THE MARYLAND NEWS SHEET

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BALTIMORE.

MONDAY, JANUARY 27, 1862.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE MARYLAND NEWS SHEET will be issued daily from the office formerly occupied by the *Daily Exchange*, and will be, as its name implies, simply a "News Sheet." It will furnish the latest intelligence as derived from the despatches of the Associated Press, by which it will be supplied in common with the New York journals; from its exchanges, and from such reliable private sources of information as it may be able to command. Expressing itself no opinions, it will devote its editorial columns to such extracts from other journals as may be deemed of interest to the public.

WAR AND OTHER NEWS.

In the State Senate resolutions were introduced and read the first time, instructing Messrs. Pearce and Kennedy, to resign immediately, their seats in the Senate of the United States, on the ground that they do not reflect the sentiments of the great majority of the people of this State.

In the House of Delegates leave was given to report a bill authorizing the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore to pay the local police force. Leave was also given to a special committee to report a bill relating to the stay of execution.

The correspondence which has recently taken place between Governor Andrew, of Massachusetts, and General B. F. Butler, has been published by order of the Legislature of that State, and forms a pamphlet of eighty-six pages. Extracts from this correspondence, taken from the New York *Post*, will be found elsewhere. The developments thus made are, by no means, creditable to either of the logomachists. Andrew declares that he will not permit any officers of the United States to raise troops, as Massachusetts volunteers, within the limits of that Commonwealth. He further insists that the authority to commission all such officers resides in him; but that he is willing to receive advice or friendly assistance in the matter. Butler responds by requesting, with mock humility, permission from his Excellency to recruit a regiment of volunteers and a squadron of mounted men, and sarcastically remarks, at the close of his letter, "As these officers are to go with General Butler on duty, would "his Excellency" think it improper, he "—Butler—" should exercise the power of recommendation." As the feud deepened, Butler's letters became more acrid and discourteous. On the 28th of December, he draws a comparison between the officers appointed by himself and one officer in particular who had been appointed by Gov. Andrew. Of his own appointments he says that their good conduct after several weeks trial commends them both to me and to their men, and then he adds in allusion to an officer commissioned by Gov. Andrew—"I believe, however, that neither of them have ever done anything worse than seducing a mother, making a father wifeless, and children motherless, and that, you know, is no objection to a high military commission in Massachusetts." Governor Andrew demanded an explanation of the insulting inuendo.—Butler promptly replied by giving the name of the officer—who turned out to be one that had been commissioned by Gov. Andrew—and specified the charges against him. We do not learn, however, that the Colonel in question was removed. The despatch, however, was finally referred to Washington, where the decision of the War Department, sustaining Governor Andrew brought the long-talked of expedition of General B. F. Butler to an untimely end.

The Cairo correspondence of the Cincinnati *Gazette* and *Commercial*, and of the New York *Times*, throws considerable light not only upon the condition of affairs at Fort Henry, but also upon some very interesting particulars with regard to Columbus and its defenses. At New Orleans we learn that there really did exist a suppressed Union sentiment, until the issue of that astounding proclamation from Ship Island by General Phelps. Now, however, all classes seem determined to fight the quarrel out, and be possessed of a much more intense hatred of the Union, and of the North, than was exhibited two months and a half ago. The defenses of New Orleans are said to have been made almost impregnable, every avenue of approach to the city being protected by powerful batteries, supported by an army of not less than fifty thousand men.

At Savannah, during the week that the Boston merchant who gives these particulars was in that city, four vessels ran the blockade, and entered the port heavily laden with arms and munitions of war, and with the more important necessaries of life.

Savannah, he states, could have been taken with ease if General Sherman had pushed forward a small force immediately upon the capture of Port Royal; but now the approaches to the city have been fortified, and every preparation made for a most desperate defence. We also learn, for the first time, that the daring little Rebel steamer, the Sumter, is not a privateer, but is regularly commissioned as a Confederate vessel-of-war.

By the arrival of the steamer Europa at New York, we have advices from Liverpool to the 11th, and from Queenstown to the 12th inst. The most important intelligence thus far received by telegraph, is to the effect that notwithstanding full accounts of the release of Messrs. Mason and Slidell, the preparations for war were still continued. The Nashville still remained at Southampton.

By the boat from Fortress Monroe we have the Norfolk *Day Book* of Saturday last. The defeat of Zollicoffer is fully confirmed from Southern sources. The telegrams from Knoxville to the Petersburg *Express* place the loss of the Confederates at even a greater figure than they were stated to have been in the Federal accounts. It appears, however, that the Confederates have abandoned their defences on both sides of the Cumberland, and have fallen back to Monticello.

