THE MARYLAND NEWS SHEET

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BALTIMORE.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1862.

WAR AND OTHER NEWS.

In the Senate of the United States the bill reducing the pay and emolument of army officers, &c., was debated until the Senate went into Executive session.

In the House of Representatives a resolution was introduced, but objected to, requesting the President to furnish the names of all persons not prisoners of war, who had been arrested and imprisoned under the orders of any Executive officer without legal warrant; the names of the Forts in which they have been and are imprisoned, together with a full statement of the charges upon which they were arrested, and of the evidence relating to the same. The House immediately afterwards went into Committee of the Whole on the Treasury bill, which was debated until the Committee rose and reported the bill to the House. The previous question was then demanded, and the bill *with the legal tender clause* passed by a vote of yeas 93, nays 60.

In the State Senate the bill to repeal the charter of the Baltimore Corn and Flour Exchange was passed, but was subsequently reconsidered and laid over. The resolutions introduced by Mr. Fiery calling upon the President to proclaim an armistice, &c., were taken up and rejected. A message was received from the House declaring its non-concurrence in the Senate amendments to the Police Bill, which was considered. The Senate refused to recede from the amendments.

In the House of Delegates no business of importance was transacted.

The indications of an early recognition of the Southern Confederacy, and of grave difficulties with regard to the blockade, continue to increase. There is, indeed, by the latest advices from Europe, a sharper distinctness of utterance in respect to these matters, than there has been at any previous time. The London *Times* continues its denunciations of the stone blockade. The London *Post* strongly intimates that the period when the recognition of the *de facto* Government of the South must take place is rapidly approaching. The Liverpool *Post* emphatically declares that the civil war in this country must be stopped, either by mediation or by the application of force. The French journals denounce the stone blockade, with even more vehemence than the English. A London letter in the Paris *Patric*, asserts that the English Government will protest against the measure declaring the Southern ports closed against foreign Commerce. It is even stated that the Emperor Napoleon is prepared to take the initiative in raising the blockade, and that England will give to the movement her moral support. Earl Russell has caused a reply to be written to the Liverpool Shipowners' Association in regard to the stone blockade, in which he states that as early as the 20th of December last, he instructed Lord Lyons to represent to the Federal Government "that such a cruel plan would seem to imply despair of the restoration of the Union—the professed object of the war; that such a measure, if carried out, would not be justifiable, but would be a plot against the commerce of all maritime nations." Since, however, the project has been carried out, Lord Lyons has been instructed to make a further representation to Mr. Seward, to prevent a repetition of the act. It is understood that the French Minister, Mr. Mercier, has been charged to lay before the Federal Government a similar protest. The Liverpool Chamber of Commerce has passed a vote of thanks to her Majesty's Government for having remonstrated against the stone blockade.

The London *Times*, in reference to the stone blockade, "clearly sees that the hopes with which the Northern people began the war have vanished, at least from the minds of their leaders." That journal further declares that, by this act, "a gulf is forever set between the community whose ruin has been thus attempted, and the contrivers and applauders of the shameful enterprise." The London *Post* asserts that "the blockades, which have been ineffectual from the first, have now lost all pretext to a legal sanction." The London *Shipping Gazette* remarks, that the object of the remonstrance, which Lord Lyons has been instructed to make to the Federal Government, is to prevent the perpetration of similar acts in other parts of the South. If that remonstrance shall prove unsuccessful, "England and France will have nothing for it but to interfere with the strong hand." The London *Times*, in reviewing Mr. Conkling's speech on the war, says that re-union has become an utter impossibility, that the North is divided against itself, and that in unity of sentiment, and in all the more important elements of power and success the preponderance is on the Southern side. The City Article of the London *Times* comments on the progress of National Bankruptcy, which it declares "the commercial accounts from America show is as rapid as had been anticipated."

The only news from Kentucky is a report that the Confederate force, under Humphrey Marshall, has been disbanded. Another report states that a party of Confederate cavalry had been surprised between Lebanon and Green river, and some forty of them killed.

The Richmond *Examiner* announces that it is believed to be the intention of the Confederate authorities to refuse the Federal Commissioners, ex-Governor Fish and Bishop Ames, permission to pass the lines. The Richmond *Dispatch* confirms the statement, and remarks, further, that not only will the Confederate Government refuse peremptorily to allow the commissioners to come to Richmond, but it will also henceforth exercise a more rigid surveillance over persons and letters passing from the Confederate States to the North.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* states, on the authority of a letter from Cumberland, that General Lander will probably resign his commission in consequence of having been ordered to retreat from Romney.

