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BALTIMORE.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1862.

WAR AND OTHER NEWS.

In the Senate of the United States, the fortification bill was adopted, appropriating $6,500,000, to be expended at the discretion of the President. The bill for the issue of one hundred and fifty millions of Treasury notes, and making them a legal tender, was called up and debated until the hour of adjournment.

In the House of Delegates on Tuesday the bill amending an act incorporating the Green Spring Avenue Company was read a second time. On taking up the bill for a second reading, amending the local laws of Baltimore relating to elections, the first section was amended by inserting the second Wednesday in April, in the place of October and November. The third section was also amended by inserting the first Monday in May, whereby the Mayor's term of office is in future to commence in May. The term of one year's residence preceding the election in a ward was made the qualification for voters, and the property qualification of members of the Second Branch of the City Council was fixed at one thousand dollars.

In the House of Representatives a resolution was adopted directing the Sergeant-at-arms to arrest and bring before the bar of the House Mr. Wyckoff for refusing to give testimony before the investigating committee upon the censorship of the telegraph. Mr. Wyckoff was subsequently brought in, and refusing to divulge the name of the party from whom he received the President's message for publication in the New York *Herald* previous to the receipt of the message in Congress, he was committed to custody, until he purge himself of the contempt.

In the State Senate, yesterday, a remonstrance was presented from citizens of Dorchester county, against the appropriation of fifty thousand dollars for the relief of the families of Maryland volunteers. The bill increasing the bonds of Notaries Public, was passed. The report of the Committee of Conference, in regard to the Police bill, was adopted. The Police bill was then read a third time, amended and passed.

In the House of Delegates the majority and minority reports of the Committee of Conference on the Baltimore Police bill, were received, and the bill, as amended was passed. A bill was reported to extend the period for the redemption of real estate, sold for taxes, to two years. The bill incorporating the City Passenger Railway Company, was made the order of the day for Thursday—to-day.

By the arrival of the steamer Teutonia at St. Johns, Newfoundland, we have one day's later advices from Europe. The only news thus far received is that the United States gunboat Tuscarora has been ordered to leave Southampton docks by the British Government, but that the Nashville still remained there. The Tuscarora had taken up a position off the Needles for the purpose of keeping a watch over the movements of the Nashville. The story of an engagement between the Sumter and an unknown vessel off the coast of Algeria is not confirmed.

There is quite a diversity of opinion among English journalists in regard to the interpretation to be put upon the Emperor Napoleon's brief allusion to American affairs. The Paris correspondent of the London *Star*, asserts that it indicates "the fallacies of the hopes held out to the Southerners by some of the English and French newspapers. On the other hand, the London *Times* construes the paragraph relating to America, to contain "something more like a threat than any other portion of the address."

The capture of Roanoke Island a morning which many rumors have been afloat for the past few days, is fully confirmed. From the first it was scarcely within the range of probability that the defences of the Island would be found of sufficient strength to successfully resist the attack of from twelve to fifteen heavily armed gunboats; strengthened and supported by at least ten thousand Federal troops lavishly supplied with artillery. The Confederate force stationed on the Island, has been variously estimated at from three to five thousand men, protected by fortifications of considerable strength; but deficient, as is generally understood, in the means of protection from the shells which the gunboats in every instance in which they have been engaged, have thrown into the opposing works with so much precision. In addition to the loss of the Island and the capture of the surviving portion of the Confederate force stationed there, all or nearly all of the Confederate gunboats have been taken or destroyed, and the Federal forces are now in possession of the smoking ruins of Elizabeth City, on the mainland. The defence of Roanoke Island, against overwhelming numbers, is admitted to have been of the most desperate and determined character; whilst the attack was equally persistent and well sustained. Whatever glory may have been won by the victors, it is equally certain, if the accounts thus far received turn out to be even approximately true, that the vanquished fought with unsurpassed courage, and only yielded when further resistance would have been hopeless. The loss of life in this well-fought and long-contested engagement must, necessarily, have been very great on both sides; but the number of killed and wounded, as stated in the accounts published this morning, will doubtless be found hereafter to have been considerably exaggerated.

