THE MARYLAND NEWS SHEET.

VOL. I---NO. 121. BALTIMORE, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

SEE FOURTH PAGE.

BOARD OF TRADE.
Committee of Arbitration for month of February.
D. WARFIELD, SR.
WM. McKIM, JAS. HOOPER,
ENOCH PRATT, S. G. WYMAN.

Monetary and Commercial Rebiets.

BALTIMORE, February 8, 1862

The transactions at the Stock Board to day were not large but the market generally was quite firm in tone. Northern Central Railway bonds continue to improve, and a lot of $1,000 1885's were sold to day at 66, which is an advance of 1 per cent. They closed firm at 66 bid, 66¾ asked. A small lot of Baltimore and Ohio Railroad extra dividend bonds sold at 49¾, a decline of ¼ on the last sale, but Baltimore and Ohio 1867's closed at 83¾ bid, do. 1875's at 78 bid, and do. 1885's at 74¾ bid. For Northwestern Virginia first mortgage bonds 78 was bid, and Western Maryland first mortgage bonds guaranteed by the city of Baltimore closed at 79 bid, but there are none of either of these bonds offered. For Railroad stocks there was a demand, but the only sale made was one of 8 shares Baltimore and Ohio at $50, and it closed at this figure bid, and none offered. For Northern Central Railway $18¾ regular way, was bid, but there was none offered. A lot of 25 shares was offered seller 60 days at $20. For City 6's there was some demand and sales were made of $800 1886's at 88¾, $100 1875's at 90, and $3,000 189.'s coupons at 89. For inscribed 1890's 89¾ was bid, and 90 asked, these figures being an advance of ¼ on the closing quotations of yesterday. In State stocks there was no movement, but Maryland 6's closed at 91¼ bid for coupons, and 92 bid for inscribed 1870's, Tennessee 6's at 43 bid, Kentucky 6's at 74 bid, and Louisiana 6's at 60 bid. Bank and Insurance stocks were firm, but nothing was done in them. Canton Co. closed at $10¾ bid, $12 asked. We notice a sale to day of 300 shares Baltimore and North Carolina Mining Co. at 20 cts, but this was the only transaction in Mining stocks. For Springfield $1 95 was bid.

SALES AT THE BALTIMORE STOCK BOARD.

SATURDAY, February 8, 1862

$800 Baltimore 6's '86		88¾
100 do	73	
3,000 do.	90 coupons	89
292 B. & O. R. R. bonds '62		49¾
1,000 Northern Central Railroad bonds '85		66
8 shares Balt. & Ohio Railroad		50
300 shs. Balto & N. Car. Mining Co.		20

The following are the rates at which the Baltimore Brokers are buying and selling Gold and Treasury notes:

	BUYING.	SELLING
Gold	2¾ per ct. prem.	3¼ per ct. prem.
Treasury notes	¾ " " dis.	⅜ " " dis.

PRICES AND SALES OF STOCKS IN NEW YORK BY TELEGRAPH

Through WILLIAM FISHER & SON, Stock and Bill Brokers No. 22 South street.

	1st Board	2d Board
Virginia 6's	62	.00
Missouri 6's	42	41¾
Tennessee bonds	43¾	00
North Carolina bonds	64	00
Canton Company	11	00
Erie Railroad	34¾	33¾
New York Central Railroad	80¾	79¾
Reading Railroad	47¾	47¾
Rock Island	53¾	00
Treasury notes 2 years 6 per cents	99¾	00
	steady.	heavy.

The New York *Post* of Saturday afternoon says:

The stock market is weak and lower to day under the realizations of the "paper money clique," who have been the principal buyers of the speculative stocks since the suspension of the banks There is no great decline in price, but the market is inseminate at a reaction of ⅛@¼ per cent from the highest points touched yesterday. The weakness of the market is due in a great measure to the doubt hanging over the fate of the legal tender bill in the Senate and rumors of French intervention in our affairs.

New York Central is quoted, dividend off, and sold at 80, equal to 83, a decline of ⅜ per cent since yesterday. The Railroad bonds are again in strong demand for investment, and prices are higher. The issues of the Erie are firm. The thirds are active, selling at 91@91¾ on seller's option, probably for foreign account, to arrive within a week or two. Michigan Central eights sold at par. The list of government securities is weaker, owing chiefly to the striking out of the clause providing for the payment of the interest in coin. The 7 3-10 Treasury notes are most affected, falling back to 98@98⅝, against 99@99¼ yesterday.

Money is in full demand on call at 6 per cent., with less freeness of supply than last week. Some borrowers look for lower rates when the financial policy of the government is determined upon and put in operation. The price of gold remains very firm, with a tendency upward. The last sales were at 103¼@103¾.

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

SATURDAY, February 8.