Carl Schurtz has reached Washington, and declares himself disgusted with Spain. It is quite as certain that Spain must have been disgusted with Carl Schurtz.

The privateersmen so long confined in prison at Philadelphia, have been transferred to Fort Lafayette.

From Missouri it is announced that the divisions of Siegel and Asboth are marching against Price, but that, on account of the condition of the roads beyond Lebanon, much delay is anticipated. Price is reported to be in the vicinity of Springfield.—The rumor still is that he has determined to make a stand at that place.

The Spanish forces in Mexico have suffered a severe defeat at the National Bridge, near Vera Cruz. The battle lasted five flours.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CITY COUNCIL

(Regular Session.)

FIRST BRANCH.—The Branch met at 5 o'clock. Present WM. S. CROWLEY, Esq., President *pro tem.*, and all the members.

Dr. SCHWARTZE presented a petition from Mrs. D. Gist, asking for remuneration for the loss of her husband, who was killed on the 19th of April, 1861. Referred.

Mr. KIRKWOOD presented a petition from James Jarvins, asking permission to erect a steam engine on his premises, No. 70 Washington street. Referred.

Mr. BURKE presented a petition from a number of proprietors of bagatelle saloons, asking a reduction in the license. Referred.

A communication was received from the Mayor enclosing the report of the Park Commissioners. Referred.

Mr. DUKEHART presented a report from the committee on amendments to the new Code. Laid on the table.

Mr. DUKEHART of the Committee on Ways and Means presented a report with a resolution adverse to petitioning the Legislature to enact a law enabling the city to make a new assessment. Laid on the table.

Adjourned.

SECOND BRANCH.—Branch met. CHARLES J. BAKER, Esq., President, in the chair, and all the members present.

A committee from the First Branch appeared and invited the members into convention. In a few minutes they returned, when

Mr. DEAN called up the ordinance providing for the appointment of a keeper of refuse material.—Passed.

The Branch then adjourned.

QUICK PASSAGE.—The schr. R. W. Troth, reported arrived at St. Thomas, 19th ult., made the run out in twelve days. She is owned by S. G. Hand, Esq., of this city, and commanded by Captain Johnson, also of this city, a sailor in the true acceptation of the term.

GENERAL McCLELLAN AND GENERAL INDEBTEDNESS.

From the London Times, January 25.

Europe has been waiting with curiosity for the spectacle of two great invasions. They were both to come off in America, and they both seemed inevitable, but the doubt was which would come off first. General McClellan, with his army of the Potomac, was a power which could be measured.—We could number his forces, and we could form some notion of their efficiency. We could make some estimate also of his difficulties, and we could form guesses, more or less plausible, as to his success or failure. General McClellan is, however, according to our last advices, just where he was. He was probably to advance to-morrow or next day. He has been for the last four months about to advance to-morrow or next day. Delayed expectation has dulled the edge of curiosity somewhat as to this great invasion. We are growing content to put off our belief in it until we can see it at least commenced. But the invasion hanging over the Federal States is one in which Europe never lacked faith. That is an invasion which is independent of rains and fever heats, which waits for no acquirement of discipline, which is to be kept out by no lines of fortifications, and which is rather tempted than repulsed by batteries of rifled cannon and huge assemblages of highly-paid armed men.

That great gaunt General "Insolvency" has for some time past been hanging over the North American States and the army of the Potomac more imminently than the clouds of Cossacks hung around the retreating columns of Napoleon the Great.—The only question was which tempest would be the first to break. Would General Insolvency take General McClellan in the rear, and disperse his army before it advanced, or would he wait until McClellan had won a battle, and had marched Southward, and then content himself with cutting off the victor's supplies and ravaging the whole country during his absence? This question of precedence is now settled. The invasion with which the North has been threatened has now taken place, and New York, Boston and Philadelphia are in complete possession of the enemy. The United States Treasury is a prey to insolvency; the New York banks, with rare exceptions, cease to pay their debts, and the third instalment of the Federal Loan fails. For the ugly word "insolvency" a gentle phrase has, undoubtedly, been substituted, and we are taught to call the refusal or incapacity to pay "a suspension of specie payments." Call it, however, by what name we may, the result to the creditor and to the credit of the debtor is the same. Instead of gold, the creditor is put off with a piece of paper, more or less worthless. We apprehend that no insolvent would ever declare his insolvency if the world would go on accepting his signature to promises to pay.

