# THE MARYLAND NEWS SHEET

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# BALTIMORE.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 28, 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 Senate after various memorials in relation to slavery and other matters were presented and referred, the reply of the Secretary of the Navy to the Senate's resolution of inquiry, in regard to contracts made for the purchase of ships, &c., was reported from the Committee on Naval Affairs, but was ordered to lie over. A joint resolution was adopted directing the collection of certain statistics by the Census Bureau for developing the mechanical and other resources of the country for the suppression of the rebellion. The resolution in regard to holding secret sessions in both Houses whenever immediate action may be required on matters pertaining to the rebellion, and limiting the speeches on such occasions to five minutes, was taken up and discussed at length, but finally, on motion of Mr. Sherman, was laid over until to-day. Mr. Bright's case was then taken up and gave rise to some sharp words between Mr. Latham, of California, and Garrett Davis, of Kentucky. The debate was continued until the Senate went into Executive Session.

In the House of Representatives, the annual appropriation bill for the support of the Military Academy, was brought up for consideration in Committee of the Whole, and was passed. The discussion on the bill making an appropriation for the Legislative, Judicial and Executive expenses of the Government was then resumed and was continued until the hour of adjournment.

In the State Senate leave was given to report a bill on promissory notes and bills of Exchange. The Committee on Federal Relations reported on the memorial of Andrew A. Lynch, that the authorities at Washington had consented to his release on certain conditions. The bill to take the sense of the people as to the expediency of calling a convention to frame a new Constitution was under consideration when the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Delegates the bill authorizing the Court of Appeals to hear and determine, at its present term, cases of petitions for writs of *mandamus* growing out of the opening of Holliday street, was read a third time and rejected. The remainder of the session was occupied with a debate upon the bill for the relief of the families of Maryland volunteers.

We have still later accounts from Southern sources of the defeat of Zollicoffer. The Richmond *Dispatch* of Friday last declares frankly that the defeat was even more decisive that it was stated to have been by the written account; that five hundred Confederates were killed and wounded, and that General Crittenden, also wounded, was falling back on Knoxville. The only serious danger which is apprehended by the *Dispatch* is that the Federal troops may succeed, by the dispersal of the opposing force, in reaching the railroad which passes through Eastern Tennessee, and thus cut off communication with the States of the Mississippi Valley. To force the passage of the Cumberland Gap, one hundred miles distant from Somerset, in the present condition of the roads in Kentucky, is not believed to be feasible. The only other route which is open is that taken by the retreating army, but the danger of seizing the railroad in that direction it is asserted, can be easy guarded against, as measures to that effect will be promptly taken.

Some further details of the European news reach us through the New York papers. The *Times* still vehemently denounces the stone blockade. "Among the crimes," says that journal, "which have disgraced the history of mankind it would be difficult to find one more notorious than this." The *Morning Herald* insists that it is the duty of the Government to warn the United States gunboat Tuscarora either to quit the port of Southampton at once or wait until twenty-four hours have elapsed after the departure of the Nashville. As the latter vessel not have been permitted to lie in wait for Federal merchantmen within the mouth of the Mersey, the *Herald* contends that the Tuscarora cannot be permitted to exercise a license which would have been refused to her enemy.

The latest news from Missouri indicates the resumption of active military operations against General Price, who is at Springfield, where he is reported to have an effective force of from 20,000 to 25,000 men, with plenty of artillery and some excellent gunners. He appears to expect to be attacked at an early day and is said to have selected the ground on which he will give battle, if the attempt should be made to drive him from his position. Six thousand Federal infantry and three thousand cavalry have already left Rolla for this purpose, and several other regiments were to follow within a week. The command of the expedition, according to the Chicago *Tribune*, has been entrusted to General Siegel, and it is "assumed" that he has orders to drive Price out of the State. The entire force that will march upon Springfield is estimated by the *Tribune* at not less than twenty thousand men, supported by an abundance of artillery. Great hopes are entertained that this movement will result in driving the Confederates into Arkansas, "or wherever they may seek refuge."

Mr. Russell, in one of his latest letters to the *Times*, predicts that if January passes without a great victory the fate of the American Government will be sealed.

## A GRAVE CHARGE AGAINST SENATOR WILSON.

*From the New York World.*

The Missouri *Democrat* (Republican) says: "The fact seems to be placed almost beyond question that Gen. Wilson, the new United States Senator, was in favor of the South immediate secession in April last." It quotes from the St. Joseph *Gazette*, which says that fifty highly respectable gentlemen will swear that two of the resolutions passed at the Jamestown meeting were in General Wilson's handwriting, and were read, offered and advocated by him.

Senator Wilson cannot too soon take occasion to refute these slanders, if slanders they be.

