THE MARYLAND NEWS SHEET

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TERMS.

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BALTIMORE.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1862.

WAR AND OTHER NEWS.

In the Senate of the United States the report of the committee on the proposal to expel Mr. Bright, was taken up at an early hour, and was debated at length. Mr. Bright made a long and able speech, in reply to the speeches of those Senators who had advocated his expulsion. The question was then taken on the resolution to expel, and was decided in the affirmative, by a vote of 32 to 14, just the requisite two-thirds vote

In the House of Representatives nearly the whole session was occupied in discussing the Treasury Bill. No action was taken.

In the State Senate a bill was reported, read for the first time and then referred to the Committee on Corporations, authorizing the payment of the Government Police of Baltimore. The resolutions of Mr. Fiery, calling upon the President to declare an armistice, &c., were debated until the hour of adjournment.

In the House of Delegates leave was obtained to report a bill amending the Jury law of Baltimore. Also leave to report a bill providing for the administration of oaths of allegiance to all public officers throughout the State. A bill was reported by Mr. Johnson authorizing the payment of the Government police of Baltimore.

Nothing as yet has been heard of the operations of the Burnside Expedition. A letter from Elizabeth City, which was received in Norfolk on Monday last, states that a steamer which was sent into the Sound to reconnoitre, failed to discover any vessels of the Burnside fleet, and it was supposed that they had left.

The Richmond *Dispatch*, of Friday last, contains an article on the state of popular opinion in Maryland, in which it claims that if the people of this State were free from the power of the Federal army they would declare, by an overwhelming majority, for an union with the Southern Confederacy. The same paper, in reviewing the present position of the South, has some remarks upon the cessation of active military operations in consequence of the condition of the roads. It also expresses the opinion that the Burnside Expedition has come to a "dead lock" somewhere on the stormy coast, and bids fair to result in nothing of practical importance. It alludes to the deep solicitude with which England and France regard affairs on this continent and the encouragement which is thus given to the Southern people to redouble their energies and fight on for liberty and independence.

A defence of General Floyd from the charges brought against him by Northern journalists, constitutes the theme of another article in the *Dispatch*.

A letter from Havana to the Mobile *Tribune*, refers, with some astonishment, to the number of Confederate vessels daily arriving at that port. The writer also asserts that the English naval officers at Havana, express the most supreme disgust at the humiliating surrender of Messrs. Mason and Slidell by the Federal Government.

From Kentucky the latest advices from Southern sources is to January 30th. The Federal troops on Green river, were at that time sending their sick from Mumfordsville, and pushing forward their artillery on Nolin and Bacon's Creeks to the bridge on Green river. Four Federal regiments are said to have encamped on the opposite side of that stream.

A correspondent of the New York *Herald*, writing from Somerset, states that the idea of moving the victorious columns of Schoepf and Thomas into East Tennessee, if it was ever entertained, has doubtless been exploded. Irrespective of the state of the roads it has been ascertained that a movement against the rebels upon Bowling Green is extremely doubtful.

A correspondent writing from New York describes the liberation, from the Tombs, of the Confederate privateers, under the recent order from the War Department. The spectacle is said to have been as interesting as in some respects it was touching. Some thoughtful friends in this city appear to have provided various articles of clothing for the prisoners—"coats, socks, shirts, shoes, &c."—which, we are told, were received most gratefully. The bill to authorize President Lincoln to appoint diplomatic representatives of the United States, at Hayti and Liberia, places the salary of the Minister to Liberia at four thousand dollars per annum.

The Massachusetts volunteers who were inveigled into coming to Baltimore for the purpose of being enlisted in a Maryland company of engineers, at high rates of pay and extra rations, have been mustered out of service, for the good and sufficient reason that there is no such corps in process of organization.

General Scott, so says the New York *Herald*, has given up the idea of going to Mexico. With this brief announcement the "delicate and important mission" to the city of Montezumas falls to the ground.

Some detectives in lower Maryland are reported to have captured an officer in the Confederate service, by making false representations to his father. The flag of truce which came into the Federal lines on the Potomac the day before yesterday, and which has given rise to considerable speculation, is said, in the language of the Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald*, "to cover an important demand." The "impudence" consists, according to the same authority, in the fact that the message brought by the bearer of the flag notifies President Lincoln that if the Federal Government permit General Hallleck to hang the bridge burners in Missouri, as he threatens to do, Colonels Corcoran, Wilcox, Lee and other prisoners in the hands of the Confederate authorities, will be hung forthwith in retaliation.

Some signs of an early advance are said to be perceptible across the Potomac. Gen. McDowell has ordered Wadsworth's brigade, which forms a part of his division, to select four companies from the four regiments composing the brigade, to serve as sharpshooters and riflemen; whilst General Wadsworth has given instructions to the brigade to have all its axes put in perfect order, and the Quartermasters have been notified to have transportation prepared for their respective regiments. It is doubtful, however, whether any advance can possibly take place until the roads become perfectly firm, and the orders, in all probability, are simply designed to keep the men active and expectant, and in readiness to move when the proper opportunity occurs.