COFFEE.—There is nothing doing in Coffee, and the market for it continues dull and heavy. Rates are altogether nominal, but we still quote as to lows, viz: Rio at 18¾@19 cts. for fair, 20@21 cts. for good to strictly prime; Laguayra at 23@24 cts. and Ceylon and Java at 24@25 cts. per lb. The stock of Rio here is now about 30,000 bags.

FLOUR.—There was some movement to day in Extra Flour, sales being reported of 1,600 bbls. Ohio at $5 25, and of 200 bbls. Howard Street, at the same figure, but we have heard of no transactions in Super. We quote Howard Street at $5 62½@5.75; Ohio at $5 62¾; and City Mills at $5 50@5 62½ per bbl. Cut Extra Flour may be quoted at $5.75 for Ohio, and $5 87½ for Howard Street; and we quote Extra do steady at $6.25 for Ohio and shipping brands Howard Street; and $6.50@6 75 per bbl. for standard brands City Mills.

FAMILY FLOUR.—There has been no change recently in the rates for Family Flour, and it is still selling by the dray load to the trade at $8 25 for the best brands Baltimore, and $6.75 @7.25 per bbl for Ohio and Howard Street. Baltimore high grade Extra is bringing $7.75 per bbl by the dray load.

RYE FLOUR AND CORN MEAL.—Rye Flour is still quoted at $4, and Corn Meal at $3 20 per bbl. for both Baltimore and Brandywine.

GRAIN.—The receipts of Grain to-day added up about 22,000 bushels, some 7,000 bushels of which were offered at the Baltimore, and 13,000 bushels at the Maryland Corn Exchange. There were about 3,700 bushels Wheat at market, all but about 500 bushels of which were offered at the Baltimore Exchange, and it sold at 143@146 cts for white, and 133@138 cts for red. Of Corn there were some 4,000 bushels off red at the Baltimore, and 7,500 bushels at the Maryland Exchange. At the former institution sales were made of 500 bushels white at 62@65 cts, and 3,000 bushels yellow at 60 cts; and we note sales at the latter of 1,200 bushels mixed and damp white at 57 cts, 1,200 bushels dry white at 63@66 cts, 1,500 bushels yellow at 57@59 cts., and 3,000 bushels do at 60 cts There was no Rye at market, but of Oats there were 5,400 bushels received, all but 100 bushels of which were offered at the Maryland Exchange. The sales embraced 350 bushels Maryland at 41 cts, and a lot of 4,000 bushels Pennsylvania at 43 cts

MOLASSES.—Molasses is very dull, but we still quote nominally as follows, viz: Old clayed Cuba at 20@25 cts.; new crop do at 29@32 cts; and Muscovado at 29@25 cts; new crop do. at 30@32 cts; Porto Rico at 35@40 cts; and New Orleans at 32@36 cts per gallon. The stock here of all descriptions is very light.

PROVISIONS.—We are not advised of any transactions of moment to-day in Provisions. There is some demand for Bacon, and we see a limited extent are making at 5@5¾ cts for Shoulders, 6@6¾ cts for Sides, and 7@8 cts. for Hams, but there are no large transactions. Bulk Meat may be quoted at 4@4¼ cts for Shoulders, 5@5¾ cts for Sides and Hams, but although there is some inquiry for it we hear of no sales to-day. Lard is steady at 8 cts for Western in bbls and tcs. There is a demand for it for export, but we hear of no sales to day. We quote Mess Pork to day at $12 5 @13, Prime do. at $10@10 50; Rump do. at $9, and Beef at $12 50 for Baltimore No. 1; $14@ 6 for do Mess; and $17 per bbl for do Extra Mess

LARD.—here is no Rice selling but we quote it at 7¾@7¾ cts for Carolina, and 6@6¾ cts for dressed East India.

SALT.—Liverpool Salt is still selling at the following rates, viz: 115@120 cts. for Ground Alum; 175@185 cts. for Marshall's, Jeffrey & Darcy's, and Worthington's brands; and 200 cts per sack for Ashton's do, but is very firm and tending upward. Turks Island salt is held at 35 cts per bushel

SEEDS.—Cloverseed continues in good demand and pretty firm Sales were reported this morning of some 300 bushels fair to good at $4 62½@4 65¾, but strictly prime is held firmly at $4 75 per bushel Timothy seed is still quoted at $2@2 25, and we quote Flaxseed at $1 80@1 90 per bushel.

SUGARS.—There has been no movement to day in Sugars so far as we have heard, but the market exhibits no new features. We quote as follows, viz: Cuba at $7@7 50 for refining, and $8@8.50 for grocery grades; English Island at $7 of 8, Porto Rico at $7@7 25 for common; $8 25@9 for fair to prime; and New Orleans at $8 25@9 for fair to prime

REFINED SUGARS.—Refined Sugars are selling at the following rates, viz: 11¾@11¾ cts. for loaf, 10¾@11¼ cts. for crushed, powdered and granulated, 10¾@10¾ cts for soft crushed white, and 10@10¾ cts for C yellow Yellow Sugars of lower grade at prices according to quality.