*From the New York Times, Jan. 27.*

## DESTRUCTION OF A STOREHOUSE IN BRIDGE STREET.

DAMAGE UPWARDS OF TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Yesterday morning about one o'clock, while the men were at work on the ruins of the building, No. 2 Bridge street, a fire was discovered on the roof of the next store, No. 4, belonging to Squire & Johnson. The flames soon gained sufficient headway to assure the firemen that their energies would be thoroughly taxed to subdue them. But they went at it with several steam-engines with a will, and prevented any of the adjacent property receiving damage. Before they got it under, the devouring element had consumed the third, fourth and fifth stories.

The goods stored in the building were classed under the head of general merchandise, and it is estimated that the damage sustained to building and stock cannot fall short of $300,000. It is supposed that everything is insured, but on account of the great number of persons owning the property, it is impossible to procure any reliable information as to the details of the losses and insurances. The owners of the property stored there, insure on their own account, and there must necessarily be policies on a large number of different insurance offices. The building extended through from Bridge to Pearl street, and contained large quantities of valuable property.

The damage to property in the storehouse in Bridge street, an account of which was published in yesterday's *Times*, is believed to have been greater than was at first estimated. From the best sources of information which were accessible yesterday we judge that the losses on both buildings, and the property therein, cannot fall far short of half a million of dollars. At a late hour last evening the steam engines were playing with much vigor upon the building No. 4, and using great exertions to save the lower portion of the building. Owing to the fact that a large part of the property consisted of cotton, flour, and other goods of that character, the fire could not be subdued with readiness after it had got well under way. The firemen who were injured on Saturday night by the explosion in No. 4, are doing as well as could be expected. They were all taken to the New York Hospital, with the exception of the engineer, who was conveyed to his house up town.

## LETTER FROM ANNAPOLIS.

*Correspondence of the Maryland News Sheet.*

ANNAPOLIS, January 27, 1862.

The politicians here have a purpose in view in keeping open the Treason bill. Their object in doing so is to make its provisions as stringent as possible. The various candidates for a seat in the Senate of the United States, of whom Messrs. Johnson and Donaldson are the most prominent, are striving to outbid each other for the nomination by the extreme radicalism of their votes on the bill in question, as it is well understood here that no caucus in regard to the choice of a candidate for the Senatorship will be held until after the Treason bill shall have passed. It is not at all improbable, however, that after the passage of the bill in question, the gentlemen by whose aid and that of their respective supporters the measure was carried, will be coolly thrown overboard and some other person, more intensely radical than either of the above, nominated for the Senatorship.

It is a well-ascertained fact that the friends of ex-Governor Hicks have paid off by a complimentary subscription in his behalf a mortgage of more than ten thousand dollars, for which his property on the Eastern Shore was liable.

I also learn that a dollar subscription is now being taken up at the North to purchase the ex-Governor a residence on the Hudson river, which shall serve him as a summer retreat, and, it may be, eventually, as a winter retreat also. It is refreshing to know that the eminent services of so exemplary a patriot are not to go wholly unrewarded. Another honor which was tendered to Mr. Hicks some time since—I mean a Brigadier-Generalship—has not yet been accepted. Let us hope, however, that it may be; for surely the Cæsar who has passed such a rubicon, would find his fittest place at the head of an army.

There is a considerable amount of sickness among the troops here, most of them being unaccustomed to brave the vicissitudes of the weather in a climate so changeable as ours. In truth, their winter accommodations are so very indifferent, that an average of two burials a day take place, whilst the actual number of deaths is still greater—as many are put into coffins and sent home to their friends for burial.

ANNE ARUNDEL.

## A FRANK AND IMPARTIAL STATEMENT OF THE SITUATION.

*From the Syracuse (New York) Journal.*

The South has thus far, during the war, been operations, been characterized by trifling skirmishes between small bodies of troops of the hostile armies, which have been wholly indecisive of results. Even the greater battles of Manassas Plains or Bull Run, and Ball's Bluff, in which the Confederates remained the victors, disastrous as they were to us, those of Belmont and Drainesville, which may be fairly deemed drawn battles, and that of Somerset, in which, according to present accounts, we are conquerors, and remain masters of the field, have as yet realized no decisive result, beyond deciding the fate of the pending battle. None, either of them, or of the vaunted naval battles at Hilton Head, and on the coast of North Carolina, have been of any appreciable profit in the attainment of the grand results for which the war is popularly supposed to be waged, although some of them, especially perhaps, the battle of Somerset or Mill Springs, may have some consequences of that kind.