We have advices from Europe to the 24th ult.—The Sumter is reported to be at work again. The brig Neapolitan, bound from Messina to Boston, has been intercepted at sea by the Sumter and burned. There is also a vague statement which appears to refer to some other vessel having been attacked and sunk by the Sumter off the coast of Algeria. The London *Times* opposes in an editorial article any interference by England in American affairs; whilst the London *Globe* advocates the raising of the blockade. What the general opinion in England is, in regard to the probability of an early intervention on the part of the maritime powers, is best indicated by that sensitive barometer, cotton; the price of which declined during the week from half a cent to one cent per pound; and at the sailing of the steamer showed a further "downward tendency."

The Northern abolitionists certainly do not find in General Stone a pliant instrument for carrying out their peculiar views. The efforts which they have made to deprive him of his command have signally failed, and now he causes to be re-issued the General Order which gave his enemies so much offence in the first instance. That Order cautions the troops under his command against violating the laws of the United States or those of the State of Maryland, by advising and encouraging insubordination and rebellion among the negro servants in their neighborhood. General Stone also significantly recommends to the troops aforesaid a careful reading of the thirty-third article of war, the faithfully promises after this second caution, to punish all who persist in the perpetration of the outrages which he has denounced and that in addition to inflicting the punishment as prescribed by the article of war in question, he will, on requisition, turn them over to the civil courts of Maryland to be dealt with as the laws of the State prescribe.

HARNDEN'S EXPRESS.—We would direct attention to the advertisement of Harnden's Express in another column. This company was first organized twenty-three years ago, and has ever since commanded the greatest confidence among the business men of the Eastern cities, for the promptness and accuracy with which all its business has been transacted. The Baltimore office of the company is located in the large building No. 293 Baltimore street, corner of Sharp. The opening of a branch of this great enterprise will doubtless prove a valuable acquisition to the business community. The Baltimore agent, Mr. J. Q. A. Herring, has long been engaged in the express business, and stands second to none in practical knowledge of all the details connected therewith, whilst his urbane and gentlemanly deportment towards all with whom he is brought in contact cannot fail to make the Harnden Express a popular institution. We are pleased to know that already the company is receiving a very fair share of patronage.

Correspondence of the Maryland News Sheet.

FROM ANNAPOLIS.

An Important Bill Before the Legislature--A Fort Warren Prisoner Takes his Seat in the Senate--Political Arrest--The Governor and his Appointments, &c., &c.

ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 5, 1862.

To-day Mr. Price, a member of the House of Delegates from Baltimore city, asked leave to offer the following bill, relating to certain parties, requiring them to take the oath of allegiance. As the bill is an important one, and in all probability will pass both Houses, I furnish the whole from the original manuscript, which reads as follows:

AN ACT requiring the persons therein named to take and subscribe an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, the Constitution and Laws of this State, and to be true and faithful to the same against the so-called Southern Confederacy.

BE IT ENACTED by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the following sections be added to article 65 of the Code of Public General Laws:

Section 13. That every person holding any office of trust or profit, or any military commission under this State; every Mayor, chief magistrate or principal officer of any municipal corporation within this State; every member of either Branch of the City Council of Baltimore; every person holding any official position under them; every person, and each person of every firm or co-partnership, obtaining an ordinary, traders', auctioneers' or other license, and trading or doing business under the same; every preacher and minister of the Gospel, of every denomination, exercising his functions as such; every school commissioner, teacher or instructor of youth; and every petit and grand juror shall take and subscribe the following oath before a justice of the peace or other person officially authorized to administer an oath; that is to say: I, ——, do swear or affirm (as the case may be) that I will support, defend and protect the Constitution of the United States—that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to the State of Maryland, and support the Constitution and Laws thereof—that I will give neither support nor countenance to any plan, purpose or design, of separating this State from the Union, or uniting the same with the so-called Southern Confederacy, but, to the best of my ability resist every attempt, by whomsoever made, to effect any such object. To all this I swear without any mental reservation or evasion whatsoever, so help me God.

Sec. 14. That any person required by the next preceding section to take the oath aforesaid, who shall neglect or fail to do so for the space of thirty days from and after the passage of this Act, or from the time when he shall hereafter come by election, appointment or otherwise, within the description of persons required to take the said oath, every such person shall henceforth cease and desist from holding such office, commission, official or other position, right or immunity, which shall thereupon be deemed vacated and discontinued, and another person may at once be appointed, elected or chosen to fill such place; and every person failing to comply, as aforesaid, with the provisions of this and the next preceding section shall be subjected to a fine of not more than one thousand nor less than one hundred dollars.

