THE MARYLAND NEWS SHEET

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TERMS.

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BALTIMORE.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1862.

WAR AND OTHER NEWS.

In the Senate of the United States the entire session was consumed in a debate on the construction of iron-clad steamers, and in a further discussion of the case of Mr. Bright.

In the House of Representatives the greater part of the session was occupied with the consideration of the Treasury bill.

In the State Senate the bill for the relief of the families of Maryland Volunteers, was read for the first time and referred to the Committee on Militia. The Baltimore Police Bill was passed.

In the House of Delegates the resolutions relating to indemnification of citizens of Maryland for losses sustained by the war, including the Senate amendment striking out the word "loyal," were reconsidered and passed.

We have a rumor from Washington to the effect that the political prisoners from Maryland, now at Fort Warren, will be released on consenting to give their parole of honor. What the nature of the pledge may be which they are required to take is not stated.

The latest news from the seat of war in Missouri indicates that the combined movement from Rolla, Sedalia, Lebanon, and other towns, has already found a very serious obstacle in the wretched condition of the roads which lead to the stronghold of Price at Springfield. Large bodies of men are said to be concentrating at Lebanon under General Curtis to take part in this movement; but the roads between the latter place and Sedalia are reported to be almost impassable; whilst the rivers are so swollen that fifty teams were waiting on the Sedalia side of the Gasconade river, waiting for the waters to subside. In the meanwhile reinforcements of Confederate troops to the number of twelve thousand men from Arkansas are said to have joined Price at Springfield, and all accounts now concur in stating that the latter will await the approach of the Federal army sent against him and will make "a hard fight."

Another expedition has been organized at Cairo, the destination of which is kept secret. The vessels composing the expedition, when it left Cairo, consisted of twelve steamers laden with troops; but other steamers and troops were to be added elsewhere.

The last order of General Halleck, dated St. Louis, February 4th, requires all the officers of the University of Missouri to take the oath of allegiance and to file the same within thirty days in the office of the Provost Marshal General at St. Louis. A failure to comply with this mandate will be considered tantamount to a resignation of their respective offices; and any demand which may be made for salary subsequently accruing, or any attempt to perform the duties imposed upon them, will subject the offending parties to trial by court-martial. The authorities of the University are also expected to expel from its walls all persons who, *by word* or deed, favor, assist or abet rebellion. The Presidents and Directors of all the railroads within the limits of the State are also required to take the oath of allegiance within the time prescribed and subject to the same penalties for contumacy. They are, moreover, required to file bonds in such sums as the Provost-Marshal-General may direct, that they will not employ a single person in any capacity whatsoever who has not taken the oath of allegiance or who is regarded as not loyal to the union. None but "loyal" persons are to be permitted to take Government contracts in future. Federal officers are prohibited from making purchases of disloyal persons, and where such persons are in possession of articles necessary for the public service, and which cannot be had of Union men—proper instructions as to the course to be pursued will be given from Headquarters. All clerks and civil employees in the Federal service are to have the oath administered to them, and those who refuse to take it are to be arrested for disobedience. It is also recommended that persons connected with the various professions, merchants, traders and manufacturers voluntarily subscribe and file the oath of allegiance, in order that their patriotism may be known and recognized.

The thirty-eight privateers of the Petrel who have so long been held in the common prison as pirates, have at length been brought before Judge Cadwallader, and under instructions from Washington, were remanded to military custody, to be treated hereafter as prisoners of war.

The St. Louis *Democrat* contains a column of advertisements of the sale by public auction, and by authority of General Halleck, of the articles seized from various citizens in payment of the assessments recently made upon them, because of their alleged Southern sympathies.

Gen. Stone is not to be superseded, as stated in the Northern journals. He has received orders to return to his command at Poolesville.

The Senate has refused to confirm the commission of Col. Gorman.

From Leavenworth, Kansas, we learn that the mixed tribes of Indians, who were recently defeated and driven out of the Indian Territory by the Confederates, have agreed to take the field again with their warriors, supported by Federal troops.—They will probably form part of Hunter's projected expedition to the Southward.

It is reported from Washington that the United States steamship Richmond is now fitting out at New York for the purpose of carrying General Scott to Mexico on a mission of a delicate and responsible nature, and of an important character.

From Fortress Monroe we have nothing whatever in regard to the Burnside Expedition. The gunboat Chippewa, which arrived in Hampton Roads on Monday last, from the blockade off Wilmington, reports a large fleet of vessels inside of Hatteras Inlet, but heard no firing. During the passage she encountered heavy northerly gales, and in the Roads on Monday it blew a gale all day.

