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TERMS.

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TO THE PUBLIC.

THE MARYLAND NEWS SHEET will be issued daily from the office formerly occupied by the *Daily Exchange*, and will be, as its name implies, simply a "News Sheet." It will furnish the latest intelligence as derived from the despatches of the Associated Press, by which it will be supplied in common with the New York journals; from its exchanges, and from such reliable private sources of information as it may be able to command. Expressing itself no opinions, it will devote its editorial columns to such extracts from other journals as may be deemed of interest to the public.

BALTIMORE.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1862.

WAR AND OTHER NEWS.

In the Senate of the United States the joint resolution appropriating two millions, eight hundred thousand dollars to the payment of the Washington and Oregon war debt, was taken up and passed. A despatch from General McClellan announcing the capture of Fort Donalson, was read amidst great applause, both on the floor and from the galleries. A bill was reported from the Committee on Commerce, limiting the compensation of collectors and naval, and other officers connected with the customs, to ten thousand dollars per annum. A resolution of thanks to the officers and men who achieved the victory at Fort Donelson was adopted. The bill for the better organization of the cavalry forces of the United States was debated, and an amendment was adopted limiting the force to forty regiments. The bill was still pending, when the Senate went into Executive session.

In the House of Representatives Mr. Colfax announced the receipt of a despatch from Cairo with the news of the capture of Fort Donelson. Generals Johnston and Buckner, and fifteen thousand of the men under their command having surrendered as prisoners of war. A resolution to adjourn having been decided in the negative; the joint resolution for the employment of a reporter to the Committee on the Conduct of the War was taken up, and after a spirited debate, was passed. The bill organizing an Agricultural Bureau was also passed. The House in Committee of the Whole, next proceeded to the consideration of the appropriation bill for the expenses of the Post-Office Department, upon which no conclusion had been reached, when the committee rose.

In the State Senate the following bills were passed:—A bill to incorporate the Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and a bill authorizing the City Council of Baltimore to levy and collect water taxes.

In the House of Delegates a series of resolutions was adopted relative to the observance of Washington's birth-day. The bill amending the election laws of Baltimore was made the special order for Tuesday—to-day. Resolutions were introduced, and read a first time, deprecating the introduction of a bill in the United States Senate providing for the abolishment of slavery in the District of Columbia.

Fort Donelson was captured on Sunday last.—The telegrams announcing this fact furnish no other details than that fifteen thousand Confederates surrendered themselves prisoners of war, including among them General Johnston, Buckner, and Pillow.

Later despatches from Flag Officer Foote, state that Gen. Floyd, with five thousand men, escaped during the night. An immense amount of material of war fell into the hands of the Federal Commanders. The victory was immediately to be followed up. Commodore Foote, with the only two iron-clad gunboats not disabled, and eight mortar-boats, was about to proceed to Clarksville. The loss still continues to be reported heavy on both sides, but no details are given. The slaughter in the Federal ranks is acknowledged to have been "terribly severe."

The particulars of the evacuation of Bowling Green are given in the Nashville Union and Cincinnati *Commercial*. As soon as the news was received at that point of the fall of Fort Henry, the Confederates commenced evacuation of the force, Confederates commenced evacuation of the force, carrying with them many of the heavy guns that had been mounted on the several fortifications around Bowling Green, left by Rail as early as Monday last, and throughout the entire week the dismantling of the fortifications was rapidly pushed forward until, finally, nothing was left except a few old wagons. The brigades of Hindman and Breckenridge occupied, until Thursday last, the strong position at Woodland, midway between the Green river and Bowling Green, and thus held the Confederates in check until the evacuation of the Confederate stronghold had been completed. They then fell back, and although the Federal troops were pushed forward immediately in pursuit, by forced marches, they succeeded in crossing Barren river and in breaking down the bridges over that stream before General Mitchell came up. The detention rendered necessary by the construction of new bridges enabled the whole of the Confederate troops on the line of the Louisville and Nashville Railway to make good their retreat without loss. The presumption was that the troops which left Bowling Green were *en route* for Fort Donelson and Clarksville; but the opinion which now prevails among military men at Washington is that they have been concentrated at Nashville which has been strongly fortified, and where Beauregard is supposed to be exerting his utmost ability to render the position impregnable. The forces under General Buell numbering, it is said, some eighty thousand men, are crossing the Cumberland River at various points for the purpose of co-operating with the troops under General Grant in any subsequent movement southward which the latter may make from Fort Donelson.