From Kentucky there is a report that the Confederates are evacuating Bowling Green, with indications of their proceeding to Nashville. Reinforcements have been sent from Danville and Somerset to support General Thomas in his movement upon Knoxville. It will be remembered that a portion of the force under Thomas, is already on the march southward in three divisions, one of which is to force the passage into Tennessee, by way of Cumberland Gap—a second is to take the route by Walker's Gap, and the third proceed from Monticello. The three divisions will rejoin each other at Jacksboro, where the several routes.

From Fort Henry there are glowing accounts of the reception which the Federal gunboats met with on their passage up the Tennessee river to the head of navigation at Florence, Alabama. Everywhere along the river they are said to have been received with "an astonishing welcome" by the numerous Union families in Southern Tennessee and Northern Alabama. This welcome was of so warmly demonstrative a character that the officers of the gunboats are actually reported to have been invited, at Florence, to a ball to be given in their honor.

No movement has been made, as yet, upon Fort Donelson, although our despatches yesterday stated that it had been surrounded by General Grant.

The War Department has issued proposals for a daily line of steam packets of light draught to ply between Fortress Monroe and Port Royal; Hatteras and Roanoke Island.

NEW BOOKS.

THE FLOWER OF THE PRAIRIE. By Gustav Airnard. Published by T. B. Peterson & Bro., Philadelphia, and sold by Henry Taylor, Baltimore.

This is quite a readable novel, and will no doubt be generally perused.

We are indebted to the Hon. Lewis P. Fiery for a copy of his speech delivered in the State Senate on the 5th inst., on the compromise resolutions proposed by him.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.—The Philadelphia *Press*, in referring to the recent speech of Senator Anthony, of Rhode Island, on the removal of the Naval Academy to Newport, takes occasion to say:

"We congratulate the Government upon having removed the Naval Academy from Annapolis to Newport. There are many reasons why the change should be made. We might assign the half-loyalty of some of the people of Maryland and the disturbances recently occurring there, but we are willing to believe that the honest sentiment of the masses verifies the verdict they recorded at the polls in the recent election. The position at Annapolis contains many inconveniences and disadvantages which Newport does not possess, and in case of an invasion there would be far more danger on the exposed shores of Chesapeake Bay than in the safe harbors of Rhode Island. Annapolis, again, with the buildings there erected, is necessary as a depot for transporting troops, and providing soldiers with barracks. It will be more useful thus, than in its capacity as a naval academy. The gallant little State of Rhode Island commands a recognition from the Government. As the Senator well remarks, she has received few of the special favors of the Federal Government, while she has been among the bravest and most loyal of the loyal States. She may well be entrusted with the education of our naval officers, and we are sure she will execute the duty faithfully."

EUROPE.

ENGLISH OPINION OF THE AMERICAN PARAGRAPH IN THE SPEECH OF THE FRENCH EMPEROR.

From the London Times, Jan. 24

America has her paragraph, and it contains something more like a threat than any other portion of this address. The Emperor does not hesitate to confess that the civil war has seriously compromised the commercial interests of France, and there is something almost regretful in the tone in which he says he must confine himself to the utterance of wishes that these dissensions may soon be terminated. But there is the somewhat stern limitation to this abstinence, "so long as the rights of neutrals are respected." The phrase is more general than the occasion demanded. "So long as the neutral rights of France are respected" would have satisfied the necessity, but the more general expression would seem better adapted to the contingency of interposing to abate the international abuse of an ineffective blockade. This is the only phrase which breaks the tone of profound peace, for Mexico and Cochin China are only mentioned to be dismissed as unworthy of being considered as serious. We have little doubt that this faintly disguised impatience at the blockade of the Southern ports faithfully reflects the public feeling in France; but, on the other hand, there can be still less doubt that the Federal Government will be much more careful how they give cause of just anger to France than they were in offering offence to us.

