the interior of the State, to the St. Louis *Republican*. The writer cites numerous instances in which the most wanton outrages have been committed by this man Jennison and the ruffians who have taken service under him. The writer of the letter appeals to the War Department "in the name of humanity, in the name of everything that is sacred, on earth or in heaven to remove Jennison from the country. He solemnly avers that not only is his narrative truthful but that "five hundred people in Jackson and Cass counties will bear him out in stating that not one half of the outrages of the Kansas banditti has been told."

The expedition under Generals Grant and McClernand, which left Cairo recently for the interior of Kentucky, has returned from whence it set out. It was at first reported on the authority of General Grant, that sixty thousand men were to move Southward forthwith. The sixty thousand dwindled down to seven thousand, and the grand expedition terminated, for the time being, in a reconnoisance.

From the Richmond *Examiner* we have the particulars of the death of Ex-President Tyler. He expired at the Exchange Hotel, in that city, after a brief illness, hopes of his speedy recovery being entertained up to the evening of his decease. His remains were taken to the Capital, where they were to lie in state until removed for interment On Monday the melancholy event was to have been called to the notice of Congress, and "appropriate eulogiums pronounced by distinguished members of that body."

General Jackson's movements, since the retreat of Gen. Lander from Romney, have been frequently the subject of inquiry. The Richmond *Examiner* states that at last accounts he had advanced to New Creek, twenty-three miles west of Romney, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railway, and that he has thus reached a position which will soon place him in the rear of the enemy at Laurel Hill and Cheat Mountain.

There are two theories prevalent at Richmond with regard to the destination of Burnside's expedition. The first is, that it has been sent into Pamlico Sound with the design of operating against Norfolk in the rear. The second theory is, that Newbern, at the head of the Neuse River, is to be the object of attack. The number of State troops which are stationed at or near Newbern is said to be considerable.

The correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* writes that several large auction sales of real estate took place in New York on Monday last. The property, which consisted chiefly of first-class dwelling houses, situated on the fashionable avenues, is said to have realized nearly one-third less than it was estimated to be worth at the time the houses were built.

THE TREASURY OF MARYLAND AND MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS.—Our readers are aware that that there is now pending in the Legislature of this State, a bill providing for the support of the families of *Maryland Volunteers*. The way the law is expected to work by the wise men of the East may be seen from the following paragraph, which occupies a conspicuous place in the Boston *Courier* of Monday last:

Major Solon Fisher, of Gen. Bullock's staff, has been commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel of the Maryland Third regiment, and is authorized to recruit therefor. Those enlisting from this State *will receive aid for their families from the State of Maryland.*

A Massachusetts Lieutenant-Colonel for a Maryland regiment, and the families of Massachusetts recruits supported out of the Maryland Treasury!!

THE MAYOR'S MESSAGE.—We publish, in compliance with the usual custom in such matters, the Message of Mr. Chapman, Mayor, *ex-officio*, of this city. We refrain from making any comment upon the municipal document; indeed it may be truly said to need none, for it tells its own story. We may remark, however, *en passant*, that Mr. Chapman's description of Druid Hill Park was, doubtless, intended to be picturesque, and is certainly most deliciously unintelligible. We know of nothing superior to it, in its way, since Pope wrote those famous "nonsense verses," which are not yet wholly forgotten, and which bear the euphonious title of—"Lines by a Lady of Quality."

The Richmond *Dispatch* of the 16th inst. says the Confederate Government, not being unmindful of the necessities of the people of Western Virginia, intends to pursue a policy to reassure and encourage the people of that section.

LATEST FROM THE SOUTH.

From the Richmond Examiner of the 20th inst.

Death of Ex-President Tyler.

On Saturday morning the public were startled by the intelligence that a little after midnight ex-President Tyler had breathed his last at his rooms, in the Exchange Hotel, of this city. The announcement of the melancholy fact occasioned the most painful surprise in the community, as it had not been known that Mr. Tyler had been sick, or even generally known that he had at all been indisposed. On the Sunday morning preceding his death, Mr. Tyler came to the breakfast table, at the Exchange Hotel, as usual. While sipping a cup of tea he was seized with a sudden faintness, and on attempting to rise from his chair fell to the floor. He was taken into the ladies' parlor, where he recovered, and was then conveyed to his chamber. Several physicians were present, and came to the assistance of Mr. Tyler—among others, Dr. Crockett, Dr. Brown and Dr. Miller, the latter of whom assisted in bearing him out of the breakfast room. Dr. Fairlax was also called in by Mr. Ballard, the proprietor of the hotel.

