THE MARYLAND NEWS SHEET
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TERMS.

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BALTIMORE.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1862.

WAR AND OTHER NEWS.

By the boat on Saturday from Fortress Monroe it was reported that Burnside's fleet left the anchorage on Wednesday, the gunboats starting at sunrise, the troop-ships following shortly afterwards. Their destination was also stated to be Roanoke Island. This account turns out to have been correct.

The steamer Adelaide, which reached here yesterday, brings the first news of the result of the attack on Roanoke Island, as far as heard from. By a flag of truce from Norfolk, we learn that on Thursday last General Burnside made the expected attack on the Island. At first, only a portion of the gunboats were brought into action, but these meeting with a repulse, the remainder of the gunboats were ordered up as reinforcements, and the attack was renewed. After an engagment which lasted for several hours, the combined flotilla was again repulsed and was withdrawn out of range of the heavy fire that had opened upon them. It was said that after repairing damages another attempt would be made to silence the Confederate batteries, and if this alleged determination was carried out we shall probably know the result to-day.

From Sandy Hook our correspondent sends us a letter detailing the facts that led to the burning of the lower portion of Harper's Ferry. It appears that Major Hector Tyndale has been making himself conspicuous by his flagrant violations of that order of the War Department which relates to fugitive slaves. Being an abolitionist, and one of those who escorted the body of old John Brown to the North, he has undertaken to incite the slaves in that part of Virginia to cross the river and claim the protection of the Federal troops who occupy Sandy Hook and the Maryland heights. The device adopted by him being discovered, a trap was apparently set, whereby one of his agents, a Virginian, lost his life. It was in retaliation for the shooting of this Virginian that the Wager Hotel and other buildings at Harper's Ferry, were fired by the troops under Major Tyndale's command.

The latest news from the Tennessee river via Cincinnati states that the Confederate troops which constituted the supporting force at Fort Henry fled from their camp when the attack on the fort was made, abandoning everything, and that they were hotly pursued by the Federal cavalry, who captured fourteen pieces of artillery, one thousand shot guns, all the camp equipage and thirty-three prisoners.

It is doubtful whether the notorious Lane Expedition will ever be permitted to take up its line of march for Arkansas and Texas. The right claimed by General Hunter to exercise supreme command within the limits of his own department is, it is understood, been conceded by the authorities at Washington. In an interview, which took place on Friday last, between Senator Pomeroy and President Lincoln, the latter disclaimed any idea of interfering with the chief command of General Hunter. "This," says the Washington correspondent of the New York *Times*, "is evidently the last of the Lane Expedition."

Notwithstanding the intimations to that effect in the New York *Tribune* and *Evening Post*, General McClellan has not been divested of the chief command of the Federal army. The custom is that when the Commander-in-Chief enters upon active service, the Secretary of War assumes control of all the divisions of the army, with the exception of that division which is led by the Commander-in-Chief. Such is the explanation furnished by the New York *Times* which states, further, that as General McClellan is about to take command in person of the army of the Potomac, the duties connected with the other divisions of the "grand army" will be assumed by Secretary Stanton, so long as the Commander-in-Chief is in the field.

The joint special committee of Congress on the conduct of the war have requested President Lincoln to confer upon General Fremont a command befitting his rank and abilities. The difficulty to be overcome is, that a command befitting his rank might not, and all probability would not be adapted to his abilities—not even Yankee ingenuity could cram a ten inch ball into a three inch muzzle.

The Senate of Maine has issued a resolution in favor of confiscating, liberating, and also "arming the slaves" in the insurrectionary States.

A number of vessels belonging to the mortar fleet which has been fitting out for some time past at New York, have sailed for the South, and others are to follow shortly.

The forward movement from Missouri "does not", we are told, "necessarily imply the immediate resumption of hostilities, nor the probability of an early encounter of the Confederates." It is simply for a concentration of the Federal forces at an advantageous point, for the purpose of facilitating operations when the spring campaign commences.

The Savannah *Republican*, of Wednesday last, states that no change had taken place in the position of the Federal vessels lying in Walls Cut, north of the Savannah river, beyond an addition to their number. Some doubts are expressed as to whether the gunboats in or near the Cut, could pass through it, even if they could remove the obstructions which now impede their progress.

