THE MARYLAND NEWS SHEET.

VOL. I---NO. 127. BALTIMORE, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 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 Review.

BALTIMORE, February 15, 1862.

There was very little done to-day in Stocks, but the market was very strong indeed. Railroad shares were especially strong. No sales were made but Baltimore and Ohio closed at $52¾ bid, an advance of $1, and Northern Central at $23¾ bid, an advance of $1¼ on the closing quotations. Some lots of Northern Central were offered at $23¾, but there was no Baltimore and Ohio on the market. Northern Central 1885 bonds improved again to-day ¼ per cent., 75 being bid for them, and Baltimore and Ohio bonds closed firm at 52¾ bid for 1862's; 83¾ bid for 1867's; 78 bid, 80 asked for 1880's; and 78¾ bid, 80 asked for 1885's. Northwestern Virginia first mortgage bonds closed at 81 bid, 90 asked, and Central Ohio bonds at 52 bid for first, and 43 bid for second mortgage. City 6's were firm to-day. A sale of $286 1890's was made at 91¼, and for both 1875's and 1890's 91¾ was bid at the close. State stocks were also firm, but nothing was done in them. Maryland 1870 6's closed at 92 bid; North Carolina 6's at 63 bid; South Carolinas at 67 bid; Louisianas at 60 bid; Tennessees at 47¾ bid; and Kentuckys at 75 bid. There was a sale at the Board of 22 shares Citizens' at $8¾, but this was the only transaction in Bank stocks. They were however generally firm as were also Insurance stocks. Canton Co. closed at the Board at $13 bid, $13¼ asked, but subsequently a sale of 50 shares was made at $13. For Baltimore Gas Co. $101 was bid, but there was none offering. The Mining stocks continue to be inquired for and we note sales to-day of 500 shares North State at 15 cts. Springfield was better again, $2 25 being bid, and $2.35 asked for it; Gardner Hill closed at 90 cts. bid, 95 cts. asked; and Guilford at 35 cts. bid, 55 cts. asked.

SALES AT THE BALTIMORE STOCK BOARD.

SATURDAY, February 15, 1862.

$286 Baltimore 6's '90.....
22 shares Citizens' Bank.....91¾
500 shares North State Mining Co.....8¾
.....15

AFTER THE BOARD.

50 shares Canton Co.....13¾

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	53	00
Missouri 6's	44¾	44¾
Tennessee bonds	48¾	48¾
North Carolina bonds	63¾	00
Canton Company	13	00
Erie Railroad	34¾	34¾
New York Central Railroad	81¾	81¾
Reading Railroad	42	42
Rock Island	54¾	00
Treasury notes 2 years 6 per cents	99¾	00
	firm.	steady.

The New York *Evening Post* of Saturday says:

The stock market opened with a good appearance and an advance of ⅛@1 per cent. in governments and State stocks took place, but as business proceeded prices oil off, especially on the railroad shares, which close weak. New York Central closes with sellers at 81¾, Erie 34¾, do. preferred 57¾. Tennessees jumped to 48¾@49; Missouris to 44¾@44¾, but afterwards there was a reaction of ½@¾ per cent from these prices. The former sold at the close at 48¾—the latter at 44¼@44¾. United States 6's of 1862 are ¼ per cent. higher. Registered bonds of 1881 are ¼ per cent. better, while the coupons remain dull at 89¾@90. The 7 30 Treasury notes are firm at 99¾@99. The demand notes are selling at a fractional discount.

Money meets with more employment to-day at 5¾ per cent, on call. The gold market continues active, the bankers buying freely at 104¾@104¾. Nearly all the sales of the day were at 104¾, which is the highest point yet touched. The foreign exchange market closed firm at 115@115¼, principally at 115@115¾.

The City of Baltimore, for Liverpool to-day, takes out $223 525 in specie; the Hansa, for Hamburg, $244,000, making a total of $537,525—which is considerably less than was expected. About one-half of this is bars, which arrived by the Ariel yesterday. The export of the week, including the shipment by the Africa, is $1,155,525.

The following is a comparative statement of the imports of foreign dry goods at the port of New York for the week ending February 13 and since January 1:

	1860.	1861	1862.
For the week.			
Entered at the port	$2,314,692	$1,085,239	$959,261
Thrown on market	2,599,637	1,542,641	1,076,720
Since January 1st.			
Entered at the port	$17,648,024	$14,062,174	$5,710,398
Thrown on market	18,137,736	9,677,850	6,606,065

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

SATURDAY, February 15.

COFFEE.—There is nothing doing in Coffee, and there seems to be no demand for it. Rates are altogether nominal, but we still quote as follows, 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 about 27,000 bags.