Since the defeat of the Confederates on the Cumberland and the Tennessee, "the highest military authorities at Washington" are said to have expressed the opinion that "the rebellion is hopelessly overthrown." Their belief is, that a retreat from Manassas has become inevitable and that it is even doubtful whether any attempt will be made to defend Richmond—the assumed policy of the Confederate leaders being to retreat to the Gulf States and try to make a stand there, with the hope of prolonging the resistance until the heat and the malarious climate thin the ranks and demoralize the Federal soldiers. These, however, are but speculations. The second act of this terribly tragic drama has closed gloomily enough for the Confederate cause; but no man can yet truly predict what the *dénouement* may be.

The extracts from English papers which we publish to-day are all upon one theme, and that is—non-intervention. It is difficult to divine the cause of this sudden change—if change there be—in popular sentiment. Even the indignation which at one time appeared to be roused against the stone blockade has measurably subsided into a calculation of the cost which will be entailed upon the Federal Government in removing the obstructions after the war is over, and in the event of a re-union of the States by force of arms. This moderated tone of the English journals may not however last long, and it may have been due to the fact that the English Parliament was about to meet, when the question of recognition would be fully discussed, and when, without a doubt, a resolution would be offered by Mr. Lindsay advocating the raising of the blockade. That a powerful effort will be made by the Tory party, in conjunction with a portion of the Liberals, and especially with those who represent the commercial and cotton interests, to bring about a speedy recognition of the Southern Confederacy, there cannot be the least doubt, but whether this party is in a majority in the House of Commons cannot be known until the question is brought to a vote.

LECTURE.—We call the attention of our readers to the announcement of the lecture this evening at the Charles street Methodist Episcopal church, by the Rev. N. H. Schenck. The subject of the lecture is "The Limits of Caprice," and it is scarcely necessary to say to a community who are so familiar with the abilities of the lecturer that it will be handled in a masterly manner. The proceeds will be devoted to the aid of the Hanover street M. E. chapel, and the friends of religious enterprises who may attend will not only enjoy a rich intellectual repast, but will aid in assisting a church which has been instrumental in doing a large amount of good.

The Hon. Wm. Appleton died in Boston on Saturday, at the advanced age of 75 years.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

BREAKING THE BLOCKADE.

From the European Times.

Whatever our policy may be hereafter, we have done nothing since this lamentable war commenced to forfeit the confidence and respect of either of the belligerents. Even in the affair of the Trent, which provoked some little anger and hot words in the newspapers on both sides, the two Governments observed the most punctilious politeness towards each other; and, while the English demand was immediately conceded, the pride of the Federals was soluced by the reflection that they merely submitted to an international law for the legality of which they had always contended, so that no rankling or unpleasant feeling remains on either side. But it would be far otherwise if we were now to step in and separate the belligerents,—now when victory seems to be inclining to the North, and when almost superhuman exertions have been made by that section of the old Union to wipe away and atone for the disgrace and disasters of the past. It would madden the North beyond the limits of endurance, and though the act might give independence to the South, the probability is that the independence would be accompanied by a servile war on the Southern plantations from which the Washington cabinet has hitherto shrunk from committing itself, and which it seems to hold in its hand as a retribution to be spared until all other means have failed—the *dernier ressort* that nothing but a stern and unrelenting fate can justify. A war with England and France would certainly follow—a war of extermination, be it remembered, as far as the North Americans are concerned, which might last for years, and which would only be abandoned when one or the other of the principals had been utterly prostrated and ruined. And what should we gain by such a step under circumstances so irritating?—Would cotton find its way in large quantities across the ocean? A moment's reflection will show that the evils of such a course, present and proximate, would far outnumber the benefits. The whole North American marine would be immediately transformed into a navy of privateers, and our ships of war, powerful as they are, would be unable to protect our commerce. The ocean would swarm with armed vessels, and all legitimate traffic would be arrested as long as the contest endured. The South, harassed alike by their own slaves and by the North, would be too deeply engaged in the work of self-preservation to attend to the business of cotton planting, and an immediate paralysis would seize on all the countries now preparing to grow cotton for the English market, arising from the present absence of the Southern supply. In a word, whatever injuries we might inflict on the Americans, we should almost to the same extent inflict on ourselves. We hope that Heaven in its mercy will avert such a calamity.