This sudden attack of illness was not supposed to be serious, and gave but little alarm, as it was known that the deceased, at different periods of his life, had been subject to severe attacks of vertigo. Hopes were indulged of his speedy recovery, and it was not doubted that he would get well until the night he died, when he was suddenly taken worse, and failing rapidly, but without pain, died precisely at fifteen minutes past twelve o'clock on Friday night.

THE OBSEQUIES OF THE DECEASED.

It is not determined, in detail, what will be the order of the funeral ceremonies of the illustrious dead, and they will not be determined until the committee of arrangements in the Provisional Congress, of which Mr. Tyler was a member, is appointed, which will be done to-day. The melancholy event will be noticed in Congress, this morning, and appropriate eulogiums pronounced by distinguished members of that body. The following is the list of the committees of arrangements and conference appointed in both branches of the State Legislature:—

In the House of Delegates—Messrs. Barbour, Newton, Robertson, Hunter, Sheffey, Grattan, Blue, McCamant, Rives, Jones, Saunders of Franklin, Mallory, Anderson of Botetourt.

In the Senate—Messrs. Branch, Robertson, Coiner, Wiley, Isbell, Newman, Johnson.

THE LYING IN STATE.

The remains of the deceased were yesterday taken to the Capitol, where they will lie in state until removed for interment. Three o'clock in the afternoon the solemn ceremony of laying the remains in state was performed at the Capitol, the body being disposed by Lieutenant-Governor Montague. Mr. Isbell, of the State Senate, and Mr. Bocock, member of Congress; the members of Congress, of the Senate of Virginia and of the House of Delegates, attending in procession. It is expected that the remains will be removed to-morrow, after consulting the wishes of Mrs. Tyler, who is at present absent from the city, having left here on Saturday. It is understood that a funeral sermon will be preached in this city, but the details of time and arrangements are yet in the hands of the committee. On Saturday the bells of the city were tolled in testimony of the public sorrow; all the legislative bodies were adjourned; and the flags over the Capitol, the public offices and other buildings in the city, remained drooping at half-mast under the wet and clouded skies of Saturday and Sunday.

THE LAST MOMENTS OF THE DECEASED.

At the time of the decease of Mr. Tyler, there were present in his chamber Drs. Brown, Peachy and Miller, Mr. Josiah C. Wilson, of Charles City, Mr. and Mrs. Ballard, and Mrs. Tyler and child. There were the witnesses of his last moments. Dr. Brown had been sent for, and on entering the room Mr. Tyler said, "Doctor, I am dying." A few moments and he fell off into the utter weakness preceding dissolution. One of the attending physicians approached the bedside with medicine, and said, "Mr. Tyler, let me give you some stimulant." "I will not have it," replied the dying sufferer, and in a few moments quietly breathed his last. His last intelligible words was the reply to the doctor.

Important from the Burnside Expedition.

We have important intelligence from the Burnside Expedition. An official despatch has been received at the War Department, dated yesterday morning, stating that the expedition had made its appearance at Hatteras, inside the bar. The contents of the despatch are that twenty-six Federal steamers were inside the bar and six lying outside, besides sixteen sail vessels, making a total force of forty-eight vessels. There appears to be a strong disposition, even in official quarters, to believe that an attack is meditated in the rear of Norfolk. To carry out this plan of attack the enemy will have to take Roanoke Island, which lies in Albemarle Sound, and would then have water communication within some thirty or forty miles of Norfolk. The idea, however, appears to be extravagant, that such an attack would be meditated unless with an army complete in all its appointments, and not in the situation in which the invaders would be, in danger of having their supplies cut off at any moment. Another supposition entertained in well-informed quarters is that Newbern is to be the object of attack. The town of Newbern is situated at the head of the Neuse river or estuary emptying into Pamlico Sound, and is an important station on the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad. There is a considerable body of State troops there to meet the invaders, but we do not deem it prudent to mention the amount of our forces. These speculations are, however, of but little interest now, in view of the short time that must elapse before the blow is struck, and the inquiry resolved by the act of the enemy. However, it may, at least, be accounted certain that the force comprising the fleet is destined to operate inside of the Capes.

A Venerable Hero—The Roman Catholic Bishop of Western Virginia.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Jan. 16.