From the London Star.

The allusion to the civil war in America has been touched upon in a manner worthy the actual policy of the French Government. This moment, before I could return from the scene of to-day's ceremony, or before the "Discours de l'Empereur" has been posted, I find that a member of the Imperial household has sent to me a note containing that particular paragraph, which, while deploring the consequences of the war between the North and South, in compromising the commercial interests of France, emphatically declares that it is the duty of neutral Powers to abstain from interfering by armed force to put an end to its evil results on foreign commerce. This bears out fully the statements which it has been in my power to make lately in relation to the tendencies of the policy of the Emperor, and the fallacies of the hopes held out to the Southerners by some of the English and French newspapers, that France had decided upon aiding England to break the blockade.

THE RELATIONS OF FRANCE WITH THE UNITED STATES OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED.

The relations of the French Government with the United States are thus referred to in the report on the "General Situation of the Empire," laid before the Legislative Body:

"The serious internal complications which have taken place in the United States have not disturbed (*altere*) the cordiality of our relations with that country. It was impossible, however, that the conflict, the outbreak of which we beheld with pain, should not interfere, when it assumed so large proportions, with our ordinary transactions with the United States, and that it should not affect, to a certain extent, the security of our commerce. The Government of the Emperor has, therefore, had to take into serious consideration, from the very first, these inevitable consequences of the American crisis. It could not hesitate at the attitude which circumstances made imperative. Having, on the one hand, the duty of seeing that the interests placed under its protection should suffer as little as possible from the struggle which was going on; desirous, on the other hand, to show its respect for the internal rights and independence of another country, it could only pursue one line of policy to attain the double object it had in view—the strict observance of neutrality. Consequently, whilst maintaining wishes for the maintenance of the American Union on those conditions which had until very recently appeared best calculated to secure its prosperity; whilst being disposed, if it were solicited to do so, to contribute by its good offices to put an end to a deplorable struggle, it hastened, on the one hand, to remind its subjects of the duties imposed upon them by that neutrality, the benefit of which it (the Imperial Government) claimed in their behalf; and, on the other, to lay down the principles which it expected the belligerents to respect.—We have obtained in this latter respect satisfactory declarations, and, if it did not rest with the Emperor's Government to do away with all the embarrassments which a state of war on any part of the globe always involves, the principles the application of which the belligerents have admitted, will at least have the effect of preventing those injuries which must otherwise have aggravated the sufferings inevitably caused by the present state of things."

DEPREDATIONS OF THE SUMTER.

A letter from Gibraltar, dated January 20, says:

"You have already heard by telegraph of the arrival of the Sumter in this bay. On Friday night a message was received here, saying that she had left Cadiz, but that her course was not known. As the wind was favorable for the passage of vessels through the Straits to the westward, it was thought not unlikely that she would steam for Gibraltar, with the object of intercepting the many Union merchantmen homeward-bound.

"On Saturday morning signal was made from the look-out on the summit of the rock that the Sumter was six miles to the eastward, capturing two large Italian ships. The news, as may be imagined, caused the greatest excitement, and everybody rushed out to catch a glimpse of the privateer and her prey.

"The seizure was accomplished simply enough; no defence could be made. A boat's crew was sent on board, the Federal flag hauled down, and the thing was done. The cruiser was evidently used to her work. No time was lost in searching the prizes, the few valuable effects were removed, the match was lighted, and in another moment the blazing ship was fast drifting away with the current. When evening closed the flames were still visible, darting upward in fitful flashes on the eastern horizon. The first ship taken was laden with sulphur, consigned, as the master endeavored to make out, to Baring Brothers; but, as Capt. Semmes afterward remarked, sulphur being the principal ingredient of gunpowder, and its exportation from England being just at this time prohibited, it was considered as well to destroy it, especially as the master had no papers to show.