FLOUR.—There was some inquiry for Flour this morning, and sales were reported on Change of 1,000 bbls. Ohio Extra at $6.25 per bbl. There was, however, nothing done in Super. and we quote it as closing dull at $5 62½@5.75 for Howard Street, the latter figure being asked for strictly choice brands; $5.62½ for Ohio; and $5.50@5 62½ for City Mills. There seems to be no inquiry whatever for either Ohio or City Mills Super. Extra Flour closes steady at $6.25 for Ohio and shipping brands Howard Street, and $6.50 per bbl. for standard City Mills.

FAMILY FLOUR.—Family Flour 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.—There were about 24,000 bushels of Grain at market to-day, 9,000 bushels of which amount were offered at the Baltimore, and 15,000 bushels at the Maryland Corn Exchange. In Wheat, of which there were only 1,200 bushels offered, there was but little done, sales being made of only 700 bushels red at from 122 to 137 cts. Corn was however tolerably active, and sales were reported at the Baltimore of 1,200 bushels white at 68 cts., and 4,500 bushels yellow at 57 cts., and at the Maryland Exchange of 1,500 bushels white at from 62 to 68 cts., and 6,500 bushels yellow at 55@57 cts. Oats were in good supply, about 9,000 bushels being at market, but they were dull and rather heavy. Sales were reported of 1,000 bushels Maryland at 36 cts., 500 bushels do. at 40 cts., and 1,500 bushels Delaware and Pennsylvania at 41@42 cts. We quote Rye nominal at 68@70 cts. for Maryland, and 74@75 cts. for Pennsylvania. There was only one small lot at market to day.

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; old Muscovado at 26@28 cts; new crop do. at 30@33 cts; Porto Rico at 35@40 cts; and New Orleans at 52@56 cts. per gallon. The stock here of all descriptions is very light.

PROVISIONS.—There is very little demand for Provisions, and we have heard of no transactions to-day worth noting. Mess Pork is held generally at $13, and we quote Prime Mess do. at $12.50@12.75; Prime do. at $10, and Prime do. at $9 per bbl. Beef is steady and tolerably firm at our former quotations, viz: $12 50 for Baltimore No. 1; $15@16 for do. Mess; and $17 per bbl. for Extra Mess. We hear of no sales of Bulk Meat, but we quote shoulders nominal at 4 cts. and Sides and Hams at 5@5¼ cts. There is a limited demand for Bacon, and it is selling in small lots as wanted at 5@5¾ cts for Shoulders, and 6@6¾ cts. for Sides. Hams range at from 6¾ to 8 cts per lb. There is still a demand for Lard for export, but we have heard of no sales within the last day or two. We quote Western in bbls. and tcs. at 8@8¾ cts., in kegs at 8¾ cts.; and refined at 9@10¼ cts. per lb.

RICE.—There is no Rice selling, but we quote it at 7¼@7¾ cts for Carolina, and 6@6¾ cts. for dressed East India.

SUGARS.—There was a sale made after we closed our report yesterday, of a lot of 335 boxes brown Havana Sugars, ex steamer "Baltimore," for refining, on private terms, but understood to be at $7.25 net. To day there has, however, been no movement in them, so far as we have heard. The market exhibits no new features, and we still quote as follows, viz: Cuba at $7@7.50 for refining, and $8@8.50 for grocery grades; English Island at $7@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: 11¼@11¾ cts. for loaf; 10¾@11¼ cts. for crushed, powdered and granulated; 10¼@10¾ cts. for soft crushed white; and 10@10¾ cts for C yellow. Yellow Sugars of lower grade at prices according to quality.

SALT.—Liverpool Salt is still selling at the following rates, viz: 115@120 cts. for Ground Alum; 175@180 cts. for Marshall's, Jeffrey & Darcy's, and Worthington's fine, and 200 cts. per sack for Ashton's do., but is very firm at these figures. Turks Island Salt is held at 35 cts. per bushel.

SEEDS.—There was quite an active inquiry for Clover-seed this morning, and sales to the extent of about 600 bushels were made at $4.50@4 62½ per bushel, these figures being an advance of fully 12½ cts. per bushel on previous quotations. We however still quote Timothy Seed at $2@2.25, and Flaxseed at $1.80@1.90 per bushel.