This morning Dr. A. A. Lynch, Senator from Baltimore county, appeared and took his seat in the Senate. It will be remembered that this gentleman, together with other members of the Legislature, was arrested by the military in Frederick some four months since, and confined in Forts Lafayette and Warren. The Doctor, ten days ago, took the oath of allegiance under protest, and returned to his home. When he appeared in the rotunda of the State House he was kindly and affectionately received by his numerous friends, who congratulated him upon his release.

The Government troops stationed here yesterday arrested Mr. Edward Baldwin and confined him in the guard house until to-day, upon the charge of cheering for Jeff. Davis. Mr. James White, arrested last week upon the same charge, has been released.

The steamer Albany is here, laden with stores for Gen. Sherman's command at Port Royal, S. C. She will sail this evening.

Governor Bradford did not make any of the appointments to-day, as was generally understood he would do, but postponed them until to morrow.

This being the last day of grace for the numerous office-seekers before the Governor, they swarmed the city. Several delegations from Baltimore city and county came down on the steamer Champion, while Western and Eastern Marylanders arrived yesterday, and held open rooms in some of the boarding-houses.

It is generally understood the only appointment Baltimore county will receive will be that of a Justice of the Peace, to fill a vacancy.

To-morrow Col. Dixon S. Miles, of the regular United States army, will be presented with a sword, voted him by the Legislature of Maryland—the presentation to take place in the Senate Chamber, at 12 o'clock.

Correspondence of the Maryland News Sheet.

Baltimore City Prison, of city prison of New York. You are aware that the Confederate privateers have been incarcerated therein for many weary months, awaiting trial under indictment for Piracy. The crew of the Savannah were tried under that indictment, but the jury failed to agree on a verdict, after having been out 18 hours, much to the disappointment of some of the Government officers.

Among these privateers were Capt. Baker, of the Savannah; Harleston, a nephew of General Huger; and Lieut. Hudgins, of the Sumter, a native of Hampton, Va.

The entire number are now placed in the class of prisoners of war, and will soon be exchanged. Such happy faces as theirs, when they marched out of their cells, are rarely to be seen. There was one warm word passed from one to the other—"dear Dixie." One poor fellow, old Palmer, was too sick to accompany his party. The Sisters of Mercy have kindly consented to take him to their hospital, where he will have every comfort and care. But it is too late. He will never see Dixie. Consumption has marked him for a speedy victim. A number of friends visited the Tombs to bid good-bye to the privateers before they left. Conspicuous among them were Algernon S. Sullivan, Esq., and his wife. The latter was cheering the sick, and distributing to the men various articles of clothing on behalf of some of your good Baltimore ladies. The coats, socks, shirts, shoes, &c., were received with grateful words and thanks.

It will be recollected by you that Mr. Sullivan, shortly after accepting a retainer from Richmond to defend the privateers, was arrested and imprisoned in Fort Lafayette, where he met with *your State Legislature*.

The Government has at last taken a wise step in releasing these prisoners. It was a great mistake to call them pirates; yet, at first, even their lawyer was in danger for saying so. CHESAPEAKE.

[COMMUNICATED]

Grammar, Punctuation, and Rhetoric, Extraordinary.

"The world is always fond of something new."

Messrs. Editors of the Maryland News Sheet:

There occasionally appears in the columns of a morning newspaper an advertisement setting forth the virtues of a medicine prepared by a celebrated "Indian Herb Doctor" of our city. This unique and attractive advertisement I have hitherto considered to be unrivalled as a specimen of the peculiar and difficult style of literature under which it may be classed. "Cæsar has," however, "been out-Cæsared;" the literary firmament has been gladdened by the advent of a new luminary, before whose brilliance the star of the herb doctor pales. In other words, a new, an "original" author has appeared. Suddenly, as when the rays from some orb of the sky, concealed for thousands of years amid the labyrinths of space, break, unheralded, on the eyes of the astronomer, have the corruscations of genius, hidden hitherto—it may be in the recesses of the Eastern Shore—shot through the darkness, and met the gaze of the astonished reading public of Maryland.

In the issue of the daily papers of Thursday last, under the proceedings of the Maryland Senate on Wednesday, the 29th January—with no more than the formal and business-like preface: "Mr. Willis introduced the following Resolutions, respecting the position of Maryland in the present crisis, which were referred to the Committee on Federal Relations"—appears, so far as is known, the primary production of the recently-fledged prodigy. It is true, that a series of resolutions, or a political document of any kind, may be looked upon as a trifling affair on which to predicate the possession of extraordinary literary ability, but when it is considered that minds of the highest order have been seldom equal to the task—witness the singular shortcomings of the famous Virginia Resolutions, of the Declaration of Independence, of the various political documents of Adams, Jefferson, and other antiquated worthies—it may be fairly argued that the composition of a respectable set of Resolutions is indubitable evidence on which to hypothecate exalted gift of authorship.