THE "STONE BLOCKADE" AND ITS COST.

From the London Times' city article, Jan 21.

The statement of Mr. Seward, implying that the United States Government will hold themselves bound after they have subjugated the Confederates to restore such harbors as they may destroy, or open up better ones, has added considerably to the disquiet of holders of the Federal bonds, since it makes a further infinite addition to the prospects of the ultimate amount of debt. Mr. Seward; in approved engineering phraseology, observes that all such things will be "a mere matter of expense," but this does not comfort those who are perplexed as to the means by which the necessary funds are to be acquired. It is believed that even if the war could be wound up at this moment the debt of America, reckoning the amounts to be raised to meet the liabilities of the South as well as the North, and to make all the requisite payments before the respective armies and navies could be restored to a peace footing, would, at the rate of interest that must be paid, involve an annual charge on revenue equal to more than half the total required to provide for the national debt of Great Britain. Should the war continue for one or two years longer at its present calculated scale, and the raising of funds be carried on by the issue of paper, the aggregate charge established would most probably be more than that of the whole debt of England, and if to the ordinary contingencies hitherto estimated the cost of undoing such barbarous and enormously expensive operations as those just witnessed at Charleston is to be added, all attempts to form conjectures on the subject would be wild. It is essential to remember, in every calculation that may now be made on American finance, that the Northern outlay represents only a portion of the whole.

If the Confederates should be vanquished they can scarcely be so crushed as to be forced back into the Union under the condition that the Union shall be liable for the debts of the North, and not for those of the South; and, on the other hand, supposing the Confederates able to establish their independence, the North will be left to sustain the whole of its own burdens with a heavy reduction of population and territory. Looking at these things, coupled with the fact that about one-sixth part of the country is already in the depth of repudiation, owing to the temptation of escaping payment even of amounts which, in comparison with the figures with which we are now to be made familiar, are utterly insignificant, it is evident that those who continue to hold United States stocks must do so in the conviction that the time is approaching when some sudden popular caprice will terminate the whole struggle, and when the public and the army, having falsified every assertion they have hitherto put forth, will proclaim that they have again dazzled the world with a wholly unexpected triumph. With regard to the stocks of individual States the prospects is far less hazardous.

There has as yet been no disposition by any of them to enter into ruinous commitments for the national cause, and it is quite probable that they might maintain their individual faith, even if the worst should happen in the case of the Federal obligations. Some of them, indeed, have shown particular acuteness in avoiding burdens to which they were in peril of being exposed; the Governor of New York, for instance, having just recommended that the property tax to be levied on that State next autumn should be met by setting against it, such as those based on railways, mines, &c., not immediately on the scene of war, there is perhaps little material from the depreciation of the currency, since they can raise their charges to provide for it; and as, whenever the day of pacification arrives, it will find them not seriously harmed, and a wonderful burst of vigor for a new development of the national wealth may then be expected, there is no reason why holders should regard them with much more fear than in ordinary times.

THE MARCH OF BRITISH TROOPS THROUGH MAINE.