It seems to be promised us at least, that the Somerset battle is to differ from the others before won in our favor. It is assumed and reported that it opens the way for a movement of our forces upon the flank and rear of the main position of the Confederates at Bowling Green. If the war is to be speedily ended, or even if the moderate expectation of its ending in any reasonable time is to be entertained, it is of course to be hoped that this expectation may be realized. But if, as the accounts state, Zollicoffer really had either six or ten or twelve thousand men under his command, of whom only between two and three hundred were killed and wounded and prisoners, and the rest escaped,—if the roads were so blockaded with felled timber that our victorious troops were not able to pursue the fugitives and cut off their retreat,—if they have, as reported, fallen back into the mountains, whether upon an order to scatter or in solid column—unless there shall be proven to exist an utter disorganization of the escaped Confederate force, of which we have yet no sufficient, nor in fact, any evidence—then it may yet be reasonably doubted how far these expectations of exposure of the Confederate flank or rear may be realized or be illusory.

To us, a forward movement of Shoepff on the line of the Cumberland, except in heavy force, seems neither probable nor safe. Nashville or the Confederate rear or flank may be menaced, but as long as the escaped army of Zollicoffer remains in the mountains, and the other bodies of Confederates remain posted as they now are in a line from Cave City to Bowling Green, with their front strongly fortified and their rear and flanks defended by the south fork of Green River, they can only be successfully assailed by largely superior forces from the front, flank or rear, acting together. This country has so seldom been engaged in actual war, and the present generation has had so little experience of the practical results of tented fields to the victor or the vanquished, and their is mingled with this contest, in spite of all no party prejudices, so much of the ancient bitterness of party asperity on the part of the abolitionists, that it is matter for little wonder that trifling advantages and meagre victories should often be recorded as giving a warrant for "great expectations," and minor defeats excite a disproportioned feeling of indignation and humiliation.

And yet it may be well to remember, when the extreme promises of great results are being made from every paltry victory, that the seven years' war of the Revolution had not but one Saratoga and but one Yorktown among all the battles of that glorious era—that the war of 1812, with all its battles and victories and defeats, glorious as some of them were, had not one battle nor one series of successes which could, *per se*, have essentially changed the condition of the parties to the contest from the *status* in which they were at its beginning, or have concluded that war,—not even excepting the brilliant and, so far as the defense of New Orleans is concerned, the successful battle of New Orleans. Even among the great and decisive victories of any war, those which really decide any results beyond that of the battle itself, ormaterially affect the fate and destiny of nations, are the exceptions and not the rule. While the citizen cannot fail to be gratified with victories, or to be disappointed with and pained by reverses, it is well that he should be armed against perpetual disappointment and constant impatience, by realizing the fact that he can seldom find real good ground on which to build great expectations, or to be very much cast down on great reverses, when he may reasonably entertain on general grounds and from the general position of affairs.

It would seem that the general position of affairs at this time indicates more real danger to the Confederate positions and strongholds than ever before; that if the various expeditions and armaments which now on our part seem to menace Manassas and Richmond, from the North and the South, the East and the West, are carried on in proper concert, and without blunders on the part of the several commanders—if those which from the North and the East and the West, to say nothing of the Southern expeditions, now act with proper concert and due success against Bowling Green, there is at least some reasonable prospect of soon realizing some great, if not really decisive advantages. The public, therefore, are looking and will continue to look with intense anxiety to the movements at these two points, and to every minor and preparatory movement or contest, which seems directed to the capture or the enforced evacuation of either Bowling Green or Manassas.

We look for a steady convergence of our forces upon those two points, and perhaps upon Columbus—upon more or less minor combats like that at Mill Spring, but we do not look for a great central attack upon either of the main central positions until the advent of spring in the early climates of Virginia and Kentucky.

## EXTRACTS FROM "JIM" LANE'S SPEECH AT CHICAGO.

HOW HE PROPOSES TO CARRY ON THE WAR.

"It is no time for talking now, but for action.—We have consumed eight months in inactivity, have wasted three hundred millions of dollars and sacrificed twenty-five thousand lives, and turned this country upside down in our insane endeavors to put down this infernal rebellion and save slavery. I tell you it can't be done, and the Government has come to that conclusion. Let me tell you, confidentially, that on Monday last they opened a new set of books, and came to the conclusion that if the Union can't be saved and slavery saved, then down goes slavery. The rebels have either got to submit, to die or to run away. I tell you the time has come when play must stop. The rebels must submit or be sent down forthwith to that hell all ready yawning to receive them.

