THE MARYLAND NEWS SHEET

PUBLISHED BY

CARTER & NEILSON.

TERMS.

Served in the city, and payable only to the carriers, TWELVE AND A HALF CENTS WEEKLY.

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

☞ A liberal reduction to Clubs and News Agents.

THE TRI-WEEKLY NEWS SHEET.

Mailed to subscribers:

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

ADVERTISING RATES.

One square, six lines	one insertion	50
" "	two insertions	75
" "	three "	$1.00
" "	one week	1.25
" "	two weeks	2.75
" "	three "	3.50
" "	one month	4.00
" "	three months	10.00

Longer advertisements at proportionate rates. Yearly contracts to be matters of special agreement.

BALTIMORE.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 29, 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 of the United States a bill was introduced authorizing the President to take possession of any railroad and telegraph lines which he may think proper to use for military purposes. The bill provides that all persons interfering with such lines shall be subjected to the penalty of death or such lesser pudisment as may be deemed by court martial. After a long discussion the bill was passed by a vote of 23 to 12.

In the House of Representatives, the bill making an appropriation for the judicial legislative, and executive expenses of the Government, was discussed in Committee of the Whole. Without coming to any conclusion in the matter, the House, again resolved itself into a in Committee of the Whole, on the state of the Union.—The bill authorizing the issue of Treasury notes, the redemption and funding of the same, and for the funding of the floating debt, was taken up and debated. Mr. Vallandigham offered a substitute for the first section, upon which action on the bill was postponed until some future day. A bill to establish an uniform system of bankruptcy, was introduced by Mr. Conkling, of New York, and referred.

In the State Senate the petition of the First Branch of the City Council in relation to the Police Bill was referred to the Committee on Corporations. A bill to protect the citizens of Maryland, who are in debt to citizens in the seceded States, was read a first time and ordered to be printed. The Senate next in Committee of the Whole took up the bill in relation to a convention to frame a new Constitution, which on motion was referred back to the Committee on the Judiciary. The bill to repeal the charter, and wind up the affairs of the Baltimore Corn and Flour Exchange was read a second time.

In the House of Delegates a memorial was presented from the First Branch of the City Council of Baltimore, asking a repeal of the Police Bill, which was referred to the Baltimore delegation.—The Treason Bill was again taken up on Committee of the Whole, and was read a third time and passed.

By the boat from Fortress Monroe which reached her wharf here yesterday morning, the reported loss of a number of vessels belonging to the Burnside expedition is confirmed. The steamship City of New York, the Zouave, the Pocahontas, the Eastern Queen, the Louisiana, the bark Voltiguer, and a schooner, seven vessels in all, were driven ashore, and it was supposed would, in every instance, prove a total loss. The gunboat Grapeshot also foundered at sea and sunk. Some of the stores and ammunition of the wrecked vessels it is said were saved, as were nearly all the troops and crews on board of them. The actual extent of the disaster is not, however, yet known. Many other vessels belonging to the Expedition are believed to be badly damaged, whilst there are also supposed to be vessels stranded along the coast, whose names are at present unknown, or have not as yet been made public. Of the one hundred and twenty-five vessels of which the expedition was composed, only the gunboats, one half of the transports, and seven thousand out of sixteen thousand men are said to have succeeded in getting over the bar at Hatteras before the steamer which brings the news left that post. A subsequent despatch to the War Department from General Burnside states that the steamer New York was driven on the bar at the entrance of Hatteras Inlet, but expresses the belief that the propellers and tug-boats which have gone ashore will be saved. The despatch is provokingly reticent with respect to the general damage done to the vessels belonging to the expedition, and which is reported to be very great. Indeed, the whole despatch is vague, indefinite and inconclusive, as respects a number of the vessels which, being unable to cross the bar, were exposed to the full fury of the storm.

We have further details of the fight at Somerset or Fishing Creek, from Southern sources. General Crittenden was not wounded in the engagement as was reported, but had fallen back to Camp McGinnis, some twenty-five miles south of the Cumberland river. Reinforcements were being sent to him from Knoxville, and supplies of clothing, &c., for the routed troops were also being promptly furnished. Later accounts say that the extent of the disaster had been greatly exaggerated.

General Beauregard has been transferred from the army of the Potomac to Columbus, Ky.

In accordance with a previous order of the De partment, Bishop Ames, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the Hon. Hamilton Fish, of New York, have been appointed commissioners to visit the Federal prisoners now in captivity in the Confederate States.