London (Jan. 20) Correspondence Manchester Guardian.

While on American matters I may say that no official communication has yet been received here of the alleged offer of Mr. Seward to allow the English reinforcements for Canada to land at Portland, and proceed to their destination by the Grand Trunk line through Maine. I understand that our Foreign Office authorities do not believe that any such offer has been made. If it have been, I do not suppose it would be accepted.

Not only are there considerations of national dignity which might stand in the way of acceptance, but more prosaic and palpable reasons would not be wanting. There is a very old and strong Canadian experience of the effects on our troops of the temptations to desertion held out by the United States agents or crimps in the frontier posts. Just now these temptations are enormously increased. I dare say private wealth would be lured, not only by the largely increased pay of the American line, but by hopes of immediate promotion to non-commissioned rank; and it is conceivable that non-commissioned officers might be sorely tempted with the more glittering bait of subaltern's or captain's epaulettes. Were war in progress, or imminent, the temptation would be robbed of much of its effect, but as matters stand it might tell bravely.

This of itself is a very solid ground for not listening to any such proposition as is said—without any reliable authority, that I can discover—to have been made by Mr. Seward.

LETTER FROM ADMIRAL BRUCE, R. N., TO COMMANDER CRAVEN, U. S. N.

From the London Star, Jan. 31.

We published on Saturday last a contradiction to the statements made by the *Army and Navy Gazette* to the effect that the Federal steamer Tuscarora had anchored off Osborne, and had been ordered to remove by the admiral in command of the station. We now learn that Commander Craven addressed a letter on the subject to the Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, and received the following satisfactory reply:

VICTORY, PORTSMOUTH HARBOR, January 23, 1862.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22d inst., calling my attention to a paragraph extracted, as it appears, from the *Army and Navy Gazette*, commenting on the supposed fact of the United States steamship-of-war Tuscarora, under your command, having anchored off Osborne. In reply I beg to inform you that on Thursday last, the 16th inst., the signalman on duty at the dockyard Semaphore reported that the Tuscarora had anchored off Osborne; I, therefore, directed Capt. Coote, of H. M. S. Victory, to proceed in one of the steam tenders to communicate with you, and, with my compliments, to request that you would be so good as to move the ship to some other anchorage. Captain Coote, however, had scarcely got outside the harbor when he discovered that the report of the signalman was a mistake; that the Tuscarora, in fact, had not anchored off Osborne, but that the ship supposed to have been her was her Majesty's ship Vigilant. I trust that this explanation will remove from your mind any feeling of annoyance you may have experienced from the publication of the paragraph referred to above. I cannot myself point out to the writer of that paragraph, or to the editor of the paper in which it appeared, the circumstances which probably led to his being misinformed as to the movements of your ship, because her Majesty's officers are forbidden to publish anything in the newspapers bearing on questions arising in the public service, and I never have any communication with the public prints.

Vice Admiral, Commander-in-Chief.

Commander T. A. Craven, United States steamship Tuscarora.

THE COUP D'ETAT IN HESSE CASSEL.

A letter from Cassel of the 11th has the following:—Most of the deputies have left, doubtless with the feeling that the energetic defence of right is the only means of restoring peace and tranquility to the country. The energy of the Hessian people will in the end triumph over the intrigues of the Government. Every fresh dissolution of the Diet more and more enlightens the people as to what they may expect if they renounce their rights. A report is current that the Government intends to declare the old deputies non re-eligible, a fresh proof that it is at a loss what measure to adopt. A prosecution has been commenced against the *Morgenzeitung* for publishing a speech of M. Nebelthan. The petition of the deputies, praying for the re-establishment of the constitution of 1831, having been presented at the electoral palace by M. Vaupel, senior member of the chamber, it was returned to the petitioners with the reply that the chamber not being sitting could not have deliberated on it.

A RUSSIAN WINTER PICTURE.