A private letter from a citizen of Kentucky to the Cincinnati *Enquirer* gives, on the authority of the Surgeon who had arrived at Danville in charge of the body of General Zollicoffer, some details in relation to the battle of Mill Spring which appear to be truthful. The Surgeon states that General Zollicoffer was not killed by Colonel Fry, as reported, but fell by an unknown hand during the progress of the fight. He also acknowledges that it is true that Federal soldiers, in great numbers, treated most brutally the body of Zollicoffer.—They plucked off the hair, cut off the clothing, and did not desist until the body was much disfigured and nearly nude. One other fact is mentioned. The Confederate force is said to have been only about four thousand, "miserably armed with the old flint-lock musket."

Our correspondent at Louisville furnishes us with some particulars of the condition of affairs at Bowling Green and Nashville. The source from which the information is derived is said to leave no doubt of its truthfulness. The lady who writes the letter from Nashville, which our correspondent quotes, states that the death of Zollicoffer, but more especially the barbarities perpetrated upon his body, has fired the entire population. She asserts, as so many have done before her, that the Confederate soldiers are well clothed and have an abundance of provisions, the only articles that are really scarce being tea and coffee. The announcement that Cairo is almost under water will surprise no one who is acquainted with that delectable place.

The people of Nassau, New Providence, are driving a brisk trade with the ports of the Southern Confederacy, and are by no means conciliatory to Union men from the States who happen to be sojourning among them. The Boston *Post* cites several instances in which the hostile feelings of the people of Nassau were displayed towards Northern men and the officers of the Federal Government. Vessels from the Southern Confederacy, bound for Nassau, are said to run the blockade with impunity, and a charge is brought against Lieut. Temple, of the United States gunboat Flambeau, that while the latter lay at anchor at the port of Nassau, "the vessels running in and out loaded with cotton, firearms, &c., disturbed him"—Lieut. Temple—"but little."

The number of establishments in Massachusetts engaged in the manufacture of iron, brass and copper, including rolling mills, furnaces, foundries, machine shops, tool factories, &c., and not including nail and tack machines, is six hundred and eighteen, and their appraised value is about $6,000,000.

The prize schooner George C. Baker was sold by the United States Marshal of Philadelphia on Monday, bringing $1,300.

FROM KENTUCKY.

Correspondence of the Maryland News Sheet.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Jan. 28, 1862.

I saw a friend yesterday who had just received a letter from a lady (with whom I am intimately acquainted and can vouch for what she writes) who has been sojourning at Bowling Green, but who is now in Nashville. She says she has never seen such enthusiasm as is expressed by every one. The death of Zollicoffer and the brutal treatment of his body after death has fired the whole populace. The Confederate soldiers are well clothed and have an abundance of provisions—the only articles scarce are tea and coffee. There is scarcely any sickness among the troops, and they are all anxiously waiting an attack, fully anticipating a brilliant victory. The stories almost daily published of the destitute and unhappy condition of the Confederate army in Southern Kentucky are flatly contradicted by this lady—the exact reverse being the case.

Recent letters have been received here from some of our best citizens now in the Confederate army—men whose honor, truthfulness and candor, cannot be doubted—stating that they are all in fine condition, happy, cheerful, and anxious "for the fray." General Buckner's furniture was sold some days ago on account of non-payment of taxes, and everything sold for much more than its real value; the purchases were made to be presented as keepsakes by his numerous friends. The two armies are now standing almost looking at each other, each confident of success when the conflict shall come, which is looked for very soon by many persons here.—Zollicoffer's flag, which was captured in the recent battle, has been brought here and deposited in Gen. Buell's headquarters. Numbers have gone to look at it.

Cairo is almost under water. The soldiers must certainly have a hard time of it. The river at this place is very high and still rising. There are three Federal hospitals here, all filled with sick soldiers, the prevailing diseases being those incident to exposure in camp. M.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Rumored Release of the Maryland Prisoners at Fort Warren.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4, 1862.

"It is asserted here, and the statement is very generally believed, that orders were issued yesterday for the release, on their parole, of the political prisoners from Maryland now incarcerated at Fort Warren.

FROM WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Correspondence of the Maryland News Sheet.

HAGERSTOWN, Jan. 31st, 1862.

The grand army, since their retreat from Bath, are still stationed on this side of the Potomac, ready at any moment to repulse General Jackson, should he attempt to cross. Now and then several companies are sent across for the purpose, I suppose, of foraging, but, to our great surprise, they generally come back in "double-quick," minus several men. Notwithstanding they report no "rebels" in the neighborhood, General Jackson, with all his force, is reported to be at Romney. Hancock is completely ruined. There are about four or five thousand troops stationed there at present; they are quartered in the houses, and have destroyed everything that could possibly be destroyed. Several companies of cavalry and infantry from this division have been ordered to Camp Carroll, Baltimore. They will leave on Monday morning.