WHISKEY.—Whiskey is in better demand and decidedly firmer to-day. There is some speculative inquiry for it, and for Ohio holders are firm at 26 cts. per gallon. An offer of 25¾ cts. was refused this morning for 300 bbls.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

NEW YORK, February 15.—The market for Western canal flour is a shade firmer, but less active, holders not being disposed to sell at the prices offered. The inquiry has been fair for the home and eastern trade, and for France. More favorable private advices from abroad induced the firmness. At the close we notice a good inquiry for future delivery at extreme prices. Sales of 15,000 bbls. at $5.65@5 70 for superfine State and Western, the latter for round hoop; $5 95@6 for extra State, 6.05@6.10 for fancy do; $5.90@6.10 for the low grades of Western extra; $6 15 for shipping brands of round hoop extra Ohio, and $6.25@6.90 for trade brands do. Canadian flour is less active, but the market is firmer—sales of 700 bbls. at $5.95@6.60 for extras. Southern flour is very firm, but not active; sales of 750 bbls. at $6 10@6.40 for for extras. Rye flour is unchanged—sales of 200 bbls. at $3@4.25. Corn meal is quiet at former rates—sales of 250 bbls. at $2.90@3 for Jersey, $3.25 for New Haven, and $3 20 for Brandywine. Buckwheat flour is firm and in good demand at $1.80@1 90 per 100 lbs. The wheat market is rather better; the demand is fair mainly for export at rather firmer rates. The sales are 37,000 bushels at $1.40 for prime Milwaukie club; $1.43 for red State; $1.46 for amber Jersey on the dock; $1.40@1.48 for inferior to prime red Western, $1.48 for Southern white in store, and $1 51 for white Indiana. Barley is firm and more active; sales of 5,000 bushels State at 82@83 cts. at the railroad, and 85 cts. delivered. Oats are dull and heavy at yesterday's prices. Rye is steady; sales of 4,000 bushels State at 82@83 cts. on the dock, and 85 cts. delivered. Corn is rather dull and easier; sales of 18,000 bushels at 60@62 cts. for new Southern, and 65 cts. for Western mixed delivered.

BOSTON, February 13.—The Flour market is firm and demand good. Sales of Western superfine at $5.25@5.50; fancy $5.62½@5.87½; extra $5 87½@6.25; superior $6.50 @$7.25 per bbl. Southern quiet and prices are nominal. Corn is dull. Small sales of Western and Southern yellow at 65@72 cts. for new and old; mixed 67 cts. per bushel. Oats are in steady demand. Sales of Western and Canada at 42@44 cts. per bushel. Rye is selling at 77 cts. per bushel. Shorts are firm at 16@17; Fine Feed and Middlings at $20@24 per ton.

PHILADELPHIA, February 14.—Flour dull at $5.31¼ for superfine. Wheat firm—sales 7,000 bushels; red 135 cts.; white 140 cts. Corn firm—sales 8,000 bushels at 55 @57 cts. Mess Pork unchanged. Lard easy. Whiskey dull at 24 cts.

CHICAGO, Feb. 14.—Flour dull.—Wheat quiet at yesterday's outside quotations. Corn quiet and firm. Mess Pork active at $9.37½@9 50¼. Lard steady at 6¾ cts. Hogs—dressed active and 10 cts. higher; quoted at $2.75 @3. Live Hogs are firm. Exchange and gold unaltered.

WAR ITEMS.

THE CAPTURE OF ROANOKE ISLAND.

Correspondence New York Times.

The number of vessels and weight of metal engaged in the capture of Roanoke Island is as follows:

Fleet of Commodore Goldsborough	15
Propeller gunboats, also used as transports	8
Large side-wheel steamers, as transports	6
Steamers used by the Generals as headquarters	4
Sailing transports, tenders, and tugs, all told	37
Total	70

The army gunboats were all supplied with, for each Parrott gun, Parrott fuse and percussion shell, and 100 rounds of Hotchkiss' fuse and percussion shell and canister. All other guns were provided with 200 rounds of Hotchkiss' projectiles, assorted; 100 rounds of solid shot, 40 fuse shells, 30 percussion shells, and 30 rounds of canister.

The total armament of the fleet is about as follows:

	Guns.
Commodore's squadron	50
Propeller gunboats	31
Sailing transports (say)	10
Total	91

THE FORCES ENGAGED.

The military forces engaged in the battle consisted of the following regiments:

New York 9th regiment	Colonel Hawkins.
New York 51st regiment	Colonel Ferrero.
New York 89th regiment	Colonel Fairchild.
New Jersey 9th regiment	Lt. Col. Heckman.
Pennsylvania 51st regiment	Colonel Hartranft.
Massachusetts 21st regiment	Colonel Morse.
Massachusetts 23d regiment	Colonel Kurtz.
Massachusetts 24th regiment	Colonel Stevenson.
Massachusetts 25th regiment	Colonel Upton.
Massachusetts 27th regiment	Colonel Lee.
Connecticut 8th regiment	Colonel Harland.
Connecticut 10th regiment	Colonel Russell.
Connecticut 11th regiment	Colonel Kingsbury.
Rhode Island 4th regiment	Colonel Rodman.
Rhode Island 5th reg't (1st battalion)	Major Wright.