We have heard from refugees from Wheeling most interesting accounts of a scene which occurred some time since in that city, in which a venerable man withstood the rage of a brutal mob, and made it cower before the presence of courageous principle and patriotism. Bishop Whelan, the Bishop of the Western Virginia diocese of the Catholic Church, resides in that city. He will be remembered by many of our readers as the former Bishop of the Catholic Church in Richmond and the eastern diocese of Virginia. He was universally respected here by all denominations as a learned and pious prelate, whilst the rare benevolence and peculiar gentleness of his character, and his unaffected simplicity, yet dignity, made him as much beloved as respected. We have seldom looked upon a countenance which was so expressive of purity and gentleness. The unobtrusiveness and propriety of his demeanor were the subject of frequent comment among all classes of our citizens, and he devoted himself to his pastoral duties with the most entire abstinence from all matters not pertaining to his sacred calling.

Nevertheless, it was impossible for even such a man to be an unmoved spectator of the recent events which threatened to involve the rights, liberty and life of all his fellow-citizens. He had too just an idea of the theory of the American Constitution and the federal system to blind his eyes to the gross perversion and outrages upon the character of American liberty by the Lincoln Government. He was too pure and honest to profess what he did not believe, and to acknowledge fealty where he did not consider it due. Having undoubting faith in State rights, and no faith whatever in black republicanism, he felt that his allegiance was due to Virginia, and not to Lincoln.—Yet, although he had silently and quietly pursued the even tenor of his way, he was suspected of unsoundness on the great issues of the day. The mob of Wheeling, than which a grosser, more servile and besotted mob cannot be found anywhere, required every man to show his hands, and gloated in the license given them by the despotism they served of violating the sanctity of dwellings they never presumed to enter before, of arraigning their superiors in these homes, while in monarchical England are castles which even the King cannot enter, and of insulting gentlemen in whose presence they always felt their inferiority and vulgarity.

Among the many estimable people who became the object of their malignity was Bishop Whelan.—They rushed wildly to the cathedral and to the Bishop's house near it, and demanded that the United States flag should be hoisted on the church. In response to their clamor, the Bishop soon made his appearance—a tall, spare-built old gentleman, with silvery hair and serene countenance—he stood before them and listened to their demand. Undaunted, deliberately, yet firmly he replied, in substance, that he stood before them an old man, a citizen of Virginia and a Bishop of the Catholic Church. Personally and privately he entertained opinions differing entirely from those of the persons before him. He was a friend of State rights, and acknowledged his allegiance to Virginia. He was a Bishop of the Catholic Church, an institution universal in its character, intended for all time, and independent of parties and political organizations. The banner of that Church was the Cross of Christ—it knew no other; that it would be improper to place in its stead the banner which that multitude carried. Therefore he refused to yield to their demand. He was an old man with a short time to live, and but one against their hundreds, but before they placed their flag on that church they must pass over his dead body.

The mob was quiet, it cowered before the earnest old Bishop, and went away.

Running the Machine.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Jan. 16.

When the dignified and decent gentleman who presides over the United States was on his route to Washington, he declared in one of his wayside speeches that he "should run the machine of the Government as he found it." How he has fulfilled the promise, couched in this elegant phraseology, the country has now seen. He has "run the machine" on every principle of civil and political liberty that is contained in the Constitution and laws of the United States. He has run the machine on rights as old as Magna Charta, until there is not a despotism in Europe which dares to oppress and enslave its people as Lincoln oppresses and enslaves the once free country over which he presides.—Such a thing as a free press or free speech is tolerated in no part of his domains. His machine has crushed to atoms every semblance of law, liberty and justice in the entire North. And wherever it has been permitted to operate in the South, it has overthrown everything like order, peace and security. He has attempted to run it over the whole South, but it is still stuck in the mud upon our borders and sea-coast, stained to a deep crimson with the blood of a people whom it can never run over or subjugate. The "machine" of the United States Government, once the emblem of liberty and law, has become, in Lincoln's hands, a ponderous Juggernaut, which crushes none so completely as those who fall down to do it homage. Let us hope that the time is not distant when this accursed "machine" will run off the track, and plunge, with its engineer, down a fathomless abyss of shame and retribution.

South Carolina.

THE FEDERAL FLEET OFF THE COAST.

Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 11.—The Yankee fleet off this coast is composed partly of fine steamers, robbed by them from our people of Charleston and Savannah. These vessels are the John P. King, Columbia, James Adger, Marion, South Carolina, Massachusetts, Huntsville, R. R. Cuyler, Montgomery, Alabama, Florida and Huntress.