WHISKEY.—Whiskey is quiet, and prices for it are rather unsettled. We note sales to day of 50 bbls. Ohio at 25 cts, and of 75 bbls do. at 25¾ cts, and we quote it as closing at 27@27½ cts. for Ohio, and 25¾@25 cts. for City and Country.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

NEW YORK, February 8.—The market for Western canal flour is a shade easier on the common brands, but for good straight lots of State, which are comparatively scarce, prices are well sustained and these styles are in good demand. There has been a good inquiry for forward delivery, particularly for the first half of March, at rather better rates. Sales of 13,700 bbls. at $5 50@5 70 for superfine State and Western—this style is very irregular and unsaleable; $5.95@6 for extra State—chiefly the 1st tier price; $6.05@6 10 for fancy do; $5.90@6.05 for the low grades of Western extra—mainly at $6; $6@6.10 for shipping brands of round hoop extra Ohio, and $6 20@7 for the trade brands do. Southern flour is in moderate demand but prices are steady—sales of 700 bbls. at $6.10@6.60 for mixed to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $6.45@7 25 for extras. Rye flour is in good demand and very firm—sales of 275 bbls. at $3@4 25. Corn meal is steady and in fair request—sales of 350 bbls. at $3 for Jersey; $3.25 for New Haven, and $3 30 for Brandywine Buckwheat flour is in good demand at $1.75@1.90 per 100 lb. The Wheat market is very firm, particularly for choice qualities; the common qualities are irregular but more active—sales of 46,000 bushels at 132 cts. for ordinary Chicago spring; 140½ cts for amber Iowa; 142@146½ cts. for common to good red Western; 1.0 cts. for red Jersey, and 140 cts. for fair white Canadian. Rye is firm—sales of 3,800 bushels at 83½ cts. on the dock, and 85½ cts. delivered. Barley is in moderate demand at 85@100 cts. as to quality Barley malt is very quiet but steady at 95@100 cts. Oats are steady and in moderate request at 40¾@41½ cts. for Canadian and Western and 42@42½ for State. Corn is in fair demand at prices slightly lower—sales of 47,000 bushels at 59@62 cts for New Jersey and Southern yellow, the inside price on the dock in bags; 65@65½ cts. for Western mixed in store and 66 cts for do. delivered.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb 7.—Flour firm—sales 2,500 bbls at $5.25 for superfine. Wheat firm—sales 10,000 bushels, red at $1 37@1.38; white $1.44. Corn steady at 56@57 cts Coffee—Rio at 19@20 c.s. Mess Pork $12@12.50. Whiskey firm at 24@24½ cts.

The expedition which Gen. Butler has been getting up in Boston for some time past, to operate on the Southern coast, is expected to take its departure from that port to-day.

The President has officially recognised Abraham Feider as Vice Consul of Switzerland, for the States of Missouri, Illinois, Kansas, and the Territory of Nebraska, to reside at Highland, Illinois.

The Senate of Maine, by a vote of 24 to 4 have passed resolves in favor of confiscating, liberating, and also arming the slaves of "rebels," if it be a military necessity.

LATEST NEWS.

TELEGRAMS.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Arrival of the Steamer Eastern State from Hatteras Inlet--The Burnside Expedition Sailed for Roanoke Island--The Merrimac an Abortion--Mournful Lament of the Norfolk Day Book.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb 7—The steamer Eastern State arrived here this morning from Hatteras Inlet, which she left yesterday, and brings the important news that General Burnside's fleet left the anchorage, at the Inlet, on Wednesday morning, for the North. The gunboats started at sunrise, and the troop-ships followed soon after. Their destination was Roanoke Island, about forty miles up the Sound, which, it will be remembered, commands the entrance to an important sheet of water lying beyond, known as Albemarle Sound.

The weather was fine and propitious when the Eastern State left, and news of the arrival of the fleet at its destination was hourly expected. Some three or four regiments were left at the Inlet.

The Eastern State will return to Hatteras to-morrow morning.

The only copy of the Norfolk *Day Book* received contains an editorial, over a column long, making a doleful lament over the failure of the Merrimac

The steamer Rhode Island, which arrived from Philadelphia yesterday, sailed for Port Royal this afternoon.

The steamer Suwanee left last night for Philadelphia, for repairs.

[From the Agent of the Associated Press.]

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The Confederates have heard the news from Tennessee—The Tennessee Railroad Bridge at Danville Destroyed by Federals—From the Burnside Expedition—Fight at Roanoke Island Progressing—Confederate Reports

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 8—A flag of truce from Craney Island to-day, brought over several ladies to go North. A few Southern papers were received.