The Burnside fleet has at length been heard from. A large number of the vessels have succeeded in entering Pamlico Sound, but to what extent they have been disabled by the recent storms off the coast is not known. Very serious disasters it is said, have befallen a portion of the fleet. The steamer Louisiana, heavily loaded with stores, and six other transports, it is reported, have been driven ashore on the coast of North Carolina; and as it was found impossible to get them off, they were all burned to the water's edge to prevent them from falling into the hands of the Confederates.

General Halleck's long-pending order, assessing certain alleged secessionists in the sum of ten thousand dollars for the support of the so-called "Union refugees," has at length been enforced. One of the citizens, Mr. Samuel Engler, whose property had been seized to pay his quota, for getting out a writ of replevin against the Provost Marshal, has been ordered to leave Missouri and not return without permission. Martial law is now enforced in St Louis with great severity.

The fortifications at Columbus are represented by all the correspondents to be of the most formidable description. There were about twenty thousand troops at that point who were comfortably housed and well, though rather miscellaneously, clothed.

From Cairo we are told that the extraordinary rise in the river will lead, it is thought, to the abandonment of Fort Holt. There is much difficulty in getting troops down from St. Louis, who are to form part of the Mississippi expedition.

We also publish, from the Somerset correspondence of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, what appears to be a fair and impartial account of the battle.—That it was well contested on both sides; that Zollicoffer was overmatched, both as regards the number of troops opposed to him, and still more in respect to artillery, and that the Federal troops achieved a signal-victory, are facts that do not admit of the least doubt; and although the loss on both sides is comparatively small, the moral effect of the victory will unquestionably be very great. As however the condition of the roads is said to be such as to preclude an advance southward for the present, it is impossible to say whether the triumph will turn out after all a barren one, or whether it will be productive of substantial advantage to the Federal cause.

AWAY WITH THE CONSTITUTION.

The New York *Tribune* of Saturday says:

"The Nation is fighting for life—*its own life*—and is determined to live, though all the paper Constitutions on earth be scattered to the winds."

LATEST FROM THE SOUTH.

By the boat yesterday from Fortress Monroe, we are in receipt of the Norfolk *Day Book* of Saturday, containing Charleston advices to the 24th instant:

Further Particulars of the Somerset Disaster

NOT SO BAD AS FIRST REPORTED BY OUR SIDE—6,000 CONFEDERATES ATTACK 14,000 FEDERALS.

The editor of the Petersburg *Express* sends us as follows:

PETERSBURG, January 24—I have received the following special despatch from a friend at Knoxville:

General Crittenden began the attack at seven o'clock on Sunday morning. The enemy was supposed to be but 1,500 strong, but was afterwards found to be 14,000 strong. General Zollicoffer was killed early in the action. General Crittenden was wounded. Colonel Carroll took command of the forces and re-crossed the Cumberland river. Our loss was 300. The enemy lost 400 or 500. The 15th Mississippi, and Colonel White's and Colonel Battle's regiments protected them while re-crossing the river. Rutledge's and McClung's batteries were left on the field. We marched seven miles.

The enemy were repulsed three times and they fell back to their fortification. They then outflanked us. We retreated to our breastworks, were surrounded, and crossed Cumberland river, under fire. This was 8 o'clock on Sunday night. We lost all our horses, tents, and equipments, and 11 guns spiked or thrown in the river. I do not know whether the enemy has crossed the river. Colonels Powell, Battle, Staham, and Cummings were wounded. Surgeons Morton, Galaney, and Cliff were taken prisoners. Their regiments were all engaged. Major Fogg was wounded in the hip. General Zollicoffer's body has not been recovered. Our forces were six thousand. We are still falling back.

GEN. CRITTENDEN RALLIED AT MONTICELLO.

PETERSBURG, Jan. 24.—A special despatch from a friend in Knoxville, has just been received. It says that Gen. Crittenden rallied at Monticello, and will make a stand there. The disaster to our forces was very much exaggerated by the fugitives.

From the Norfolk Day Book, Jan. 25.

Federal Vessel Ashore.

The Federal light-boat, stationed near the Middle Ground in place of the Cape Henry light, went ashore on the Pleasure House beach yesterday morning about 5 o'clock. The men on board of her, seven in number, were brought to this city in the afternoon, in charge of a detachment of the Chesapeake Light Cavalry, Capt. Burroughs. Their names are as follows: A ex. Ritark, Thomas Somervie, Edward Smith, Jas. Thompson, Charles Wise, Edward Fritz and Richard Miller. The man Smith is the same individual who escaped from here some time since. She had aboard of her between 300 and 400 gallons of oil, about sixty days' provisions, and seven muskets—all of which was secured by our forces. We also learn that she had a fine rifle cannon aboard of her. She has an iron hull, but as much of her as can will be burned.

From the Newbern Progress of Thursday.

The Fleet—The Panic.