Like many other long-anticipated events, this has startled us by the suddenness and by the great scale on which it has at last occurred. These threatening and ambitious Federal States could not even contrive to stretch the corners of their credit so as to cover up the Old Year and bury it respectably. The United States Treasury was compelled on the last day of December to refuse specie payment for their demand notes. Banks of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and, indeed, throughout the country, have followed the examample. The Federal States of America are at this moment as insolvent as Austria. But the insolvency of the Federal States has this essential difference from the insolvency of the Austrian Empire—the Empire has a large revenue which is regularly paid, and which, under prudent management, might be made available to buy back its credit; the Republic has no such fund, and no very certain prospect of ever obtaining one. The Austrian paper currency circulates at a discount within its own territories, and is valueless elsewhere. The American currency, having no revenue from taxation to support it, must inevitably sink down and down in depth of discount, and be valueless everywhere—as valueless as an old French assignat or an American State note of the first revolution.

It is very sad to see a great commercial nation reduced by its own wild passions to such a pass as this. What chastity is to womanhood and courage is to manhood, solvency is to commerce. A nation, which is an aggregate of interests, has its financial point of honor no less than its belligerent point of honor. Both these may sometimes suffer eclipse by some unavoidable crisis; but in this case there has been no necessity, and there has been no compensation. For all the millions which have been wasted Federal America has not one creditable naval or military exploit to show, nor one deed of which the sons of the present generation will be proud. This is a spectacle so sad that while we look upon it we feel in no mood to note the points of ridicule by which the subject might be lightened, nor to use the temptation to laughter afforded by obscure mountebanks in Congress who choose this moment of deep depression to make impotent threats against England and France.

The only compensation for such a disaster as this must be Peace. But even this may not be immediate. For a moment it may happen that everything will be stimulated by the great power suddenly snatched of coining wealth from paper. So long as the old habit of looking upon paper as money lasts, so long as the population of America have not thoroughly realized the difference between convertible and inconvertible paper money, there will be no more lack of funds in the Federal States. A man who has found a gold mine is nothing to the man who has just discovered that the discounters will cash his bills. So long as Mr. Chase can persuade the volunteers to take their monthly pay in the United States notes, he wants nothing to carry on the war but a good supply of paper and a printing press. So long as the contractors will supply uniforms and rations and military stores in return for Government promises to pay, no army ought to be so lavishly supplied as that of the conquering North. Nothing flares so rapidly as a bank-note. In a few days it should not be astonished to see a blaze of destructive property shooting up amidst the ruins of American credit. A dollar in New York and Washington no longer means a round piece of silver with a fixed alloy and a standard weight, but it means a piece of paper, which like a parish dog in the East, has no legal claim upon any body. Reckoned in these new dollars, stocks and all manner of securities will, of course, go up. If we are to sell a horse for a price to be paid in brass imitations of golden sovereigns, we should naturally expect to receive a great many more of the false sovereigns that we should be ready to take of the genuine coin.

There will be heavy hearts at New York, but perhaps there may be joy at Washington. The reader may remember how, when the Cardinals wished to read a gentle lesson to the gay and literary Leo X., they caused just such a fire of straw as we have spoken of to be lit before him. "Thus quickly fleet the vanities of the world," cried a warning voice, as the flame shot up. "But while it passes let us warm our hands at it," retorted the quick Pope, holding out his palms to the fire. The Cabinet of Washington may perhaps be of the mind of the Holy Father, and while the straw blazes they may be very comfortable. But how long can this be hoped to last? Not long enough for the conquest of the South. Shall we give the volunteers two months as the period necessary to enlighten them as to the difference between silver dollars and paper dollars? It will be ample time. We need not give the contractors nearly so long; they will probably meet the difficulty by raising their prices immediately, and going on as long as the paper is saleable. But what is the result to be expected at the end of the few weeks necessary to spread through America an appreciation of the exact difference between the words "convertible" and "inconvertible?"