The Norfolk *Day Book* has the following:

A messenger arrived to-day, (Friday), from Roanoke Island, and reports that four Federal steamers were off that Island last night, and that a large number of vessels were twelve miles below the Island. The attack is expected at this point. Gen. Wise is in better health.

A lady passenger by the flag of truce reports that Gen Huger to-day informed her that he had received a dispatch from Roanoke Island to the effect that the Federal forces had advanced to Roanoke Island, and been twice repulsed. The attack commenced at 7 o'clock yesterday morning, and the fight was still going on when the latest news was received

The Charleston *Courier's* New Orleans correspondent denies the report of the burning of the steamer Calhoun.

A dispatch from Clarksville, Tenn, says: Fort Henry has fallen into the hands of the enemy, and our forces are retreating to Fort Donelson. Federal gunboats are at Danville, and the Tennessee railroad bridge at that place has been destroyed by the Yankees. Twenty thousand Federals formed the attacking column.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 7—Fort Henry was captured by the Federals, yesterday, after two hours fighting.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 7th—492 prisoners left here yesterday, for North Carolina, to be exchanged.

Later from Fort Henry—Advance of the Federal Gunboats to Danville—The Bridge Disabled—Large Amount of Property Captured.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 9—Special despatches to the *Gazette* and *Commercial*, dated Fort Henry, February 8th, give the following intelligence:

Directly after the capture of Fort Henry, the gunboats Lexington, Tyler and Conestoga started up the river, with instructions to proceed as far as they saw fit

Yesterday the Carondolet, in charge of Colonels Neister, Riggins and McPherson, of Gen. Grant's staff, made a reconnoissance as far as the bridge of the Memphis and Clarksville Railroad at Danville. They found that quarters had been built at the bridge and occupied by some troops. There was also a large amount of army supplies and commissary stores, wagons, &c., at Danville. The bridge was partially disabled by the first gunboat which went up the river. Another of the piers was crippled so as to prevent the passage of trains.

Only eight guns were captured by Dickey's cavalry and Colonel Logan's troopers, instead of fourteen, as first stated. Nearly all the guns were spiked with telegraph wire, which can easily be removed. They are brass six-pounders, in good order.

All the prisoners taken, about one hundred in number, were sent to Cairo yesterday.

The amount of property captured will exceed in value $1,000,000.

Reconnoissances have been made by Col. Logan and others, to within a mile of Fort Donelson.

General Grant and staff will make a reconnoissance this afternoon beyond Danville.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

The Federal Army Concentrating for a Decisive Blow.

ROLLA, Feb. 9.—The news from the West indicates that the preparations for a decided blow against the enemy are nearly completed. The forces for this movement are nearly all concentrated at the point whence it is intended to move against the adversary. In a few days the whole command will probably be on the march Westward.

General Siegel and General Asboth's divisions have reached Lebanon, and Major Wright's battalion of cavalry has moved fourteen miles west of that point.

General Davis' brigade was reported to be crossing the Osage river on Wednesday, and a portion of it was expected to arrive at Lebanon on Thursday.

FROM TENNESSEE.

Hot Pursuit of the Flying Confederates---Reported Treachery Among Them.

PADUCAH, KY., February 7—Gen. Smith on the West, and General Grant on the East side of the river, are pursuing the retreating Confederates.

It is reported and credited by some of our officers that the Confederate troops from Fort Henry were not true to the Confederate cause, but took advantage of the opportunity offered by the attack to run away from a fight that was distasteful to them.

Fort Donaldson to be Attacked.

LOUISVILLE, February 7—A despatch from Gen. Halleck to Gen. Buell this evening says:

"We have taken Fort Henry. The enemy has retreated on Paris, leaving a part of his guns.—Our cavalry are in pursuit of him.

"General Grant will attack Fort Donaldson to-morrow."

LOUISVILLE, February 7.—Three large steamers, the Benjamin Adams, E H Fairchilds and Battie left here for the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers this evening

All is quiet along the line of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

FROM KENTUCKY.

CINCINNATI, February 8—Special despatches to the *Commercial* and the *Gazette*, say that General Wallace's division left New Haven on Thursday, and advanced to Green river, above Mumfordville, and that General Thomas' advance was at Monticello. They could not proceed further, owing to the condition of the roads. The country around was completely deserted.

The expulsion of Senator Bright gave great joy at Indianapolis.

The Forty eighth and Fifty second Indiana regiments have gone to Cairo.

Assistant-Secretary of War Scott was at Indianapolis on Thursday, on an official visit, and left for Kentucky yesterday.

Gen. Wallace's division has left Smithland for Fort Donaldson, on the Cumberland river.

On the receipt of the news of the capture of Fort Henry the Ohio Senate adjourned.