"This desirable consummation was effected by a compromise. The radical men agreed that the conservative men should carry on the war according to their notions for eight months, provided they were allowed the next eight. The time is up for the conservatives, and they now hand the war and its conduct over to the radicals; and every conservative man should now extend the same encouragement and support which we gave to them in the prosecution of their method. * * *

"The other day, while I was talking with the President, Old Abe said to me, 'Lane, how many black men do you want to have to take care of your army?' I told him as my army would number 34,000, I proposed to have thirty-four thousand contrabands in addition to my teamsters and wagon-masters. I consider every one of my soldiers engaged in this glorious crusade of freedom a knight errant, and entitled to his squire to prepare his food, black his boots, load his gun and take off his drudgery. Vanity and pride are necessary adjuncts of the soldier, and I do not propose to lower him by menial offices, nor compel him to perform the duties of the slave. No, while I shall elevate the slave by giving him his freedom and making a man of him, I shall also elevate the soldier and leave him no work to do but fighting."

## THE EMANCIPATION QUESTION IN RUSSIA.

FAST READING OF THE LAW BY THE SERFS.

The St. Petersburg *Gazette* publishes the following circular from the Minister of the Interior to the Governors of the Provinces:—It results from information received at the Ministry of the Interior, on the subject of the actual state of the question of the serfs, that the favorable progress of that question, and especially the completion of the charter of regulations, finds an obstacle in the erroneous interpretations which circulate among the serfs, as also in the false hopes which they entertain. They expect what they call "a new freedom," the promulgation of which, at the expiration of two years, would confer upon them new privileges not mentioned in the regulations of the 19th of February. They add that those serfs who should have contracted arrangements with the proprietors and signed charters would be excluded from the enjoyments of these privileges. To put an end to this illusion, his Majesty the Emperor, during his visit to the Crimea, deigned repeatedly to explain to the chief men of the rural districts, when they had the honor of being presented to his Majesty, the exact state of the question, at the same time reminding them of the obligations they were bound to fulfill. Thus his Majesty said to the serfs, "That there would not be any other freedom beyond that which had been conceded to them, and that, consequently, the serfs ought conscientiously to execute what was exacted from them by the general laws, as well as by the regulations of the 19th of February."

## LATEST FROM THE SOUTH.

### Southern Accounts of the Federal Victory in Kentucky.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of Friday makes the following announcement in regard to the defeat and death of Zollicoffer:

"We regret to say that the report of a Federal victory in Kentucky, conveyed to us on Wednesday night from Northern sources by our special correspondent at Norfolk, is more than confirmed by intelligence received here at the War Department.

"It appears that our defeat was more decisive than even the Northern accounts had led us to believe. The information received here is to the effect that on Sunday last Gen. Crittenden, with eight regiments of infantry and six pieces of artillery, attacked the enemy at a place called Fishing Creek, near Somerset, in Southeastern Kentucky. The Federals were under the command of Generals Schoepf and Thomas, and were strongly posted and entrenched behind Fishing Creek. The result of the action was disastrous to our arms. Zollicoffer was killed, and immediately on his fall our army was seized with a panic and was utterly routed, losing all its artillery, baggage and camp equipage, and leaving 500 in killed and wounded on the field.

"At last accounts Gen. Crittenden was in full retreat on Knoxville, badly wounded. It is not stated whether or not the enemy was in pursuit."

COMMENTS OF THE DISPATCH.

The *Dispatch* remarks:

"This is certainly a defeat for our forces and a victory for the enemy which will elate them wonderfully. Victories to them are few and far between, and all the more grateful, when they do come, for their scarcity. To us, however, this reverse should only be a motive for increased energy and vigilance. The locality where it happened enhances its bad effects, and should all the more nerve our arms for a powerful effort to retrieve our losses and revenge our countrymen who perished in the ill-fated conflict.

"The incidents of the revolution are evidently taking a concentrating direction, and great struggles are near at hand, it is to be hoped. The fifth act of the national drama has been brought on the stage, we believe, and the end, in which the villain is exposed and the wrong righted, is, we trust, to come before the curtain drops again. There has been an unusual and painfully prolonged time occupied in the clearing of the stage—the removal [illegible] right of the wager of battle by the strong and the strong will, and all the high impulses of manhood and patriotism. If we fail, let us fall. But we shall not fail! We shall conquer as sure as there is justice in the world."

### Effects of Zollicoffer's Rout.

The *Dispatch*, in another editorial comment on Zollicoffer's rout, says:

"This news is of serious danger resulting from this defeat is the possibility that the enemy may be able to reach the railroad at some point near Knoxville, and cut off our communication into the Mississippi Valley. The imminence of this danger is fully appreciated by the Confederate authorities, and the exigency will be promptly met by the proper measures.

"There is little danger of any immediate advance of the enemy in the direction of Cumberland Gap, which is a hundred miles from Somerset; and if he would undertake such an advance, we have force strong enough, with the aid of the formidable fortifications guarding its passes, to keep an army at bay. The real danger is of his advancing from the route of our own discomfitted army, and of his reaching the railroad in the neighborhood of Knoxville; but this danger may be more easily guarded against."