Apart from this, there is displayed in these particular Resolutions such a profundity of classical research, such an extent of originality in idea and expression, such a boldness in defying the "rules" with which grammarians and rhetoricians have been for many years struggling to shackle the free natural style of language, oral and written, that the author is at once stamped as a man of vast erudition, and of powerful and independent intellect. I regret exceedingly that, owing to the length of the production, I am unable to point out in detail its various beauties. I will, however, notice briefly a few of the more original and striking points, and will take the liberty of referring your readers to your issue of Thursday last for the contemplation of the gem entire.

The preamble is as follows:—

"WHEREAS, The General Assembly of Maryland believe the rebellion in the disloyal States to be an unholy war, in an unrighteous cause against the best Government ever known to man, in which our affections are interwoven by the toil and labor of two generations of our race, that we are bound to perpetuate and defend," &c.

The principal beauty of this sentence is the delightful obscurity with which the author veils the antecedent of the word "that"—thereby calling into play that valuable property of the reader's mind, Judgment, to decide whether it is the "toil and labor of two generations," or "our race," "*that* we are bound to perpetuate and defend." This, it will be perceived, is a great improvement on the absurdly perspicuous style adopted by such writers of the English classical school as Addison, Steele and Goldsmith.

The Resolutions throughout, as might be anticipated from the prologue, are remarkable for grandeur and purity of style; and are especially great in the department of Punctuation—that most difficult of "stops," the semicolon, in particular, being admirably handled. They also furnish many practical illustrations, by comparison, of the obtuseness of the old-style grammarian, and at the same time give a vast amount of information only to be obtained by long and laborious delving in the lore of the past. There are timely hints for the patriot, rich stores of knowledge for the scholar.

How the spirit of old Lindley Murray, if indeed it be permitted to spirits to take cognizance of human affairs, must rejoice in the discovery that a verb is altogether unnecessary to complete the sense of the following clause:

"RESOLVED, That the question of Secession and the negro, out of which so many evils have grown, in part lessening the trade and commerce of our once prosperous country; that" &c.

How the ghosts of all defunct grammarians, and the souls of all living ones, must admire the effective use of the negatives in the following:

"While the massacre of St. Domingo, *nor* the internal war of Mexico, would *not* be an index to the volume of ours!"

To the scholar how edifying must be the information that a *country* can be *no country*, and that there is *a human law compelling men to die;* for the author tells us that "a country without a government is no country at all," that's positive; and says that "we will die in *obedience to our country's laws.*" To the patriot, what soul-stirring suggestions are contained in the following extracts:

"That with Roman valor and Spartan courage we will defend it like Hannibal, the old Carthagenian;" "he that is for his country must fight, bleed or die like Cato;" "we will support the Constitution and obey the laws, as our fathers made them, who fought and died to establish; and we will to the last extremity of our lives inviolate protect and defend, or fall on the mountains to hide us in our graves open at our feet."

Poor old Hannibal, long after he had no country to fight for, hunted like a wild beast by the valorous Romans; with Spartan courage," swallowed poison; Cato, in exile, fell on his sword. "Faith, as a grain of mustard seed," will remove mountains. Patriots, read your duty! Carry poison in your rings, sharpen your swords, contemplate the graves open at your feet, and reflect prayerfully on the Alleghanies, the Himmalayas, or the Mountains of the Moon!

What a novel and delectable idea is this:

"We will oppose insurrection at home and invasion abroad, against all the howling, growling, yelping bloodhounds of Secession, and roaring lions of John Bull, seeking whom they may devour."

Did the reader ever before consider what effect an "insurrection at home," (in Maryland, for instance,) and an invasion of some foreign country, (say Canada,) would have on Secession and J. Bull?

What a timely suggestion, this:

"That our enemies may not mistake our names for our philanthropy, magnanimity, patriotism, zeal and loss of country and freemen's rights!"

It would be too ungenerous for even enemies to bestow on us such a long list of virtues by way of cognomination; but judging from the past, there is danger, and it is wise to guard against mistakes.

The fifth Resolution, being brief, and noticeable for the power and elegance of the diction, I quote entire:

"RESOLVED, That to pull down the Temple of Liberty, they have gotten drunk on blood to vomit crime."

Here, again, is room for the exercise of the reader's judgment, as the word "they" refers to some indefinite individuals, living somewhere, where some other people had gone to the expense of erecting a Temple of Liberty. It is tolerably certain that reference is intended to the inhabitants of Feejee or Central Africa, or to some other civilized people, from the mere fact that in barbarous lands, as in Secessia, for instance, individuals of the imbibing *genus*, much prefer whiskey to blood. In this connection, a curious fact is developed, worthy of careful scientific investigation—namely, that the civilized types of humanity, coming under the author's notice, for vomiting from blood intoxication is resorted to as a tonic, whereas experiment has demonstrated that the vomiting produced by spirituous inebriety has a weakening effect on the physical man.