An admirable letter on American affairs from Sir John Bowring, in reply to one received by him, and subsequently published in the New York *Post*, will be found elsewhere. It is brief, but pertinent throughout; closely argumentative, yet full of axismatic sentences. Sir John Bowring not only refutes the arguments of his correspondent who was in favor of adopting extreme measures against the South, but discusses from the English point of view the inevitable consequences that must result from the endeavor to coerce the South back into the Union. In his opinion, the true policy of the Federal Government is to consent to the separation of the "discontented" States, and to cultivate amicable relations with them, believing as he does, that no Union can be permanent which is maintained by force, and which would intensify the hatred of those who were held in subjection by conquest.

From the Upper Potomac we have the report of another exploit performed by Col. Geary, which resulted, as usual, in nothing. According to this account, Ashby's cavalry made their appearance at Bolivar, accompanied by a section of artillery. The latter opened fire on Geary's regiment at Sandy Hook. The fire was returned and the cavalry were "driven back behind a hill." It is also stated that the Confederate forces under Jackson were concentrating at Charlestown, but that great consternation existed among them in consequence of a rumor that the Federal troops were about to cross over the river and attack them. It was supposed that under this apprehension Jackson would fall back to some point nearer to Harper's Ferry.

The *National Republican* denies that the Berdan sharpshooters, upon whose services so much reliance was placed, are in a creditable state of discipline as reported in the Northern papers. On the contrary, it states that there is not a more demoralized corps in the whole army, and declares that it ought to have been disbanded long since.

Governor Brown, of Georgia, has telegraphed to Mr. Memminger, the Secretary of the Treasury for the Confederate States, that Georgia is prepared at any moment to pay from one to two millions o her share of the war tax, provided that interest shall be allowed upon the same at the rate of seven per cent. per annum on the amount paid in until it shall become due.

If it should so happen that the Burnside expedition should attempt to land on the coast of North Carolina, the latest advices from that State indicate that it will meet with a warm reception.—The North Carolinians are making preparations for a desperate defence. In Wayne, county where it was proposed to draft the militia, the volunteers were so numerous as to obviate the necessity of resorting to compulsory measures.

The Washington *Republican* states that George Brandell, of Baltimore, was arrested in that city on Sunday night for uttering seditious language. He is in the hands of the military authorities.

The late Papal officers now in the service of the United States have received orders from his Holiness, the Pope, to keep themselves in readiness to return to Europe at short notice.

LATEST FROM THE SOUTH.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The steamer Adelaide arrived at her wharf at 7 o'clock yesterday morning. She brought intelligence from the fleet, the purport of which we give. The steamer Eastern City arrived at Fortress Monroe, from Hatteras, on Monday morning. She left the fleet on Friday evening, and consequently brought no intelligence of the effect of the storm of Friday night. The fleet was lying in Hatteras Inlet, and its destination was still unknown. A number of disasters have occurred, and the following are reported: The City of New York went ashore and proved a total wreck. She had on board about $200,000 worth of ammunition. Most of her crew were saved. The Zouave was also wrecked.—She had on board 300 kegs of powder, 1,700 rifles, and a large quantity of stores, none of which were saved. Her crew is reported saved. The Pocahontas met with a similar disaster. She had on board 100 h[illegible]s and a battery, together with ammu[illegible] Her crew is reported saved, but ov[illegible] was lost. The bark Voltiguer, and [illegible]me unknown, were also ashore.—T[illegible]700 troops on board, all of whom were res[illegible] The schooner had a valuable cargo of st[illegible] which were lost. The steamer Louisiana is aground with no probability of getting her off, and it was anticipated that she would be burnt. The Eastern Queen is in the same condition and will prove a total loss. The gunboat Grapeshot foundered at sea and sunk. Her crew is reported saved, but her armament and stores were lost. Dr. Rawlins, said to be the correspondent of the New York *Times*, was on board the Louisiana, and is reported saved. Colonel Allen and Surgeon Weller, of the 9th New Jersey regiment, in attempting to go ashore in a small boat, were drowned, and their bodies have not been recovered. Other disasters had occurred, in which lives were lost; but the names of the vessels were unknown by those on board the Eastern City. The steamship Spaulding, whose arrival from the fleet has been daily expected, has been taken by Gen. Burnside and made the flag-ship of the fleet.

From the Richmond Dispatch of Monday.

Important Military Change.

We have reliable authority for making the following statement: General Beauregard, the distinguished officer of the Army of the Potomac, takes command of the army at Columbus, Ky., and General Gustavus W. Smith succeeds him in the position he has so long and acceptably occupied.—At Columbus, we understand, he is subordinate to no one except General A. Sidney Johnston. This change goes into effect without delay.

The Burnside Expedition.

We have rumors of an important nature as to the fate of the Burnside expedition, which recently sailed Southward for the declared purpose of "crushing out the rebellion." It is stated that despatches have been received in high official quarters, communicating the intelligence that a great portion of the fleet was destroyed in the recent storm. That it was a storm of unusual severity we have reason to know, and as many of the vessels were no better than old hulks, it would not surprise us to have a confirmation of the rumor.