The streets of the town are wonderfully gay and picturesque. Sledges with the famous Russian trotters move gallantly about over the clean white snow, the swift horses jingling their merry bells and tossing their handsome heads in their gay silver harness. Fair fur-clad ladies talking pleasantly, and making quite a holiday time of it, go jaunting about in delightful high spirits. The awful winter is to them a mere change of pleasures; they take their brisk recreation of sledging by day, and muster at brilliant balls and assemblies at night. Nothing can quench their thirst for excitement and society; but the theatres are closed by the police, lest the coachman waiting for playgoers should be frozen on his box. The tariff ceases for public carriages, and the droschky drivers hardy enough to brave the weather may charge their own fares. Gentlemen walk about with pelisses of the black fox, costing as much as £800 apiece, because this fur is the warmest and lightest—for even fashion has reason in its caprices. Persons less wealthy, or less luxurious, wrap themselves in the skins of the racoon, or the skunk, the bear, or the beaver. Ladies go clothed in sables, the finest of which should be of dark hair tinged with grey. The yellow fox gives a good light warm fur, but it is discredited on account of its cheapness. Our houses are, in the south, not so well built for this weather as those in St. Petersburg and the north. Not only do our windows freeze, but the frost and snow force their way inside the rooms, and lie inches deep of a morning under the balcony doors and between the double windows. But by means of ovens between the walls, which we call stoves, we can contrive to keep our rooms facing the south at about 11 degrees of heat Reaumur. An iron stove when it burns well, which is not often, will bring even a northerly room up to 18 degrees; but this is too warm. It requires some management to get a comfortable temperature, which is about 15 degrees Reaumur. An English fire-place, however large and well-fed, will by no means make head against the difficulty.—*Dickens's All the Year Round.*

THE EVER LIVING.

One more lesson from our candle, and we have done. What becomes of the human soul when it has left the body? What becomes of the flame when the candle is extinguished? Must our philosophy halt here? or will it turn round upon us and attempt to prove, in scientific jargon, that there is no such thing as a future? We think not. We believe that, as the relationship between the candle and man bears strict analogy from the first kindling of the mysterious vitalising principle, through the varied phenomena of life, in sickness and in health, and even in the more mysterious phenomena of extinction—so can the analogy be carried further into the dim shadowy realms beyond. If there is one question more than another which has occupied the attention of modern philosophers, it is that relating to the conservation of force, or as it is sometimes called, of energy. It has long been admitted that matter can neither be created nor destroyed, and the whole tendency of modern discovery is now directed to show that energy is equally incapable of extinction. So long as it is exerting its action in a definite way, shining and glowing as a candle flame, evolving the forces of heat and light, we take note of it by means of our outward senses; but when the flame goes out, are these forces annihilated? Assuredly not. The energy which hitherto was occupied in the production of heat and light has only changed its immaterial form; it still exists in undiminished quantity, though it is now incapable of appreciation by our material senses. For, just as the forces evolved by burning fuel are transformed into the mechanical motion in the steam engine; and just as mechanical motion is equally capable of being re-transformed into heat, light, electricity, or chemical action,—just as every word we utter acting on the aerial waves of sound, which forever afterwards vibrate with diminishing intensity, but expanding area, from one extremity of the atmosphere to the other, retaining always the same amount of energy as it did when the mechanical motion of the breath and lips first gave it birth,—so do the forces once born to activity when the candle is lighted live to the end of time undiminished in intensity, although changed in character. When the flame is naturally extinguished these living forces do not die, but become absorbed into that vast reservoir of energy which is the source of all life and light upon this globe. And shall we then suppose that the soul of man is of less account than the flame of a candle? If philosophy can thus prove that the latter dies, shall not faith accept the same proof that our own spiritual life is continued after the vital spark is extinguished?—*The Popular Science Review.*

THE STATE OF FRENCH TRADE.