The rumor that General McClellan has been superseded in the chief command of the army causes much excitement

Resolutions calling on the Government for active, energetic and earnest warfare, will be offered in the Ohio House of Assembly to-day.

Advance of General Thomas' Division into East Tennessee.

CINCINNATI, Feb 9.—A special Indianapolis despatch to the *Commercial* says that General Thomas' division is said to have made a forward movement, and will invade East Tennessee at three different points simultaneously.

General Carter goes through Cumberland Gap, General Schoepff by the central route, and General Thomas will cross at Mill Spring. They will advance immediately on Knoxville, where they will take possession of the railroad, cutting off supplies and communication with the Confederate Government.

Operations of the Sanitary Commission.

WASHINGTON, Feb 9.—During the week ending February 8th, fifty-one packages of articles for hospital use were received at the depot of the Sanitary Commission in Washington, and 8,371 articles were delivered to the order of Surgeons of the army of the Potomac, and two hundred and ninety-seven (297) sick soldiers were taken care of at the Lodges of the Commission in Washington.

Three Medical Inspectors of the Commission arrived during the week at Cumberland, to render assistance to the sick of General Lander's column, and hospital supplies for one thousand privates were furnished to them by way of Wheeling.

Reports have been received from an Inspector of the Commission who was promptly on the ground with ample supplies for the wounded at the battle of Somerset.

Inspectors have also departed for Port Royal and Ship Island with supplies in charge. Ample assorted supplies for the Burnside expedition are ready at a seaport for transportation thither.

Payment of Interest on Government Bonds.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The motion of Representative Stevens made on Friday relative to the payment of interest in coin, was to correct the House journal, and did not, it is said, affect the bill which had already passed the House, and been sent to the Senate. The bill as passed made no special provision for the payment of interest, but left it to be paid in coin as heretofore. To remove all doubt the Senate will probably provide expressly for such payment.

The Victory in Tennessee.

CINCINNATI, February 8—Special despatches to the *Commercial* and *Gazette* give additional details of the capture of Fort Henry. At the time of the attack the Confederate infantry were in their camp eating dinner. They abandoned everything leaving one thousand shot guns, and all their camp equipage and clothing behind them. In pursuing the enemy, Major McCullough, of Col. Dickey's cavalry, captured six guns, and Col. John A. Logan captured eight guns and 33 prisoners.

FROM KANSAS.

LEAVENWORTH, January 7.—The lower House of the Kansas Legislature, by a vote of 60 yeas to 7 nays, to-day passed a resolution requesting the President to appoint Lane a Major-General, and give him the command of the Southern expedition.

The *Conservative* of this city has made an exposure of the recent bill for the transfer of the Kansas bonds to the Department of the Interior, by which the State, it is alleged, has been swindled to a large amount, probably $50,000

Confederate Prisoners Captured at Mill Spring.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 9—Forty six prisoners, captured at Mill Spring, were brought here to-night, including Lieut. Carter, of the 20th Tennessee, and three Lieutenants of other Confederate regiments.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.....REGULAR SESSION.

SENATE.

ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 8—The Senate met at 11 o'clock and was called to order by the PRESIDENT.

The report on the claim of W. H. Council was adopted.

Mr. TOWNSEND presented the petition of W. H. Wheaton, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. EVERETT presented the petition of the Orphans' Court of Alleghany county, which was referred to Messrs Everett, Lankford and Townsend

Mr. DENISON obtained leave for the Committee on Corporations to report a bill relieving the Provost Marshals from prosecution.

Mr. SMITH obtained leave for Messrs. Smith, Eichelberger and Watkins to report a bill relating to the forming of Turnpike Companies in Carroll county, and to authorize a lottery to raise money for that purpose.

Mr. DENISON, from a select committee, reported the bill to pay the police force of Baltimore, which was read a second time.

Mr. BAYNE reported favorably the bill relating to the escape of negroes, which was read a second time.

The petition of the Agricultural Chemist was referred to the House Committee of Claims.

Mr. LANKFORD, from a select committee, reported a bill amending section 354 of Article 4 of the Public Local Laws.

Also, from a select committee, a bill relating to the Justices of the Peace of Somerset county, which was read a first time.

Mr. GOLDSBOROUGH, from a select committee, reported a bill laying off a new election district in Dorchester county.

Mr. DENISON reported the bill authorizing the Court of Appeals to hear petitions for writs of mandamus grown out of the opening of Holliday street, and it was read the second time.

Mr. SMITH reported the bill making valid a deed from G W. Pembroke, executor, which was read a second time.

Mr. WILLIS presented the petitions of citizens of Caroline county, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. SMITH, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported adversely to the petition of R. Clark, of Prince George's county.

Also, a bill authorizing the Circuit Court of Carroll county to decree a sale, which was read a first time.

Also, a bill authorizing the Vestry of St. Paul's Church, in Kent county, to hold real estate, which was read a second time.