Secretary Seward has had some trouble with a M. De Babian, a French subject, doing business at Wilmington, North Carolina. Mr. De Babian was arrested at the North last summer and sent to Fort Lafayette. On being released through the interposition of the French Minister, he sought to return to Wilmington, but was refused permission to do so. He then applied for a passport to Europe which was granted; but with the proviso that he was not to enter any of the insurrectionary States. At Paris he sought an interview with the Emperor, and exhibited to him the prohibitory clause endorsed on his passport. The Emperor declared that he should be allowed to return to Wilmington, and armed with the necessary papers, M. De Babian came back and again requested Mr. Seward to grant him a passport to enable him to return home The Secretary declined to give it; and now comes the *finale*: On the next day M. Mercier called on Mr. Seward, exhibited some documents, and asked for a passport for M. De Babian. As in the case of Messrs. Mason and Slidell Mr. Seward "very cheerfully" complied with the demand.

The Federal gunboats have been trying the range of their guns on some houses at Red Bluff, on the South Carolina coast. The houses were destroyed, but the Charleston *Mercury* reports that "nobody was hurt."

The Memphis and Nashville papers charge that General G. B. Crittenden, by whose orders the battle of Somerset was fought, is guilty of having betrayed the troops under his command. Documents are said to have been found on the body of a negro, despatched by him to the Federal Commander at Somerset, which informed the latter of the condition of affairs at Mill Spring. Crittenden has been arrested. Full details will be found elsewhere.

In the State Senate leave was given to report a bill relieving the Provost Marshals from prosecution. A bill was reported to sanction the payment of the Federal police force of Baltimore by the city authorities. The bill authorizing the Court of Appeals to hear petitions for writs for *mandamus* growing out of the opening of Holliday street, was read a second time. Also the bill for taking the sense of the people on the propriety of holding a convention to frame a new constitution for the State.

In the House of Delegates leave was given to report a bill relating to distress for rent. A petition from citizens of Washington county was presented asking that appropriations to colleges, &c., be withdrawn. The apportionment bill for members of the House of Delegates in accordance with the census of 1860, was made the order of the day for Monday next. A bill increasing the bond of Notaries Public for the city of Baltimore to six thousand dollars, was passed.

GEN. HALLECK'S POLICY RECOMMENDED FOR BALTIMORE.—The secessionists in Baltimore, if we may judge from the local reports and editorials in the *Sun*, *Clipper* and *American*, are almost as bold and insolent as ever. They forget that the government they defy and the troops they insult have given them protection from the desolating mischiefs that agonize and prostrate the people of the seceded States. Why is not Gen. Halleck's policy adopted against these ingrates and traitors? Why should not the secessionists of Baltimore be made to contribute to the support of the thousands of poor Union men in that city, whom they delight to ridicule and revile.—*Washington Chronicle, Feb. 9.*

FROM THE SOUTH.

Movements of the Federal Fleet in Sight of Savannah.

The Savannah *Republican* of Wednesday says:

"The glass remarked yesterday no new movement among the Federal vessels lying in the out north of the river, beyond an addition to their number. Some imagine that they have moved nearer to the Savannah river, but we could discover no material change in their position. Persons familiar with the water-courses in that locality say they have not yet reached Wall's Cut, but are lying in a river beyond that does not communicate with the main channel. Yet vessels occupying the position can readily command the main passage. We have also heard it stated by persons who ought to know that portions of Mud river, which leads from Wall's Cut into the Savannah river, goes dry at three-quarters ebb, and that if the Yankee gunboats should pass all obstructions they would not be able to come through.

"There is nothing new from other points on the coast."

From the Wilmington Journal of Wednesday.

From Hatteras.

We promised yesterday to give some further reliable news from Hatteras and the fleet in this issue, and here it is: A "reliable gentleman" arrived here from Beaufort yesterday morning, who was within a few miles of the enemy at Hatteras on Sunday morning with a glass in hand, and reports that fifty vessels are this side of the Swash, and others are gradually moving over to join them.—He, however, brought other important facts of such a character that it would not do for us or you to know them.

Confederate Telegraphic Despatches.

SECRETARY SEWARD AND A FRENCH SUBJECT.