They have changed the names of many, on the principle that marks on stolen property must be erased or changed. They happened to be in New York about the time of Lincoln's inauguration as President, and were detained by their rascally agents there, on various pretexts, until they were stolen by order of the Yankee Government.

A large number of the Northern merchant vessels were in our ports at the same time, but our notions of honesty prevented our detaining them, and they were permitted to go. Had we exercised some of the same Yankee trickery, we might now have had a fair showing towards a navy. Three-fourths of these steamers were owned and paid for here at the South. They are all, I believe, over one thousand tons each. They also robbed New Orleans of the fine steamers Bienville, De Soto and others, all now employed against us.

Virginia Legislature—Military Bill in the Senate.

From the Richmond Examiner, Jan. 17.

In accordance with the previous understanding, the Senate yesterday went into secret session, for the purpose of considering the bill reported by Mr. Douglas, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to raise and organize Virginia's quota of the Confederate army. The following amendment, pending at the time of the adjournment on Wednesday, we publish as a matter of local interest:

BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That pursuant to an act of the Provisional Congress, authorizing the enlistment of troops for local defence, the Governor be and is hereby empowered and directed to call for not exceeding ten thousand volunteers to serve within the limits of this State, and to be employed exclusively in the protection of such localities as may be exposed to sudden raids and marauding excursions of the enemy. The troops so raised shall be designated as "Minute Men," and shall be organized into companies or troops, battalions and regiments, as other volunteers in the service, and be enlisted for a term not less than six months. They shall hold themselves in readiness to march on the shortest notice; and when actually in service in the field or camp, shall receive the same pay and be upon the same footing in all respects as other troops, except that they shall not be sent out of the State or beyond their respective military departments without their consent. As far as practicable the troops enlisting for local defence shall furnish their own arms, and they shall consist of cavalry, artillery, infantry, or riflemen, as the necessities of the several localities and the ability to furnish arms shall indicate.

A Duel.

A bloodless duel was fought at he Old Fair Grounds a few nights since, by moonlight, between a Baltimorean and Mississippian, who had conceived cause of affront between themselves. Two shots were exchanged. The coat of one of the parties was perforated and the ear of the other was scratched by a passing bullet. The parties afterwards made up their difficulty.

Stirring News from the Northwest.

We have stirring news from General Jackson's command. At last accounts he was in pursuit of the enemy, and had advanced to New Creek, twenty-three miles west of Romney, where he again touches the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.—It will be seen by this movement of General Jackson, that he has obtained a position of great importance, which will soon place him in the rear of the enemy at Laurel Hill, Cheat Mountain, and in that neighborhood.

LECTURE BY J. A. MCMASTER, ESQ.—We call the special attention of our readers to the Lecture which takes place this evening before the Catholic Institute, at the Society's room, Calvert Hall, Saratoga street, west of Charles. The lecturer, J. A. McMaster, Esq., formerly publisher of the *Freeman's Journal*, at New York, is not only an accomplished scholar and a writer of unusual power, but has been subjected to the suppression of his journal, and to incarceration in Fort Lafayette, for expressing opinions adverse to the policy of the Federal Government, and especially to the doctrines promulgated by the Northern Abolitionists. But, apart from this, the lecture itself is an attractive one—the subject being; "Christopher Columbus: Revelations concerning his true character obscured by Modern Historians." What more need we say?

[COMMUNICATED.]

Mrs. Baxley.

Messrs. Editors: My attention has been called to the "*Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press*," copied in your paper of 17th inst, with regard to the Government prisoners at Washington. The statement therein made, in reference to Mrs. Baxley and Dr. Brown, is entirely devoid of truth.—The lady has barely a speaking acquaintance with Dr. Brown. Mrs. Baxley is a lineal descendant of a *gallant son of Maryland*, (Capt. Edward F. Dyer,) who served his country during the *whole* Revolutionary War, (see McSherry's History of Md.,) and her visit to Richmond was, I understand, for the purpose of obtaining documents having reference to land donated to her ancestor by the General Assembly of Virginia, for *gallant and meritorious* conduct in "*Smallwood's Brigade*," during the Virginia campaign of the war, in which that Brigade served.