Some apprehension is felt for the heavy payments to be made at the end of the month, which are chiefly renewals of commercial bills. The accounts from the manufacturing districts are by no means favorable. Great distress prevails among the working classes, and it requires all the exertions of the local authorities to provide them with the means of existence.

THE SUMTER IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Herald* says:—

Letters from Marseilles state that the utmost consternation prevails among the American shipmasters in that harbor ever since the presence of the Sumter in the Mediterranean has been ascertained. I hear that an attempt has been made to induce the French Government to grant a convoy, and that the American consul is said to have written to the captain of the Tuscarora, requesting him to take his ship to the Mediterranean as soon as possible.

MADRID, February 2.—The Sumter is still at Gibraltar.

THE SUMTER ORDERED FROM GIBRALTAR.

From the London Times, Feb. 1.

The heavy portion of these mails, in charge of Mr. U. Romayne, of the General Post Office, reached Southampton yesterday afternoon in the Peninsula and Oriental Company's screw steamer Pera, Captain T. Jamison, which arrived in dock at half-past two P. M.

The Confederate steamer Sumter was at Gibraltar when the Pera left.

There are no accounts of the naval combat in the Mediterranean between two ships, of which the Sumter was supposed to be one. The vessel destroyed by the Sumter, in the interval between her leaving Cadiz and her first arrival at Gibraltar, was a merchant prize. She was burnt about eighteen miles to the eastward of the rock, and the master and crew (twelve in number) taken to Gibraltar by the American bark Investigator, which arrived there on the 19th. The Investigator was laden with copper ore for Newport, the cargo being owned in England, and she was released by the captain of the Sumter on her captain giving a bond for $15,000.

A despatch of the 17th ult., from Cadiz, states that on the order to put to sea being communicated to the captain of the Sumter, he replied that it was materially impossible to obey for want of water and coal, and of money, which he was expecting from one moment to another, to purchase these two articles.

The military Governor of the fortress, not allowing the validity of these reasons, granted him six hours to provide himself with what he needed and to quit the port.

SLAVERY IN THE DISTRICT.

Senator Morrill, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, on Friday reported the following bill for the release of certain persons held to service or labor in the District of Columbia, accompanied by a report:

BE IT ENACTED by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That all persons held to service or labor within the District of Columbia, by reason of African descent, are hereby discharged and freed of and from all claim to such service or labor; and, from and after the passage of this act neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except for crime, whereof the party has been duly convicted shall hereafter exist in said District.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That all persons loyal to the United States holding claims to service or labor against persons discharged therefrom by this act, may, within ninety days from the passage hereof, but not thereafter, present to the Commissioners hereinafter mentioned, their respective statement or petitions in writing, verified by oath or affirmation, setting forth the names, age, and personal description of such persons; the manner in which said petitioner acquired such claims, and any fact touching the value thereof, and declaring his allegiance to the Government of the United States.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That the President of the United States, with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint three Commissioners, residents of the District of Columbia—any two of whom shall have power to act—who shall receive the petitions above mentioned, investigate and determine the validity and value of the claims therein presented, as aforesaid, appraise and apportion, under the proviso hereto annexed, the value money of the several claims found by them to be valid: Provided, however, that the entire sum so appraised and apportioned shall not exceed in the aggregate an amount equal to $300 for each person shown to have been held by lawful claim, as aforesaid.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, That the said Commissioners shall, within nine months from the passage of this act, make a full and final report of their proceedings, findings, and appraisements, and shall deliver the same to the Secretary of the Treasury, which report shall be deemed and taken to be conclusive in all respects, except as hereinafter provided, and the Secretary of the Treasury shall, with like exception, cause the amount so apportioned to said claims to be paid from the Treasury of the United States to the parties found by said report to be the lawful holders thereof, and the same shall be received in full and complete compensation; provided that in cases where petitions may be filed presenting conflicting claims or setting up liens, said Commissioners shall so specify in said report, and payment shall not be made according to the award of said Commissioners until a period of sixty days shall have elapsed, during which time any petitioner claiming an interest in the particular amount may file a bill in equity in the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia, making all other claimants defendants thereto, setting forth the proceedings in such case before said Commissioners and their action therein, and praying that the party to whom payment has been awarded may be enjoined from receiving the same; and if such Court shall grant such provisional order, a copy thereof may, on motion of said complainant, be served upon the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall thereupon cause the said amount of money to be paid into said Court, subject to its order and final decree, which payment shall be in full and complete compensation, as in the other case.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, That said Commissioners shall hold their session in the city of Washington, at such place and times as the President of the United States may direct, of which they shall give due and public notice. They shall have power to subpœna and compel attendance of witnesses, and to receive testimony and enforce its production as in civil cases before courts of justice, and they may summon before them the persons making claim to service or labor and examine them under oath, and they may also, for the purposes of identification and appraisement, call before them the persons so claimed. Said Commissioners shall appoint a Clerk, who shall keep files and a complete record of all proceedings before them, who shall have power to administer oaths and affirmations in said proceedings, and in all lawful process by them ordered; the Marshal of the District of Columbia shall personally or by deputy attend upon the sessions of said Commissioners, and shall execute the process issued by said Clerk.