All went well so long as the million and a half of dollars came in every day. Contractors and volunteers and camp followers stood still and cried "Patience!" to the outsiders, and filled their pockets. "Money is made round," say the French, "that it may roll." But when money is no longer round, and will not roll, what then will happen? We may depend upon it there will be no more clothing, and no more regular rations, and no more such service as a free and enlightened American citizen will care for. The army of the Potomac will, if it should have the good fortune to be still on the banks of that sacred river, melt away insensibly; or, if it should be so unfortunate as to be down South, it will die away unfed, and unsuccoured, in the swamps of Secessia. The beginning of the end is come. Money has been everything to the North, and if that is failing the chances of conquest are at an end. Better, far better, now to fight their long-delayed battle, and win it if they can, lose it if they must; but in any case put an end to this contest before, in disease and starvation and dreadful mortality, the war puts an end to itself.

For the purpose of more clearly elucidating the above editorial, we append the following statement of the value of the real and personal property of the American States, as taken from the last census.—[Eds. M. N. S.]

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

	1850.	1860.	In'cre pr. ct.
Connecticut	$155,707,980	$444,274,114	185
Illinois	156,255,000	871,860,282	458
Indiana	202,650,294	528,835,571	161
Iowa	23,714,638	247,338,265	943
Kansas		31,327,895	
Maine	122,777,571	190,211,600	55
Massachusetts	573,342,296	815,237,433	42
Michigan	59,757,255	257,163,983	330
Minnesota		52,291,413	
New Hampshire	103,652,935	156,310,860	51
New Jersey (estimate)	200,000,000	467,918,324	134
New York	1,080,360,216	1,843,388,517	71
Ohio	604,726,120	1,193,898,422	137
Oregon	5,063,474	28,930,637	474
Pennsylvania	722,480,120	1,416,501,818	96
Rhode Island	80,508,794	138,537,588	68
Vermont	102,205,049	122,477,170	33
Wisconsin	42,056,595	273,671,668	551
Total		9,070,078,360	
Delaware	21,062,556	46,242,181	120
Kentucky	301,628,456	666,043,112	121
Maryland	219,217,304	576,919,944	72
Missouri	137,247,707	501,214,398	265
District of Columbia	14,018,374	41,784,045	193
California	22,161,872	207,874,633	838
Total		10,910,357,573	
Nebraska		9,131,056	
New Mexico	5,174,470	28,818,768	302
Utah	986,083	5,596,118	467
Washington Territory		5,601,466	
CONFEDERATE STATES.			
Alabama	228,204,332	425,237,078	112
Arkansas	39,841,025	219,256,473	450
Florida	22,862,270	73,101,500	220
Georgia	335,425,714	645,895,237	93
Mississippi	233,997,761	602,118,568	157
North Carolina	228,951,123	607,324,911	165
South Carolina	226,800,472	358,739,399	58
Tennessee	288,257,094	648,138,754	90
Texas	201,246,086	493,903,892	145
Virginia	52,740,473	265,200,014	502
	430,701,082	793,249,081	84
Total	7,135,780,227	16,109,616,068	

It will thus be seen that the whole amount of property in the *Northern* States is valued at $9,070,978,360, and that with the addition of Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri and California—assuming that these States will consent to bear their respective portions of the war debt now being created—the total estimated value of every species of property, real and personal in the States not now actually held by the Confederate forces, amounts to $10,010,357,573.

As a considerable portion of this property consists of unimproved real estate, and unproductive personal property, it is moderate to estimate that revenue is not received by private individuals from more than *two-thirds* of their taxable property.—As, however, the basis of *taxation* is usually about twenty-five per cent. below the market value of property, the addition of this amount would nearly counterbalance the deduction already mentioned for unproductive property.

We may assume, then, the amount of $10,000,000,000 as an outside estimate of the value of all taxable property, from which the Federal Government can in any way expect to levy taxes in case of the failure to reconstruct the Union.

The average income derived from this property by the owners can hardly reach *five per cent.* which would make a sum total of $500,000,000.

It will thus be seen that an *annual* taxation to meet the interest on the war debt as now proposed by the Committee of Ways and Means of Congress whether levied directly or indirectly—as it must come eventually principally from the pocket of the tax-payer—will require the payment by each property-holder *of forty per cent. of his annual income, leaving State and city taxes still to be provided for.*

Even supposing that $78,000,000 can be raised by duties, (from present prospects an impossibility,) and adopting the theory that one-half of these duties are paid by the foreign produce, we still have a home taxation of $166,000,000, *which would be equal to one-third of our private annual revenues.*

If this statement be approximately correct, as we believe it is, the following calculation shows what proportion of the interest on the war debt will have to be paid by the tax-payers of Maryland.