The *mendacity* of these *northern "scribblers"* is only equalled by the knavish propensities of northern *contractors*, who, according to the showing of the "Investigating Committee" at Washington, have robbed the General Government of some hundred millions of dollars. Your insertion of the above will subserve the cause of

TRUTH AND JUSTICE.

REAL ESTATE IN NEW YORK.

The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* says:

There were several large auction sales of real estate at the Merchants' Exchange this morning, which attracted the attention of speculators and capitalists. The property consisted chiefly of first-class dwelling-houses, located on the avenues.—The prices realized are considered by the sellers relatively being sacrificed sixty per cent. lower than the owners calculated to get when the foundations of those same houses were laid. As real estate proprietors, as well as other people, expect to "roost lower" in times like these, however, the result can scarcely be called a disappointment.

The same writer says:

In these days of "big swindles" it is hardly worth while to notice the small tricks of taking money out of people's pockets, practised by our city Government; but as an illustration of how such things are done, and how the superfluous cash in the city treasury is disposed of, the Common Councils have appropriated the sum of thirty-six hundred dollars as a present to the reporters of the daily newspapers. The amount is divided into eighteen parts of two hundred dollars each.—The *Tribune* pitches into the "job" with all its might; but the reason assigned for its hostility is that the reporter of that journal was not included in the list of the recipients of "corporation pap," and was left "out in the cold." Poor fellow!

A NEW FRENCH WORK ON THE AMERICAN UNION.

Correspondence of the Courrier des Etats Unis.

M. Xavier Eyma has published two volumes in Paris entitled, "The Thirty-four Stars of the American Union." He is an old journalist who has grown grey in harness, and his work merits attention even from those who do not approve from their own views. He is a secessionist, and defends the separation of the States as an American right."

From the Lancaster (Pa.) Intelligencer.

THE CAVALRY SPECULATION.

A difficulty is presented at Washington, as to the disposition of all the cavalry regiments accepted into the service. The commanding General asked for twenty-seven regiments, and the whole number accepted and authorized to be raised by General Cameron, the late Secretary of War, is seventy-three! This is forty-six more than General McClellan either wants or knows how to dispose of. This excess will cost the Government just about $16,000,000 of needless expense, but what of that? It gave Simon Cameron's friends an opportunity to buy up about forty thousand old horses and sell them to the Government at an enormous profit. The Government now owns so many horses that they don't know what to do with them, and the animals have been put out to board, by the thousand, among the farmers in Delaware, Maryland, and the lower part of Pennsylvania at 40 cents a day. It has now been determined that the number of cavalry regiments actually required shall be rendered as efficient as possible, and the others either discharged or turned into infantry.—After that is done, the poor old horses will be sold at from thirty cents to ten dollars a head. The rascals who forced all these horses on the Government, should be made to take them back or eat them.

THE SUMTER AGAIN HEARD FROM.

THE SHIP HIGHLAND CHIEF HAILED AND PURSUED BY HER.

Captain Barstow, of the ship Highland Chief, which arrived at this port from Liverpool on Friday last, reports that on the 21st of December, lat. 48½°, long. 20°, between 8 and 9 o'clock in the evening, he saw a large steamer bearing down upon him, which showed lights fore and aft, and, when nearly alongside fired a shot, from a large gun forward, across the bow of the Highland Chief, and immediately after gave orders for her to heave to. The steamer was then nearing the Highland Chief every moment, when the latter vessel suddenly rounded, in order to prevent a collision. It was blowing fresh from the eastward, which made it necessary for her to take in all her light sails to save her masts from going overboard. The steamer then ranged ahead, on the port side of the Highland Chief, which kept off on her course, and after a while tacked in another direction, to clear the steamer, when the latter vessel went round and stopped close to her on the starboard quarter. The Highland Chief again kept off on her course, the steamer following a short distance. Suddenly the lights of the steamer disappeared, but she continued to follow in the wake of the Highland Chief for about three hours, and then disappeared altogether. Captain Barstow is quite confident that the steamer alluded to was the privateer Sumter, and the intelligence received from Europe, to the effect that the Sumter had arrived at Cadiz, would seem to sustain this opinion.—*New York Times.*

THE PRESENTS FROM SIAM TO THE PRESIDENT.—The statement made that the President had received some valuable presents from the Emperor of Japan is a mistake. They came from the Emperor of Siam. They consisted of a magnificent sword, with solid gold handle and scabbard, beautifully embossed and otherwise ornamented; two enormous type of the King of Siam, with his little child sitting on his knee, and a friendly letter from under that monarch's hand, accompanied by a translation into English, were received at the State Department, addressed to President Buchanan or his successor. They are now to be deposited in the Patent Office.