The true position and ultimate object of the Burnside fleet is now one of the greatest mysteries and most difficult problems that this nation has to solve. From what little insight we can get into the Northern papers, it would seem that even the Northern people are uncertain as to its purpose, and are as much or more concerned for its safety (it having encountered a heavy gale off Cape Henry) than we are about its destination. This is quite natural, inasmuch as upon its success depends their future salvation as a government to a very large extent.

Several reports have reached us recently to the effect that large numbers of gunboats were in the Sound and that a simultaneous attack would be made at four or five important points, this being one of the places, at the same time, the legitimate result of which has been a panic here. We, however, are not exactly prepared to call it a panic, for it resembles more a cool and deliberate determination on the part of our male citizens to place their wives and children in a safer position out of town preparatory to giving the vandals a fight as desperate as they may choose to make it. No man has been idle here for a few days, and every man seems determined to dispute the advance of the enemy inch by inch to the very last extremity, should he venture to set foot upon land. There is a fixedness and determination on the countenance of every one, that seems to say, "If he comes we will kill as many of him as he can of us."

We have said but little heretofore about rumors that have reached us, not knowing whether they were true or not, and not wishing to cause any unnecessary alarm. Up to this writing we are not sure whether there is now, or ever has been, a Yankee gunboat over the Swash at Hatteras or not. The latest news we have is through Capt. Hill, who arrived here yesterday from Mattamuskeet, Hyde county, through the Sound, and says he saw nothing in the Sound in the shape of a gunboat. We shall probably hear more before going to press, as Col. G. B. Singletary sought and obtained permission from the Commanding General to go on a reconnoitering expedition down the river. He left Tuesday evening and will probably return in time for us to give the result of his trip. Col. Singletary had not arrived when we went to press, and we are still in doubt.

Important from Florida—Cedar Keys Occupied by the Enemy.

The Savannah *News* learns from a gentleman just arrived from Florida, that the town of Cedar Keys, Florida, situated at the Western or Gulf terminus of the Florida railroad, was taken possession of by the Yankees on Thursday last.

Cedar Keys is a small town with about thirty houses, and probably one hundred inhabitants.—The bar has nine feet of water, and is a good harbor for small vessels. At the time Yankees took the place there were three schooners loading and ant, who had an interest in one of the schooners, which was loaded with lumber and turpentine; feels confident that the owners of the vessels in port destroyed them, rather than that they should fall into the hands of the enemy. Some time since, the Confederate troops were withdrawn from the vicinity of Cedar Keys.

On Thursday night last, as soon as it was ascertained that the Yankees intended to attack the town, Mr. Uuler, President of the Railroad, went down with two companies of infantry, to protect the property in the vicinity, and check the Yankee advance. A messenger from Cedar Keys was sent to Gainesville, Florida, the nearest telegraphic office, to telegraph to Gen. Trapier that the Federals had attacked the town, and asking him to send assistance. During Thursday, firing in the direction of Cedar Keys was heard in the adjacent county, and a conflict had no doubt taken place between the Yankees and the Florida troops.—*Charleston Mercury.*

Fire in Hayne Street.

Our city narrowly escaped another conflagration on Wednesday night. An alarm was given about half-past 11 o'clock, in consequence of a dense smoke which was discovered issuing from the wholesale drug store of Messrs. John Ashhurst & Co., in Hayne street, South side, nearly opposite the Charleston Hotel. The Chief of the Fire Department and Mr. George Mixer broke open the door and discovered the fire in the second story, in a barrel of chemicals. Ascending by means of the fall, the barrel was thrown through the hatchway to the first floor and rolled out into the street, when the flames were quickly extinguished by the firemen.

It was fortunate that the fire was discovered at so early an hour. The *locale* of the fire is immediately next the drug establishment which took fire in 1857 and consumed the greater part of the large wholesale houses on Hayne street. The firemen were on the spot with their usual promptness. The origin of the fire is believed to be an accident.—*Charleston Courier of 23d.*

The Lincolnites off the Bar.

The Yankee fleet which arrived off here on Monday last, was still to be seen yesterday, and reliable reports received from below represent that they were engaged in taking down the spars, sails and rigging of their old sailing vessels. This information leaves us no room to doubt their purpose, which is to sink a second batch of old hulks off this bar—indeed, a report prevailed yesterday afternoon that they had commenced work by scuttling one of their vessels between Beach Channel and the Rattlesnake, but we think the rumor premature. Should the weather be moderate to-day, they will probably develope their plans, unless they conclude to work at night to avoid observation.—*Charleston Courier of the 23d.*

Rebuilding Charleston.

The Legislature of South Carolina has passed an act authorizing the Governor to effect a loan of one million of dollars to rebuild that portion of Charleston laid in ruins by the late fire, the money so borrowed to be lent to such applicants as desire to rebuild, who are restrained from erecting other than fire-proof buildings.

General Wise at Roanoke Island.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Jan. 22.