Per contra however, Commodore Lynch, of Norfolk, ha[illegible]t returned from a reconnoissance of the one[illegible]ares that there was no appearance of these [illegible] Hatteras. He saw, it is true, a number of [illegible] huddled up and close in shore, but gives it as [illegible]t opinion, that they were merely transports, or coasting craft, taking shelter from the raging storms that have lately blown over that part of the coast with so much violence.

The rumor so current on the streets yesterday, and so eagerly devoured, to the effect that one-half of the Yankee fleet had gone to Davy Jones's locker, appears to have had its origin in the joking humor of a Government official who succeeded, by his pranks, in "playing off" upon more than one wise head.

Newbern, North Carolina, is in a ferment of excitement in expectation of an attack in that quarter.—The town is under martial law, and every preparation made for early intelligence of the enemy's movements and for his repulse when he does come.

From Kentucky.

The following is from late papers received at this office:

LATE FROM FISHING CREEK, KY.—GEN. CRITTENDEN NOT WOUNDED, &c.

We gather a few additional facts in relation to the late "Kentucky disaster" from the Knoxville *Register*. Eight Confederate regiments engaged fourteen regiments of the enemy.

The false information of the enemy's force was brought by one Johnson, known familiarly as "Hogback Johnson."

When our forces reached their breastworks, Gen. Crittenden concluded to fall back to the south side of the river. The little steamer which had lately arrived was taken charge of by Capt. Spiller.—Our infantry were safely transported across, under the fire of the enemy's batteries, posted on the heights above.

We lost the greater portion of our cavalry horses, tents and munitions. Gen. Carroll now has command of the division.

Two of General Zollicoffer's aids—Major Fogg and Major Shields—were badly wounded.

Whether the enemy had crossed the Cumberland River we are not advised; but our forces expected they would do so. General Carroll is reported as making a valiant stand against them.

General Crittenden and all his staff are safe. General Carroll and staff are safe.

Our loss is reported to be three hundred killed. The enemy's loss is supposed to be twice the number.

General Crittenden ordered the advance at 11 o'clock Saturday night, supposing the enemy to be only 1,500 strong.

Under cover of night our forces were transported speedily across the river, and when the messenger left were ordered to fall back to Camp McGinnis, twenty-five miles in the direction towards Knoxville, Tenn.

In the engagement, Rutledge's and McClung's batteries were lost, except two pieces of the former, which were stationed with Monsarrat's battery on the south side of the river, and are safe.

Our loss was not very heavy, but our men became panic-stricken after the fall of General Zollicoffer.

Gen. Schoepf commanded the Federal forces, and it is supposed that he was assisted by General Rosecrans. Their force was three to our one.

Several of our men came in yesterday, and report large numbers of others on the way to Knoxville.

Our troops fell back to the breastworks under command of Gen. Crittenden, who was not wounded, as has been reported.

The citizens of Knoxville, Tenn., have held meetings with a view to furnish the distressed and routed soldiers with clothing, beds, and blankets.

Still Further from Kentucky—Crittenden Reinforced and Falling Back.

The Knoxville *Whig*, of the 23d, says:

Large reinforcements of cavalry have been sent from this city to General Crittenden, and a battery of artillery is ready to move. The most of the reports of the battle first received seem to have been much exaggerated.

Two guns of [illegible]urrat's battery, being on this side of the [illegible]re saved.

General [illegible] made but a short stand at Monticel[illegible]en fell back to Camp McGinnis, and may [illegible]urther back, in order to collect those of h[illegible]e who are scattered. Accounts brought in by the new arrivals are very conflicting.

Capt. Shirls, of the engineers, gives the following statement of the battle:

On last Saturday night, Gen. Crittenden and forces marched out to meet the enemy on Fishing Creek, 11 miles distant. They met the enemy lying in ambush, just at the dawning of day, when Gen. Zollicoffer, who was in front, gave the order for an attack, Col. Staunton cried out, "for God's sake don't fire—they are our friends." The Schoepfites hallowing for Jeff. Davis. Simultaneously the enemy fired, shooting Gen. Zollicoffer in the heart and killing him instantly. He spoke but twice—his last words were: "Go on, go on, my brave boys—I am killed!" On parting with his trusty servant at midnight, he shook hands, and remarked that they would probably meet no more.

Col. Battle's and Cumming's, and the 15th Mississippi regiments fought bravely, saving our forces from annihilation. Gens. Crittenden and Carroll were in the engagement the whole time, evincing great courage and determination. The enemy were repulsed several times.

[LATER.]

A Small Force of Yankees at Murray, Ky.