In Maryland estimated value of real and personal property, according to the census of 1860, $376,919,944. Annual interest derived from that property, at an average of 5 per cent., which includes all property, both personal and real, that is unproductive, $18,845,997.20. To be assessed as their proportion of the annual war tax of $166,000,000, being thirty-three per cent. of their income, $6,281,999.06. It will thus be seen that the proportion of the war tax to be paid annually hereafter by the property-holders of Maryland, is six millions two hundred and eighty-one thousand nine hundred and ninety-nine dollars. What it will amount to if the war be continued another year, who can tell?

In regard to the proposed issue of Treasury notes and the amount of currency which can be circulated without serious detriment to the commercial interests of the country, we extract the following figures from the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, for the year ending June 30, 1861.

The *maximum* circulation of bank notes, at any one time during the past five years, in the Eastern, Middle and Western States, was reached in the year beginning July 1st, 1856, and ending June 30th, 1857. This was, as will be recollected, a year of commercial inflation, and the whole issue of notes amounted to - - - $138,398,009

The amount of specie in circulation at the same time, in the same States, was - - - 35,495,914

Total circulation, - - $173,893,923

The *minimum* bank note circulation during the year 1857-58—a necessary consequence attendant upon the commercial crisis of the year—amounted to - - - $103,729,021

The diminution of paper was, however, in some measure replaced by specie—the circulation of which increased this year to - - - 48,348,329

Total circulation, - - $152,077,350

The *maximum* specie circulation was in 1858-59, when it reached the sum of - - - $62,499,183

The bank note circulation this year was - - - 113,273,171

Total circulation, - - $175,772,354

It will be remarked that whilst there was a large increase of specie circulation over the year 1856-57, there was a corresponding decrease of paper circulation.

In 1860-61, the specie circulation had fallen to - - - $53,555,079

The bank note circulation had risen to - - - 127,852,222

Total circulation, - - $181,407,301

This latter sum may fairly, then, be taken as the *maximum* amount of circulation required for the usual business operations of the Free and Middle States.

The amount of Treasury notes in circulation on June 30th, 1861, was $22,464,761; amount of United States notes issued $50,000,000.

Now, provided that not only the notes of all city and country banks, but also all specie can be entirely removed from circulation, Government can *safely* issue in addition to the amount of notes already out the sum of $108,942,540; making the total circulation as last year, $181,407,301.

THE EXPULSION OF SENATOR BRIGHT.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* gives the following graphic description of the scene presented in the United States Senate on Wednesday, attendant upon the expulsion of Senator Bright:—

The fineness of the day and the anticipated conclusion of the long-considered and stoutly-argued case of the Indiana Senator filled the galleries of the Senate to-day to repletion. Every nook and corner where standing-room could be had was crammed, and the doorways with would-be spectators, who could be barely listeners. Senator Anthony delivered an earnest invocation to the Senate to discharge their solemn duty without fear or hesitation from personal considerations.

He was followed by Judge Harris, who expressed a total disregard for the exploded system of legislative instructions. He said—"At this very hour the Indiana Senator is on trial before the Legislature of New York. What their verdict may be I know not, nor is it important that I should know." He concluded with a finely-worded hypothesis,—"That when the Senator shall be driven from this Senate, if he be at heart a traitor, he will soon be found among the enemies of his country, in active rebellion against it; but if he shall be the loyal man I believe him to be, he will again return to take his seat in this Senate." This is based on the understanding that Mr. Bright will return to his State, and be again a candidate for a seat in the Senate.

Judge Harris had no sooner taken his seat than the inevitable Davis, of Kentucky, sprang to his feet, with a tart reply to a reference to his speech. The solemnity of the occasion was for a moment ruffled by a suppressed laugh, as he concluded by saying, "When any Senator desires to measure swords with me, he shall have a customer." Speeches were made by Messrs. Foster and Bayard, and the debate was continued by the defence of Senator Bright himself. His remarks were committed to paper, and lay upon the desk before him. He spoke clearly, and apparently without other feeling than a bold defiance of a hostility which he denounced as the manifestation of party spirit.