The sixth Resolution indicates, in a deliciously delicate manner, the identity of sentiment existing between Maryland and Massachusetts in the present crisis, for it avers that:

"We are opposed to a guerilla warfare and a chapparal fight."

The opposition of Massachusetts to such irregular modes of conducting warfare was strikingly manifested during the Mexican war, and Maryland's is now declared.

The concluding Resolution, containing a perfect gem of wit, is all that was needed to stamp beyond cavil the high order of the rising genius. Sheridan, who delivered probably the most eloquent speech ever uttered in the British House of Commons, was in social life the soul of wit and the centre of attraction, but he was one of the very few exceptions to the rule that men brilliant in public life are untitled to shine in private. The author of these Resolutions is evidently another exception, for his admirable vein of humor proves that he would be a most enviable acquisition at a supper party, and that, like the great "Yorick," he could "raise a laugh to set the table in a roar."

The production which I have ventured to notice thus hurriedly, is worthy of more extended notice. Who he constituency he represents, is yet unknown. All that can be said, so far, is that Mr. Willis, of the Eastern Shore, had the honor of presenting the Resolutions, and by this act alone has won sufficient glory for his first year of legislation, and has earned the hearty thanks of his country-men.

As the public must be anxious to do honor to the new and luminous *as-for Senator*, is it not to be hoped that the committee to whom the document was referred, will report favorably, and that the Resolutions will be passed? Further, inasmuch as the Chinese system of stamping in golden letters the precepts of their most learned men would be rather expensive, would it be out of place to suggest to our Legislature to have these Resolutions printed in pamphlet form, with the author's name attached, to be disseminated through the State? If this plan be adopted—and I trust it will, not only on account of the sentiments of sublime patriotism that would be thus scattered broadcast, but because of the great impetus that would be given to the cause of elegant literature, and the incalculable improvement that would ensue in punctuation and grammatical usage—I would also suggest, as a fitting accompaniment to the publication, either the military poem lately issued in Baltimore, or an extract from that fleet of American epics, commencing:—

"The lightnings flashed from sky to sky,
The thunders rolled from pole to pole;
The cattle stuck up their tails and run—"

A FRIEND OF PROGRESSION.

LATEST FROM THE SOUTH.

By yesterday's boat from Fortress Monroe we received the Richmond *Dispatch* of the preceding day, (Tuesday, 4th.) The *Dispatch* contains but little news.

Death of a Veteran of the Press.

The *Dispatch* contains the following telegram, dated—

CHARLESTON, Feb. 3.—Mr. A. S. Willington, senior editor and proprietor of the Charleston *Courier*, and probably the oldest editor on the continent, died in this city yesterday. Mr. W. connected himself with the *Courier* about the commencement of the present century, and for nearly sixty years his name, as editor and proprietor, has continued at its head. He was distinguished, professionally, for his prudence, energy and untiring industry; and for many years his paper has been one of the most widely read and most profitable in the South. In private life his courtesy and kindness endeared him to his many friends, and though for several years afflicted by an almost total deprivation of sight, it neither abated his cheerfulness and serenity of temper, nor his close attention to, and active participation in, the business and management of his office. He was about 84 years of age.

Disappearance of the Burnside Fleet.

NORFOLK, Jan. 3.—A letter has been received here from a reliable gentleman in Elizabeth City, N. C., which states that a steamer went down on Saturday in the Sound to reconnoitre. No vessels of the Burnside fleet were seen, and it was supposed they had all left.

From the Richmond Dispatch, February 4.

Maryland.

There is no doubt that if a vote were taken to-day in Maryland, free from the power of the Federal standing army, she would unite herself, by an overwhelming majority, to the Southern Confederacy. We are sure, from sources of information in which we have complete confidence, that Maryland is sound to the core on the great questions of the day, and only needs the opportunity to demonstrate it in the most significant manner. The cruelties and indignities heaped upon her true-hearted sons by the Lincoln despotism have only consolidated the public sentiment of the State in the most rigid resolution; and when the day comes, woe to the foreign and domestic tyrants who have fastened the chains upon her noble limbs! Woe to the traitors, at home and the imported Yankees who have aided in the work of tying her hands and feet! There is not on this continent a more patriotic and heroic race of men than the genuine old Maryland stock, and it is only because they are without arms and overwhelmed with numbers, that they do not vindicate their glorious name from the outrages it has suffered. But the day will come. Maryland is a slumbering volcano—slumbering, but not extinct.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Feb. 4.

War Matters.