A grand wedding took place in St. Mary's (Catholic) church, on Tuesday evening, the 14th of this month, the parties being Mr. Wm. A. O'Hara, of Cincinnati, and Miss Elise Sarkoitch, stepdaughter of Dr. R. Haim, of this place, which I have not as yet seen published. I suppose it was the largest and most magnificent wedding that has ever taken place in Hagerstown. The ceremonies were very imposing. As the bridal party and their attendants were moving up the church "St. John's March" was being performed on the organ in a most elegant manner. The bride and groom ascended to the top steps of the altar, where they knelt and remained so during the ceremony; the attendants remaining at the foot of the altar. After the conclusion of the ceremony, and a short address by the pastor, the bridal party and guests left the church, during which time the choir sang a beautiful hymn. The party then proceeded to the residence of the bride's father, where a most delightful evening was spent. TYRO.

SECRETARY CHASE ON THE FINANCES.

The following is an extract of a letter written by Secretary Chase to the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means of the House, on Monday:

SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a resolution of the Committee of Ways and Means, referring to the House Bill No. 216, and requesting my opinion as to the propriety and necessity of its immediate passage by Congress. The condition of the Treasury certainly renders immediate action on the subject of affording provision for the expenditures of the Government both expedient and necessary. The general provisions of the bill submitted to me seem to be well adapted to the end proposed. There are, however, some points which may, perhaps, be usefully amended. The provision making United States notes a legal tender has doubtless been well considered by the committee, and their conclusion needs no support from any observation of mine. I think it my duty, however, to say that in respect to this provision my reflections have conducted me to the same conclusions they have reached.

It is not unknown to them that I have felt, nor do I wish to conceal that I now feel, a great aversion to making anything but coin a legal tender in payment of debts. It has been my anxious wish to avoid the necessity of such legislation. It is, however, at present impossible, in consequence of the large expenditures entailed by the war and the suspension of the banks, to procure sufficient coin for disbursements, and it has, therefore, become indispensably necessary that we should resort to the issue of United States notes. The making them a legal tender, however, might still be avoided, if the willingness manifested by the people generally, by railroad companies, and by many of the banking institutions, to receive and pay them as money in all transactions, were absolutely or practically universal; but unfortunately there are some persons and some institutions which refuse to receive and pay them, and whose action tends not merely to the unnecessary depreciation of these notes, but to establish discrimination in business against those who, in this matter, give their cordial support to the Government, and in favor of those who do not make such discrimination. This, if possible, should be prevented, and a provision making notes a legal tender, in a great measure, at least, prevents it, by putting all citizens in this respect on the same level, both of rights and duties.

The committee doubtless find the necessity of accompanying this measure by legislation necessary to secure the highest credit as well as longest currency of these notes. This security can be found, in my judgment, by a proper provision in funding them in interest-bearing bonds, by well guarded legislative enactments, authorizing banking associations with circulations based on the bonds on which these notes are funded, and by a judicious system of adequate taxation, which will not only create a demand for the notes, but, by securing prompt payment of interest, raise and sustain the credit of the bonds. Such legislation will divest a legal-tender clause of the bill of injurious tendencies, and secure the earliest possible return to a sound currency of coin, and promptly collectable notes. I beg leave to add, that vigorous military operations and unsparing retrenchments of all unnecessary expenses, will also contribute essentially to this desirable end.

I have the honor to be, with very great respect, yours truly, (Signed) S. P. CHASE.

Hon. T. STEVENS, Chairman.

SYMPATHY WITH THE CONFEDERATES AT NASSAU, N. P.

THE UNITED STATES GUNBOAT FLAMBEAU AND HER COMMANDER.

From the Boston Post, Feb. 1.

It is to be hoped the people of Great Britain are not as bitter in their feelings towards the United States as the inhabitants of the Provinces and of the British West India Islands. Captain Croston, of the schooner Eureka, of Portland, who was wrecked on Elbow Key, January 10, and afterwards spent a week at Nassau, N. P., leaving there on the 20th, has arrived at Boston, and informs us that the hostility of the people there is extreme. A Union man, known as such, can with difficulty walk the streets without being insulted. It has been stated that the United States gunboat Flambeau was prohibited from taking in coal at the depot established there by our Government, while British and Southern vessels engaged in running the blockade, enjoy every facility in obtaining all the supplies they wish.

While these facts are fully confirmed by Captain C., he asserts positively that Lieutenant Temple, commanding the F., is unfit for his position. He laid at anchor at Nassau, doing nothing (the vessel needing no repairs) from the 14th to the 19th of January, and had also spent a week there only a short time previous, the vessels running in and out in the meantime, loaded with cotton, firearms, &c., apparently disturbing him but little. During his last visit there, the steamer Caroline, from Charleston, S. C., came in (on Saturday, January 18) with a cargo of one thousand bales of cotton. She ran alongside of ship Eliza Bonsall, a fine vessel built at Bath, Maine, but now owned at Charleston and bound to England, and discharged the entire cargo on board of her. [The E. B., it will be recollected, brought our arms and ammunition from Europe, which formed the cargo of the steamer Isabel, quite recently arrived at Charleston.]