These were organized into three brigades, forming a division, under Acting Major-General Burnside, and are exclusive of the forces held in reserve, and not actually in the fight.

From the Southern Papers.

MORE OF THE ROANOKE ISLAND FIGHT—CAPTURE OF OUR GUNBOAT.

We have some interesting particulars of the loss of Commodore Lynch's boats, and are pleased to learn that the Commodore was certainly not taken prisoner by the enemy, as first reported. He is expected to arrive in Richmond to-day. It appears that Commodore Lynch went ashore at Elizabeth City to take charge of the land battery, which had been abandoned there—the people of the place either taking flight or waiting to receive the enemy with submission. General Henningsen's artillery was not brought into action. The town is said to have been fired by General Henningsen's orders, but the patriotic work of its destruction was only partially accomplished, as the conflagration was quelled by the Yankees, who were vigorously assisted by the "*Union*" men of the place.

OFFERED THE OATH.

It is reported that the Federalists have proclaimed to the people of Elizabeth City that they will give them four days in which to take the oath of allegiance, and have notified them that those who fail to take it will have their property confiscated at the expiration of that time and themselves made prisoners.

BURN THEM OUT.

The idea of constructing fire rafts up the various rivers communicating with the Sounds of North Carolina, where it is likely the enemy's gunboats may be tempted to visit, is not a bad one. Such rafts in sufficient numbers could be speedily thrown together, composed of such combustible material as the Old North State abounds in, and kept ready waiting for the approach of the enemy.—*Day Book.*

BRIGADIER GENERALS APPOINTED.

The following appointments of Brigadier Generals in the army of the Confederate States have been confirmed by Congress:

George W. Randolph, of Virginia.
Howell Cobb, of Georgia.
Joseph L. Hogg, of Texas.

A GLORIOUS EXAMPLE.

Captain Edelin's Company, of the First Maryland regiment, now in Richmond, have relinquished their furlough and volunteered to proceed to North Carolina to meet the Burnside Expedition. They leave for Goldsboro' in the cars this morning. This company had previously volunteered to go to the war. Well done, Maryland!

RE-ENLISTING FOR THE WAR.

We learn from an Adjutant in one of the Mississippi regiments, at Centreville, that some sixteen Mississippi and Louisiana regiments have re-enlisted for the war, and that the good work is going forward with great alacrity. He estimates that some fifty thousand troops on the Potomac have already enlisted for the war. He says that the late news has given a great impetus to the work.—*Lynchburg Republican.*

RE ENLISTING.

The Fortieth Virginia regiment, commanded by Col. John M. Brockenbrough, stationed on the Northern Neck, have re-enlisted for the war. In the Fifty-seventh Virginia regiment, Col. Armistead's, now stationed at Howard's Grove, near this city, a considerable number have re-enlisted for the war, and it is presumed that nearly all will do so.

SPIES AND TRAITORS.

All the late movements of the enemy disclose the fact that they have received important information from spies in our midst. They would never have ventured to Florence, Alabama, with their gunboats, if they had not known that country to be undefended by soldiers. Let a stricter watch be kept upon suspicious persons, and let them be summarily dealt with, if detected.—*Nashville Union.*

CONGRESS.

The Provisional Congress of the Confederate States closed its term of existence with the present week. It is impossible for us to say whether the body has performed its duty to the public or not, for, having always deliberated with closed doors, its officers and members alone are the possessors of its secrets. The new Congress will assemble on the 18th, (next Tuesday,) on the 19th the votes for President and Vice President will be counted, and on the 22d the President will be inaugurated.

LATEST TELEGRAMS TO THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

NORFOLK, Feb. 13—10 A. M.—General Wise is at Currituck Bridge, convalescent, with the remnant of his forces. Captain Wise was not killed. Captain Selden of the Engineers has both legs shot off. He is reported to have since died.—Only one private of the Blues is said to be killed. Gen. Henningsen when last heard of was at Newby's Bridge, twenty-five miles this side of Elizabeth City, with all his artillery, on the march—Elizabeth City was only partially consumed. In the fleet, Captain Cook, of the Alice, was killed. Capt. McCarrick was captured with his ship, the Sea Bird. Midshipman Jackson is not killed, as reported. The Confederate steamer Raleigh arrived here last night, and landed Midshipman Camm at the Hospital. She also brought up some of the men belonging to the fleet.