NORFOLK, Feb. 4.—Among the persons recently arrived here by flag of truce from Fortress Monroe, was Mr. De Babian, of Wilmington, North Carolina. He was arrested last summer at the North and confined in Fort Lafayette. Through the interference of the French Minister he was released, but he was refused permission to return to Wilmington. He then applied for a passport to go to Europe, and obtained it; but Mr. Seward endorsed on it, "It is understood Mr. De Bebian is not to enter into any of the insurrectionary States." He went to Paris, and had an interview with the Emperor Napoleon, and showed him Mr. Seward's endorsement on his passport. The Emperor promptly declared that he should be allowed to return to his place of business. The French Minister of Foreign Affairs prepared the necessary papers for the French Minister at Washington, and Mr. De Babian returned to the United States. He called on Mr. Seward for a passport to enable him to return to Wilmington, but he was refused it. On the next day the French Minister called on Mr. Seward, exhibited some documents, and asked for a passport for Mr. De Babian to return to Wilmington, and Mr. Seward very cheerfully granted it.

Mr. De Babian has applied to the Federal Congress for the amount of damages he has sustained, and it is probable he will be reimbursed.

HEAVY FIRING ON THE SOUTH CAROLINA COAST.

AUGUSTA, Feb. 4, 1862.—A private letter, written last evening in Savannah, and received here this morning, states that heavy firing was heard in the direction of New River, on the South Carolina side, on Monday (yesterday) morning, which lasted over four hours. It was supposed to be an engagement with the enemy's gunboats. A messenger, who reached here this morning, says that he was informed by a Confederate officer in Savannah that our batteries at New River had been attacked and that one, at least, of the enemy's gunboats had been destroyed.

AUGUSTA, Feb. 4.—The Charleston *Mercury* of today says that the firing heard yesterday was at Iled Bluff. The enemy destroyed the houses in the neighborhood. Nobody was hurt.

THE COMMISSIONERS FROM THE NORTH.

NORFOLK, Feb. 4.—There is no doubt the Commissioners appointed by the Washington Government to visit the Federal prisoners in the South are at Fortress Monroe, but there is not the slightest probability that our government will permit them to visit the Confederate States.

GENERAL BEAUREGARD AT NASHVILLE, TENN.

NASHVILLE, Feb. 3.—General Beauregard and suite arrived here this evening. The heavy rains during last night and to-day interfered with the preparations for the reception of General Beauregard.

Important Railroad Schemes.

From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 5.

It will be recollected that President Davis recommended, in his public message to Congress, the military necessity of establishing railway communication between Danville, Virginia, and Greensboro', North Carolina.

Whatever appreciation the country may have of the "military necessity" of the otherwise questionable policy of aiding railroads, we believe that it will be surprised to hear of the extent to which this policy has been recommended to Congress.

We are informed, in the most positive manner, that the Executive estimate for aid to the Danville connection is one million of dollars, to be expended as the President may direct.

We also learn that President Davis has, in a second message to Congress, in secret session, advised the aid of the Government to be extended to the completion of the Mississippi and Alabama River Railroad, so as to connect Selma, in Alabama, with Meridian, in Mississippi; and that Congress proposes to authorize the advance of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars for the purpose of completing this connection.

The precedent of Government aid to railroads is dangerous, difficult to be confined within proper limits, and liable to abuses and corruptions, especially in a legislative body which envelopes its proceedings with secresy.

The Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

Telegraphic to the New Orleans Picayune.

MERIDIAN, Jan. 18.—The line from Mobile along the Mobile and Ohio Railroad was finished this afternoon, and will be in openation on Monday next. This completes the line between Mobile and New Orleans, via Jackson and Meridian.

D. FLANNERY, Superintendent.

The Prospects.

From the Memphis Appeal, Jan. 26.

* * * The Potomac is safe, owing to the good character of its defences, the excellent organization of our army there, and the superior quality of our officers and the number of our forces. Nor have we much to fear from the coast, so long as our authorities, State and National, are so vigilant in its protection as they have been since the disgraceful affairs at Hatteras and Port Royal. But the war in Kentucky, along our northern frontier, from Cumberland Gap to Columbus, is assuming proportions so tremendous as to demand the fullest energies of the Confederacy in meeting and driving back the invader. Belmont and Fishing Creek have only initiated the terrible shock of arms that is to mark the sequel. A movement is already progressing in Western Kentucky threatening the siege of Columbus; a formidable demonstration is reported as being made upon Fort Henry, on the Tennessee river; Buell, with a large army, manoeuvres with his forces within the vicinity of Bowling Green, waiting for his chance to attack Johnston; and, finally, Thomas threatens an advance into East Tennessee, after having vanquished the army of Crittenden.