Captain C. states that he saw the Caroline for an hour or two before she entered the port, when some six or seven miles outside. The weather was good, and had the Flambeau been on the alert a valuable prize might have been secured. Lieutenant Temple afterwards expressed his mortification at her arrival while he was at anchor, accompanied with some comments on the impossibility of an effective blockade. On being informed, in the presence of Captain Croston, that the Caroline had dipped her colors to him as she came in, he regretted that he had not noticed the fact, that he "might have returned the compliment." The American Consul, Samuel Whiting, Esq., objected to this remark, and advised him to resign his commission and return home, adding that he "would do less harm in South Carolina than on board of an American vessel."

Timothy Darling, Esq., a well-known merchant at Nassau, formerly of Calais, Me., informed Captain C. that at a dinner at his house, Lieutenant Temple said that if ordered to assist in the bombardment of Charleston, he "should obey, but with the same feelings as he should obey a command to fire on the city of Boston." This may have been only "after-dinner talk," not deliberate language, and Lieutenant Temple, who sailed on the 10th for Port Royal, S. C., may be able to prove himself a true Union man at heart. Captain Croston states further that it was not necessary for the Flambeau to go to Key West for coal. She could have anchored outside of Nassau, alongside of the coal-laden vessels, and taken it on board with perfect safety. As to the Southern blockade, vessels were occasionally arriving at Nassau, but they were small, and escaped with difficulty from the Southern ports. A schooner arrived about the 20th, which had been three weeks in getting out of the harbor of St. Johns, Fla.

LATEST FROM THE SOUTH.

Address to the People of Georgia.

From the Richmond Enquirer, January 20.

FELLOW-CITIZENS—In a few days the provisional Government of the Confederate States will live only in history. With it we shall deliver up the trust we have endeavored to use for your benefit, to those more directly selected by yourselves. The public record of our acts is familiar to you, and requires no further explanation at our hands. Of those matters which policy has required to be secret, it would be improper now to speak. This address, therefore, will have no personal reference. We are well assured that there exists no necessity for us to arouse your patriotism, nor to inspire your confidence. We rejoice with you in the unanimity of our State, in its resolution and its hopes. And we are proud with you that Georgia has been "illustrated," and we doubt not will be illustrated again by her sons in our holy struggle. The first campaign is over; each party rests in place, while the winter's snow declares an armistice from on high. The results in the field are familiar to you and we will not recount them. To some important facts we call your attention:

First—The moderation of our own Government and the fanatical madness of our enemies have dispersed all differences of opinion among our people, and united them forever in the war of independence. In a few border States a waning opposition is giving way before the stern logic of daily developing facts. The world's history does not give a parallel instance of a revolution based upon such unanimity among the people.

Second—Our enemy has exhibited an energy, a perseverance and an amount of resources which we had hardly expected, and a disregard of Constitution and laws which we can hardly credit. The result of both, however, is that power which is the characteristic element of despotism, and renders it as formidable to its enemies as it is destructive to its subjects.

Third—An immense army has been organized for our destruction, which is being disciplined to the unthinking stolidity of regulars. With the exclusive possession of the seas, our enemy is enabled to throw upon the shores of every State the nucleus of an army. And the threat is made, and doubtless the attempt will follow in early spring, to crush us with a giant's grasp by a simultaneous movement along our entire border.

Fourth—With whatever alacrity our people may rush to arms, and with whatever energy our Government may use its resources, we cannot expect to cope with our enemy either in numbers, equipments or munitions of war. To provide against these odds we must look to desperate courage, unflinching daring and universal self-sacrifice.

Fifth—The prospect of foreign interference is at least a remote one, and we should not be relied on. If it comes, let it be only auxiliary to our own preparations for freedom. To our God and ourselves alone we should look.

These are stern facts, perhaps some of them are unpalatable. But we are deceived in you if you would have us to conceal them in order to deceive you. The only question for us and for you is, as a nation and individually, what have we to do? We answer:

First—As a nation we should be united, forbearing to one another, frowning upon all factious opposition and censorious criticisms, and giving a trustful and generous confidence to those selected as our leaders in the camp and the council chamber.

Second—We should excite every nerve and strain every muscle of the body politic to maintain our financial and military healthfulness, and, by rapid aggressive action, make our enemies feel, at their own firesides, the horrors of a war brought on by themselves.

The most important matter for you, however, is your individual duty. What can you do?