Captain Pearce, ordnance officer of the Legion, saved over one hundred thousand rounds of ammunition, which he has brought to this place. The Blues were not in charge of any battery. General Henningsen was ordered to report at Elizabeth City. Neither of the Dickinsons are wounded.—Both of the lieutenants were. None of the Blues have escaped except those of whom you have already a list.

PETERSBURG, Feb. 13.—The editor of the *Express* has received a letter from Suffolk, dated to-day, which says that Edenton and Hertford have both been captured. Five gunboats moved slowly up the wharf at Edenton on yesterday, at nine o'clock, and landed their troops. Very soon afterwards, fifteen more gunboats arrived. The citizens raised a white flag. Between three and five thousand Federal troops have landed at Edenton.

The population of Edenton is about two thousand, and distant from Suffolk about fifty miles. In the afternoon, two gunboats went up the Chowan river towards Winton, and several others towards the mouth of the Roanoke. A gentleman who has just arrived from Gatesville, says that 700 horses were landed at Edenton last night, and also that a large number had been landed at Elizabeth City. Hartford, the capital of Hagnaus county, was taken by the Federals on yesterday. It has a population of about 1,500. Captain Goodwin, of the Robson North Carolina Rip Van Winkles, with 52 of his men and seven of the Wise Legion, have reached Suffolk. They escaped across the Croaton Sound to the mainland.

ARRIVAL OF THREE CONFEDERATE GUNBOATS AT NORFOLK FROM ROANOKE.

Three of the gunboats were saved, and have come up through the Dismal Swamp canal. Only two fell into the hands of the enemy—the Sea Bird and the Ellis. The Fanny was burnt about a mile and a half below Elizabeth City to prevent her falling into the hands of the enemy. The fire was applied by Captain Taylor himself in four different parts of the vessel, and in other parts by his orders; and, there being a good deal of steam on, the safety valve was hauled down so as to insure the destruction of the boat, which blew up before the enemy reached her. Captain Taylor left the burning boat when the enemy's vessels were within a few hundred yards of her, rowing ashore through the enemy's fire, and making an exceedingly narrow escape, as the top of his cap was torn off by the fragment of a shell.

The Richmond *Examiner* of Friday contains the following important intelligence:

THE ENEMY IN NORTH CAROLINA:

A report reached here by the cars last night that the enemy had taken Edenton, and were on their way to Weldon. The people of Weldon were leaving their homes in large numbers, taking with them their slaves and household goods.

It is not supposed, in official or well-informed circles, that the enemy design to ascend the Roanoke river. The popular impression that their vessels can ascend this river to a point within a few miles of Weldon is said to be a mistake. The river is represented as not navigable for vessels of any draught above Hamilton, which is about 45 miles from Weldon. If the enemy is resolved to take the hazard of a movement into the interior of North Carolina, and should succeed in taking Edenton, it is thought not improbable that they may attempt to ascend the Chowan and Blackwater rivers with light draught steamers into the State of Virginia. These rivers are said to be navigable for such vessels within a few miles of the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, and their successful ascent up them would give the enemy the choice of attacking Norfolk in the rear or advancing upon Weldon, and cutting off the communication south at that point.

The events of the next few days will probably develop the enemy's intentions, and determine the question whether they are disposed to incur the hazard of a movement into the interior of the country. It is said that the Blackwater river, which is a branch of the Chowan, may be easily obstructed. It is a tortuous and narrow stream, and it is suggested that the navigation of the channel might be efficiently blocked by the rude expedient of timber, which might be felled by a few companies of negroes.

SUFFOLK, VA., Feb. 13.—The correspondent of the Petersburg *Express* says:

It is probable that the Federals will attempt a land march from Edenton, Hertford, or some point on the Chowan river, to this place. Everything is in motion. The Petersburg Cavalry is expected here to-day. There is no panic. All are determined.

General Blanchard was here yesterday, and will make this his headquarters. I shall not state the number of troops here.

Major McCready, of the 1st South Carolina regiment, who was home on furlough, arrived here last night. Much excitement prevails in the surrounding country.

NORFOLK, Feb. 13.—The steamer Raleigh, which took part in the late battle at Roanoke, arrived here last evening. She brought up Midshipman Camm, who was wounded in the late battle.

Double Black Jack arrived here yesterday evening also. This noble fellow was the last man to leave the steamer Fanny, which he blew up to prevent her falling into the hands of the Yankees; he received a small bruise on the right arm from a musket ball. Jack wears the colors of the Fanny around his neck—having taken them off the staff just as he was leaving.

Our people talk of closing the stores at 2 o'clock, daily—so as to drill themselves in the art of war. It will be a good move in the right direction.

THE WORK OF PREPARATION.