We have nothing new to report this morning in the situation of affairs. The excessive bad weather, and the consequent condition of the roads, has caused a temporary cessation of active operations, and we look for nothing of an exciting nature so long as this state of things continues. The vaunted Burnside expedition is a dead-lock somewhere on the "stormy coast," and all the deep-laid schemes of the enemy bid fair to result in nothing of practical importance. Meanwhile, the tone of the European news is by no means discouraging.—The extracts which we publish this morning, embracing dates to the 19th ult., will be read with interest. Both England and France regard affairs on this continent with deep solicitude, and everything encourages the Southern people to redouble their energies and fight on for liberty and independence; for even though these inestimable blessings may be long deferred, they will eventually reward their efforts. The world looks with wonder and admiration upon the stern resistance the South has made for eight months past, and a determination to open the spring campaign with even greater energy will conduct us to the goal of our highest hopes.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Feb. 4.

The "Stolen" Arms.

The report of the Potter investigating Committee, recently submitted to the Federal Congress, makes wrathful reference to the efforts of Secretary Floyd to arm the South at Federal expense in advance of the war now prevailing. Not content with denouncing the actual transfer of great quantities of arms by that Secretary to our threatened section, the indignant Potter makes exposure of several attempts to transfer other arms which did not prove successful.

It seems that one hundred and forty cannon of superior quality and of very large calibre were ordered to be sent to Texas and Louisiana late in 1860, and that but for the faithful promptitude of Holt, Mr. Floyd's successor, they would have now been a part of the Southern armament on the Mississippi river and the Texan waters. General Floyd is doubtless quite willing to shoulder all the odium which attaches to his efforts in respect to these cannon; but it is certain that he was powerfully seconded in them by Yankee cupidity. The appropriation voted by Congress for casting these cannon for unfinished Southern forts was passed by Congress, we believe, without his knowledge or solicitation, under the industrious lobbying of Pittsburg iron-founders. The guns were cast in obedience to law, and the early shipment of them in advance of the full completion of the forts, though not in advance of the readiness of the forts to receive their armament, was due more to the fact that the Pittsburg iron-founders were bound by their contract to deliver them before receiving their pay, than to the special eagerness of the Secretary to get them off. The Secretary simply obeyed a mandate of Congress, and the Pittsburg contractors simply obeyed the influences of cupidity. All the treason or felony that attached to the business adheres to the skirts of this honorable body of which Mr. Potter is a shining member.

The hundred thousand muskets that were ordered to be sold to Belknap, at two dollars and a half, but which were stopped by that watchful Cerberus, Holt, were ordered to be sold under a standing law of Congress, and in pursuance of numerous reports of competent boards of ordnance officers, declaring that Government would do well to get rid of them at two dollars. It would have been a glorious thing if the additional number of arms had, under authority so distinct, and in a manner so free from blame, found their way in the fall of 1860 into the arsenals of the South. They did not find their way there. Why? Because, though offered to and urged upon the Southern States, they would not take them. Virginia had previously taken a few thousand; Mississippi as many more; and Alabama a still greater number. Probably South Carolina and Georgia took also a few thousand; but when a hundred thousand more could have been had for a song, they paid no attention to the subject. The offer to the States was at two dollars; the offer to Belknap was not until afterwards, and at two dollars and a half. Belknap's scheme was to sell the muskets in Europe, and not to the South, as Potter would intimate.

But in spite of these refusals of the Southern States to enter in earnest into the business of preparing for war, there was a mode found of filling their arsenals with arms; with arms, too, of a far better character than condemned muskets. It had been the policy of the Federal Secretaries of War to allow all the rifles and muskets manufactured at the Federal armories, to be deposited in Northern arsenals. That at Watervliet, near New York city, contained probably one-half of all the arms of improved patterns, owned by the Federal Government.

The attack of John Brown upon Virginia, and the numerous efforts of Northern emissaries to excite Southern slaves to insurrection, suggested the importance of distributing their quota of these fine guns among the Southern States. Accordingly, orders were issued, in 1860, by Secretary Floyd, to transfer the Southern quota of the arms in Northern arsenals. The precise number of guns which were actually transferred under these orders, we know not; but we happen to have the official figures showing the number that went under the single order of 20th of May, 1860.

The number, the kind of arms respectively, and their destination, transferred under this order dated May 30th, 1860, were as follows:

	Percus'n Muskets.	Altered Muskets.	Percus'n Rifles.
Charleston (S. C.) Arsenal	9,280	5,720	2,000
North Carolina Arsenal	15,408	9,599	2,600
Augusta (Ga.) Arsenal	12,380	7,620	2,000
Mt. Vernon, Ala.	9,280	5,720	2,000
Baton Rouge, La.	18,820	11,420	2,000

The number of arms transferred to these arsenals under this order, being 114,868. Thus the South was armed in spite of herself, in spite of her persistent blindness to the future, and obliviousness to the fate impending over her.