THE PRUSSIAN FORTRESSES ON THE RHINE.—Prussia will commence next spring the work of strengthening and rebuilding the fortresses on the Rhine. Amid the rumors of war that hover over America and Europe, she looks about anxiously for her own military defences, and finds many of them far behind the age in point of strength and power of resistance.

CHOLERA IN INDIA.—Intelligence from India states that the cholera is making extensive ravages and that 8,000 people died at Kandahar in eighteen days. At Cawnpore the natives are rapidly diminishing in numbers.

Three Russian vessels-of-war are lying in the River Thames, near Gravesend. They are bound for the River Amoor, China, and have put in for repairs.

From the St. Louis Republican, Jan. 20.

JENNISON'S PROGRESS.

A letter we republish from the Chicago *Tribune*, shows what Jennison is about in Western Missouri; but, being from a source friendly to his command, conceals his worst enormities. His acts and "policy," (!) as it is called, are defended by pretty respectable people. But we confess we are unable to see the matter from their point of view. If laying waste a whole country—burning down houses and other buildings which are the only shelter of women and children in mid-winter and taking from them the last crumb which stands between them and starvation—is reconcilable with any principle or dictate of humanity or civilization, we have labored under a life-time error; neither can we comprehend how men, considered civilized and Christian, can defend wholesale murders, perpetrated in cold blood on captives who have fallen into the hands of a banditti. Such ravages and horrors as have tracked the march of Jennison are paralleled only by the waste and rapine of such a war as Louis XIV. waged against the Germans of the Palatinate—a war which historians have deemed one of the most atrocious on record.—Neither Europe nor the United States has seen many campaigns which compare with the ravages of Jennison's bands in Missouri. With such examples to point at, we may expect the judgment of civilized Europe will arraign the United States for conducting war barbarously.

In saying this, we do not forget that there is a good deal of secessionism in Western Missouri; and that it must be met. But why not meet it as it is met in North Missouri, which region of the State is being purged of it without a resort to such barbarities? The property of rebels who have fled, leaving their families behind, or which is not for the time being used for purposes of assault or defence against Union troops, should be left to be dealt with by such acts of fine, forfeiture or confiscation as Congress will be sure to enact; and certainly no man should be murdered, as so many have been by Jennison's command.

It may be pertinent to ask here, if all this wholesale, Hyder Ali-like destruction respects Union families and their property? We doubt it. We know it does not. In fact, the very letter we publish shows the contrary; for it admits that there were in the town of Dayton houses belonging to Union men, though the whole town was unsparingly burnt to the ground. Again, it may be proper to inquire what becomes of all the property plundered or seized? Who gets it? Is it booty? If so, one can see that the temptation will be strong to pillage right and left, without distinguishing between friend and foe. We have said nothing about the effects of such campaigning as this of Jennison's, or those who are joined in it. We may suppose that some of those who have enrolled themselves under him had a conscience and human feelings when they entered on the career into which they have been hurried. But how much, after being habituated to their present life, they will preserve of any virtues proper to human and civilized men, may be questioned. That they will be demoralized, and many of them be hereafter, in more peaceful times, pests in any community where they harbor, may well be feared.

In denouncing and reprobating the course of Jennison, to which that marauder is impelled, as we believe, partly by a reckless spirit of plunder and partly by revenge inspired by old Kansas quarrels, the very memory of which ought by this time to be dead and buried, we are abundantly confirmed by testimony from different parties whose statements may be depended on as those of honest, unprejudiced men. Equally truthful is, we have no doubt, a letter which reached us some days since from Jackson county, which bears internal signs of veracity, and which is confirmed by trustworthy witnesses who are known to us. The writer of that letter says in a postscript:

JACKSON COUNTY, MO., Jan. 1, 1862.

I have sent you, Mr. Editor, the enclosed article for publication without a responsible name. My life and my property would not be worth a farthing if any of that command know who was the real author. I can bring, sir, hundreds of witnesses to vouch for the truth of everything I have written.

YOURS, JUSTICE.