Such is the situation of affairs that confronts us; trying, indeed, but not terrible; full of solicitude, but not of apprehension or despondency. Our people, we believe, are equal to the occasion. With a proper degree of patience and self-sacrifice on their part, and of vigor and energy on that of our military authorities, we are destined to pass through the ordeal purified, strengthened, and gloriously triumphant. Let this last mighty aggression of blood-stained tyranny be successfully resisted, its minions be driven back in disaster and defeat, and the backbone of the war will be broken, the subjugation of the South acknowledged a failure, and a consummation achieved that will place us nearer to a conquered peace than the most sanguine patriot dreams of at the present portentous hour.

From the New Orleans Delta.

* * * Standing upon the defensive before an enemy notoriously outnumbering our forces along the whole frontier of war, who was able to deliberately mature his plans and choose his lines of invasion, it would have signified an insane disregard of probabilities or a presumptuous claim upon the favor of Providence to have counted upon the failure of the Confederate arms at no place and under no circumstances, however untoward the situation, whatever official indiscretion might aggravate the untowardness.

One thing the country and the army will look for—and it will be a grievous disappointment if their reasonable expectation should not be gratified—that is a swift and effectual compensation of the recent disaster with an enormous interest. The Confederacy cannot afford to rest long under a defeat. From the Potomac to the Mississippi every part of its line of defence is equally vital. It must recover as fast as it loses ground, or the line will be broken, and the whole system of Southern defence thrown into confusion. The other day it might have seemed immaterial whether we met the enemy half way or patiently awaited the developments of his "forward movement." The other day it might have been optionary in the Confederates to bring on or decline a battle. Now we must recover lost ground, though it be at the hazard of a hundred battles and tens of thousands of slain.

The Tobacco Crop.

The Richmond market reports of the 5th instant say:

"Heavy shipping tobacco still commands good prices and has, within the past two weeks, shown rather an upward tendency. This, we think, is mainly due to the vast quantity of money in the market seeking secure investment. Planters able to hold their crops should consider this. Except real estate, tobacco is regarded as perhaps the safest investment now presenting. But for the want of storage room in Richmond, we should expect to see tobacco continue to advance in price. Every available safe place in this city is, however, crowded to its utmost capacity, and those disposed to buy are restrained by this consideration."

From the Richmond (Va.) Dispatch.

Colonel St. George Croghan.

Letters have been received in this city, which place it beyond a doubt that Colonel St. George Croghan was killed in a recent skirmish with the Federals in Western Virginia. The deceased was a son of the late George Croghan, Colonel in the United States service, who commanded a brigade in the battle of Tippecanoe, and was so conspicuous for his gallantry in the defence of Fort Stephenson in the war of 1812. Our Confederate hero was an intrepid soldier, therefore, by direct hereditary right. Indeed, his ancestral claims go still further back, to his grandsire, Major William Croghan, of the Revolutionary struggle, who married a sister of the distinguished George Rodgers Clark, the same who conquered the great West while it was yet a wilderness, from the savages, and made it a part of the imperial domain of Virginia. St. George Croghan entered the Confederate army very soon after the commencement of the war of subjugation, as a cavalry officer, and has been ever since actively engaged with the forces opposed to Rosecrans and Cox. He was the very model of a bold dragoon; there was, probably, not a better rider on the continent, whether Texas Ranger or Camanche Indian. With all his dashing traits as an officer, he combined a native goodness of heart and a general *bon-hommie* of disposition which made him a most delightful companion. Only two weeks ago he was in Richmond, gay, buoyant, full of hope, recounting in his admirable manner the fatigues and hardships of his summer campaign in the mountains, and devising several ingenious methods of army transportation to overcome the immense difficulties offered by the roads in that wild region.

Correspondence of the Maryland News Sheet.

LETTER FROM HARPER'S FERRY.

THE FACTS IN RELATION TO THE BURNING AT THAT PLACE.

SANDY HOOK, Feb. 8, 1862.

Major Hector Tyndale, who was one of the party that accompanied Mrs. Brown to Harper's Ferry, for the purpose of escorting old John Brown's body North, is in command opposite Harper's Ferry. At the time of the John Brown raid, and after the remains had been turned over to Mrs. Brown, he expressed his belief that the body of a negro had been enclosed in the coffin instead of John Brown's, and was not satisfied until the coffin had been opened and the remains exposed to view. He was then satisfied—although he had never seen John Brown before. This action on his part, and the fact of his being a notorious abolitionist, caused considerable ill-feeling towards him, and he was threatened with lynching. He has since entertained a deadly hatred for the people of Jefferson county, Va., particularly, and by way of revenging himself upon them, has been running off their negroes until 180 are missing.