General Wise, who has been assigned to duty at Roanoke Island, department of General Huger, is at present in this city in connection with the interests of his post. It will gratify his fellow-citizens to learn, as it gratifies us to state, that not only has he recovered from his late illness, but his health is better than it has been for twenty years. He is devoting himself to his patriotic duties with his accustomed indomitable energy.

The Gale and a Wreck.

WILMINGTON, Jan. 24.—A heavy wind, east-northeast, prevailed all last night and to-day. Up to eight this morning there is nothing new from the coast, except an apparent wreck drifting shorewards this morning, 15 miles east of New Inlet.

THREATS OF DISUNION TWENTY YEARS AGO.—The Abolitionists of the North are entitled to a large share of the odium of the doctrine of disunion or secession. Wendell Phillips, who now boasts of having advocated disunion, until he thought the Union could be converted into an engine of emancipation, has not been the only devotee of the theory of a separation of the States, as a remedy for unwelcome action by the Federal Government. As early as the 3d of March, 1843, after the annexation of Texas had become an issue, John Quincy Adams, Seth M. Gates, Wm. Slade, Wm. B. Calhoun, Joshua R. Giddings, Sherlock J. Andrews, Nathaniel B. Borden, Thomas C. Chittenden, John Mattocks, Christopher Morgan, Joshua M. Howard, Victory Birdseye and Hiland Hall—then members of Congress—issued an address directed "to the people of the Free States of the Union," in which they said:

"We hesitate not to say that annexation, effected by any act or proceeding of the Federal Government, or any of its departments, would be identical with dissolution. It would be a violation of our national compact, its objects, designs, and the great elementary principles which entered into its formation, of a character so deep and fundamental, and would be an attempt to authorize an institution and a power, of a nature so unjust in themselves, so injurious to the interests, and abhorrent to the feelings of the people of the free States as, in our opinion, not only inevitably to result in a dissolution of the Union, but fully to justify it; and we not only assert that the people of the free States ought not to submit to it; but we say, with confidence, they would not submit to it."

Here was a distinct and deliberate declaration, that the admission of Texas would not only lead to disunion, but would "fully justify it"—also that the free States "ought not to submit to it," and "would not submit to it." Do not abolitionism of the North and secessionism of the South occupy the same platform?—*Albany Argus.*

THE NORTHWEST RECALCITRANT.

EXTRACTS FROM THE ADDRESS OF THE HON. T. A. HENDRICKS, PRESIDENT OF THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION AT INDIANAPOLIS.

Civil war is upon us. For its existence the Democratic party is not responsible. For many years we have admonished those who favored a sectional party of its danger—in the sentiments of Washington's Farewell Address, that the greatest danger to be apprehended to our country, was the formation of geographical parties—we have advocated "those doctrines which we believed fair and equal to all sections; and which could have been adopted without wounding the pride, or stimulating the arrogance of either." Our appeals were disregarded. Sectional pride, prejudice and hatred in one section produced the same sentiments in the other; and of this sectional strife was begotten our present troubles. The war is upon us—"wickedly provoked on the one side, and in folly and sin, and without sufficient cause, commenced on the other."

With recession upon the one hand, and sectional interference with Southern rights upon the other, we hold no sympathy. Our most earnest desire is for the restoration of the Union, upon the basis of the Constitution, and, for myself, I will give an honest support to all constitutional and proper measures, adopted by the Administration to that end; and I will as earnestly oppose all acts in violation of the Constitution, and in suppression of liberty, because of my veneration for that solemn compact of our fathers, and because such policy renders the Union impossible, by obliterating the Union sentiment of the South, and giving aid and comfort to its enemies.

What are we to do with the negroes of the South, in connection with the war? is asked upon every hand. Before answering that, let me ask, for what purpose is the war waged? If, as the President does profess, and the soldiers in the field believe, it is to suppress a rebellion; to restore the Union, and to establish the Constitution and the supremacy of the laws; then I answer, with the negro slave and his condition we have nothing to do; nothing whatever, either as a purpose, incident, or consequence of the war. If the Constitution be restored, in its authority, over all the States, then the Constitution itself refers the condition of the colored race to the authority of the States, and by its own provisions excludes Federal jurisdiction. But beyond that, how is the negro to be made an element of strength for the suppression of the rebellion? Cameron, and his supporters of the Republican party say, put arms in their hands. For what purpose? Are there not as many men in the North ready to fight as we can arm, and feed and clothe and pay? Or is it true, that outnumbering the South nearly six, three to one, the North falters and fails and must call the negro to the rescue?—"Some misguided men of my countrymen to visit with the universal indignation and scorn the miscreant who entertains so base an opinion of the Northern strength and Northern courage. Ignorant of the use of arms, and lacking those high intellectual and moral qualities that make the efficient soldier, the negro can win no battle, where the men of the North are driven back. What General would go into battle trusting to black regiments for his strength? and what regiment, made up of the proud men of Indiana, would stand in a battle, where they must lean for support upon armed negroes?