His voice, always loud and clear, was especially so to-day. He reviewed the circumstances of his acquaintance with Thomas B. Lincoln, the holder of the letter of introduction on which the charges are laid. He denied every charge of disloyalty with an uncompromising arrogance, the result either of conscious innocence, or the most audacious effrontery. He riveted the closest attention of the immense audience in the galleries, while every Senator occupied his seat, and the benches on the floor were filled with Representatives and ex-Senators. Viewed in all its personal aspects, it was the most solemn and affecting scene ever witnessed in the Senate Chamber. Every eye was fixed on a Senator, who had served in the Senate for seventeen years, about to be expelled for the highest offence known to the laws.

In the ladies' gallery the secession element of Washington society, which still remains unsubdued, took no pains to conceal itself. The natural independence of the female heart was manifested by encouraging smiles and approving nods through the progress of the speech. His remarks lasted nearly an hour, the session being extended until after five o'clock. He was followed by Mr. Ten Eyck, of New Jersey, in defence of Mr. Bright.

Mr. Bright, when he concluded, gathered up his papers, and went out at the nearest door to his seat. The House having adjourned, the members crowded over, and stood around the sides, eagerly listening to every word.

SENATOR COWAN TAKES THE FLOOR.

Senator Cowan again took the floor, and declared that he would vote to retain him, because he could not lay his hand on his heart and say that he thought Mr. Bright was a traitor; that he had his conscience to answer, and would satisfy himself, and take the consequences.

THE EXCITEMENT INCREASES.

It was now growing dark, but the crowds remained undiminished and the interest increased. Carl Schurz, who had just returned, took a seat near the door, and was greeted by many members and Senators.

SENATOR M'DOUGALL TAKES THE FLOOR.

Senator McDougall, of California, took the floor to make a speech, but the interest then seemed to flag, and a buzz seemed to run through the floor and the galleries. He spoke but a few minutes.

SENATOR WILLEY.

Senator Willey, of Virginia, who has been doubtful all along, then rose, attention was drawn to him, and the house quieted down. It was soon found that he was going to vote for Mr. Bright's retention. Though he was not satisfied with the explanation of the Senator, he would give him the benefit of a doubt that he might be innocent when he wrote it.

Vice President Hamlin announced that the vote would be taken on the resolution expelling Senator Bright. All was in a moment hushed; people leaned forward in the galleries; Senators turned their attention to the Clerk, as he called "Anthony."

"Aye!" came in prompt response.

"Bayard."

No answer for a second. Bayard was walking across the Hall, and stopping suddenly, asked "What is this?"

Mr. Hamlin.—"On the resolution expelling Mr. Bright."

"No!" he gruffly answered.

Mr. Bright was called. No answer.

No answer from Senators McDougall or Simmons.

Every man then answered, down to Senator Lane. Senator Willey hesitated a moment, and then faintly answered "No." Senator Watkins, of Missouri, the last man, voted "Aye" loudly. It now footed up 30 for to 14 against expulsion.

A page flew rapidly across the room, and a member comes in, and, catching the eye of the Clerk, asks to be called.

"McDougall?" "Aye."

Another—"Simmons?" "Aye."

And Mr. Bright stands on the outside of the lobby, a tried and convicted traitor.

WAR ITEMS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Washington Despatches to the New York Tribune.

THE COMMODORE OF THE WAR.

Rumor grows into belief that Secretary of War Stanton will speedily resume in fact, as he has commenced to do in form, the conduct of the war which usage and departmental law give him the right to do. The public was not unobservant of the difference between two recent orders of congratulation to the army, the first issued by authority of Gen. McClellan, and the second by authority of the President. The office of General-in-Chief, complimentary to Winfield Scott, did not survive the hero's retirement. The President is Commander-in-Chief of the Army, and he, with his able and prodigiously magnetic War Secretary, will now lift this war out of mud and delay, and carry it to victory. Gen. McClellan will be placed in command of the department of the Potomac.

ENLISTMENT OF SAILORS.

The enlistment of sailors is dragging heavily. The Secretary of the Navy has called upon the Secretary of War for authority to take them from among the enlisted soldiers. The service, in order to fit out the several expeditions, including that down the Mississippi, requires about 5,000 seamen. Secretary Welles has called for this number. Mr. Stanton, already in response, has ordered 600 men, formerly sailors, to be detailed from the Massachusetts regiments, to man Commodore Foote's Mississippi flotilla.