The foot of the oppressor is on the soil of Georgia. He comes with lust in his eyes, poverty in his purse, and hell in his heart. He comes a robber and a murderer. How shall you meet him? With the sword, at the threshold! With death for him or for yourself! But more than this—let every woman have a torch, every child a firebrand—let the loved homes of our youth be made ashes, and the fields of our heritage be made desolate. Let blackness and ruin mark your departing steps, if depart you must, and let a desert more terrible than Sahara welcome the vandals. Let every city be levelled by the flame, and every village be lost in ashes. Let your faithful slaves share your fortune and your crust. Trust wife and children to the sure refuge and protection of God—preferring even for these loved ones the charnel-house as a home than loathsome vassalage to a nation already sunk below the contempt of the civilized world. This may be your terrible choice, and determine at once and without dissent as honor and patriotism and duty to God require.

FELLOW-CITIZENS—Lull not yourselves into a fatal security. Be prepared for every contingency.—This is our only hope for a sure and honorable peace. If our enemy was to-day convinced that the feast herein indicated would welcome him in every quarter of this Confederacy, we know his base character well enough to feel assured he would never come. Let, then, the smoke of your homes, fired by women's hands, tell the approaching foe that over sword and bayonet they will rush only to fire and ruin.

We have faith in God and faith in you. He is blind to every indication of Providence who has not seen an Almighty hand controlling the events of the past year. The wind, the wave, the cloud, the mist, the sunshine and the storm have all ministered to our necessities, and frequently succored us in our distresses. We deem it unnecessary to recount the numerous instances which have called forth our gratitude. We would join you in thanksgiving and praise. "If God be for us, who can be against us?"

Nor would we condemn your confident look to our armies, when they can meet with a foe not too greatly their superior in numbers. The year past tells a story of heroism and success, of which our nation will never be ashamed. These considerations, however, should only stimulate us to greater deeds and nobler efforts. An occasional reverse we must expect—such as has depressed us within the last few days. This is only temporary.

We have no fears of the result—the final issue.—You and we may have to sacrifice our lives and fortunes in the holy cause; but our honor will be saved untarnished, and our children's children will rise up to call us "blessed."

HOWELL COBB,
R. TOOMBS,
M. J. CRAWFORD,
THOMAS R. R. COBB.

The Confederate Produce (Cotton) Loan—Circular from the Confederate Secretary of the Treasury.

The following official letter has been addressed by the Secretary of the Treasury to the Register of the Treasury:—

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT, RICHMOND, Jan. 8, 1862.

Robert Tyler, Esq., Register:

SIR—The following arrangements have been determined upon for collecting the subscriptions to the Produce Loan. As these subscriptions are, in substance, offers to take so much of the loan of one hundred millions of bonds authorized by the act of August 19, 1861, the issue of said bonds and the carrying into complete effect the subscriptions, are regular duties of your bureau; but inasmuch as they are new and onerous, additional clerks will be furnished you for the purpose. I think a chief clerk, with a salary of $1,500, should have the chief charge of the business, with one or two clerks under him. But until Congress shall allow such a clerk you will use the services of the clerks now allowed. Mr. Dellow has heretofore been discharging the duties of the chief clerk without any salary; but as he has nearly completed the arrangements for the subscription, the remaining details are too onerous to be discharged by any unpaid official, and Mr. Norrell, the present clerk, will continue to discharge the same, under your direction, until other arrangements are made.

The organization for collecting and closing the subscriptions will be made as follows: A principal agent or broker will be appointed at each of the principal cities, where the subscriptions are payable. These agents will take charge of all the subscriptions payable at that place, and also at all other places within the same State, and shall appoint subordinate agents, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, to collect any subscriptions which may be payable at such other places; and shall superintend and direct the action of such subordinates, and cause them to account with him weekly; and shall require them to pay over weekly to such assistant treasurer as he shall designate, all moneys collected by them. The agency at New Orleans shall include the State of Mississippi, except where its subscriptions may be payable at other principal agencies.

Each agent shall, on receiving payment of a subscription, issue to the subscriber a receipt for the same, exchangable for stock or bonds, in the form prepared by the department. These receipts shall be reported by each subordinate to his principal, and by each principal to the nearest Assistant-Treasurer or depositary, and the money received shall be paid over to such treasurer or depositary. The treasurer or depositary shall deliver in exchange for such receipts the bonds or stock which they call for, and the respective agents who received the subscription shall be bound, as part of the service paid for by their commissions, to apply for the said bonds and stock, and exchange them with the parties holding the receipts.

The compensation of all the agents, both principal and subordinates, shall be by a brokerage to be deducted from the amounts collected by them at the rates set forth in the schedule hereunto appended. The following places have been determined upon for the location of the principal agencies to wit: Galveston, New Orleans, Memphis, Mobile, Apalachicola, Augusta, Charleston, Wilmington and Richmond.