### The Legislature—Election of Senators.

*From the Richmond Dispatch, Jan. 23.*

Yesterday was the time appointed for the election of Senators from Virginia to the Confederate Congress. It will be seen from our report of Legislative proceedings that the election was not made. The two houses progressed no further than the nomination of candidates for one of the appointments. A joint rule of the General Assembly requires that one election only to a vacancy in any office shall be filled at a time. The rule, therefore, requires that the voting shall be for one of the Senatorships at a time. The nominations made yesterday for one of the appointments were as follows:—Messrs. James Barbour, of Culpeper; R. M. T. Hunter, of Essex; William C. Rives, of Albemarle; and William Ballard Preston, of Montgomery. The greater portion of the time of the House of Delegates during the day was consumed in speeches upon these nominations. The debate in the Senate turned on a proposition to postpone the election; first, until the 15th of February next; and that being non-concurred in by the House, then to postpone until to-day, at half-past twelve.

The House also non concurred in this resolution of the Senate, whereupon a Committee of Conference was appointed. This committee reported late in the evening in favor of postponing the election until the hour named to-day, and asked leave to sit again and report further upon the matters of disagreement between the two bodies. Both Houses concurred in this report of the committee and adjourned. To-day the Committee of Conference will doubtless make a further report as to the manner of proceeding with the election. The two Houses will doubtless be occupied some time with its recommendations, but the probability is that the election of the two Senators will be made to-day.

### A Soldier Shot Dead—Another Mortally Wounded.

*From the Petersburg Express, Jan. 22.*

The Norfolk depot, previous to the departure of the regiment of troops under command of Lieut. Col. Anderson, yesterday afternoon, was the scene of great excitement. It had been rumored through the city that a soldier had been killed there, which drew a large crowd of persons to the depot, in addition to the crowd that had casually collected at the depot to meet the train from Norfolk. Everything was in great confusion, and a correct account of the affair was difficult to obtain. We are enabled, after a considerable lapse of time, to glean the following particulars: The regiment arrived from Richmond between one and two o'clock, and was marched to the Norfolk depot to take passage on that road. Many of the men were very noisy and intemperate, and it was found that unless they were placed under strict orders, it would be impossible to keep them under any kind of control.

After they were marched aboard the cars, Col. Anderson issued orders that none of them should leave the cars; in case any one should disobey this order, he should first be hailed, and should he refuse to heed the summons, he should be shot. Before the train moved off, however, some of the men became very restless, and evidently showed intentions to run the blockade if possible, heedless of all consequences. One of them, John George, by name, belonging to Capt. Gustavus Wallace's company, of Richmond, Va., was noticed by the Captain, just as he was on the point of leaving the car, and warned that if he should dare to do so in disobedience of the Colonel's orders, he would certainly shoot him. The man, who was strongly under the influence of liquor, paused a moment, but after using very threatening and insulting language towards the Captain, advanced and had placed one foot on the platform of the depot, when Captain Wallace drew his pistol, and true to his word, shot him. The ball entered George's forehead, just above the right eye, and passed out at the back part of his head. He fell dead, between the platform and the cars, bleeding profusely, and his brains oozing out on the sills of the platform. His body was removed to the Poor House for burial.

The engine shortly afterwards moved some distance down the road to make room for the incoming train from Norfolk. The spot where George fell was marked by a pool of mingled blood and brains, which afforded the crowd a lively theme of conversation until near four o'clock, when the firing of muskets was heard in the direction of the train, and a rush was made thither. It was ascertained there that Frederick Campbell, a member also of Captain Wallace's company, had disobeyed orders. After witnessing the above fearful warning, he had left the train and was hailed twice or thrice without answering. The sentinels were ordered to fire blank cartridges, and it was not until this had been done three or four times that he turned and was returning, when he was pierced through the abdomen by a ball from one of the guard's muskets, the ball passing out at the back. He fell and was shortly afterwards carried into the house of Mr. Luke Farrell, where attentions both medical and religious were administered. During the afternoon he was conveyed to the Fair Grounds' Hospital, but it is thought that the wound will undoubtedly prove fatal.

We also hear that several other soldiers were fired at for similar disobedience, but without injury.