The Bowling Green *Courier* of the 22d says, that instead of ten or twelve thousand Yankees occupying Murray, Calloway county, as reported, the number consists only of 3,000 infantry and 500 cavalry. They are under command of Gen. Smith, from Paducah. His object, doubtless, is to destroy the railroad at Paris, Tennessee, and thus break the communication between Memphis and Bowling Green, and capture or destroy the army stores there.

THE KENTUCKY DISASTER.

Further Particulars—Crittenden Makes a Stand—The Destruction of Arms, Cannon and Stores.

PETERSBURG, Jan. 25.—The following despatch, dated at Knoxville last night, has been received here:

General Crittenden rallied his forces at Monticello, and will make a stand there. Monticello is only twe[illegible]miles from Somerset.

The fl[illegible]tened fugitives have greatly exagger[illegible]aster.

NASHV[illegible], (via Mobile, 25.)—The most reliable in[illegible] we have received here of the engagement [illegible]ar Somerset, is to the effect that only two regi[illegible]nts—Colonel Battle's Tennessee and Colonel Statham's Mississippi—were engaged in the fight near Mill Springs. The estimated number of our killed and wounded, and prisoners taken from us, varies from three to five hundred.

General Crittenden, with nearly all his force, is now at Monticello. Stores and equipments are being sent to him.

The force of the Federals is variously estimated at Paris at from 5,000 to 20,000, some declaring it to reach 25,000. From information previously received we deem 10,000 or 12,000 a more correct estimate.

Paris was in a perfect ferment of excitement yesterday, and many, anticipating an immediate descent of the enemy, which they deemed themselves utterly powerless to resist, were preparing to leave with negroes and other property for various points southward. One gentleman alone endeavored to obtain transportation on the train for seventy negroes, fearing they would fall into the hands of the Federals.

The Confederates, after spiking their cannon, threw them into the river. The enemy got but one cannon. They also got about two thousand horses and mules, and three hundred wagons. All of our stores were burnt, to prevent their capture by the enemy.

The stragglers returning speak very freely of the cause of this disaster, and their reports create intense excitement and indignation here.

NASHVILLE, January 24, (via Mobile, 25th.)—Reports from Bowling Green confirm the washing away, by late freshets, of the pontoon bridges and the newly-constructed portion of Green river bridge.

General Buell, it is reported, has left Munfordville and gone no one appears to know where.

In our previous report of matters at Fort Henry, we stated firing ceased from the Federal gunboats at one o'clock Friday afternoon—a fact which at once gave rise to the apprehension that the fort had fallen into the hands of the enemy. We learn, however, that Fort Henry is still safe, the enemy, for some reason, having withdrawn from the immediate vicinity.

The shots of the gunboats were not replied to from the fort, which will be held at all hazards.—No doubt the design of the enemy in bombarding the fort on Friday afternoon was to discover the position and calibre of the guns. Whatever were their designs, they were frustrated.

These demonstrations, together with those threatened at Bowling Green and Columbus, indicate hot work and plenty of it at no distant period.

Interesting from the North Carolina Coast—The Enemy at Pamlico—Feeling of the People—Enlistments Extraordinary.

Through the kindness of Lieut. Woodbury Wheeler, now in the city upon a special mission, we are in possession of a few facts which may not prove uninteresting to our readers. He reports that on yesterday week Col. George B. Singletary went down the coast in the steamer Albemarle upon a reconnoissance, and returned last Saturday, having on Wednesday overhauled a pilot who had just escaped from the enemy. From this source he learned that on Tuesday 175 Yankee vessels were certainly essaying a passage over the bar, and heading directly into Pamlico Sound. In addition to this information, the pilot avers that he saw three of the Yankee gunboats wrecked and stranded at Hatteras.

The *Progress*, of Thursday last, says:

Several reports have reached us recently to the effect that large quantities 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."

In every part of the Old North State, her sons are rousing themselves. We have heard that in Wayne county, when it was proposed to draft the militia, every man instantly volunteered for the war. This unexpected response was so universal that contentions resulted upon the question of remaining at home. Those upon whom this lot fell were loud in their expressions of disappointment.

Federal Progress in North Tennessee—Occupation of Murray, Ky.—Paris Threatened—Alarmed Excitement of the People.

The Memphis *Argus*, of January 20th, says:

Three gentlemen who arrived at Paris before the departure of the train for this city, brought information that the Federals had advanced in force to Murray, Kentucky, only twenty-five miles north of Paris. That they would continue their march to Paris, between which and Murray, we learn, there is no Confederate force sufficient to resist them, was generally anticipated. No advance, however, had been made up to yesterday afternoon.

Large Meeting of Sympathy for the Death of Zollicoffer.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 25.—A large meeting was held at the St. Charles Hotel last night for the purpose of expressing regret at the death of the distinguished statesman and soldier, General Zollicoffer.

Colonel Andrew Erwin was called to the Chair, and Mr. H. L. Goodrich requested to act as Secretary.