The bill allowing Joshua W. Phillips further time to complete his collections was read a third time and passed.

The bill providing for holding an election to take the sense of the people on the propriety of holding a convention to frame a new Constitution for the State, was amended and read a second time.

Mr. GOLDSBOROUGH submitted a message appointing Messrs. Goldsborough, Denison and Bayne committee of conference on the Police bill.

The bill changing the election of officers of the Conowingo Bridge Company was read a third time and passed.

The bill relating to the Sheriff of Carroll county was read a second time.

Mr. FIERY obtained leave for a special committee to report a bill to make valid a deed.

The Senate adjourned.

During the morning, the Governor sent down a number of appointments, which were referred to the Committee on Nominations. Among them were the following:

Henry D. Gough, of Harford, Weigher of Live Stock.

David Ball, Baltimore city, Western Hay Scales.

J. Slack, Baltimore county, Eastern Hay Scales.

W. Campbell, of Baltimore, Inspector General of Flour.

J. S. Dorsey, Baltimore; J. D. Walker, Frederick; J. S. Bowles, of Washington, and Thomas Hughes, of Queen Anne's, Flour Inspectors.

J. Bond Chapline, Child Inspector of Grain.

T. Rowles, of Howard; Henry B. Jones, of Carroll; —May and —Frazier, Grain Inspectors.

J. T. Perkins, of Prince George's; James Turner, of Anne Arundel; P. Griffith, of Montgomery; W. Welsh and J. Morehead, Baltimore, Tobacco Inspectors.

Messrs. William F. Murdock, Leander Warner, Thomas R. Rich and James B. Latimer, Notaries Public.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

The House met at 11 o'clock, was called to order by the SPEAKER and opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. DAVENPORT. The roll was called and the proceedings of yesterday were read and approved.

Mr DUNLAP presented a petition from sundry citizens asking that the act of incorporation of Brookville be repealed, which was referred to the Committee on Corporations.

Mr. WHITE presented a petition from citizens of Bourbon, Allegany county, asking the incorporation of that town, which was referred to the Allegany delegation.

Mr. DUNLAP presented a petition from citizens of Montgomery county asking to have the sale of liquor prohibited near Sandy Spring, which was referred to Messrs. Dunlap, Pearce and Purnell.

Mr. HERBERT presented a petition from citizens of Washington county asking the repeal of the present school law, which was referred to the Washington delegation.

Mr. TURNER presented a petition of citizens of Somerset, praying change in the oyster law, which was referred to the Somerset delegation.

Mr. ROHRER presented a petition of citizens of Washington county, asking the passage of a law for the protection of wild turkeys, which was referred to the Washington delegation.

Mr. SMITH obtained leave for the Worcester county delegation to report a bill relating to Commissioners of the Poor and other officers of Worcester county.

Mr. DOUGHERTY presented the petition of citizens of Somerset county asking the passage of a bill for the protection of oysters.

Mr ESSOM obtained leave for the Committee on Judiciary to report a bill relating to distress for rent.

Mr. DUVALL, from the Committee on Inspections, reported a bill prohibiting the adulteration of liquor in the State.

Mr DONALDSON, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill relating to the Annapolis and Elkridge Railroad, with amendments, which were concurred in.

Mr COALE, from the same committee, reported unfavorably on a bill releasing the sureties on a bond in Prince George's county.

Mr. J J HOWIE hoped that the report would not be concurred in, and stated that these parties only asked for a release from paying the interest, which they could not pay now without selling their slaves, which would not bring anything in the market.

Mr. COALE said that it was now time to set an example, for by reference to the Comptroller's report we can see there was an immense amount of money due to the State, and if parties on bonds were to be released much of that money would never be paid.

Mr JOHNSON, of Baltimore county, suggested that the better way to relieve the parties would be to extend the time.

A desultory discussion then took place as to receiving and concurring or non-concurring in a bond, after which the bill was laid on the table.

The Speaker announced Messrs. Mathews, Price, Jerome, Alexander, McIntire, Given and Reese as the committee of conference on the part of the House in regard to the amendments to the Baltimore Police Bill.

Mr. DONALDSON, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported unfavorably on a bill to release a security on a bond in Caroline county, which was laid on the table.

Mr. MAGRUDER, from a select committee, reported a bill amending testamentary law.

Mr. MCCOY, from a select committee, reported a bill exempting Harford county from the provisions of the law relating to wild fowl. Also, a bill relating to notices of widening and opening public roads.

Mr. KEMP, from a select committee, reported a bill authorizing S. M. Duhamel, late collector of taxes, further time to complete his collections.

Mr. COALE, from a select committee, reported a bill authorizing the Commissioners of Frederick county to borrow money.