"The other vessel taken, a large bark, proved to be laden with an English cargo, so she was released, and came in here yesterday.

"In the evening of Saturday the Sumter anchored in this bay. On Sunday I went on board, most anxious to see the celebrated craft that has led the Federal navy a dance over so many miles of ocean. When going alongside I could scarcely believe that so poor a vessel could have escaped so many dangers. She is a screw steamer, with three masts, a funnel strangely out of proportion to her size, and a tall, black hull, so high out of water that she gives you the idea of being insufficiently ballasted. Four 32-pounders peeped from her sides, and a large 8-inch pivot gun was on her main deck forward. Before she was fitted for her present work she was a passenger ship, running between New Orleans and Havana. Her unsightly appearance arises from the alterations that have been made in her decks.

"In order to afford more accommodation, and to give more cover for the engines and guns, a light, temporary flush deck has been built over what was originally the only deck of the ship. This raises her an additional ten feet out of water, and at the same time adverts her masts and funnel. She is crank and leaky. Her engines are partially above the lower deck, and, with the object of preserving them from the effects of gunshot, they are surrounded by a cylindrical casing of six-inch wood, covered with half-inch iron bars—a very poor protection against an eight-inch shot. Her officers and crew number ninety in all. The latter are a hardy, devil-may-care set of fellows—ready for any work—men who would stick at nothing. They are of all nations—even the Irish brogue was among them. The commander, Captain Semmes, is a reserved, determined-looking man, whose left hand knows not what his right hand doeth. He received me most courteously, and took me over his ship.

"The *Akbar* of the 22d inst., a paper published at Algiers, has the following:

"On Monday last, between 10 and 11 in the evening, an event occurred opposite Point Pescade, which will, doubtless, soon be explained. Meanwhile we have received the following details:

"About 10 o'clock a heavy cannonade was heard at sea distinctly by the inhabitants of the village of St. Eugene. It was also heard at Algiers. A fisherman, who had been out late, was for a short time in danger from the projectiles of two vessels engaged in combat. It is supposed that a naval combat was taking place between the two American ships, the Sumter and Iroquois.

"The *Moniteur de l'Algerie* says:

"On Monday, between 10 and 11 in the evening, a well-sustained cannonade at sea excited the population of Algiers. Two police agents were immediately sent to Pescade Point, in which direction the guns were heard. The Coast-Guard officer on duty gave the following report: "Two vessels, about six miles out at sea, were engaged in combat. When the fight was over, one of the vessels hoisted a flag on her mizzen, and went out of sight. The combat lasted about one hour."

"To-day (Wednesday) a steamer, with a red funnel with a black stripe at the top, was signaled off Cape Matifou. She has three masts, heavy canvas, and stern deep in the water. On reaching Cape Matifou she suddenly tacked, as if giving chase to some vessel, and was lost sight of. She was again seen in the evening off Point Pescade. This vessel has all the appearance of a pirate. She appears to mount about twenty guns, and she looks like a trader turned into a vessel of war. She hoisted no flag while cruising in the Bay of Algiers. It is generally believed here that she is the Sumter, which left Cadiz on the 17th, and which gave chase to the vessel she attacked on Monday evening."

NOT ALTOGETHER AT FAULT.—The 4th New Hampshire regiment has just completed a heavy job of shovelling at Port Royal. A few days since, on inspection, Col. Whipple discovered one of the soldiers' guns not in the best order. Said the Colonel, "Don't appear on inspection again with your *gun* in such a condition." "Colonel, I know the gun ain't just right, but I have got the brightest *sheet* over in the intrenchments you ever saw," replied the soldier. The Colonel saw the point, acknowledged the corn by a graceful bow, and passed down the line.