THE RESPITE OF GORDON.

The President granted a respite to-day of two weeks to the slave-trader Gordon. He was to have been hanged on the 7th inst.

GOV. MORGAN'S MAJOR-GENERALSHIP.

It is said that Gov. Morgan's nomination as Major-General will be rejected by the Senate. If it is confirmed, it is apprehended that every Governor of every Free State will claim their rank and emoluments beside.

Special Washington Despatches to the New York Times.

COMBINATION AGAINST THE TREASURY NOTE BILL.

Representatives Vallandingham, Pendleton and Corning, with Morrill, both Conklings, Horton, and a few other disappointed Republicans, held a caucus this afternoon, and agreed to comprise all their proposed amendments of the Demand Treasury Note scheme in one bill, with the view of making a stronger combination against the bill of the Committee of Ways and Means, which the Administration has endorsed as indispensable to maintaining the Government and carrying on the war. The vote may be close, but the chances are decidedly in favor of the passage of the legal-tender clause; for practical legislators clearly see that it would be absurd to compel the soldiers to take their pay in money that sutlers and others are permitted to refuse to take from them.

NO EXPLANATION OF THE FLAG OF TRUCE.

Up to a late hour to-day the military gentlemen nearest to Gen. McClellan's person, and entitled to know the fact, were not aware that any answer has been returned to the recent Confederate despatches brought in by the flag of truce.

CARL SCHURZ IN WASHINGTON.

Carl Schurz, American Minister at Madrid, has arrived in Washington. He is in doubt whether he will return to Spain, and pronounces the country to him a very disagreeable one to live in.

Special Washington Despatch to the Philadelphia Inquirer.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Hon. John A. Parker, United States Consul at Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, has arrived in Washington, with highly important information to be laid before the State Department. He has conclusive evidence that an elaborate scheme has been conceived, and the effort is being made to carry it out, to transfer the control of those islands to the British Government. Emissaries have been actively employed in paving the way for such a consummation. The basis of the plan is to furnish large sums in the shape of loans, for which not only the revenues but the territorial possessions of the State are to be hypothecated. To assist in this the vanity of the reigning monarch is flattered by all the glittering allurements of domestic pageantry and commercial aggrandizement. He is surrounded with shrewd and artful courtiers, stimulated with golden promises of the same pomp and power as the families of rank possess in the capitals of Europe. These are being employed by the cunning diplomatists who control the foreign policy of the English Crown. Thus it is hoped that these islands, the "Key of the Pacific," and its shores of spice and gold, are to be turned into another Malta, or Gibraltar, from whence iron-clad war ships shall dictate terms to, and control the commerce of, the nations of the globe.

But while Lords Russell and Palmerston shall mine, Mr. Seward can countermine. To-day we realize the advantage of having a real statesman at the head of our Department of Foreign Affairs. Our Secretary of State has long been aware of the lust and greed of England for a controlling position in the South Pacific. Her enormous commerce with South America and Asia, and her covetous designs upon Mexico, long ago claimed the attention of that sagacious statesman, and we predict that the wily diplomacy of England will be unmasked and overthrown, as it always has been when touched by the spear of the sage of Auburn.

The Privateersmen in Fort Lafayette.

The privateersmen who have been imprisoned at Philadelphia for some months, have all been taken to Fort Lafayette. In speaking of them the New York *Herald* says:

Among the prisoners is a very intelligent young man named Charles H. Marriott, whose uncle is Colonel Thomas Hammond, at present holding a seat in the Maryland Legislature. He is a youth of twenty, who evidently entered into the Confederacy with service on board the Petrel more for the love of adventure than for that of patriotic enthusiasm in the cause of Jeff. Davis. He appears to be well posted in the affairs of the Confederacy, and asserts as the opinion of many eminent Southern politicians whom he has heard speak, that, had the Federal garrison been withdrawn from Fort Sumter previous to its attack by the Confederates, the country would have been spared much bloodshed.

The Sumter at Gibraltar—Another American Prize Burned—Desertion of Some of the Confederates in Spain.