It may suit the purposes of the North to condemn the act of Secretary Floyd as felonious and treasonable; it may gratify the malice of a few Southern citizens to own the impeachment; but that the circumstances of the South, irrespectively of the then approaching war, justified the transfer of arms to her great slave districts, and that the portion she bore of the expenditures of the Federal Government entitled her to the custody of a fair quota of this sort of public property, no honest man, North or South, can deny. Stolen arms, indeed! They were taken under undisputed legal right; and more than the portion taken belonged to her by right of property fairly paid for.

What number of arms was already in the arsenals which received these, we have no means of knowing. Probably, in view of the policy that had been before pursued, there were next to none. What number of arms that came under other orders from the Department, we have no means at hand of ascertaining; but we are sure we are safe in stating the whole number of improved arms transferred to the South by order of Secretary Floyd at 150,000. The Yankees may rage and imagine vain things, but "if that be treason, make the most of it."

Correspondence that one of the such Virginian, and the other; Schoepff, a foreigner, who came to this country as a porter, and has had the good luck to rise to his present position.

So far as Thomas is concerned, if he be a Virginian, he is not the only renegade from this Commonwealth who has stained his hands in the blood of her children; but we marvel that the Yankees should take pride in having such allies. It ought to be far more gratifying to their national ambition to gain successes—if they can—by Yankee leadership. Their expectations, however, in that line, have not, as yet, been eminently fortunate. There are plenty of Southern traitors, according to their own accounts, in their camps, who, however false to their native land, will fight at any rate, and all the harder, perhaps, because they are fighting against their own kindred, and naturally hate a land which gave birth to such monsters as themselves.

The man in the North who sympathizes with the South may still be faithful to his own section, and is probably its most intelligent friend. It is not his home that is invaded, nor any of his interests that are assailed. But we have no words to express our detestation and scorn of the Southern citizen who can side with the North against his own section in a war upon the land which gave him birth, upon its firesides and altars, upon its women and children. Must not the blood that is shed—the blood of his brethren and countrymen—stain his guilty soul and haunt his evil imagination like the blood of murder? Out upon the wretches! We have never heard even of Yankees, in the whole career of their bateners, joining an invading army, for the desolation and defilement of their own homes, with the single exception of Benedict Arnold, who was a prodigy of virtue in comparison with these Southern traitors.

As for the foreign General with the unpronounceable name, who was associated with Thomas at Somerset, and who is said to have risen from the position of Porter to that of General, we consider it very doubtful whether any such exchange of avocations can be properly designated as promotion. An honest German porter at a hotel is a much more respectable character than a Yankee General of an invading army, especially an army of Ohioans, who, according to Judge Tucker, have nothing beneath them on the face of the earth but their own swine. It is of such materials, however, that the great bulk of the invading army is composed. At least two hundred thousand foreigners are arrayed under the banner of Lincoln, and endeavoring to subjugate a country which gave them refuge from despotism, and to enslave a people who were their best friends.

Latest from Havana—Confederate and United States Vessels.

The Mobile *Tribune* publishes a letter, dated Havana, January 19th, which says:

"It is astonishing to see the number of Confederate vessels daily arriving, and, instead of lying at the wharves 'rotting,' as the 'Yankee' vessels do, they are sold immediately; and the greater number are now actively engaged in trade with different ports—a great many being under charter of different Governments. Only one vessel, the brig Chapman, of New Orleans, is unable to leave. Our Confederate Agent, Chas. J. Helm, Esq., of Kentucky, and his family; the Hon. Beverly Tucker, —— Green, Esq., of New Orleans; A. J. Matthews, of Pensacola; E. H. Weed, of Mobile, and John Informarity, of the same place, are all staying here.

"The English navy officers express the most supreme disgust at the cowardly backing out of the Yankees in the Mason and Slidell affair. The Spaniards again complain of the seeming slight bestowed on their Government in never having had a Commissioner sent to Madrid. They claim that they would have long since recognized us, having the same institutions to uphold that we have."

From Mumfordsville, Kentucky.

"The latest reliable advices we have from this quarter is, that the Yankees have sent back their sick from Mumfordsville, and are busily engaged in bringing up their artillery from Nolin and Bacon Creeks. It is said they received their marching orders early last week. Four Yankee regiments are encamped in the bend below Woodsonville, on this side of Green river, under cover of their heavy guns on the other side.—*Bowling Green Courier, Jan. 30.*

EUROPEAN OPINION ON AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

In a letter from London, dated January 9, Mr. Thurlow Weed says:

I have met distinguished personages, members of the Ministry, the Government, and of Parliament, at dinners and breakfasts, with whom I have conversed fully upon American questions, and while I am not at liberty to use names, or publish conversations, I may say that the Union has many strong friends here. And I am sorry to add that, although the Trent trouble is out of the way, we shall need all that those friends can do for us. The moment Parliament meets, agitation of American questions will commence. The blockade will be attacked from one quarter, while another section will demand a recognition of the independence of the Confederate States. Nor is it from England alone that this kind of pressure will come. France is even more restive than England under the blockade.