PUNISHMENT FOR PROFANITY.—The Ohio Senate has under consideration a bill providing that "if any person of the age of fourteen years and upward, shall profanely curse or damn, or profanely swear by the name of God, Jesus Christ or the Holy Ghost, or utter, speak or use any lascivious or obscene language or words, or shall willfully make any indecent exposure of his or her person, shall be fined in a sum not exceeding five dollars, nor less than one dollar for each offence."

The ship Black Prince, which sailed from Boston on the 22d of December, arrived at Ship Island on the 15th January. She had on board stores and horses for General Butler's division. On the third day out from Boston she encountered a gale, and one hundred and forty-seven horses out of one hundred and fifty-three on board were killed and thrown overboard. They were intended for Capt. Reed's Rifle Rangers, and were of a superior class, most of them being valued at $200.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPERIOR COURT—Judge Martin.

Brolmig vs. Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. Before reported. The Jury, being unable to agree, were discharged.

John F. Wheatley and Allen Dorsey vs. Samuel Wilhelm, William Wilhelm and Joseph Judick, garnishees of Jacob Thomas. Attachment on warrant. Verdict for plaintiffs. Damages $531.12.

In the matter of the trust estate of William Robinson, William Mackintosh, trustee. Exceptions to auditor's account. Under *curia*.

Assignment 676 to 721 inclusive.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Judge King.

George Bertel vs. Samuel Ellinger. Appeal from Ridgeway. Judgment reversed and judgment for appellee for $17 and costs.

Assignment 30 to 55 inclusive.

COURT OF APPEALS OF MARYLAND.
DECEMBER TERM, 1861.

ANNAPOLIS, February 11.—No. 8. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, garnishees of the Central Ohio Railroad Company, vs. George M. Wheeler and others. Appeal from the Superior Court for Baltimore city. This case was argued by J. Mason Campbell for the appellant and by F. W. Brune for the appellees.

No. 115. Ellis B. Long and William W. Byrn vs. Francis J. Crawford. Appeal from the Circuit Court for Carroll County. Justice Goldsborough delivered the opinion of this Court. Judgment reversed and procedendo awarded.

No. 161. C. M. Mory, executrix of Catharine Michael, *et al* vs. Isaac Michael. Appeal from the Equity side of the Circuit Court for Frederick county. Justice Cochran delivered the opinion of this Court. Cause remanded under the act of 1832, ch. 302.

No. 162. Jacob M. Miller vs. Leonard Grove.—Appeal from the Circuit Court for Frederick county. Justice Goldsborough delivered the opinion of this Court. Judgment reversed and procedendo awarded.

No. 9 continued.

No. 10. Lyman Fulton vs. Samuel F. Macracken. Appeal from the Superior Court of Baltimore city. The argument in this case was commenced by Edward Otis Hinkley for the appellant.

ANNAPOLIS, February, 12.

No. 10. Lyman Fulton vs. Samuel F. Macracken. Appeal from the Superior Court of Baltimore City. This case was further argued by Edward O. Hinkley and F. W. Brune for the appellant, and by J. D. Smith and Wm. M. L. Marshall for the appellee.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—On motion of J. R. Doolittle, James Abrams, Esq., of Wisconsin, was admitted an attorney and counsellor of this Court.

Nos. 90 and 91. The United States, plaintiffs in error, vs. Lysander W. Babbit and Robert Calef.—Errors to the District Court of the United States for the District of Iowa.

Mr. Justice Swayne delivered the opinion of the Court, reversing the judgment of said District Court and remanding the causes for further proceedings to be had thereon in conformity to the opinion of this Court.

No. 91. The Commercial Transportation Company, claimants of the steamboat Commerce, appellants, vs. Henry Fitzhugh *et al*. Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York.

Mr. Justice Clifford delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the decree of the said Circuit Court in this cause, with costs and interest.

Nos. 41, 42, 43, 44, 45 and 46. William Glasgow, Jr., *et al.*, &c., plaintiffs in error, vs. John B. Hortiz, Charles J. Carpenter, Elezar Blanchard, John Hogan, James A. Hardy and Christopher McLure. Errors to the Supreme Court of the State of Missouri.