Mr. FINDLAY stated that the bill passed some days since for the relief of the families of the Maryland volunteers had been lost from the desk of one of the members of the Senate, and moved that the Clerk be authorized to endorse a duplicate of the bill, which motion was adopted.

Mr. DOUGHERTY from a select committee reported a bill to change a name.

Mr. PURNELL reported a bill relating to Commissioners of the Poor, &c., in Worcester county.

Mr. HARRIS, of Frederick, presented petitions from certain parties asking to be released from the payment of forfeitures, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. MAGRUDER presented the petition of D. Kent, Clerk of Calvert County Court, which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. HARDCASTLE presented the petition of the Sheriff of Caroline county, which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. REESE presented the petition of the State Chemist, which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

Also, the petition of W. H Council, which was referred to the same committee.

Mr. MATHEWS obtained leave for a special committee, composed of Messrs. Mathews, Dunlap and Findlay, to report a bill supplementary to an act to incorporate the Medical and Surgical Society of Maryland.

Mr. ROHRER presented the petition of citizens of Washington county, asking that appropriations to Colleges, &c., be withdrawn.

The bill apportioning the members of the House of Delegates was made the order of the day for Monday, the 17th instant.

The bill relating to the probate of wills and codicils for Tuesday, the 18th inst

The bill relating to commissioners to take evidence out of the State for Wednesday, 19th inst.

The bill relating to notices of sheriffs in regard to licenses was amended, read a second and third time and passed.

The bill relating to the bonds of Notaries Public was read a second and third time and passed.

[The bill increases the amount of the bond of Notaries Public to six thousand dollars in the city of Baltimore, and leaves the amount of those in other portions of the State the same as at present, two thousand dollars.]

Mr. JOHNSON, from the Committee on Federal Relations, made a report adversely to the resolutions of Mr. Fiery which passed the Senate on Thursday.

Mr. HAMMOND, of Howard, moved that the report be printed in pamphlet form.

Mr. ALEXANDER moved to make the report the order of the day for Friday next, 14th inst.

Mr HAMMOND withdrew his motion, and the motion of Mr. Alexander was carried.

The SPEAKER read a decision as to the effect of adverse reports from committees.

The House at two o'clock adjourned.

WAR ITEMS.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

By the arrival of the steamer Adelaide yesterday morning news of an important character was received from the South. There was no direct arrival at the Fortress from the Burnside expedition since the gunboat Suwanee came up in a disabled condition. There was a flag of truce on Saturday which brought up four lady passengers, two of whom were Sisters of Charity who have been in the South in the performance of their merciful duties. The other ladies state that information had been received at Norfolk of an attack on Roanoke Island by the Burnside fleet, in which it was repulsed twice. The information was to the effect that on Thursday last General Burnside ordered a number of gunboats to proceed to the Island and make an attack. On gaining a point within gun range, formidable fortifications opened on the attacking vessels, and after a very severe cannonading forced them to retire. General Burnside then ordered the remaining gunboats forward as reinforcements and the attack was renewed. It was continued with much energy for several hours, when finding it impossible to reduce the fortifications, the entire fleet retired. A renewal of the attack was expected, and the Confederates feel confident that they will be able to sustain themselves. There is no means to indicate what the strength of the Confederates is, nor the character of the defensive works on the Island. All the light draft boats had crossed the bar, and were in what is known as the Bulkhead.

INTERESTING FROM TENNESSEE.

General Crittenden Drunk and Accused of Treason.

The responsibility for the defeat in the late battle near Somerset, the Confederate journals contend, attaches entirely to General Crittenden, who was not only drunk, but had been bought up by "Federal gold." A correspondent of the Memphis *Avalanche*, writing from Nashville, January 25, says:

"Indeed, you can scarcely pass along the excited crowds upon the streets—for Nashville has a good ly attendance on her streets at present—without hearing the commanding officer characterized as a 'drunkard,' 'notorious ot,' 'sold our brave soldiers for forty-seven thousand dollars,' 'death too good for him,' and more of a worse tenor. There are others, however, who believe that the commander at Mill Spring is a brave and true patriot, and prefer to wait for further developments before expressing their condemnation. In this latter class I may be found, but while I would do justice to General Crittenden—while I would not have him or his official conduct prejudged—I must be permitted to say that, if the half of what is here reported be true, there is no punishment that is too severe for him."

The following statement, indicating Crittenden's understanding and intercourse with the Federal officers, is published in the Memphis *Avalanche*. We quote from the statement where Crittenden ordered a retreat from the camp at Mill Creek to the south side of the Cumberland:

"Colonel Battle's regiment was thrown out as a picket-guard in front of the fortifications while the retreat of the other regiments was made. They were ordered by Crittenden to halt within four miles of Monticello, and form a line of battle, to draw on the enemy for another fight. The regiments halted at Mrs. Roberts', at the point designated, and a consultation was held by the officers.