You will be duly notified of the persons appointed agents at these places, and will at once prepare the lists of subscriptions and books of receipts to be forwarded to each. Circular instructions will also be furnished you to forward to the agents.

C. G. MEMMINGER,
Secretary of the Treasury.

RATES OF BROKERAGE COMMISSIONS TO BE ALLOWED.

On all sums of $100,000 and under, one per cent.; on all sums over $100,000 and less than $500,000, one-fourth of one per cent. additional; on all sums over $500,000 and less than $1,000,000, one-fifth of one per cent. additional; on all sums over $1,000,000 and less than $2,000,000, one-tenth of one per cent. additional; on all sums over $2,000,000, one-twentieth of one per cent. additional, until the whole compensation of any one agent shall reach $4,000 in one year, beyond which no charge shall be allowed.

THE PENALTY OF SECESSION SYMPATHY.—The St. Louis *Democrat*, of Thursday last, contains a column of advertisements of Provost Marshal's sales of articles levied upon to make good default in the payment of assessments called for by Gen. Halleck from the secession sympathizers of St. Louis. The sale is to take place on the 3d proximo. Among the articles to be sold are books, office and parlor furniture, such as desks, sofas, pianos, sofas, sideboards, horses, carriages, buggies, carpets, &c.—Mrs. Truston Polk and Mrs. Rebecca Sire are the lady sufferers, and Messrs. Park, Armstrong, Funkhouser, Kayser, Barclay, Kingsland and others, the male victims.

The deaths in New York last week were 389, of which 82 were men, 83 women, 118 boys, 106 girls, which is an increase of 22 upon the corresponding week of last year, and a decrease of two from last week.

THE DELAWARE LOTTERIES ABOLISHED.—The Senate of Delaware has followed the example of the House and passed the act declaring the forfeiture of the lottery privileges granted some years ago to Richard France, of Baltimore. Appended to the grant was a condition that France should pay to the State $720,000, paid in semi-annual instalments of $18,000, and upon failure the grant to be of no effect. In July last France failed to pay the $18,000. But he had made sale of the franchise to John A. Morris, who paid the $18,000 over to the State in October, nearly four months after it was due.—The question arose whether the acceptance of this money after it was due would be a waiver on the part of the State of its right of forfeiture. But the legal opinion is that though Morris might be the assignee of France, yet France owed the money to the State when Morris purchased the franchise, and the subsequent payment did not relieve the franchise of its liability to be declared void rising from the detention of the money beyond the day of payment. The reasoning upon this point of the report made to the Legislature is as follows:

Nor is it true that the taking the money from Morris would work any injustice, but on the contrary is consistent with the highest equity and the most scrupulous regard to the rights of all the parties.

Morris was the purchaser from France of a valuable privilege, defective, but curable. At the time of the purchase, France was indebted to the State in the sum of $18,000, for the payment of which he was personally liable on his bond. The State, as has been seen, had the right to compel payment of the money by France, and also to forfeit the grant. Now it is probable, nay, certain, that if the money was, in fact, the money of Morris, it formed a part of the consideration for the purchase from France, and its payment enured directly to the benefit of France, by relieving him from liability on his bond; and it is, therefore, manifest that if the receiving of the payment from Morris could be deemed a waiver, so as to compel the State to reject it in order to save the right of forfeiture, the liability of France would continue undiminished, notwithstanding Morris had acquired the contingent right to renewal, with the privilege of the exercise of the franchise in the meantime.

Nor is it unjust to Morris. He dealt with eyes open. He knew that he was buying a grant, and least voidable in its nature and liable to defeasance. He graduated the price by the quality of the article. He bought a defective franchise. He knew when he bought it that the only hope of rendering it valid was to pay the back instalment, and by substituting a solvent and prompt assignee, in lieu of a tardy and apparently insolvent grantee, to induce the Legislature to waive the forfeiture. He took the risk, and if in the turn of the wheel he shall discover that he holds a blank franchise, he is doubtless too familiar with such operations to experience any considerable disappointment.

Nor is it wrong in the State to receive it, for though the money may be the wages of iniquity, yet it is compensation for privileges already enjoyed, and, like a consideration for past concubinage, is allowable in conscience.

It seems very likely, from this view of the case, that the State will retain the money in addition to having declared the Legislative grant void. This is a great deal like drawing a blank.

MONEY WANTED.—The following paragraph appears as the first editorial article in yesterday's *New York Tribune*. It is made conspicuous by means of double leads:

We understand that nearly fifty millions of the 7.30 loan authorized at the extra session of Congress remain untaken. That sum may bridge over the yawning chasm, save the Treasury from a stoppage of payment, invigorate the movements of our armies, and rescue the Union from dismemberment and ruin. Is there not force of character enough somewhere in the Government to make an electrifying appeal to the country for an immediate taking up of these fifty millions by every man or woman who has $100 or over to spare, and who loves his country enough to lend it in this crisis whatever he may? Men in power do not drift heedlessly, impotently, upon bankruptcy, without making at least a show of effort to avoid it! Ask the people to stand by themselves!