Mr. Justice Grier delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the judgment of the said Supreme Court in these causes, with costs.

No. 76. R. Turner, appellant, vs. A. Flannigan *et al*. Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Maryland.

Mr. Justice Nelson delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the decree of the said Circuit Court in this cause, with costs and interest.

No. 27. The City of Carondelet, plaintiff in error, vs. the City of St. Louis. In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Missouri.

Mr. Justice Catron delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the judgment of the said Supreme Court in this cause, with costs.

Nos. 79 and 80. John O. Woodruff *et al.*, &c., appellants; vs. Wm. Nelson *et al*. Appeals from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York.

Mr. Justice Wayne delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the decree of the said Circuit Court in these causes, with costs.

No. 144. Josiah A. Noonan, appellant, vs. John R. Lee. Appeal from the District Court of the United States for the District of Wisconsin.

Mr. Chief Justice Taney delivered the opinion of the Court, overruling the motion to dismiss the cause.

No. 127. Peter Conway *et al.*, appellants, vs. James Taylor's executors *et al*.

The argument of this cause was continued by Mr. Stevenson for the appellees.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—On motion of Hon. Reverdy Johnson, Timothy Cronin, Esq., of New York, was admitted an attorney and counsellor of this Court.

On motion of Hon. L. S. Foster, Hiram B. Crosby, Esq., of Connecticut, was admitted an attorney and counsellor of this Court.

No. 83. John Clifton, claimant, &c., appellant, vs. Wm. H. Sheedin. The argument of this cause was concluded by Mr. Donohue for the appellant.

No. 118. The United States, appellants, vs. J. G. Vallejo and assigns. The argument of this cause was commenced by Mr. Black for the appellants.

RESOLUTIONS OF SENATOR SUMNER REDUCING THE SECEDED STATES TO A TERRITORIAL CONDITION, AND ABOLISHING SLAVERY.

WHEREAS, certain States, rightfully belonging to the Union of the United States, have, through their respective governments, wickedly and rashly to abjure all those duties by which their connection with the Union was maintained; to renounce all allegiance to to the Constitution; to levy war upon the National Government; and for the consummation of this treason, have unconstitutionally and unlawfully confederated together, with the declared purpose of putting an end by force to the supremacy of the Constitution within their respective limits; and, whereas, this condition of insurrection, organized by pretended governments, openly exists in South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee and Virginia, except in Eastern Tennessee and Western Virginia, and has been declared by the President of the United States in a proclamation, duly made in conformity with an Act of Congress, to exist throughout this territory, with the exceptions already named; and, whereas, the extensive territory, thus usurped by these pretended governments and organized into a hostile Confederacy, belongs to the United States as an inseparable part thereof, under the sanctions of the Constitution, to be held in trust for the inhabitants in the present and future generations, and is so completely interlinked with the Union that it is forever dependent thereupon; and whereas, the Constitution, which is the supreme law of the land, cannot be displaced in its rightful operation within this territory, but must ever continue the supreme law thereof, notwithstanding the doings of any pretended governments, acting singly or in the confederation, in order to put an end to its supremacy; therefore,

1. Resolved, That any vote of Secession or other act by which any State may undertake to put an end to the supremacy of the Constitution within its territory is inoperative and void against the Constitution, and when sustained by force it becomes a practical *abdication* by the State of all rights under the Constitution, while the treason which it involves still further works instant *forfeiture* of all those functions and powers essential to the continued existence of the State as a body politic, so that from that time forward the territory, and the State being, according to the language of the law, *felo de se*, ceases to exist.

2. Resolved, That any combination of men assuming to act in the place of such State, and attempting to ensnare and coerce the inhabitants thereof into a confederation hostile to the Union, is rebellious, treasonable, and destitute of all moral authority; and that such combination is a usurpation, incapable of any constitutional existence, and utterly lawless, so that everything dependent upon it is without constitutional or legal support.