"When the officers gathered for consultation, Colonel Battle revealed the contents of the papers which had been extracted from the body of a negro man, who was shot while attempting to cross the river, by the enemy, on Saturday night, at about half-past ten o'clock. Mr. Smith, our informant, was one of the persons who captured the negro. The story runs thus:

"A Captain West, a Union man, lives near the encampment. A number of the members of Duncan's company had been having their washing done at West's. On Saturday, prior to the battle, General Crittenden dined with West. He gave to West some papers, which were to be transmitted across the river, by a negro, to the Northern army. A negro, Elizabeth, in the afternoon, told the negro girl attached to Duncan's company that a certain negro (calling him by name) of her master was to go beyond the river that night with papers to the Northern army. The intelligence was conveyed to the members of Duncan's company, who, at first, disregarded the report, attaching no importance to it. But the report was emphasized by the two negroes (the girl of Captain West and the negro of the company) visiting the camp together and reporting it; whereupon eight men (among them W. B Smith) were sent towards the river by Captain Duncan (Duncan going himself) in search of the negro.

"These men had proceeded about four and a half miles when they met a man driving cattle, who informed them of the direction in which he had seen the negro travelling. The men hastened on to within half a mile below Stagal's Ferry, reaching there at about 7 o'clock P. M. They saw the negro in a canoe, about half way across the river. They called to him to stop, but he went on, when four of the men fired upon him, killing him in the canoe They then rolled a large log into the river, somewhat above, which was straddled by three, which, with their hands, they paddled into the middle of the river in the canoe. They extracted, from the person of the negro, papers, which, upon returning to camp, they delivered to Col. Battle. It was between 10 and 11 o'clock when the papers were delivered to Col. Battle, who had his command moving under the order to march against the enemy. He was unable, consequently, to examine the papers until after the whole battle had occurred. The papers were examined early on Monday morning, and were exposed before the officers, in their consultation at Mrs Roberts, within four miles of Monticello, where they had been ordered, by Crittenden, to halt.

"When the consultation of the officers was being held, Crittenden rode off hastily to Monticello. Col. Battle told the brigade they had been sold. The regiments then proceeded to Monticello, and, upon their arrival, General Crittenden was found at the Houston Hotel, in his bed, deeply intoxicated. He was immediately arrested, and is now a prisoner of war, held by Colonels Stanton, Battle, Statham, and Newman. The papers discovered are said to reveal the character of our fortifications at Mill Spring, the number of our troops, and the amount of provisions on hand, etc.

"General Zollicoffer's body was carried to the brigade hospital by order of Dr. Cliffe. He lived six hours after he was shot, dying somewhat past 8 o'clock A. M. His last words were 'Bring my men inside of the breastworks.' There were eighteen wounded and eighteen sick, besides General Zollicoffer's body in the hospital. The hospital and all the bodies were burned by the Federals."

From the Nashville Gazette.

The Sin of Drunkenness.

All men, regardless of situations and condition, rest under a moral and social obligation to keep sober—to guard against the excessive use of intoxicating drinks—to keep their minds always free from the damaging effects of man's greatest enemy—whiskey. This obligation is high and imperative, and its violation always attended with evil. Especially is it so as applicable to men in official station, civil and military. The habitual drunkard is unfit for station of any kind, and particularly unfit for being vested with the power to govern or command. But for the deplorable fact that Gen. Crittenden, of Kentucky, who is, we regret to say, generally regarded as a common drunkard, had been made the superior in command of the lamented Zollicoffer, the devoted hearts of Southern patriots might not to-day be lacerated and overwhelmed with grief almost insupportable.

We firmly believe that the investigations to be made of the causes leading to this great disaster to our arms will disclose the fact that General Crittenden was, at the time of the action, in an almost beastly state of intoxication, and has been so, almost incessantly, since the commencement of his connection with the Confederate army. We shall feel some little astonishment if this investigation does not also connect with Crittenden's crime of drunkenness the greater sins of treason, treachery, and cowardice. The first revolution had an Arnold—the second revolution may likewise have one. Be that, however, as it may, for the sake of humanity and the success of this struggle for national independence, we earnestly hope that no more besotted inebriates, such as Crittenden is represented to be, may be appointed or elected to high positions in the armies of the South.

On the same subject the Nashville *Banner* says:

General Crittenden will doubtless appear before a court-martial, which will determine the right and wrong of the matter. If he is found guilty of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, he will receive the amplest justice of a code never too lenient. If he is not guilty, surely no one wishes to condemn him unjustly. And more than all, we are not willing to add fuel to the flame of indignation which already completely overwhelms him from highway and byway, before we are thoroughly apprised of the official facts in the case. When we are so apprised, we shall not be behindhand in a proper outspoken course.

The Invasion of East Tennessee by Union Troops.

The Somerset correspondent of the New York *