New York for once is fairly snowed up. A sharp storm set in soon after noon, yesterday, and continued falling far into the night. This, added to the remains of Saturday's snow, soon made the streets all but impassable for wheeled vehicles. On many of the routes the stages toward evening were laid aside, and the great sleighs, with long teams of spanking, steaming horses, jingling all over with bell-metal, were brought out, and straightway all the town seemed to be on runners. Crowds of folk, who can't afford $10 for a fast horse and fashionable cutter, came out for their sixpence worth of fun, and they got it, too, for as long as the sleighmen would stay out, or the horses could be coaxed up to their work, the music of the bells came from far and near, blended with the merry shouts and cheers of the snow-revelers.—*New York Tribune, Feb. 4.*

THE CASE OF CAPTAIN GORDON.—Ex-Judge Cowles has forwarded to the President a numerously signed petition, asking for the commutation of the sentence upon Nathaniel Gordon, who is sentenced to be hanged on Friday next, for taking negroes from Africa to Cuba, in violation of the laws of the United States.—*New York Tribune, Feb. 4.*

The Bunker Hill *Aurora* says: "We learn by a private letter received this (Saturday) morning, that Gen. Scott will take passage from New York in the Richmond, Capt. Alden, for Key West, for the benefit of his health."

MARRIED,

On Wednesday, 29th January, by Rev. T. A. Morgan, WILLIAM KIMBLE and REBECCA WEEKS, of Montgomery county.

On the 21 instant, by Rev. Henry Ebert, WILLIAM HENRY RUFF, of Harrisburg, Pa., to Miss MARY BROWN, of Baltimore.

DIED,

Departed this life, at his residence, in Carroll county, on the 31 inst., after a long and painful illness, CORNELIUS SHIPLEY, in the 61st year of his age.

On the 31 instant, MARILLA, consort of the late Samuel M. Richardson, aged 28 years, 1 month and 19 days.

Suddenly, on the 23 instant, Mrs. AMELIA C. FISHER, beloved wife of James Fisher, in the 61st year of her age.

At Philadelphia, on the 31st ultimo, CONRAD KELLER, aged 71 years, one of the Defenders of Baltimore at the battle of North Point. His remains were interred at the Cathedral Cemetery.

HEALTH OFFICE, Baltimore, Feb 3, 1862.

Report of Deaths in the City of Baltimore, for the week ending Monday morning.

Casualty 1; child-bed 2; colic 1; consumption 16; convulsions 3; croup 1; dysentery 1; bilious fever 1; catarrhal fever 2; scarlet fever 19, inflammation of bowels 1; inflammation of lungs 4; measles 3, old age 3; organic disease of heart 2; palsy 2; rheumatism 1; small pox 1; teething 1; unknown 1 well 2; unknown in infancy 7; worms 1—total 75.

Under 1 year, 8; between 1 and 2, 11; between 2 and 5, 17; between 5 and 10, 2; between 10 and 15, 2; between 15 and 20, 2; between 20 and 30, 11; between 30 and 40, 7; between 40 and 50, 5; between 50 and 60, 5; between 60 and 70, 2; between 70 and 80, 2; between 80 and 90, 1; between 90 and 100, 0; above 100, 0. Still-births 4.

Males 32, females 43. Of which number 9 were colored persons—9 free; 0 slaves. By order,

CHAS. H. BRADFORD, Commissioner of Health.

NOTICE.

The interest (6 per cent.) on the outstanding Scrip of the "Great Western Insurance Company, of New York," will be paid on and after this date, at the office of

COLIN MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 44 Lombard street, (up stairs.)

Baltimore, Feb. 4, 1862. fc5 6t

JAVA AND LAGUAYRA COFFEE.

30 Bags

For sale by

W. H. McLEAN,
52 N. Charles st.

GAIL & AX'S
Chesapeake
Fine Cut
CHEWING TOBACCO,
Unsurpassed by any other produced 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,
121 Baltimore street,
Opposite American Office.

MERRILL'S BREECH-LOADING RIFLE.
MERRILL, THOMAS & CO.,
239 BALTIMORE STREET.

REVOLVERS AND BOWIE KNIVES.
MERRILL, THOMAS & CO.,
Importers of GUNS, RIFLES and PISTOLS,
239 BALTIMORE STREET.