We learn that the Government has taken the most active and vigorous measures to secure the defences of Richmond, and to resist the enemy in North Carolina. We have much interesting information of the details of recent movements on the James river, and of other preparations of defence, which, from obvious motives of prudence, we refrain from publishing. We have always respected any intelligent suggestion of the authorities for the suppression of intelligence affecting the integrity of our defences; but there is often a grievance in this matter, that while certain papers may consent to withhold information likely to interest their readers, but which may possibly or remotely jeopardize the public interest, others will not show the same discretion or forbearance. At least, however, we may assure our readers that the measures of defence taken by the Government show a promptness and vigor deserving at once the public praise and the public confidence, and the accomplishment of which should be quite sufficient to compose the present unnecessary and unseemly alarm.—*Richmond Examiner.*

FLAG OF TRUCE TO ROANOKE ISLAND.

RICHMOND, Feb. 13.—Gen. Wise sent a flag of truce to Roanoke Island. The only information so far obtained is that the prisoners will reach Fortress Monroe to-night.

From Savannah.

MOVEMENTS OF THE ENEMY.

The enemy were quite active yesterday in Wall's Cut and the vicinity. They seem to be collecting there in considerable force, principally in Wright's River, which affords an easy passage into the Savannah. By the aid of a glass, at 3 o'clock, P. M., we could readily make out nine vessels, a portion of which seemed to be making their way towards the Savannah. At Warsaw the Federals are equally active. Quite a large force has landed, and, as a messenger from Skidaway informs us, have covered the island with their tents. The sawmill is said to be still in active operation. The vessels in the Sound remain about the same. All these movements betoken active hostilities at a very early day, and we are pleased to know that a corresponding vigor marks the preparations of our own military authorities. Everything is astir, and a determination evinced to leave nothing undone to meet the emergencies of the day. General Lee and Brigadier General Lawton are in motion day and night, strengthening our defences and making arrangements for the rapid concentration of troops at any given point.

Very material changes have been made in the disposition of the camps within a few days past, and it is most gratifying to witness the cordial cooperation of the Confederate and State forces at a time of common peril. The Pulaski boat went down at an unusually late hour, and had not returned to the city when this was written; should she bring any news of importance it will be added.—*Savannah Republican.*

THE MERRIMAC.

It has been suggested that in order to make the Merrimac perfectly available, it would be well to take her present large and powerful engine out and replace it with one of a smaller kind, so that she would not draw so much water. It is thought that she will not need so much power as her present engine gives her and a smaller one would be much lighter, and would counteract the mistake in her displacement. We are of course unable to say whether this is a prudent move, or how long it would take to accomplish the task. In view of the fact that her services, may be very shortly needed, we should suppose it would be rather better to take her as she is and place her below, simply as a means of harbor defence, rather than venture on another expensive and delaying experiment with her.

FROM GEN. CRITTENDEN'S CAMP.

The Knoxville *Register*, of Tuesday, says:

We have several letters from the camp of General Crittenden at Gainesboro', but they have long been coming, and some of them they contain we have received through other sources. We shall endeavor to make room for them, if the pressure on our columns will permit, and shall be glad to hear from our correspondents again. In the meantime, from the letter of "Marshall," we glean the following intelligence:

Carroll's brigade, with six days' rations prepared, were ordered to be ready to march at 7 o'clock on the morning of the 5th inst. Their destination was not known. Quartermaster Jones and Commissary Reed had arrived in camp, and had been ordered under arrest, to await a court-martial to investigate their expedition to Knoxville after the fight at Fishing Creek.

From Tennessee.

Despatches to the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 14

THE FEDERALS ATTACK FORT DONELSON—THE BATTLE GOING ON.

NASHVILLE, Feb. 12, P. M.—A despatch received from Cumberland city this evening, states that one Federal gunboat appeared in sight of Fort Donelson this morning, and about ten o'clock opened fire on the fort, but without injury to the fort. The fort returned the fire, and the gunboat retired. The Federals have landed in force, and a battle with light artillery commenced this evening. It is reported that the Federals have a force of ten or twelve thousand. When the steamer, which conveyed the news to Cumberland City left Fort Donelson, the battle was raging, but no particulars were known.

NASHVILLE, Feb. 13.—A despatch was received here to-night, dated at Fort Donelson to-day at half-past eleven o'clock, A. M. It states that the firing of artillery commenced this morning before sunrise, and has continued unceasingly up to that time. A number of pieces are rapidly firing.—Occasionally the enemy keeps at a respectful distance. Field artillery are engaged all along the line.

LATEST—VICTORY IN THE WEST.