On motion, the Chairman appointed the following committee to draft resolutions:

Colonel J. G. Pickett, Major-General Lovell, Brigadier-General Ruggles, Commodore Hollins, W. A. Johnson, A. L. Davis, W. J. Berry, Alexander Fall, D. M. Kildreth, M. Hilcher, and J. C. Goodrich, which reported the following resolutions:

RESOLVED, That we have received the intelligence of the death of Gen. Felix K. Zollicoffer with feelings of the profoundest sorrow, and lament his untimely end as an irreparable loss to the cause for which he heroically gave his life. In private life, or in discharging public duties, we always found him an incorruptible patriot. Cool and collected amidst troubles, he was unfaltering in the execution of his purposes. No man, since General Andrew Jackson, enjoyed so completely the confidence and undivided esteem of the people of Tennessee.

Resolved, That we mourn his death as a great public loss, which is only relieved by the reollection that he fell fighting bravely at the head of his column, against the invaders of his country.

A Stimulating Appeal to Volunteers.

One of our numerous soldier correspondents sends us from Fredericksburg the following appeal to the troops of the Aquia Department, which he says has had the most stimulating effect upon his brethren in arms, in that section, and which may prove equally beneficial in other quarters:

HEADQRS. AQUIA DISTRICT, January 11th, 1862.

General Orders, No. 2.

The Major General commanding this district urges upon the troops the importance of re-enlisting for three years, or the war, so soon as the rolls are presented to them for that purpose. Nobly as our people have resisted the aggressions of the enemy, great as are the sacrifices which have been made by all, the present indications do not justify the belief that our struggle is near its end. It would be wicked to disguise the truth—we have to contend against a powerful and wealthy nation—possessing vast resources for war—with an immense army already occupying our territory and our strong places—with an active navy closing our ports, and with a whole people maddened by baffled hatred. The Northern army now in our front, will in a few months be efficiently organized and well disciplined. Its able commander craftily and surely bides the time, when the term of enlistment of our troops expires, as the propitious moment for his advance. He believes he will then find our ranks thinned, our corps disorganized, and that he can pour his legions over our weakened battalions, and triumphantly execute upon our undefended country, the behests of the despotic advocates of emancipation, who have inspired this horrid war.

Our existence as a nation, the defence of our homes and the honor of our women, forbids us to be laggards now.

It is the solemn duty of every man to dedicate himself to his country, until every foot of Southern soil is purged of the pollution of invasion, until this war is ended. We dare not for one moment relax our vigilance or lay aside our arms until we have discharged this sacred duty.

By order of Major-General Holmes,
DABNEY H. MAURY, A. A. G.

From Manassas.

Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.

MANASSAS PLAINS, Jan. 22, 1862.

Rain, snow, sleet, mist, fog, mud, and the state of the weather generally, have for the time being monopolized conversation, to the exclusion of that everlasting topic "the advance and the expected battle." Since this miserable spell of weather set in, the subject has been quietly laid aside; and, as it is the first time since last July that a week has gone by without a rumor of the Federal force advancing, and it being such a great piece of news not to hear it, I concluded to send it to the *Dispatch*, hoping its readers will feel very grateful to hear such a piece of intelligence. A trip down to Centreville last week was quite an event considering the state the roads are in now, but I felt amply repaid by the hearty greetings of my friends, and the opportunity I had of noting the change in the scene since I last travelled over the road.

The old tents, in some cases dilapidated, mildewed, and weather-beaten, which have stood the storms and sunshines of the summer campaign, have given place to comfortable cabins, which have quite an air of neatness and home comfort, with their stick and plaster chimneys, and their one window of six and four lights, and their new plank door. In some cases the ends of the logs are sawed off, and the little villages look quite habitable until you cast a glance down at the *pavement*. To supply the windows, of course every deserted house between Centreville and the outside of the lines had to furnish its quota. In this connexion an anecdote is related of an old lady, who took her knitting and went off to spend the afternoon with a friend. Great was her consternation upon returning to find her house minus the windows. As no smoke was coming from the chimney it was drawn upon deserted property.

Underground Train from Newport News—Recognition of the Southern Confederacy Predicted by a Yankee.

From a letter in the Petersburg *Express*, dated "Camp Pemberton, (Colonel Pryor's regiment,) Jan. 20," we extract the following paragraphs:

There is an underground mail train sent to us occasionally from Newport News. To give you a sketch of one of their letters, I send you a copy of the following epistle, written on a board. The chirography was greatly disfigured, having been buried, no doubt, in the mud for several days. It is as follows:

"Southerners! The Confederacy will certainly be recognized an independent sovereignty in less than six months. You have friends in the Federal army that you know nothing of. We are whipped already, but will not own it. J. S.