Another class, too cowardly to fight, and too malevolent to be gratified by the results of civilized warfare, demand a carnival of blood, and feast of horrors, and scenes of servile insurrection. Our fathers detested the foe that would incite the forest savage to scenes of midnight massacre, and the judgment of enlightened and civilized humanity condemns an appeal to the cupidity or lust of the soldiery. Shall we, then, who have in keeping the honorable memories of our fathers; who are amenable to the judgment of the civilized nations—shall we invoke to our aid the negroes of the South, calling up the foul spirit of insurrection, and making indiscriminate and uncontrolled war upon men, women and children, amid scenes too horrible to be described, and too wicked to bring a blessing. As I believe our soldiers are strong and brave, I denounce it as an insult to them; and as I am jealous of our good name and fair fame, I would make proclamation of it as a thing so atrocious as to consign us to infamy in the eyes of the civilized world.

There is yet another class who demand, some say a purpose, and others as a consequence of the war, the emancipation of the slaves.

In a military point of view, there is weakness, embarrassment and burden in the proposition, and no strength. Without emancipation and its evils, the slaves, found in the neighborhood of the camps, may be used to relieve the soldiers of exhausting labor. Owing service to their masters, they may be required to render that service to the Government; but if made free, it will be at their discretion and pleasure whether they relieve the soldiers in the trenches and upon breastworks; at least such is the view of the Administration, as expounded by the Secretary of War, who says: "The Government has no power to hold slaves, none to restrain a slave of his liberty, or to exact his service. It has the right, however, to use the voluntary services of slaves, liberated by war from their rebel masters."

If the slaves be freed by the act of the Government, and the masters thereby discharged from the care and responsibility of their maintenance, that burden at once falls upon the Government. That is the doctrine of the Administration. In his last message, President Lincoln says: "Under and by virtue of the act of Congress, entitled an act to confiscate property used for insurrectionary purposes, approved August 6, 1861, the legal claims of certain persons to the labor and service of certain other persons, have become forfeited; and numbers of the latter, thus liberated, are already dependent on the United States, and must be provided for in some way." The argument of the Secretary of War and the President amount to just this: By the authority and act of the Government, the slaves are made free, because of the rebellion of the masters. Having made them free, the Government cannot leave them slaves, and the Government cannot hold slaves; but being free by her act, they are dependent upon the United States, "and must be provided for in some way."

That is the emancipation policy of the Administration. As a war measure, to give strength to the North, what do you think of it? You will observe we cannot "exact service" from the manumitted slave—he is to work or not work, as suits his pleasure. That alternative being presented, the negro does not work. But he is to be "provided for in some way." What will that provision cost, when more than 3,000,000 slaves belonging to masters who go with the South, are liberated? That will depend largely upon the number of Republican Commissaries detailed to the service, and whether the present per cent. of profit is continued, and upon the number of missionaries that are sent among this interesting people, to prepare them for liberty, equality and fraternity.

Emancipation, then, as a war measure, is weakness, and not strength—a burden, and not a support—and can be adopted only as a means of revenge to destroy the South, but not to restore the Union, and to that aspect of the question I call your attention.

As a party, the Democracy of the Northwest have not been sectional, but have advocated equality of rights and privileges to all, and thus far have even conceded that New England and Pennsylvania might have the revenue policy of the United States so adjusted as to give them an advantage of from twenty to forty per cent. upon their labor—more than could be given to our labor. But we are now being so crushed that if we and our children are not to become the "hewers of wood and drawers of water" for the capitalists of New England and Pennsylvania, we must look to the interests of our section, and for the first time in my life I intend to speak as a sectional man.

The malign policy of the party now in power is the enactment of the tariff of last summer, which in ordinary times will be prohibitory and defeat revenue, and which makes us buy at high prices and sell at low prices, and which will impair our foreign market, has therefore been partially defeated by the short crops in Europe, causing a larger foreign demand for breadstuffs than we have enjoyed perhaps since 1847; yet, with an extraordinary foreign demand for all we have to sell, what is our condition? Sixteen months since and we have the answer. Our hogs were then worth from four to five dollars per hundred; they are now worth from two to two dollars and fifty cents. Our corn and wheat and cattle have fallen almost in like proportion. And further to the West I understand the losses are still greater, to that degree that in some localities in Illinois the useful and valuable article of corn is being burned as the cheapest fuel. To estimate our losses in Indiana for this year is difficult; but we may assume upon pork the following: Upon each 100 lbs. $2 and an average weight of 250 lbs. gives a loss of $5 on each hog. Upon our railroad there have been shipped 100,000 head, and assuming that to be one-tenth of the hogs in the State, the entire stock for market in the State for this year is 1,000,000, and our losses upon pork $5,000,000.