The privateer Sumter, having been ordered from Cadiz, reached Gibraltar on the 19th of January. During her passage she burned the American bark Neapolitan, from Messina for Boston, with fruits. She also captured the bark Investigator, of Searsport, for Newport, with ore, but subsequently allowed her to proceed.

Six of the Sumter's crew deserted at Cadiz, and made their submission to the American Consul.—The captain of the Sumter claimed them as deserters, but the Spanish officials declined to give them up.

It is reported from Algiers that a prolonged cannonade had been heard off that coast, and a vessel was subsequently sighted believed to be the privateer Sumter. It was supposed she had sunk her adversary.

THE VESSELS CAPTURED BY THE SUMTER.

The bark Neapolitan was commanded by Captain Burdett, and was a regular trader between Boston and the Mediterranean ports. She was a good A1½ vessel, of 322 tons burthen, built at Kingston, Mass., in 1856, where she was owned by J. & E. Holmes.

The bark Investigator, which was seized by the Sumter and permitted to proceed on her voyage, was commanded by Capt. Carver. She was bound to Newport, England, from the Mediterranean, and laden with ore. The Investigator was built at Searsport, Maine, in 1856. She was 597 tons burthen, and rated A1. She was owned in Searsport by J. Carver and others.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* has a letter from Cumberland, Md., which states that General Lander will probably resign his commission, "on account of having been ordered to retreat from Romney before Jackson, and reprimanded because, instead of this, he wanted to capture Jackson." The roads, it seems, answer for purposes of retreat, but not of advance. We think, however, there must be some mistake in the premises, as General Lander has hitherto been particularly devoted to General McClellan.—*New York Tribune.*

FROM THE RIVER PLATTE.—A telegram from Lisbon announces that the Brazilian mail brings news of a satisfactory adjustment of the political questions in the River Platte, and of the prospect of an immediate and solid reorganization of the Argentine Republic, under the auspices of Buenos Ayres. Gen. Urquiza is stated to have accepted the conditions imposed by Buenos Ayres. Business was improving. Doubloons were quoted 395; exchange, 67.

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. fe5 6t

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, 88 N. Charles street.

dl1-tf

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,
38 West Baltimore street

s31-tf

REVOLVERS AND BOWIE KNIVES.
MERRILL, THOMAS & CO.,
Importers of GUNS, RIFLES and PISTOLS,
mh 5- 239 BALTIMORE STREET.

SKATES
For Men, Women and Children.
MERRILL, THOMAS & CO.,
ja6-tf 239 Baltimore street.

WOOD! WOOD!! WOOD!!!
SAVE 20 PER CENT. by buying your Wood at office of City Steam Fire Wood Mill,
No. 3 NORTH STREET.
JAMES H. JOHNSON

YEDDO TEA—A delightful article, part of the FIRST IMPORTATION FROM JAPAN, just received and for sale by

GREEN & YOE,
ea W. Baltimore street

IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

To know that they can save money by purchasing Wood already Sawed and Split, at office of City Steam Fire Wood Mill,
No. 3 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,
Ja4-tf 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

$3.50 and $3.75

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,
ja21 tf [Sun] No. 38 Second street, near the Postoffice

MALAGA GRAPES
30c. per lb.
Choice Ham
10 cts.
Patapsco Family,
$3.75 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 P. DES FORGES,
ja25 tf 12 Light Street.

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. COX, corner Baltimore and Light streets.
G. H. BUTENUS, corner Charles and Pratt.
MORSE & MARTIN, corner Charles and Baltimore.
J. C. SMITH, 153½ Baltimore street.
SUTRO BROS., 129 Baltimore street.
E. S. SUTRO, 123 Baltimore street.
J. F. RICHARDT, corner Calvert and Baltimore.
WM. S. CROWLEY, 123 North Gay street.
AND OTHER PRINCIPAL CIGAR AND TOBACCO STORES in this city.

TRY IT!! TRY IT!! TRY IT!!

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
PHOTOGRAPHS,
125 BALTIMORE STREET.
Ja14 tf

DR. A. A. BLANDY,
SUCCESSOR TO DR. C. A. HARRIS,
sep 18-tf 61 NORTH CHARLES STREET

FINEST SHIRT, $1.75.

ADAMS'
NEAT CASH
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
Made to Order, or Ready Made,
140 *W. Baltimore St., Up Stairs,*
Three doors below Calvert street.

F