3. Resolved, That the termination of a State under the Constitution necessarily causes the termination of those peculiarly local institutions which, having no origin in the Constitution or in those natural rights which exist independent of the Constitution, are upheld by the sole and exclusive authority of the State.

4. Resolved, That slavery, being a peculiar local institution, derived from local laws, without any origin in the Constitution or in natural rights, is upheld by the sole and exclusive authority of the State, and must therefore cease to exist legally or constitutionally when the State on which it depends no longer exists; for the incident cannot survive the principal.

5. Resolved, That in the exercise of its exclusive jurisdiction over the territory once occupied by the States, it is the duty of Congress to see that the supremacy of the Constitution is maintained in its essential principles, so that everywhere in this extensive territory slavery shall cease to exist practically, as it has already ceased to exist constitutionally or legally.

6. Resolved, That any recognition of slavery in such territory, or any surrender of slaves under the pretended laws of the extinct States by any officer of the United States, civil or military, is a recognition of the pretended governments, to the exclusion of the jurisdiction of Congress under the Constitution, and is in the nature of aid and comfort to the rebellion that has been organized.

7. Resolved, That any such recognition of slavery or surrender of pretended slaves, besides being a recognition of the pretended governments, giving them aid and comfort, is a denial of the rights of persons who, by the extinction of the States have become free, so that, under the Constitution, they cannot again be enslaved.

8. Resolved, That allegiance from the inhabitant and protection from the Government are corresponding obligations, dependent upon each other; so that, while the allegiance of every inhabitant of this territory, without distinction of color or class, is due to the United States, and cannot in any way be defeated by the action of any pretended Government, or by any pretence of property or claim to service, the corresponding obligation of protection is at the same time due by the United States to every such inhabitant, without distinction of color or class; and it follows that the inhabitants held as slaves, whose paramount allegiance is due to the United States, may justly look to the United States for protection.

9. Resolved, That the duty directly cast upon Congress by the extinction of the States, is reinforced by the prohibition of the Constitution, that "no State shall enter into any confederation," or "without the consent of Congress keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, or enter into any agreement or compact with another State," or "grant letters of marque and reprisal," or "coin money," or "emit bills of credit," or "without the consent of Congress lay any duties on imports or exports," all of which have been done by these pretended Governments, and also by the positive injunction of the Constitution, addressed to the nation, that "the United States shall guarantee to every State in the Union a republican form of government" and that, in pursuance of this duty cast upon Congress, and further enjoined by the Constitution, Congress will assume complete jurisdiction of such vacated territory, where such unconstitutional and illegal things have been attempted, and will proceed to establish therein republican forms of government under the Constitution; and in the execution of this trust, will provide carefully for the protection of all the inhabitants thereof, for the security of families, the organization of labor, the encouragement of industry, and the welfare of society, and will in every way discharge the duties of a just, merciful and paternal government.

From the New York Times, Feb. 12.

THE CASE OF GEN. STONE—TELEGRAPHIC CENSORSHIP.

The conclusion arrived at by the Congressional committee in regard to General Stone and his services correspond with a very current popular impression. Among those who had occasion to note the career of the man, much surprise was felt at his promotion to a position so vital to the success of the Union cause, especially as his sympathies and associations had openly inclined to the cause of secession, and nothing could be easier than at the post to which he was assigned, to maintain communication with the enemy. There is, perhaps, no doubt, that such intercourse has been maintained by the prisoner. But whether or not the correspondence was treasonable; whether it was he who transmitted passwords and admonitions of proposed movements, to the enemy, thereby defeating or crippling the few demonstrations of energy the army has made, is still undetermined, and of the doubt the prisoner is entitled to the benefit.