It is probably safe to assume an equal loss upon each of the articles of corn, wheat and other stock, making the loss to the agricultural interests of Indiana $20,000,000. These estimates are not reliable, and are not given as such, but rather as illustrations. The main fact is that our losses are enormous. In the reflective mind the inquiry arises, Why is this so? It is not for the want of a foreign demand; we have that in an increased degree. It is not in the scarcity of money; that is abundant for all the wants of our trade. But the answer is in the fact that we are cut off from our Southern market. It is a striking fact in contrast, that the Eastern States, during the last nine months have accumulated more wealth than during the same time at any period of their history. For the want of the Southern market, the men of Indiana lose nearly one-half of the rewards of their labor.

Why that market is of such value to us is apparent upon a moment's reflection; the transportation of our heavy and bulky products upon the river is easy and cheap—it is the interest of the South mainly to employ her labor in the production of rice, sugar, hemp, tobacco and cotton, (articles which we do not produce,) and to depend upon and buy from us the production of our lands and labor. To encourage and stimulate the people of the South in the production of their peculiar commodities, that they may be large buyers from us, and so long as the "grass grows and the water runs," will be the true interest of the Northwest; and that political party that would destroy that market is our greatest foe.

Most earnestly, then, do I call upon the men of Indiana to consider what President Lincoln seems to favor, what Cameron urges, what the Republican members of Congress, in caucus, have determined upon, and what bills now pending in Congress contemplate, the freedom of the negroes in the Confederate States—in a word, the destruction of Southern labor, and the ruin, for ever, of our rich trade and the value of our products.

Impelled by a false philanthropy, England has made her rich islands a luxuriant waste and wilderness, the trade of which is worth no more than one of the jewels in the Queen's crown. Are we now, who have for ourselves and the generations yet to come, such important interests involved, to consent to such policy toward the great and fertile regions upon the Gulf of Mexico?

The first and highest interest of the Northwest is in the restoration and preservation of the Union upon the basis of the Constitution; and the deep devotion of her Democracy to the cause of the Union is shown by its fidelity in the past; but if the failure and folly and wickedness of the party in power render a union impossible, then the mighty Northwest must take care of herself and her own interests. She must not allow the arts and the finesse of New England to despoil her of her richest commerce and trade, and to render her labor wholly subservient to Eastern sectional and selfish policy—Eastern lust of power, commerce, and gain.

I know the potent appeal that has been made to our prejudice, upon the charge that slave labor is in competition with the free labor of the North; but I know also that it is not founded in fact. The cultivation of rice, sugar, cotton, tobacco, and hemp is not in competition with our labor, but in aid and support of it. With the gold which the Southerner receives for the sale of his crops, he purchases our products, and thus secures to our labor its high rewards. But if we disturb the institutions, as our fathers approved them—if we free the negroes of the South, what are the consequences upon us? Large numbers of the negroes would seek the North, expecting to meet a peculiar sympathy, and one of two results would follow: either they would not work, and thus be supported out of the earnings of our labor; or they would come directly in competition with our labor; and being of an inferior class, and not competent to do as much work, nor do it as well as the white man, our labor would be degraded and cheapened; and the white man would be driven to seek employment in competition with the negro, and to accept as the reward of his labor the standard of prices which that competition would fix.

From the New York Post, Jan. 23.

A SHARP CORRESPONDENCE.

THE ANDREW AND BUTLER TROUBLES IN MASSACHUSETTS.

The military troubles in Massachusetts, originating in a conflict of authority between Governor Andrew and General Benjamin F. Butler, have given rise to a sharp correspondence, which has been published, by order of the Massachusetts Legislature, in a document of eighty-six pages. The period covered by this correspondence extends from August 10, 1861, to January 14, 1862. The early letters refer to the enlistment and equipment of Massachusetts troops, and their distribution among the expeditions of Sherman, Burnside and Butler. With the appointment of General Butler to the command of the military department of New England, in October last, commenced the troubles between that officer and Governor Andrew. Butler claimed the right of selecting his own troops without regard to the authority of the Executive of the State, and the Governor remonstrated. In reply to a letter of General Butler, Governor Andrew writes, under date of October 5:

"I shall therefore do exactly by you as I have done by the Hon. Mr. Sherman and General Burnside, that is to say, I shall use every exertion to furnish troops for the service of the United States in full proportion. But 'it must be done' by pursuing such methods and plans as we have found necessary for the general advantage of the service. Nor can I permit, so far as it lies with me to decide, any officers of the United States to raise troops as Massachusetts volunteers, within this commonwealth, except for recruitment of existing regiments, or subject to the conditions indicated; while any advice or friendly assistance will be gratefully received from any quarter, much more from a gentleman of your capacity to advise, and your hearty zeal in the cause we are both aiming to serve."