Dr. Russell, of the London *Times*, was in Toronto on Saturday, whence he was to go to Montreal and Quebec. The Toronto *Leader* thus alludes to his future movements:

"No doubt, the small, superficial, bombast correspondents of the New York papers were commencing to be jubilant over the absence of Dr. Russell, whose educated letters have so far placed the flippantly-written correspondence of the American press so very far below all respectable tastes. But they will soon be disappointed by the Dr.'s return to Washington.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.....REGULAR SESSION

SENATE.

ANNAPOLIS, February 4.—The Senate met at 11 o'clock, and was called to order by the PRESIDENT.

Mr. GOLDSBOROUGH obtained leave for Messrs. Goldsborough, Bayne and Jenkins to report a bill to pay the commissioners to run the boundary between Dorchester and Somerset counties.

Mr. DENISON obtained leave for Messrs. Denison, Harrison and Jenkins to report a bill to pay the Government Police in Baltimore.

Mr. GOLDSBOROUGH, from the Judiciary Committee, reported the bill providing for taking the sense of the people on the propriety of holding a convention to frame a new constitution, which was read a first time.

Also, from the same committee, the bill relating to prayers and instructions, which was read a second time.

Mr. SELLMAN, from the Committee on Finance, reported a bill relating to the office of Treasurer, and providing for the cancellation of bonds belonging to the sinking fund, which was read a second time.

Also, from the same committee, unfavorable on the petition of Robert Goldsborough, of Queen Anne's county.

Mr. DENISON, from a select committee, reported a bill authorizing the payment of the Government Police of Baltimore, which was read a first time, and referred to the Committee on Corporations.

Also obtained leave for the Committee on Corporations to report a bill supplementary to the act incorporating the Mutual Insurance Company of Baltimore.

Mr. SELLMAN obtained leave for the Committee on Finance to report a bill to pay the delegates to the Peace Conference at Washington.

Mr. GOLDSBOROUGH, from a select committee, reported the bill relating to wild fowl, which was read a second time.

The order of the day—the bill relating to guardian and ward—was postponed until to-morrow.

Mr. WHITAKER reported the bill changing the time of the election of officers of the Conowingo Bridge Company, which was read a second time.

The PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the State Chemist, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

The resolution offered by Mr. FIERY relating to the troubles of the country, were taken up, and Mr. FIERY addressed the Senate thereon.

Mr. WILLIS replied to Mr. Fiery at considerable length.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

The House met at eleven o'clock and was called to order by the SPEAKER, and opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. PATTERSON. The roll was called and the proceedings of yesterday read and approved.

Mr. PRICE presented the petition of certain Israelites in regard to keeping the Sabbath, which was referred to a special committee, composed of Messrs. Price, McIntire and Dunlop.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the eleventh annual report of the House of Refuge, which was referred.

Mr. ALEXANDER presented a petition requesting that a certain free negro may be empowered to dispose of his property, which was referred to the Committee on Colored Population.

Mr. WATSON presented the petition of the State's Attorney for Anne Arundel, praying compensation for services in the suit of the State against the Baltimore and Washington Turnpike Company, which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

Also, the petition of John Lindenborn for work done in the State House, which was referred to the same committee.

A petition was received asking that the rate of constables' fees be increased in Carroll county, which was referred to the Carroll delegation.

Capt. CHRISTIANS obtained leave for the Committee on Ways and Means to report a bill relating to Fire Insurance Companies.

Mr. PEARSON obtained leave for a special committee, composed of Messrs. Pearson, Price and Willis, to report a bill relating to Justices of the Peace.

Mr. DOUGHERTY obtained leave for the Somerset delegation to report a bill changing the name of Thomas Pratt Wright to Thomas Hicks Wright.

Mr. PRICE obtained leave for the Baltimore delegation to report a bill amending the Jury Law of Baltimore.

Also leave for the Judiciary Committee to report a bill providing for the administration of oaths of allegiance to all public officers, &c., throughout the State.

Mr. MCINTIRE obtained leave for the special committee appointed yesterday to report a bill taxing dogs throughout the State.

Mr. DOUGHERTY obtained leave for the Committee on Colored Population to report a bill relating to negroes.

Mr. EVERHART, from the Committee on Militia, reported a bill appropriating a sum of money to furnish sixty Sibley tents and one thousand knapsacks for the 1st Maryland regiment, which was read and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. WARNER, from the Committee on Ways and Means, rep