This letter is long and rather rambling, being evidently written by one who does not hold an expert pen.—We have, therefore, thought it better to present its contents in our own words, scrupulously preserving all its material facts and statements.—The writer commences by expressing his belief that General Halleck cannot be informed of what is passing in the region from which he writes. Otherwise, he would take immediate and effective steps to put a stop to atrocious and inhuman proceedings, which are driving a whole country to desperation; which are aiding, rather than suppressing, rebellion, and are laying the seeds of ill-will and hatred, the bitter fruits of which will be visible for a long time hereafter.

After charging generally that Jennison, the Colonel, and Anthony, the Lieutenant-Colonel, with their command, have ravaged the country, robbing men of horses, mules, cattle, sheep, and every kind of farm stock; robbing stores of their goods and houses of furniture; and killing numerous individuals, sometimes with and sometimes without the show of a trial, he specifies outrages which have been committed on the first two of Jennison's raids through that country. In Kansas City, the houses of Messrs. Shannon, Holmes, Adkins, the Halls and Ralphs were pillaged. In Westport, the houses of Messrs. Bernard* and Fogleson were served in the same way. In and near Independence, these bands burned and destroyed the entire property of Thomas Pritchard, comprising dwelling, mill, barn and stacks of grain; also, the houses of Mr. D. J. Porter and the Messrs. Noland. In addition, they destroyed ten other dwelling-houses in the same locality.

Among the murders committed was that of Mr. Joseph Williams, whose only offence was an attempt to send his mules across the river for safety. Two inoffensive lads, sons of an old gentleman named Burge, were shot at, and one of them killed and the other wounded, their only crime being in aiding to send off a negro woman, who was in danger of being seized by Jennison's men. Mr. Philip Booker, of Westport, was seized in his own house, and, notwithstanding the presence of an agonized wife with her children, who were piteously entreating that the life of the husband and father should be spared, murdered him within two hundred yards of his own door-sill. After recounting such enormities, it is hardly worth while to speak of unmanly and gross insults, abuse and "mistreating" suffered at the hands of these brigands by the daughters of Col. McCarthy, of Kansas City; or of a multitude of minor villainies and outrages.

The above-recited acts occurred during Jennison's first raid. His command retired to Leavenworth city. His second raid took place on occasion of his being ordered by Gen. Hunter from Leavenworth city to West Point, in Bates county. Instead of marching directly to the latter place, he made a detour through Kansas city and Independence. This time, his command seized Mr. S. Starks and two others, and put them to death, because they had been informed that their victims had once been in Price's army. They surrounded the house of Mr. E. Moore, in Cass county, and taking therefrom Mr. Hurst, who was an officer in the same army, killed him without the pretence of a trial. An attempt was made to capture Mr. Wood, of Jackson county, who was at home, but made his escape in time to the shelter of a neighboring thicket. They fired at him, severely wounding his little son and a servant. Then, driving his wife and children out of doors, they set fire to his house and burnt it to the ground. On the march to West Point from Independence, they burnt over thirty dwelling-houses, and killed, the proper term is murdered, ten or a dozen persons.

The writer says that such proceedings have driven hundreds into Price's camp, who would otherwise have been quietly at home. He says that Union men have suffered in their property, and, although he says that no doubt the men killed were sympathizers with secession, or had been active in the cause, they were, nevertheless, under the circumstances, in the eyes of just men and a righteous God, as this writer thinks, brutally murdered. In his own words:

"Most of the men they have put to death, no doubt, once belonged to Price's army, but had left it for good, for some of them had their discharges; and there are hundreds of others that will have to return to that army for safety, or seek some other asylum, or be hunted down like wild beasts of the forests."

Subjoined is the close of the writer's communication:

"God of Infinite Mercy! how long have we, the people of Jackson and Cass counties, who have had no connection with this rebellion, to submit to this reign of terror? Why, sir, the Jacobins of the French Revolution were not more blood-thirsty. They claim to be acting by and under the authority of the United States Government; but, sir, I tell you they acknowledge no law, human or divine. Everything they have done and are still doing is in violation of all law, literally trampling under their feet the very letter and spirit of the Constitution, enforcing laws of their own and establishing precedents that are unparalleled in the history of the world, and which no General, either in St. Louis or in the army on the Potomac, dare do. Sir, I appeal to the country and the Department in St. Louis in behalf of the loyal people of the border counties, to have these men removed. They are not serving the Government through motives of patriotism; they are serving themselves, under pay of our Government, in order to gratify a spirit of revenge against Missouri for wrongs which they allege were committed in Kansas in '56. But, sir, are we all to be burned out and murdered for wrongs committed in Kansas Territory by a few reckless spirits in '56? Such, I fear, will be the case unless we receive aid, and that speedily.