FORT DONELSON, Feb. 13—2 o'clock and forty-five minutes.—The firing has ceased, possibly that the enemy may change position. We have, so far, repulsed the enemy at every point on our line.—Our loss is small. The Federal gunboats retired, and we think they are seriously injured. Our men are in fine spirits.

FORT DONELSON, Feb. 13—Afternoon.—The day has almost passed, and we still hold our own. We have repulsed the enemy and driven back their gunboats, and whipped them by land and water. He still lies around probably to attack us to-morrow. Our loss is not very great, while the enemy's must be heavy. We have had lively fighting and heavy cannonading all around the line all day. We have repulsed the enemy everywhere, and we are satisfied we have injured their gunboats materially, as they retired twice. Our lines are entrenched all around.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Washington Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

GORDON, THE PIRATE.

Judge Dean made a motion before the Supreme Court, to-day, prohibiting the execution of the death sentence against Gordon, on the ground of irregularity, no record having been kept by the Circuit Court. Petitions of five thousand prominent New Yorkers have been presented to the President for commutation.

THE LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE.

The Committee of the Legislature of Pennsylvania had an interview with the Committee of Ways and Means this morning, but did not make much progress towards an adjustment of the relative schemes of taxation to be adopted by their State and the Federal Government. Although much desire was expressed to find out the nature and extent that Pennsylvania productions are to be taxed, nothing was brought to light.

Special Washington Correspondence of the New York Tribune.

THE TREASURY NOTE BILL.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The Treasury note bill went to-day with its amendments to the House Committee of Ways and Means, and from there to the printers. It will come back, typographically, to-morrow, and be carefully considered. The cold shoulder is premonitorily given to the Senate amendment, which permits the Secretary of the Treasury to sell the Government bonds in market overt. The House, in its Ways and Means Committee of the Whole, will utterly oppose the distraction made in the Senate which allows interest in coin to bondholders, but not to the soldiers who are saving the Republic.

THE CAVALRY FORCES.

The bill from the Committee on Military Affairs proposing for the better organization of the cavalry forces, authorizes and directs the President, under such regulations as he may establish, to reduce by transfers, discharge, or otherwise, all the cavalry forces now in the service beyond fifty regiments.

BROKEN UP.

Upon evidence that recruiting was going on in Philadelphia to fill up the ranks of the Loyal Virginians' brigade, being raised by John C. Underwood, an order was issued to-day breaking up the organization.

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENTS.

Senator Harris to-day introduced a bill to establish Provisional Governments wherever the authority and laws of the United States are resisted by arms during the present rebellion, except in the States of Kentucky, Missouri, Maryland, and the loyal portion of Virginia. The President, by proclamation, may establish a Provisional Government to exercise the powers granted in this bill in such districts as he may determine.

RELEASE OF CHEVALIER WYKOF.

Mr. Henri Wykof was released from the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms to-day, and is now at large. Previous to his discharge, the Committee on the Judiciary examined Brig. Gen. Sickles, whose frequent visits to the incarcerated Wykof, and journeys from his cell to the residence of ex-Lieut. Watt, at the other end of the Avenue, had excited suspicion. Sickles claimed to be Wykof's counsel, and to have acted throughout in that capacity. The committee put some home questions to him. He replied sharply, and for a few minutes a war of words raged, in which it is popularly believed he was utterly routed. He narrowly escaped Wykof's fate, but, finally, after consulting numerous books of evidence, the committee concluded not to go to extremities.

While his examination was pending, the Sergeant-at-Arms appeared with Watt, whose testimony, under direct and cross-examination, will not form the least interesting chapter of the committee's report. He testified that he saw the Message in the Library, and, being of a literary turn of mind, perused it; that, however, he did not make a copy, but, having a tenacious memory, carried portions of it in his mind, and the next day repeated them word for word to Wykoff. That personage had previously testified that the passage transmitted to the *Herald* was given him by Watt orally.

From the Washington Star of Saturday.

ORDERS IN RESPECT TO PASSES.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., Feb. 13, 1862.

Ordered, 1st. That all applicants for passes to go South, across the military lines of the United States, be made to Major-General John A. Dix, commanding at Baltimore, who will grant or refuse the same at his discretion.

2. That all prisoners of war, and other persons imprisoned by authority of any Department of the Government, who shall be released on parole or exchange, shall report themselves, immediately on their arrival at Baltimore, to Major-General Dix, and be subject to his discretion while remaining in that city; any failure to observe this order to be taken as a forfeiture of the parole or exchange.

The regulation heretofore existing, which required passes across the military lines of the United States to be signed by the Secretary of State, and countersigned by the General Commanding, is rescinded.