"Newport News, Dec. 31, 1861."

Household Industry.

An officer in our army in the Southwest sends us a specimen of grey woolen cloth, manufactured by Mrs. Cinthia Bentley, of Pulaski county, in this State. It is intended for soldiers' uniforms, and is remarkably uniform, substantial, and warm. Every particle of the material used in the manufacture was produced on Mrs. Bentley's plantation. Our correspondent thinks that "so long as the refined women of Virginia can manufacture such material as this, we ought to be fully able to supply our own wants."—*Richmond Dispatch.*

The War Tax.

The Savannah *Republican* says that Governor Brown telegraphed on the 21st inst., to Hon. C. G. Memminger, Secretary of the Treasury, that the State of Georgia was ready to pay from one to two millions of her share of the war tax at the present time, provided the Confederacy would allow her interest at the rate of 7 per centum on the amount until it shall become due.

Serenade.

Col. John Pegram, the hero of Rich Mountain, was complimented with a serenade, on Wednesday evening last, by the "Buckingham Institute Guards," Capt. Hanes, formerly company F, in the 20th Virginia, (Col Pegram's old regiment,) now company A, 57th Virginia regiment.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

Destructive Fire in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 25.—A disastrous fire occurred this morning, which destroyed two stores on Magazine street, occupied by Chas. C. Gaines & Co. as a hardware store, and another by H. H. Hansell as a manufactory of harness and military equipments. The loss is about $150,000, while the insurance does not exceed $20,000.

A Confederate Steamer Chased, Abandoned and Burned.

AUGUSTA, Jan. 25.—The Charleston *Courier* of this morning says that information has been received from New Orleans that the Confederate steamer Calhoun, on her way from Havana, with a large and valuable cargo, was chased by a Lincoln cruiser, and abandoned and totally burned.

The Burning of Cedar Keys, Fla., by the Enemy—Great Destruction.

AUGUSTA, Jan. 25.—The Savannah *News* of this morning says that a letter, dated on the 19th inst., from Cedar Keys, Fla., confirms the reported capture of that place. The Federals burnt the town, the wharves, and five loaded schooners in that port; also, 50 bales of cotton and 150 barrels of turpentine. The schooner Fanny escaped up the Christol River. A list, with fifteen men and some ladies, was captured by the Yankees. The men were ironed. The captain of the schooner Ann Smith and some civilians were released on their parole after two days' confinement.

A letter from Fernandina says that the citizens of Cedar Keys were not molested, and that private property was not taken.

The enemy have left the place.

The Associated Press furnish us with the following additional particulars concerning the Burnside Expedition:

FORTRESS MONROE, January 27.—By the arrival of the steamer Eastern State we have received the first direct and official intelligence of the arrival of the Burnside Expedition at its destination. The Eastern State left Hatteras Inlet on Sunday night, and arrived here late this afternoon.

The recent storms had been unusually severe at Hatteras, and considerably delayed and crippled the expedition. But when the Eastern State left everything was looking favorable, notwithstanding the loss and inconvenience occasioned by several of the chartered vessels.

The expedition sailed, as will be remembered, from Hampton Roads on the 11th and 12th instants, and consisted of over 125 vessels of all classes. They arrived at Hatteras between the 12th and 17th, after being greatly retarded by a succession of severe storms and adverse winds that prevailed during the greater part of the period.

After the arrival of the fleet at Hatteras another series of storms was experienced, of such severity that for two days in succession, on more than one occasion, it was impossible to hold communication between any two vessels of the fleet.

After the first storm it was discovered that instead of vessels drawing eight and a half feet being able to go over the "Swash" or bars, as General Burnside had been informed, no vessel drawing over seven feet three inches could pass into Pamlico Sound, and no vessel could pass over the outside bar drawing over thirteen feet, unless skillfully piloted; consequently, the steamer City of New York struck on the outside bar and was totally lost. She was loaded with powder, rifles, bombs, etc., valued at $200,000. The captain and crew, after bravely remaining in the rigging for forty hours, were saved.

The gunboat Zouave dragged her anchors, and stove a hole in her bottom, proving, also, a total loss. Her crew were saved.

The chartered side-wheel steamer Pocahontas, of Baltimore, went ashore near the lighthouse, and became a total wreck. She had on board the horses belonging to the Rhode Island Battery, several of which were valued at $500 each, all of which were drowned. The fine rifled guns of the Rhode Island Battery are all saved.

The Grapeshot parted her hawser and foundered. Her crew were all saved.

Two unknown schooners, one loaded with oats, were lost on the beach; six of the crew of one of them were drowned.

The steamer Louisiana got on the bar, but escaped without serious injury. The story of her having been burnt was entirely unfounded.

The Eastern Queen and Voltiguer were also ashore, but will probably get off.