General Butler wrote a sharp letter to Governor Andrew on the 12th of October, beginning as follows:

"Will this Excellency, Governor Andrew, assign to General Butler the recruitment of a regiment of Massachusetts volunteers, and a squadron of mounted men, to be armed, equipped by him under the authority of the President; the officers to be selected by General Butler, but commissioned by 'his Excellency,' with, of course, a veto power upon what may be deemed an improper selection? As these officers are to go with General Butler upon duty, would 'his Excellency' think it improper he should exercise the power of recommendation?"

The quarrel grew warmer, and letters flew back and forth until the 20th of December, when Governor Andrew's military Secretary, Col. Brown, rebuked General Butler's discourtesy towards the Governor. On the 26th of December, however, Butler's language became more offensive. In a note addressed to the Governor, he said:

"With regard to the other officers, their good conduct, after several weeks' trial, commend them both to me and their men. If any base charge can be substantiated against either of them, I shall be happy to substitute others; *I believe, however, that neither of them have ever done anything worse than seducing a mother, and making a father wifeless, and children motherless; and that, you know, is no objection to a high military commission in Massachusetts.*"

To this Governor Andrew replied, by demanding an explanation, as follows:

"EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, BOSTON, December, 30, 1861.

"To Major-General B. F. Butler, &c., &c., &c.:

"SIR:—It becomes my duty to ask you to what officer or appointment you refer in your letter of the 28th instant, in using the following words, viz: "Seducing a mother, and making a father wifeless, and children motherless; and that, you know, is no objection to a high military commission in Massachusetts."

"Moreover, may I ask whose mother is alluded to, and whose wife; and does the implied allegation mean that the crime of murder was added to that of seduction; although the words 'you know,' assume the existence of greater knowledge than I possess. And, indeed, since the day I had the honor to detail yourself a Brigadier-General of Militia, at the beginning of the present war, to this day, and both inclusive, I cannot accuse myself of such an appointment. If I have done so, I beg you to expose it.

"I have the honor to be your obedient,

"JOHN A. ANDREW."

Butler rejoined, under date of the 1st instant, by naming the colonel of a Massachusetts regiment, and specifying the charges against him.

Governor Andrew replied by stating that the appointment of many prominent citizens of Boston, among whom he names Adam W. Thaxter, Chas. G. Greene, Franklin Haven, Thomas C. Amory, and others, at the request of many prominent citizens of Boston.

More correspondence followed, *and finally the dispute was referred by Governor Andrew to Senators Sumner and Wilson, with a request for official intervention.* In this letter the Governor says:

"It is not my judgment that this commonwealth is properly subject either to open injustice or to contemptuous silence. I do not think that the people of Massachusetts can endure that I should fail to fully assert their rights and vindicate their interests, although obliged to do so in connection with the upholding of my own official functions.

"However humble and unimportant may be the person, individually, who happens at this time to hold the place of the Chief Executive Magistrate of Massachusetts, is not to be remembered by you or by himself. But when the venerable commonwealth which he serves is thus treated with contumely, although in his own person, it is not permitted even to him to remain silent.

"Perhaps the blood shed by the children of this commonwealth at Baltimore, at Ball's Bluff, and wherever else they may have been called in arms during the present year, may have been only their dutiful share in the sufferings of the war; but it is neither in my heart nor in my temper to see the public service injured, our people distracted and our military efficiency demoralized by proceedings at once unjust and discourteous to the truest friend the Federal Government and its Administration have found among all the States in this hour of her trial, and the best blood of whose sons has been freely poured out upon every field.

"Since I can obtain no word of reply to myself in answer to the representations and request made in these letters, I trust that you may be more fortunate.

"I am compelled to declare, with great reluctance and regret, that the whole course of proceeding under Major-General Butler, in this commonwealth, seems to have been designed and adapted simply to afford means to persons of bad character to make money unscrupulously, and to encourage men whose unfitness had excluded them from any appointment by me to the volunteer military service, to hope for such appointment over Massachusetts troops from other authority than that of the Executive of Massachusetts."

On the 10th instant Senator Sumner replied as follows:

"WASHINGTON, D. C., January 10, 1862.

"I am authorized by the War Department to say that if you will send on your programme, with reference to General Butler, it shall be carried out, and the department given up. Please let me know your desires. CHARLES SUMNER.

"To Governor Andrew."

So far as the correspondence is concerned, Governor Andrew has the better of General Butler in dignity and propriety of style. The whole quarrel is now referred to the decision of the Government, and, judging from the tenor of Mr. Sumner's letter of the 10th, the authority of General Butler in New England is likely to be made subservient to that of the Executive.