The means he has employed: He has employed a negro woman to go across into Jefferson and inform the negroes that if they would come down to the river he would take them across. He has been in the habit of sending over, under a flag of truce, refugees from Harper's Ferry, to receive these negroes and bring them across. The Virginians ascertained this fact and determined to punish the offenders. On Friday a man was sent down to the mouth of one of the openings leading out from the armory yard under the trestle work of the railroad in front of the Wager House, with a flag of truce. This was either a negro man or a white man with his face painted. Supposing it to be a "contraband" desiring to cross the river, Major Tyndale despatched two refugees, Rohn and Rice, to receive the supposed negro. When they came within range Rohn was shot and killed. Rice escaped.

Some of Tyndale's men—who are not abolitionists—have expressed displeasure at his action in the matter, and he has been told that he was always ready to send a flag of truce across for a negro, while he would keep a white man waiting sometimes for a whole day. The action of the Virginians is not believed to have been authorized by any military commander, but was done upon the individual responsibility of Col. Robert W. Baylor, of Jefferson. The railroad buildings and hotel, which were burned, were under the guns of the battery posted on the Maryland Heights. There are no Confederate troops in Harper's Ferry, and there have been none for some time past. The extreme limit of their line is beyond Bolivar. As this is a military post, a flag of truce should have been in the hands of soldiers, and not civilians. The dead body of Hoke was sent to Frederick on Saturday for interment. The burning of the buildings will not entail any very serious loss, as the walls are still standing.

WHAT HISTORY TEACHES.

From the London Times, January 18.

Every preacher or poetaster can declaim on the folly of the Great Napoleon; can point out that a nation fighting for its existence can never be subdued; that enormous armies must break down with their own weight; that an advance into a foodless, roadless, and hostile country must be ultimately fatal to a vast multitude of men who have to bring with them every necessary of subsistence or transport, and who "drag at each remove a lengthening chain." As long as any of us can recollect, the invasion of Russia has been the wonder of mankind. Some have explained it on the theory of judicial blindness, some have been content to say that the conqueror, puffed up by unceasing success, threw aside those calculations which had led him to his former victories. Some have asserted that luxury and falling health had enfeebled the powers of his mind. But, at any rate, the present generation thought it had learnt wisdom from the ruin of the conqueror of Austerlitz. The conditions under which conquest is possible, or even military success advantageous to the victor, seemed to have been fixed by this great historical event. In the war of 1854, if Prussia and Austria and every European Power had joined the Allies, and been willing to devote their last man and their last ounce of silver to the task of humbling Russia, it is perfectly certain that we should never have thought of a grand invasion of the Russian Empire. As the engineer knows the strength of iron or the strength of brickwork, so from the experiments of the First Napoleon the military man took it for granted that the capabilities of the machine called an army had been fully tested.

A year ago no people would have been more ready than the Americans to acquiesce in these conclusions. They had not only the fate of Napoleon before their eyes, but they might call to mind the annals of war on their own continent. If they have not too completely surrounded the events of the revolution and of 1812 with a mist of fable, they must recognize that their main defence in both cases was the extent of their country, by which troops were worn out by the very advances which were the prize of victory. Yet the history of foreign countries and of their own has been without warning for the Northern Americans. All through the Federal States the people have been for months intent upon reproducing the errors of George III. and Napoleon. From the Atlantic coast to regions far west of the Mississippi a series of armies extends, which is to march southward through swamp and forest, over hills and rivers, to conquer and hold a country half as large as Europe. The military schemes of the Federals, though discussed in scores of newspapers, are even now unintelligible. The supposition most favorable to the Government at Washington is, that the tactics of the last few months were but a concession to the fancy of the people or the ambition of various leaders, and that the real contest is now about to commence; for the campaigns of Fremont, and one or two others, together with the expeditions to Hatteras and Port Royal, seem to have been dictated by no settled military policy. In the Western States no great advantage has been gained by either side, and the armies, if they can be called so, are going into winter-quarters, the one to the north and the other to the south of a desolated region, the inhabitants of which have, for the most part, deserted it to dwell with whichever side has their sympathies. It is hardly time to speak of the expedition up the Mississippi, which is intended for an attack on New Orleans. We know not what means of defence the Confederates have in this quarter. It may be that the Federals will be able to inflict a great destruction of property on their enemies.