The water vessels had been blown off and had not reached their destination when the Eastern State left, and had it not been for the condensers on board some of the vessels and on shore, terrible suffering would have occurred. As it was, the water they had was in old whiskey, camphine and kerosine oil casks, and by no means pleasant to the taste.

It is thought that some of the Union pilots of Hatteras proved traitors, and intentionally ran several vessels ashore. One of the storms can only be described as terrific. The waters in every direction were covered with foam, dashing with a clear sweep across Hatteras shore, and, for a time, completely cutting off the fort from all outside communication. The current was running at the rate of five miles an hour, and the chop seas prevented General Burnside from answering any signals of distress or communication with his Generals.

At one moment a flag of distress would appear on a number of vessels, indicating want of water, fuel or provisions, and on one occasion Colonel Allen, of the Ninth New Jersey regiment, and his surgeon, Dr. Weller, with a boat's crew, and the second mate of the Ann E. Thompson, when they found that the troops needed water, manned the life-boat in order to reach the General, but unfortunately the boat was swamped, and Colonel Allen, Surgeon Weller and the mate were drowned. The crew of the boat were saved.

Despite all these adverse circumstances, General Burnside had succeeded, before the steamer left, in getting over the bar one-half of his vessels, and all the gunboats and seven thousand troops.

Everything appeared to be in a satisfactory condition when the Eastern State left. The large transports with troops remained outside the bar until the arrival of the S. R. Spaulding, from Port Royal, on Thursday last, when Captain Howes volunteered to bring them all inside, and this was successfully accomplished on Sunday afternoon, the Eastern State passing the last vessel of the expedition going in as she left.

The service rendered by the Spaulding was very timely, as a portion of the tugboats chartered for the expedition had remained behind at Fortress Monroe.

Fair weather having set in, the schooners and other small vessels of the expedition were rapidly making their appearance at the inlet with water and coal, and everything looked promising. Gen. Burnside has been indefatigable. Day and night he has been at his post performing the duties of his whole staff. He is confident of success, and has the confidence and respect of all under his command.

General Burnside left Fortress Monroe on the steamer Picket, but after the arrival of the steamer S. R. Spaulding he made her his flag-ship. She would be used for taking the remaining troops over the bar.

The 24th Massachusetts regiment and the Rhode Island battery have been landed under the guns of the fort at Hatteras Inlet.

It is understood that Col. Hawkins' regiment goes with Gen. Burnside. Their place will be filled by the Sixth New Hampshire.

There has been no loss of life except what is above mentioned. Eleven deaths have occurred among the troops since the fleet sailed.

Mr. Shelburn comes in the Eastern State as bearer of despatches from General Burnside. There are various reports reaching Hatteras Inlet from the mainland relative to the disposition and intentions of the enemy. Some accounts say they are completely frightened, and will not make a stand. Another report is that large masses of troops will be concentrated in the vicinity; and still another story, confirmed by many, is that their exertions will be directed chiefly to placing obstacles in the way of our progress to Norfolk. The Rebels keep a good look-out for our movements. Two of their steamers made their appearance immediately after the storm, but disappeared when pursued.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 27.—The new steam frigate Pensacola left here this afternoon for Key West, Pensacola and Ship Island. She will report to the commander of the fleet in the Gulf of Mexico. Four Paymasters bound for Ship Island took passage in her.

The Baltimore boat brought down this morning the 2d and 4th Batteries of Wisconsin. They will remain for the present at Fortress Monroe.

Le Marquiso de Montaignac, Admiral of the French steam frigate Pomone, returned from his trip to Charleston yesterday, and proceeds by the steamer to-night on his way to Washington.

A flag of truce was sent out this afternoon to meet the Confederate steamer William Selden, and brought back the following released prisoners:

Adjutant C. L. Pierson, of the 20th Massachusetts; Lieutenant Banks, of the 4th Michigan; Dr. W. B. Fletcher, of the 6th Indiana; Lieutenant William Boosh, of the 2d Wisconsin; Lieutenant C. M. Harper, of the 1st California.

ENGLISH VIEWS ON AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

A REPLY FROM SIR JOHN BOWRING.

It will be observed that the distinguished writer of the annexed letter request its publication in the *Evening Post*. It is in reply to the article which appeared in our paper of December 13.

"EXETER, Jan. 3, 1862.—My dear sir: I thank you for the kind expressions of your personal regards, and that you have honored my observations with so much notice.

"There never was so complete a revulsion of public opinion as has taken place in this country with reference to your unhappy dissensions. At first the almost universal sympathy was with the Northern States, but the conduct of too many of your leading men, the language of your newspapers, and that crowning act of illegality (condemned, I can truly say, by the unanimous voice of civilized Europe, but justified by your Unionists) —the seizure of the Southern Commissioners—all have served to show that a people may be frenzied as well as an individual. The delusion will, however, pass away.