But the official minute of charges alleged against General Stone throws upon him the responsibility of the disaster at Ball's Bluff, and ascribes it not to an error of judgment, but to premeditated treason. This count of the indictment is new and startling. The belief has heretofore been that the slaughter on that tragic occasion resulted from a blunder on the part of Stone, or an excess of zeal on the part of Baker, which led him, unauthorized, to risk an engagement without counting the odds. The latter view has been steadily put forward by the friends of Stone, who allege, in addition, that the movement across the river was made by the express order of Gen. McClellan. But it is now charged that no such orders were sent by the Commander-in-Chief. Gen. Stone is represented as having devised and arranged the whole operation himself, and, horrible to tell, as having marched his confiding troops into fatal ambuscade, arranged by his connivance for their destruction.

To acquit himself of the unspeakable crime here laid at his door, it will be incumbent upon him to produce the order of his superior officer, and to disprove the suspicion that he advised the Confederates of the contemplated movement. His friends assert that he will have no difficulty in doing either. And in the fact that Gen. McClellan, after visiting the scene of disaster, and making careful inquiry into the circumstances, pronounced Gen. Stone free from all culpability, and threw the blame upon the unconscious Baker, there would seem to be ample warrant for believing that the apologists of Stone are not without justification. If he acted under directions from Washington, the affair may have been a blunder—a most lamentable blunder, indeed; if he acted of his own motion, we fear the case must assume a darker shade—must go hard with him.

The Albany *Statesman* (Republican) figures up that the Albany *Journal* gets as much as $155,000 a year from the Federal and State Governments, in salaries and perquisites to Thurlow Weed, George Dawson, &c. It pays well now to be a Republican politician, however hard the times may be on other people.

MARRIED.

On the 6th instant, at the residence of the bride's father, in Easton, Talbot county, Md., by the Rev. Benj. S. Bronson, Mr. WM. BENJAMIN LANE and Miss LIZZIE A. COX, both of that county.

DIED.

At Buckeystown, Frederick county, Md., on the 10th inst., JOSEPH T. SHCHEN, in the 15th year of his age. (Nat. Intel., Kent county, Md., and Memphis, Penn., papers please copy.)

The funeral services will be held on this (Thursday) morning, at ten o'clock, at the Cathedral.

THE BALTIMORE COLLEGE OF DENTAL SURGERY will hold its Twenty-second Annual Commencement at THIS EVENING (Thursday), at 7½ o'clock, in the Assembly Rooms. The public are respectfully invited. By order.
P. H. ARMENY, Dean of the Faculty.

LECTURE
By Rev. NOAH HUNT SCHENCK,
CHARLES STREET M. E. CHURCH,
TUESDAY EVENING, February 18, 1862,
In behalf of Hanover St. Chap'l.
Subject—Lamps or Caskets.
TICKETS TWENTY-FIVE CENTS. feb12 1w*

LECTURE BY REV. WILLIAM H. MILBURN, the celebrated blind preacher, on FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 14th, at the Maryland Institute. Subject "Scenes and Characters, or Thunderer of the Southwest." Doors open at 7 o'clock. Lecture to commence at quarter to seven o'clock. Tickets 25 cents, to be had at the principal Book and Music Stores, and at the door on the evening of the Lecture. feb10 2t

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIAT'N,
NOTICE TO MEMBERS. 4th February, 1862.
Gentlemen of the Committee have made arrangements with Mr. JAS. E. MURDOCH for a course of FOUR READINGS, on the evenings of March 4th, 25th, 26th instant, and 1st March, AT THE NEW ASSEMBLY BUILDING. MEMBERS' COURSE TICKETS ONLY (admitting a Gentleman and Lady) will be issued at the *Library Rooms and Hearing* now, 12 to 1 and 5 to 6 o'clock. Non-members' Course tickets will be offered to the public through the courtesy of the Hall, but have been taken by the regular subs.
In arranging the prices of admission, the privileges of *actual* subscribers (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 12th inst.
JAS. C. STEWART, Corresponding Secretary.

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