The occupation of a place so far from the sea is, however, not likely to be attempted by the Federals with so small a force as they have in the Southern waters. The idea of an expedition which was to start from Cairo down the Mississippi seems to have been abandoned, and it is probable that this wild scheme of advancing hundreds of miles in boats through an enemy's country has been discountenanced by the more sober spirits at Washington.—On the other hand, there are reconnoissances and advances on the Atlantic coast, and we are told that an attack on Charleston or Savannah is daily expected. The railway station near Edisto Island, between Port Royal and Charleston, has been occupied by a detachment of Federal troops. It seems likely, therefore, that the Northern Government persists in its policy of operating at a number of isolated points on the coast. In default of great successes in Virginia, this is, perhaps, the only thing that can be done. *With half-a-million of men to keep and no money in the Treasury, with a people clamorous for war, yet unwilling to pay taxes or even take Government loans, it is, no doubt, necessary for the Administration to have at least the semblance of success. If they cannot win a great victory they must win little ones and call them great.* But in the history of war there is probably no instance of any good being achieved by the occupation of headlands and harbors on an enemy's coast, except when they have been used as the bases of great operations in the interior. So in the present war *it is plain that the capture of Hatteras has been without effect on the course of affairs; the retention of Fort Pickens does not terrify Alabama or Florida, and the capture of Beaufort, or even the destruction of what remains of Charleston, cannot affect the Cotton States of the Atlantic except for a few miles from the seaboard. But in the North these little successes give infinite gratification.*

One thing becomes more and more clear the more the question is considered, and that is, that everything in this war depends on the earnestness of the Southern people. Do they really intend to fight it out to the last, or will they think it to their interest to join the North again, and reconstitute the Union on those favorable terms which the North would be rejoiced to give them? Everything indicates that the former is the true temper of the South, and that thirty years of bickering, followed by a year of actual hostilities, has turned these proud and vindicative people into implacable enemies of the Yankees. If this be the case, then all the fleabites on the coast will be disregarded, and the Confederates must be crushed by armies advancing through their country and conquering it mile by mile. So thinks Mr. Jefferson Davis, for, according to one special correspondent, the Confederates are concentrating enormous forces in Virginia and comparatively neglecting other parts of their territory. The war in Kentucky and Missouri being interrupted, every regiment that the Confederates can obtain they will bring to Manassas, in order to make good the defence of their positions on the Potomac. Here, apparently, the great battle must some day be fought, and it is probable that from the pressure on General McClellan an advance may take place even during the winter, if fine weather sets in.

On the result of this campaign we have no desire to speculate. The Confederates are inferior in the important matter of arms, for, though they have been doing their best to manufacture rifles for themselves, the number produced can be but small in comparison with that which the Federals have obtained from abroad. On the other hand, they are said to have artillery in sufficient strength to defend their positions, which for six months they have been strengthening under the superintendence of the ablest officers in the United States army. The contest, therefore, will no doubt be long and stubborn. But if we look a little beyond we shall see that if the Confederates be in earnest *a Federal victory would be only the beginning of Federal difficulties.* A retreat to a new position would be the consequence, and the Northern lines would have to advance through a wasted country and hostile population, every day taking them further from their friends and resources; and as Virginia alone is as large as England and Wales, we may form an idea of the time necessary for the *complete* subjugation of the South. The veil must now be falling from the eyes of the Northern people, and they must be aware of the gigantic enterprise before them. Indeed, we find that the dream of a Union Party existing in the South has completely passed away, and that the North now sees that it may conquer or destroy, but can never conciliate.

NIMBLE LEGISLATION.

From the New York World, Feb. 8.

A specimen of nimble legislation was exhibited in Congress yesterday. A bill authorizing the issue of ten millions of demand notes for the immediate relief of the treasury was reported in the House, passed, sent to the Senate, passed in that body in about five minutes, and immediately dispatched to the President for his signature. Had Congress worked with proper vigor during the first weeks of the session there would be no necessity for thus driving measures through under the whip and spur. The legislation of the last two days makes an unpleasant impression of a want of prudent foresight. Congress should have provided against the necessity of acting in such hot haste.

UNION FEELING IN KENTUCKY.