"I trust you will excuse my saying that the use of vituperative terms in any controversy had better be avoided. It brings back the old times of the Georgian era, when your Washingtons and Franklins were 'audacious rebels;' nor is it quite fair to compare the insurrection in the Southern States with Irish outbreaks represented by an ignorant handful of peasants, led by fanatical priests, and put down by the capture of O'Brien and about three other heroes in a cabbage garden. But, I do not hesitate to say—as you introduce the cases as analogous—that, whenever Canada, Australia, and even British India, shall find our Government as incompatible with their well-being as the Confederates declare yours to be with theirs, (and it is only they who wear the pinching shoe who can judge of its pain,) I earnestly pray that these regions may be peacefully separated from our rule, and be happier with us as allies than in the existing relations of subjection and sovereignty, if our sway can be called sovereignty. Remember, in saying this, I am only doing justice to your patriotic forefathers, by recognizing how right they were, and how wrong were *ours*.

"If, as you suppose, we wished you to be weak and dishonored, we should advocate the continuance of this disastrous struggle, which is not, and which cannot come to good.' You will find no strength in a seeming Union with what you call disloyalty—but which, at all events, is discontent. You tell us fairly and honestly that you are not waging a war against slavery, but there is an enthusiastic party in your country (so little is there of unity in your Union) who assure us that you are. Time will show. We do not think your legislation during the past in the matter of negro slavery is such as to give us much hope for the future. If your policy changes, so may our estimate.

"Be assured the cotton influence is little thought of—or as little as it ought to be—in this grave matter. That interest is struggling for emancipation from its dependence on your cotton-growing States. I rejoice in such dependence. It is a bond of amity and fraternity. I had rather that nations should be encouraged to interchange their productions and not to limit them to their own domestic demands. A selfish, exclusive, repelling legislation is, as you know, abhorrent to my mind.

"It is merely begging the question'—not advancing the argument—to call our own side 'right,' the adversary's 'wrong'—to proclaim that justice is with us, and truth and reason—while all that is unjust, untruthful, unreasonable, is with our opponents. Nations, when they quarrel, do not hesitate, each in its turn, to appeal even to the Deity as bound to be their partisan. Alas! most unwisely and unworthily do they deem of the Common Father.

"We cannot perceive in the 'words' or 'deeds' of which the records came to us from your hemisphere, any evidence of the brotherhood or family harmony you wish to maintain. Still less do we perceive in your internecine war any germ or promise of that honorable and perpetual peace which you anticipate for the future. Not love and confidence are not the children of hate and contention. A deadly tree produces only deadly fruit. We—the 'skeptical friends abroad'—must for a season be satisfied to be blended with the 'miscreants at home,' and to be misunderstood by your short-sightedness until your eyes are opened. Events will perform the needful operation for the cure of the Union cataract.

"I have endeavored in another letter to show that there is no analogy whatever between our taxes on articles not produced at home, such as tea, tobacco, &c.—taxes laid on solely for the purposes of revenue—and your taxes upon foreign articles whose effect is merely to augment the prices of the home-made competing commodities, and thus to enrich the producing few by the licensed robbery of the consuming many. This, I know, is for us no ground of quarrel, though it may be well a subject for regret for this mistaken policy. You lag behind the great and growing nations of the old world. You have among you some sound political economists, as some farseeing statesmen. Would that their voices were heard!

"I pray you to excuse any seeming acerbity in these remarks. They are meant to convince, not to annoy. I should think it generous on your part if you obtained their insertion in any of the United States newspapers which may have printed your letter to me that appeared in the New York *Evening Post* of 13th December, and remain, with much esteem,

"Yours, very faithfully,
"JOHN BOWRING."

GAIL & AX'S
Chesapeake
Fine Cut
CHEWING TOBACCO,
Unsurpassed by any other product in the country.
SMYRNA SMOKING TOBACCO,
An Oriental luxury. The best article in the market and equal to a fine Havana Cigar.
For sale wholesale and retail at
SUTRO'S,
123 Baltimore street,
Opposite American Office.
ja22-3m

THE
VERY BEST
Fine Cut Chewing Tobacco
is
G. W. GAIL & AX'S
CHESAPEAKE.
It is
Pure, Fine and Rich,
and of
Delicious flavor and taste.
For sale by
GASPARI & ROUVENAC,
427 W. Baltimore street.
ja22-1w

ISRAEL & CO.
IVORYTYPES.
WATER-COLORED
AND
MEZZOTINT
PHOTOGRAPHS,
125 BALTIMORE STREET.
ja14-tf

NOTICE
TO CONSUMERS OF COAL.
LARGE REDUCTION IN PRICE.
The undersigned having on hand a large stock of