ROOFING! ROOFING!! ROOFING!!!
ECONOMY, DURABILITY AND SECURITY WARRENTED
FIRE AND WATER PROOF
FELT AND COMPOSITION ROOFING
Unrivalled by anything yet discovered for Roofing purposes
PERFECTLY FIRE PROOF,
PERFECTLY WATER PROOF,
UNEQUALLED FOR ECONOMY,
UNRIVALLED FOR DURABILITY,
ADAPTED TO EVERY CLIMATE
For further information address or call on
JAS. H. JOHNSON,
No. 2 Jarvis Building, cor. North and Baltimore sts.,
Baltimore
feb 3-tf

REMOVAL OF
WHEELER & WILSON'S
SEWING MACHINES,
AT REDUCED PRICES,
with
Glass Cloth-Presser,
Improved Loop-Check-new style,
Hemmer, Binder, Corder, &c.
Office No. 214 West Baltimore street,
next door to Cortlan & Co.
W. MERRILL, Agent.

THE NEW BALTIMORE STEAM OYSTER SALOON, at the N. E. corner of Baltimore and Holliday streets, was opened yesterday by Messrs. KENDALL & Co., at great expense, which eclipses all others that we have ever heard mentioned. These gentlemen deserve great credit for their energy and perseverance in getting up the first Steam Oyster Saloon in Baltimore. Why not encourage them? They are decidedly the sweetest and most healthy way *bivalves* can be gotten up.

JENNINGS' IMPROVED GLYCERINE CREAM.—The best preparation ever offered to the public for the cure and prevention of Chapped Hands, Lips, &c. One or two applications of this Cream will render the skin soft, smooth, and delicately white. Prepared only by

N. HYNSON JENNINGS & CO.,
Pharmaceutists, 83 N. Charles street.

PARKER BROTHERS' LONDON CLUB SAUCE.—This celebrated Sauce is fast superseding all others. From the richness and delicacy of its flavor, it has attained a popularity almost as great in this country as in Europe. For sale by all first-class grocers and by their agents,

GREEN & YOE, Importers,
98 West Baltimore street.

ECONOMY! ECONOMY!!

A DOLLAR SAVED IS TWO DOLLARS MADE

This can be done by purchasing Wood already Sawed or Split, at Office of City Steam Fire Wood Mill,

No. 2 NORTH STREET.

JAMES H. JOHNSON.

CUMBERLAND COAL.

Smiths', Run of Mine and Lump, a full supply just received per Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, for sale by

R. W. TYSON,
No. 58 Second street.

NOTICE
TO CONSUMERS OF COAL.
LARGE REDUCTION IN PRICE.

The undersigned having on hand a large stock of BALTIMORE COMPANY'S COAL of all the various sizes, has determined to reduce the prices to

$5.50 and $5.75

PER TON OF 2,240 LBS.,

delivered free of charge, in any part of the city.

CUMBERLAND COAL.

A fresh stock on hand and daily arriving. Lump for domestic use, Run of Mine for manufacturing, and fine for Smiths' purposes.

R. W. TYSON, Agent,
No. 58 Second street,
near the Postoffice

Ja21-tf [sun]

MALAGA GRAPES
50c. per lb.
Choice Hams
10 cts.
Patapsco Family,
$4.75 delivered.

For sale by

W. H. McLEAN, 52 Charles street.

BOOK BINDING.

Have you had your last year's Periodicals bound? If not, send them to me, and I will bind them neat, strong, and cheap; or to pattern at lowest rates.

JOHN PODES FORGES,
12 Light Street.

Ja24-tf

CHESAPEAKE! CHESAPEAKE!!

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
HIRAM E. FOX, corner Baltimore and Light streets.
G. H. BOLENIUS, corner Charles and Pratt.
MORSE & MARTIN, corner Charles and Baltimore.
J. G. SMITH, 159½ Baltimore street.
SUTRO BROS., 180 Baltimore street.
E. S. SUTRO, 121 Baltimore street.
J. F. REQUARDT, corner Calvert and Fayette.
WM. S. CROWLEY, 123 North Gay street.
AND OTHER PRINCIPAL CIGAR AND TOBACCO STORES in this city.

TRY IT!! TRY IT!! TRY IT!! CHESAPEAKE! CHESAPEAKE!! CHESAPEAKE! CHESAPEAKE!!

Ja31-tfr PURE, FINE AND RICH.

WILLIAM F. OWENS,
205 *BALTIMORE STREET,*
Has just received a NEW, CHOICE and COMPLETE assortment of
FALL AND WINTER
FURNISHING GOODS
FOR
GENTLEMEN.
Cartwright & Warner's celebrated English Merino
UNDER-SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
Scotch Wool, Red and Shaker Flannel Goods of every size and quality.
SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER
by our improved pattern, and warranted to fit. o17-tfr

ISRAEL & Co.
IVORYTYPES
WATER-COLORED
AND
MEZZOTINT
PHO