The correspondent of the Indianapolis *Journal* (Republican) writing from Camp Young, near Lebanon, Ky., says of the Union sentiment thereabouts:

The political status of the country is, perhaps, the most interesting subject both to the correspondent and the public that can be touched upon; but it is, at the same time, the most delicate. And it is one to which I shall address myself with caution; for while I should do much to avoid giving offence to Kentuckians, I shall not mislead your readers to make a paragraph acceptable to those among whom the fortunes of war have thrown us. Hence, I must say that Bardstown and vicinity have an atmosphere that would stifle the Union sentiment, but for the simple reason that rebellion feels subdued by the presence of Union bayonets. I should do injustice to that neighborhood did I fail to place Lebanon and the country round about in the same category. But, from what can be learned, one of the results of the annihilation of Zollicoffer and his band of Confederates is an improvement in the real Union sentiment of this station. Men, and I am sorry to say a great many of them, seem as politic about this question of saving or destroying their country as they are in relation to any trifling matter of State or national policy. Thousands of these who pass current for good Union men, and make loud and frequent demonstrations of their loyalty to the Government, do not care a fig whether their country is saved or destroyed.

MARRIED.

On the 6th instant, by Rev. H. H. Harman, FRANKLIN T. CROWFORD, to Miss ISABEL C. PHELPS, both of Anne Arundale county.

On the 6th instant, by Rev. William Foreman, ROBERT COLLINS to Miss AMELIA JANE WALKER, both of this city.

On the 5th inst, by Rev. Mr. Owen, Lieut. W. A. NOEL, 5th Reg't Maryland Vol., to Miss SARAH E. ROTHROCK.

On the 31 instant, near Potter's Landing Talbot county, Md., by the Rev. S. T. Gardner, Capt. ELISHA COHEE, of this county, and Miss SARAH E. CONWAY, of Bridgeville, Sussex county, Del.

DIED.

At Bambrey, Talbot county, Md., on the 1st instant, Col. WILLIAM GIST, in the 72d year of his age, formerly a resident of the city of Baltimore. [Richmond papers please copy.]

On the 7th instant, MARGARET C. BOON, aged 33 years, wife of Benj. T. Boon.

On the 5th instant, Mrs. SABRAH LEVY, in the 66th year of her age.

At Leonardtown, St. Mary's county, Md., on the 20th ult., SOPHIA KEY wife of Clement C. spalding, in the 37th year of her age.

In Washington city, on the 9th January, B. FEANK, infant son of H. Frank and Eliza A. Gallasher, formerly of Virginia, aged 6 months and 4 days. [Virginia papers please copy.]

DIVIDEND.—THE MARYLAND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BALTIMORE have decared a DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock for the last six months, payable on and after the 10th instant. by order, OTIS SPEAR, fe10-2t Secretary.

STORAGE.—Storage for GRAIN, in bags or bulk, to the extent of 20,000 bushels, can be obtained on application to P. MALCOM & CO., fe10 3t Dowdy's wharf.

THE OLD STOCKHOLDERS OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE will receive a DIVIDEND OF THIRTY-EIGHT CENTS PER SHARE, on application at the office of BROWN & BRUNE, Trustees. fe10 3t* 40 St. Paul st.

NOTICE.—Neither the Captain nor Consignee of the British belgantine MUSCOVADO, from Demerara, will be responsible for any debts contracted by the crew of said vessel. fe10 3t*

FOR NEW YORK.—The fast-sailing schooner L. A. BAYLES, Bayles master, is now loading for the above port, and having the most of her cargo engaged, will have quick dispatch. For balance freight or passage apply to HESELEN & ROGERS. fe10 tf N. W. corner Pratt and Gay streets.

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

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

$5.50 and $5.75

PER TON OF 2,240 LBS.,

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

CUMBERLAND COAL,

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

R. W. TYSON, Agent,
No. 38 Second street,
near the Postoffice

CHESAPEAKE! CHESAPEAKE!!

THE VERY BEST
FINE CUT CHEWING TOBACCO
IS
G. W. GAIL & AX'S
CHESAPEAKE.
IT IS
PURE, FINE AND RICH!
AND
OF DELICIOUS FLAVOR AND TASTE.