"I appeal again to the Department, in the name of humanity, in the name of everything that is sacred on earth, or in Heaven; to have that command of Jennison's removed from the country entirely, so that they may never enter Missouri again during the war. Send them to detestable South Carolina, (the author of all our troubles,) so that we can have a little respite from the terrors of a partizan warfare.

"I have lived for thirty-five years under the influence of (I thought) the freest and best Government on the earth; I have loved her next to my God; above all things I have never doubted her generosity and mercy. But, sir, my faith in her begins to wane, when I see my neighbors and friends around me murdered, and their property burned by United States officers and soldiers. We have had other soldiers in our midst, from Ohio, Illinois, Iowa, and also regulars, who have never, to my knowledge, done one act that was a dishonor to their name. But the good Lord deliver us from the Kansas banditti, under the command of Jennison, Anthony & Co.

"Now, sir, as to the truth of every statement made in this communication, I can call my God to witness—He to whom I shall answer in the latter day; and furthermore, I believe there are five hundred men in Jackson and Cass counties, who will bear me out in stating that not one-half the outrages committed by those men have been told: Thus, sir, ends the second act in the drama. The third act is now being played out south and east of West Point, in the neighborhood of Barnesville."

We have reason to know that Governor Gamble is in possession of information giving details of atrocities committed by these troops of the United States—God forgive us that we should have to use these words in such a connection—which, if told, would "make each particular hair to stand on end,"—and yet Major-General Hunter stands idly by and sees there enormities committed without making an effort to restrain them. The Chicago *Tribune* tells us that he is an Abolitionist, but still there was room to hope that there was some humanity in his composition, and that he would never permit the army to be disgraced as it has been by Jennison, Anthony & Co. Governor Gamble has gone to Washington, and we rely upon him to lay before the President all the facts that have come to his knowledge, and to demand the instant removal of Jennison and all his crew from Missouri, never to enter it again. As we write, we see that a proposition is before the Senate—introduced by Lane himself—giving to Jim Lane a *carte blanche* to enter Missouri—steal all the negroes (for this is the sense of it) in his route, put arms in their hands, and devote them to the work of slaughtering men, women and children, wherever they may go—whether in southwestern Missouri, Arkansas, Texas or Louisiana. Have we, indeed, sunk so low that we cannot find white men to fight the battles for the Union and the Constitution, but that the Senate and House of Representatives, by solemn resolution, must authorize the employment of negroes to do this work? Will the President of the United States carry out such a proposition, even if the Senate and House should declare that it ought to be done? We firmly believe—we trust in God—that he will not; but that he will tell General Lane and Congress that, come what may, he will suffer no such disgrace to be brought upon his Administration.

*Mossrs. J. W. Bernard & Co. All the members of this firm, viz: the father, two sons and Mr. Warfield, are from Baltimore county, and are men of the highest commercial and social standing.—*Eds. M. N. S.*

WAR ITEMS.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The steamer Adelaide arrived yesterday morning from Fortress Monroe, but brings no intelligence of interest.

A flag of truce went to Norfolk on Tuesday, but no news could be obtained with regard to the Burnside expedition, everything in relation to it being suppressed by the authorities at Norfolk. A vague rumor prevailed that one of the steamers of the expedition had gone ashore, and that after rescuing those on board the wreck had been burned. The impression at Fortress Monroe was that General Burnside, after making a feint in Pamlico Sound, has gone up Cape Fear river to take Wilmington. The arrival of a steamer from the fleet is now momentarily expected.

Commodore Porter's mortar fleet is expected to arrive at Old Point shortly, as well as a large force of troops from Washington. It is rumored that a considerable portion of General Casey's division will be sent to Old Point. This would meet with great favor with the men of that division of the army, as it has been suffering much of late from inactivity.

The rumors from Yorktown are so varied that no confidence is to be placed in them. It was rumored to-day that General Magruder threatens an advance on Newport-News, which of course has no foundation.

The troops from the Constitution were again on shore on Tuesday, drilling, the weather being bright and beautiful.

FROM WASHINGTON.

From the Washington Star of Yesterday.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, ADJ'T GEN'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.

General Orders, No. 5.

The following orders received from the War Department, are published to the army:

WAR DEPARTMENT, Jan. 22.

The President, Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, has received information of a brilliant victory achieved by the United States forces over a large body of armed traitors and rebels at Mill Spring