THE CASE OF MR. BRIGHT.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune* writes as follows:

Three Republican Senators, Messrs. Cowan, of Pennsylvania, Ten Eyck, of New Jersey, and Harris, of New York, hampered and constrained by their unfortunate record in the committee room, made the best that can be made of the bad case of Bright, to-day. They were overwhelmingly replied to by Senator Clark. Andy Johnson will speak for expulsion on Monday, and Latham against it. It is still hoped that the requisite two-thirds vote will be secured, and that the disloyal Senator will be expelled from the seat to which his legal title was always questionable, and which he has deliberately forfeited. The following is a carefully classified analysis of the probable vote:

For Expulsion.—Anthony, Browning, Carlile, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foote, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, Howard, Howe, Johnson, King, Lane, McDougall, Morrill, Pomeroy, Sherman, Simmons, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, Wilmot, Wilson of Massachusetts, Wilson of Missouri—31.

Against Expulsion.—Bayard, Cowan, Foster, Harris, Kennedy, Latham, Nesmith, Pearce, Powell, Rice, Saulsbury, Ten Eyck, Thomson—13. Mr. Wiley absent.

If this classification be accurate Bright will be expelled. The votes of Messrs. McDougall, Carlile, and Rice, are, however, not certain, but the probabilities are that their votes will be cast as above. Doubt is felt as to two or three Republicans classed among the yeas, but we will not do them the possible injustice of publishing their names. Enough for to-night that we lament the fact that while Tennessee, Kentucky, and Missouri are impatient to punish treason in the person of a Senator, Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey and Connecticut are reduced by the action of their representatives to the anomalous and shameful necessity of maintaining him.

The ship Frank Flint was seized, on Saturday morning, at New York, by order of Surveyor Andrews. The register of the vessel indicates that four sixty-fourths of the same is owned by Thomas G. Godfrey, a citizen of New Orleans, and eight sixty-fourths by Albert D. Wood, a resident of Petersburgh, Va.

Advices from Canton of the 30th of November state that Prince Kung, the Chief of the Regency, had executed an imperial *coup d'etat* in Pekin by seizing on the members of the Cabinet of the young Emperor, sending them to prison and organizing a new ministry.

The British Government has ordered a liberal allowance to be given to the destitute wives and children of the troops just sent off to Canada; the same was done when the rebellion in India called away British soldiers.

From the New York World, Jan. 25.

TREASURY NOTES BY THE CART-LOAD.

For some time past we have endeavored to give our readers some definite notion of the abstract law of demand and supply in the matter of the currency, but our labors have just been singularly facilitated by a visible demonstration, rendering signally manifest the occult truth in question. Some curious experimental philosopher, it seems, has taken the trouble to measure bodily a certain portion—less than one-third—of the huge mass of Government credit which our city banks in the last summer and autumn so loyally agreed to shoulder. Twenty-one millions of the amount, in Treasury notes at 7.30 interest, have just been delivered to the banks by Mr. Cisco, the sub-treasurer. They are found to consist of 72,829 separate obligations, in various denominations, from $50 to $5,000. By careful measurement, they are ascertained to form *"a column* of notes piled single *twenty-seven feet* high"—and moreover make a *"large load for the cart* in which they were taken from the sub-treasurer's office."

Now, we beseech Congress not to forget, in their legislation so close at hand, that every dollar inscribed on this cart-load of obligations was received by the Government in gold—that every one of these 72,829 promises bears unblushingly on its face the distinct and solemn engagement of the United States to pay back those dollars with interest. Can an honest Congress, representing an honest people, bow to consent to suffuse not only the face of these tens of thousands of promises, but that of every honest man and woman in our whole community with burning shame, by basely violating the public faith thus plighted by the cart-load! With the ink scarcely dry on this huge "column of notes, twenty-seven feet high," shall it stand forever a column of infamy, to record the dirty legislative legerdemain which snatched away the promised gold and substituted empty and shadowy slips of paper in its place.

THADDEUS STEVENS' FANATICAL RAVINGS.

From the Boston Courier, Jan. 24.

We trust that no good citizen and patriot read the telegraphic report in yesterday's paper of Mr. Thaddeus Stevens' fanatical and insane ravings without indignation and disgust. The madness and recklessness of such language at such a time are inconceivable; we can compare the man who talks in this bedlamitish strain to nothing so much as to a mischievous monkey playing with fire in the magazine of a splendid line-of-battle ship. But Mr. Stevens is no inconsiderable person, but the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, and the leader, so to say, on the floor, of Representatives; and thus his words are not like water spilled upon the ground, but rather like dragon's teeth that sprang up armed men. The President of the United States has exercised pretty liberally during the past year the privilege of arrest and imprisonment during his pleasure; if such powers are to be used at all, we recommend Mr. Stevens as a proper subject for them. We would not send him to Fort Warren or Fort Lafayette, but simply to the nearest lunatic asylum, where he may have his head shaved, a large blister put on between the shoulder-blades, and be fed on bread, water, oat-meal gruel and other anti-phlogist