For sale by
HIRAM E. FOX, corner Baltimore and Light streets.
G. H. BOLENIUS, corner Charles and Pratt.
MORSE & MARTIN, corner Charles and Baltimore.
J. C. SMITH, 153½ Baltimore street.
SUTRO BROS., 181 Baltimore street.
E. S. SUTRO, 123 Baltimore street.
J. F. REQUAROT, 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!

ja31-tf 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-tf

REMOVAL OF
WHEELER & WILSON'S
SEWING MACHINES,
AT REDUCED PRICES,
with
Glass Cloth-Presser,
Improved Loop-Check-new style
Hemmer, Binder, Corder, &c.
Office No. 214 West Baltimore street, next door to Cortlan & Co.
G. MERRILL, Agent.
ap8-tf

ISRAEL & Co.
WATER-COLORED IVORYTYPES,
AND
MEZZOTINT PHOTOGRAPHS,
Jul4-tf 125 BALTIMORE STREET.

DR. A. A. BLANDY,
SUCCESSOR TO DR. C. A HARRIS,
61 NORTH CHARLES STREET
Ja6-tf

MALAGA GRAPES
50c. per lb.
Choice Hams
10 cts.
Palapsco 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,
ja24-tf 12 Light Street.

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.,
d11-tf Pharmaceutists, 88 N. Charles street.

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

GREEN & YOE, Importers,
o31-tf 88 West Baltimor street

MERRILL'S BREECH-LOADING RIFLE.
MERRILL, THOMAS & CO.,
mh25 tf 239 BALTIMORE STREET.

KINDLING WOOD! KINDLING WOOD!!
SAWED AND SPLIT WOOD OF ANY SIZE.
At Office of City Steam Fire Wood Mill,
No. 3 NORTH STREET.
a10. JAS. H. JOHNSON

ROOFING! ROOFING!! ROOFING!!!
ECONOMY, DURABILITY AND SECURITY
WARREN'S
FIRE AND WATER PROOF
FELT AND COMPOSITION ROOFING
Unrivalled by anything yet discovered for Roofing purposes.
IMPERVIOUS TO FIRE AND WATER.
PERFECTLY WATER PROOF,
UNEQUALLED FOR ECONOMY,
UNRIVALLED FOR DURABILITY,
ADAPTED TO EVERY CLIMATE
For further information address or call on
JAS. H. JOHNSON,
No. 3 Jarvis Building, cor. North and Baltimore sts.,
ja26-tf Baltimore.

IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
To know that they can save money by purchasing Wood already Sawed and Split, at office of City Steam Fire Wood Mills.
No. 3 NORTH STREET
a10-tf JAMES H. JOHNSON

LECTURE BY REV. WILLIAM H. MILBURN, the celebrated blind orator, on FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 14th, at the Maryland Institute. Subject—"Sergeant S. Prentiss, the Thunderer of the Southwest." Doors open at 7 o'clock. Lecture to commence at a quarter before eight. Tickets 25 cents, to be had at the principal Book and Music Stores, and at the door on the evening of the Lecture. fe10 4t*

YOUNG MEN'S CHURCH UNION, 84 W. FAYETTE STREET.—A LECTURE will be delivered in the Rooms of above Association, THIS (Monday) EVENING, 10th instant, at 8 o'clock, by Rev. STHAN ALLEN. 1t*

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATN,
NOTICE TO MEMBERS. 5th February, 1862.
The Board of Directors have made arrangements with MR. JAS. E. MURDOCH
for a course of
FOUR READINGS,
on the evenings o 22d, 25th, 27th instant, and 1st March, AT THE NEW ASSEMBLY ROOMS.
MEMBERS' COURSE TICKETS ONLY (admitting a Gentleman and Lady) can be procured at the *Library Rooms until Thursday next, 13th inst.*, after which day should the capacity of the Hall not have been taken by the members ship.
In arranging the prices of admission, the privileges of *actual* membership (active and honorary) have been duly regarded by the Board, and they respectfully request all who wish these tickets, to apply at the Librarian's desk on *or before the 13th inst.*
fe8.F13 JAS. C. STEWART, Corresponding Secretary.

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.—A quarterly meeting of the ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY will be held at Guy's Monument House, on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 10th, at 7 o'clock.
fe7 3t* W. MACKINTOSH, Sec'y.

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!!!
HAVE YOU 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,
o31-tf 88 W. Baltimore street

FINEST SHIRT, $1.75.

FINE SHIRT, $1.50. ADAMS' NEXT CASH SHIRT MANUFACTORY,