## EMIGRATION FROM LIVERPOOL IN 1861.

*From the Liverpool Mercury, Jan. 4.*

The returns of the emigration trade of this port for the past year are now completed, under the direction of the Government agent, Lieutenant Prior. As usual, these documents embody a large amount of highly useful and interesting information. It appears that the total number of emigrants that left this port for the United States, British North America, the Australian colonies, Cape of Good Hope, &c., during the year just ended, was 55,029. In the previous year there were 83,774, being a decrease of 28,745. Of these there were under the age of 36,879, and not under the age of 16,150. Of these the following tabulated statements it will be seen that the numbers despatched each month during the year were:

| | 1860. | 1861. | Decrease. | Increase. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| January | 2,746 | 2,173 | 573 | |
| February | 3,316 | 3,588 | | 272 |
| March | 7,755 | 5,256 | 2,499 | |
| April | 11,982 | 11,387 | 595 | |
| May | 12,621 | 3,379 | 4,242 | |
| June | 9,217 | 3,797 | 5,420 | |
| July | 7,606 | 3,403 | 3,603 | |
| August | 7,3 9 | 4,430 | 3,429 | |
| September | 6,670 | 3,490 | 3,270 | |
| October | 7,029 | 4,026 | 2,993 | |
| November | 4,339 | 2,625 | 1,714 | |
| December | 3,209 | 2,576 | 633 | |

The places to which the emigrants proceeded were as follows:—United States, 139 ships, 1,365 cabin and 26,212 steerage passengers; Canada, 7 ships, 124 cabin and 1,000 steerage; New South Wales, 2 ships, 526 steerage; Victoria, 30 ships, 1,868 cabin and 9,000 steerage; South America, 1 ship, 8 cabin and 81 steerage passengers. The present state of affairs in the United States has necessarily exercised an important influence on the emigration trade. This year we find that only 26,212 steerage and 1,365 cabin passengers, under the act, embarked for the United States, while in the previous year the numbers were 56,765 steerage and 2,115 cabin passengers. The June quarter this year—a period when the emigration trade, more especially with the United States, is most active—includes a return of only 10,019 passengers. The decrease on the March quarter, as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year, was 2,768; on the June quarter, 10,327; September quarter, 10,293; December quarter, 5,340.

A DANISH BARK CAPTURED.—In the list of shipping arrivals at this port yesterday is the prize bark Jurgen Leorentzen (Danish) Reimer—Prize Master Lieutenant Geraud—Rio Janeiro fifty-six days, bound to Havana for orders. She has a cargo of 4,800 bags of coffee; was captured December 26, in lat. 7 N., long. 38 30 W., by the United States ship Morning Star, in consequence of some informality in her papers and her destination being supposed to be New Orleans.—*New York Herald.*

The duties of the four or five Custom House Inspectors at Albany are hereafter to be discharged by one man.

## LATER FROM EUROPE.

FURTHER BY THE EUROPA.

HALIFAX, Jan. 20.—When the Europa arrived, at half-past 10 o'clock on Saturday night, the wind was then and is still blowing a hurricane, with a heavy sea.

The Europa has 18 passengers for Boston, £6,500 for Boston, and £64,000 for Halifax.

The Europa has neither troops nor stores, the Government having discontinued shipments by the Cunarders.

The *Times* says rumor fixes England's expenses, owing to the late difficulty, at £2,000,000, but the *Times* expects when all the bills are in it will be double that sum, and that the money has not been thrown away.

THE STONE BLOCKADE.

The *Times* reiterates its denunciations of the stone blockade of Charleston harbor, and says among the crimes which have disgraced the history of mankind it would be difficult to find one more atrocious than this. Even the fierce tribes of the desert will not destroy the well which gives life to the enemy.

The *Morning Herald* is surprised that the Government has not given orders to the authorities at Southampton to warn the Tuscarora she must either quit port at once, or wait until twenty-four hours have elapsed after the departure of the Nashville. We should not, says the *Herald*, have allowed the Nashville to lie in wait within the mouth of the Mersey for American packets and merchantmen; therefore we cannot, without a gross violation of our duty as neutrals, allow the Tuscarora a license we should have refused her enemy. The *Herald* holds out the course of the French authorities at Martinique, between the Iroquois and Sumter, as an example to follow.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Russell, in his correspondence to the *Times*, predicts the fate of the American Government will [illegible] if January passes without some great victory.

Mel[illegible] mate of the American ship Ganges, had been [illegible] mitted for trial in London for murdering [illegible] the crew at sea.

The Lon[illegible] Money market on the 10th opened firm, but [illegible]wards the close showed some slight reaction, [illegible] closing at ½ decline, attributed solely [illegible] after the advance.

[illegible] was dull but steady.

[illegible] change at one per cent.

There had been a considerable advance in saltpetre, under the idea that the export prohibition would soon be removed.

FRANCE.

The Bourse was firm, and advancing; Rentes 68f. 65c.

The monthly returns of the Bank of France showed a decrease in cash of over 18,000,000 francs.

The increase in bills discounted was nearly 61,000,000 francs.