By order of the President,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

THE PRESIDENT'S THANKS TO THE FORCES THAT CAPTURED FORT HENRY AND ROANOKE ISLAND.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.,
February 15, 1862.

The President, commander-in-chief of the army and navy, returns thanks to Brigadier-General Burnside and Flag Officer Goldsborough, and to Brigadier-General Grant and Flag-Officer Foote, and the land and naval forces under their respective commands, for their gallant achievements in the capture of Fort Henry and at Roanoke Island.

While it will be no ordinary pleasure for him to acknowledge and and reward, in becoming manner, the valor of the living, he also recognizes his duty to pay fitting honor to the memory of the gallant dead.

The change at Roanoke Island, like the bayonet charge at Mill Springs, proves that the close grapple and sharp steel of loyal and patriotic soldiers must always put rebels and traitors to flight. The late achievements of the navy show that the flag of the Union once borne in proud glory around the world by naval heroes, will soon again float over every Confederate State and stronghold, and that it shall forever be honored and respected, as the emblem of Liberty and Union, in every land and upon every sea.

By order of the President:

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy.

IMPORTANT FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA—CAPTURE OF SEVENTEEN CONFEDERATE OFFICERS—OPENING OF THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD TO HANCOCK.

The subjoined dispatch has reached Washington from Gen. Lander:

PAWPAW, VA., Feb. 14—8 P. M.—Maj. General G. McClellan: The railroad was opened to Hancock this morning; also the telegraph.

We had an important forced reconnoissance last night, which was completed to-day. We broke up the Confederate nest at Blooming Gap. We ran down and captured seventeen commissioned officers—among them colonels, lieutenant-colonels, captains, &c. I will forward a descriptive list.

We engaged them with four hundred cavalry.—Our infantry were not near enough to support the cavalry, and the enemy were retiring. We have in all seventy-five prisoners, and killed thirteen of the enemy. We lost [illegible] men and six horses at the first fire. I led the charge in person. It was a complete surprise.

Colonel Carroll, commanding the Fifth or Eighth Ohio, made a very daring and successful reconnoissance immediately afterward in Unger's store.

Major Frothingham is entitled to great credit for building, under my direction, in four hours, in the dead of night, a complete bridge across the Great Cacapon, at an unfrequented mountain road.

Two columns of 2,000 men each marched thirty-two miles—one column forty-three miles, since 4 P. M. yesterday, besides bridging the river.

Papers taken, and my own reconnoissance to the south, prove the country clear, and Jackson and Loring in Winchester.

We made a move and occupied the Bloomery Gap and Point Mills east, on the belief (by information obtained from deserters) that General Casson's brigade was there.

General Dunning has just arrived at New Creek from Moorfield, forty miles south of Romney.—He has captured 225 beef cattle, and broke up the guerilla haunt there. Two of his men were badly wounded. He killed several of the Confederates.

The enemy have thus been driven out of this department.

* * * * * *

[Signed.] F. W. LANDER, Brig.-Gen.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Soldiers for Burnside—Four Hundred Federal Prisoners Released.

FORTRESS MONROE, February 14.—The propeller Jersey Blue arrived from Annapolis this morning with about two hundred and fifty troops belonging to various regiments, who were sick and left behind when the Burnside Expedition sailed. The Jersey Blue will proceed as soon as the weather moderates.

The Stars and Stripes is still here, and will probably sail to-morrow afternoon with a large cargo of ammunition.

A flag of truce went out this morning, and returning brought several passengers, mostly ladies, to go North.

The Norfolk *Day Book* also gives a sketch of the new flag adopted by the committee of Congress on the subject. It is a blue union on a red field. Four stars, in the form of a square are in the union.

The Richmond *Enquirer* says that four hundred prisoners of war are expected to leave Richmond for Newport News in a day or two, in exchange for an equal number of Confederates released by the Federal Government, and who reached Norfolk on Tuesday.

The Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry regiment, Colonel Spear commanding, went out on a scout to Newmarket Bridge to-day. Nothing was discovered by them.

A Norfolk telegram says that it is believed that the mortar fleet is intended for that place.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE----REGULAR SESSION

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

EVENING SESSION.

ANNAPOLIS, February 14.

The House met at half-past seven, and was called to order by the SPEAKER.

The bill allowing J. W. Phillips, late Sheriff of Somerset county, further time to complete his collections, was received from the Senate with an amendment which was concurred in.

The bill providing for punishing persons who shall sell merchandise while being transported on canals or railroads without the consent of the owner was received from the Senate with amendments, which were concurred in.

The bill providing for the payment of the police force now in service in the city of Baltimore was received from the Senate with an amendment, which was concurred in.

The House