The Paris correspondent of the *Morning Post* asserts that the French official circles felt much satisfaction at the pacific termination of the Trent affair, while the effect on the Bourse was an immediate rise of one per cent.

The *Moniteur* of the 11th says a feeling of profound regret and indignation has been aroused in England as well as France by the vindictive act of destroying the port of Charleston.

SPAIN.

The suspension of Spea's Bank at Madrid is attributed to heavy defalcations by the junior partner. The liabilities were estimated at £250,000 and upwards.

ITALY.

The majority of the Chamber of Deputies had unanimously resolved to continue to support Ricasoli's Government.

HOLLAND.

The Ministers had tendered their resignations.

TURKEY.

The Turks at Tripoli have maltreated several Christian inhabitants. The French Consul demanded indemnity, and a French frigate had arrived off the port.

INDIA AND CHINA.

Additional despatches had been received in anticipation of the arrival of these mails.

At Calcutta, December 15th, the produce markets were active. Rice freights to England 72s. 6d.

After the *coup d'état* at Pekin a new regency was established under the two Empresses.

The state of affairs was encouraging.

The rebels were in the vicinity of Shanghai, and the foreigners were prepared for an attack.

Ningpo was also in a state of alarm from the same cause.

At New Zealand affairs looked peaceful. Sir George Grey had accepted the invitation of the natives for a conference.

## LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

TURIN, January 12.—In reply to a motion made by Signor Crispi in the Chamber of Deputies for explanations relative to the late events at Castellamare, Baron Ricasoli stated that according to despatches received by the Government almost all the leaders of the movement had been arrested and order restored.

PARIS, January 11—Evening.—Rentes firm at 68f.60c.

PARIS, January 12.—A decree by the Emperor appoints Marshal Magnan Grand Master of the Free Masons in France. The Grand Master has hitherto been elected by the Free Masons themselves.

Another decree regulates the taxation of foreign bonds and shares.

ROME, January 12.—The Bourbon Committee has deprived Chianone of the command of the brigands for having disobeyed his instructions by shooting prisoners.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL, January 11.—Cotton Market.—The Brokers' Circular reports the sales of the week at 105,000 bales. The market has been excited and prices have advanced ¼@¼ penny. Of the sales 90,000 bales were to speculators and 5,000 to exporters. The sales yesterday (Friday) were 12,000 bales, 6,000 of which were on speculation and for export, the market closing firm and upward. The authorized quotations are:

| Fair. | Middling. |
|---|---|
| Orleans, 14¼d. | Orleans, 13¾d. |
| Mobiles, 14d. | Mobiles, 13¾d. |
| Uplands, 13¾d. | Uplands, 13¾d. |

The stock in port is estimated at 505,000 bales, of which 248,000 are American. The above statistics are all since the 1st of January, no tables having been prepared last week.

STATE OF TRADE.—Advices from Manchester report sales small, and buyers demanding an advance.

Breadstuffs.—Wakefield, Nash & Co. and others report Flour very dull and 6d. lower; American quoted 28@32s. Wheat dull, sellers pressing for sales, and 1@2d. lower; red Western 11s. 3d.@12s. 2d.; red Southern 12s. 3d.@12s. 6d.; white Western and Southern 12s. 6d.@13s. 3d. Corn heavy and 1@2d. lower; mixed 31s.@31s. 6d.; white 34@37s. Provisions.—The same authorities report: Beef quiet and steady. Pork tending downward. Bacon declining; sales at 40@43s. for new. Lard inactive and 1@2s. lower. Tallow dull and 1s. lower.

Produce.—The Brokers' Circular reports Ashes steady; Pots 30s. 6d., Pearls 32s. Rosin advancing—common 13s. 6d.@14s. Spirits Turpentine buoyant and considerably higher—sales at 75s. Sugar firmer. Coffee quiet and unchanged. Rice steady. Linseed tending downward—sales of 1000 tons at 33s. 6d. Cod Oil quiet at 35s.@35s. 6d. Cod Oil dull.

LONDON MARKETS.—LONDON, Jan. 11.—Barings' Circular reports Breadstuffs dull and quotations barely maintained. Iron steady—rails and bars £8@£5 5s. Sugar firm and 6d. higher. Tea firm. Coffee tending upward. Rice quiet and unchanged. Spirits Turpentine buoyant at 75s. Tallow declining—sales at 42s. Linseed Oil firmer—sales at 33s. 9d. Cod Oil steady at £42.—Sperm Oil nominal.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.—The market is dull and sales small. Erie shares 29, Illinois Central 42¾@41¾ discount.

MONEY MARKET.—Consols closed on Friday at 93¾@93⅞ for money.

The bullion in the banks has increased £84,000.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 12.—Cotton—sales yesterday, 3,000 bales, the market closing quiet and unchanged. The sales included 2,000 to speculators and exporters.

Breadstuffs flat, except Corn, steady; mixed, 31s.@31s. 3d.

Provisions dull.

LONDON, Jan. 11, P. M.—Consols closed at 93¾@93⅞ for money.

American securities steady and unchanged.

HAVRE, Jan. 9.—Cotton—sales of the week 12,600 bales; market excited and firm, with an advance of 0@10 fr. on the news from America; New Orleans *fres ordinaires*, 105f.; do. *flas*, 108f. Stock, 128,000 bales.

The fate of the Russian corvette Amazon, missing with all on board, has been discovered. She came into collision with an East Indiaman off Madeira, and only the captain and several of the crew were saved.

There were twelve hundred sick soldiers in the hospitals at Washington, Alexandria and Georgetown on the 17th instant.

The St. Paul (Minnesota) Chamber of Commerce has remonstrated against the repeal of the Canadian reciprocity treaty.

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On the 25th instant, at the residence of William Fitz, Esq., in Baltimore county, Rev. JOSHUA WELLS, in the 94th year of his age. Twelfth Minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church, Baltimore Conference.

Ministers of the Gospel, with his relatives and friends, are invited to attend his funeral on this (Tuesday) afternoon, at one o'clock, at Greenmount Cemetery. Carriages will be waiting at the residence of Mr. Darby, No. 12, north Liberty street, and at Mr. Stewart's Livery Stables, No. 11 Lexington, near Liberty street, at 12 o'clock.

On Monday morning, the 20th instant, Mrs. MARY E. FLETCHER, aged 31 years, wife of James Fletcher, formerly of Baltimore.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on to-morrow (Wednesday) morning, at ten o'clock, from the residence of her father, Henry Herring, No. 216 Stiles street.

On the 25th instant, in Philadelphia, SARAH W. MILLARD, wife of James Boyer Millard, at the residence of her uncle, Samuel Wall.


☞ OFFICE OF THE BALTIMORE ASSOCIATION FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE POOR, January 25th, 1862.—The Committee of Finance of this Association have directed the Secretary to notify those managers and collectors who have failed to take up their collections to proceed in their duties, and make their returns at once to the Secretary or Treasurer. Those managers who are unable or unwilling to take up the collection will please notify the Secretary, that others may be appointed in their place.

The Committee have been informed that many persons ready to contribute have not been called upon, and as there are many who have heretofore regularly contributed to the funds of the Association who have not made their contributions this year, all such and others are earnestly requested to leave their donations with the Secretary or any of the officers or managers. The wants of the poor are more pressing upon the Association than formerly.

J. 28-2t. Z. D. SHASHKARR, Secretary.

☞ THE FIFTH LECTURE OF THE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL COURSE BEFORE THE MARYLAND INSTITUTE, HALL, THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, Jan. 28th, at 7½ o'clock.

By the American Traveller, JOHN E. MCDONOUGH, on the "DRAMA, A SCANE RHETORIC."

Including various RECITATIONS from the Great Author—among which will be found HAMLET'S SOLILOQUY ON DEATH—BACTES TO THE ROMANS—SEVEN AGES OF MAN, &c.

During the evening Mr. SAMUEL S. MILLS will read Milford Bard's deeply anxious Poem on the "BURNING OF THE LEXINGTON."

☞ Cards of admission 75 cents. 1t

REVOLVERS AND BOWIE KNIVES.

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mh26-tf 239 BALTIMORE STREET.


AUDITOR'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, BALTIMORE, January 21th, 1862.—Notice is hereby given to the owner or owners of the several Lots of ground and improvements, in the city of Baltimore, which are described below, that unless the State and city taxes due thereon respectively as hereinafter mentioned, shall be paid previous to THURSDAY, the 27th day of February next, each of said lots on which taxes may remain unpaid, as aforesaid, will be sold on Wednesday, the 5th day of March next, to pay the taxes due thereon, with all costs and charges will be sold according to Ordinance No. 70, sections 1 and 2, approved September 6th, 1859, to the highest bidder, for the payment of the same, on the said 27th day of February, 1862, at 4 o'clock, at the Exchange, in the city of Baltimore, or such other place as may be hereafter designated.

The terms of sale are:—That the purchaser shall pay to the undersigned, on the day of sale, or the day next succeeding, the amount of taxes or assessments for paving due on the lot sold, together with all costs and charges, otherwise the Auditor may resell at the risk and cost of the first purchaser, and that the residue or balance of the purchase money shall remain on a credit of one year and a day.

LOT No. 1.—Beginning for the same on the north side of Philadelphia Road, about 107 feet west from the eastern limits of Baltimore city, and at the west line of a lot assessed to and supposed to belong to Wm.