Sec. 6. Be it further enacted, That said Commissioners shall receive in compensation for their services the sum of $2,000 each, to be paid upon the filing of their report; that the said Clerk shall receive for his services the sum of $200 per month; that the said Marshal shall receive such fees as are allowed by law for similar services performed by him in the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia; that the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause other reasonable expenses of said commission to be audited and allowed; and that said compensation, fees, and expenses shall be paid from the Treasury of the United States.

Sec. 7. Be it further enacted, For the purpose of carrying this act into effect, there is hereby appropriated from the Treasury of the United States, a sum not exceeding $1,000,000.

Speaking of the above bill, the New York *Tribune* says:

The bill will surely pass both Houses. The logical consequence of it will be the offer by Congress at this session, to the slaveholders of Delaware, Maryland and Missouri, of the same just terms of compensation which are about to relieve this District and the honor of the nation of the curse and disgrace of human slavery.

MARRIED.

On the 20th December, 1861, by Rev. G. W. Cooper, JOHN H. MORRIS, of New York, to Miss MINNIE E. WHEEDEN, of this city.

DIED.

On the 16th instant, MARY, wife of Daniel Queeny, in the 29th year of her age.

On the 16th instant, JOHN JONES, in the 77th year of his age.

At Brooklyn, New York, on the 15th instant, Capt. JOSEPH ARQUIT, aged 47 years.

GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT, to be held on FRIDAY, 24th inst., in the New Assembly Rooms, under the direction of Signor S. STRINI, assisted by several artists and amateurs of the city, who have kindly volunteered to assist, for the benefit of St. Stephen's R. C. Church. Tickets can be secured at Messrs. Miller & Beacham's, Charles street. Price of tickets 50 cents. Reserved seats 25 cents extra. Sale of seats to commence on TUESDAY MORNING, 25th inst. feb14 2t*

LECTURE

By Rev. NOAH HUNT SCHENCK,

AT

CHARLES STREET M. E. CHURCH,

TUESDAY EVENING, February, 18, 18 2,

in behalf of Hanover St. Chapel.

Subject—LIMITS OF CAPRICE.

TICKETS TWENTY-FIVE CENTS. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Lecture commences quarter before 8 o'clk. feb12 1w*

YEDDO TEA—A delightful article, part of the FIRST IMPORTATION FROM JAPAN, just received and for sale by GREEN & YOE, 98 W. Baltimore street. ob21-tf

REVOLVERS AND BOWIE KNIVES.

MERRILL THOMAS & CO.,

Importers of GUNS, RIFLES AND PISTOLS,

mh 5- 239 BALTIMORE STREET.

SKATES

For Men, Women and Children.

MERRILL, THOMAS & CO.

ja6 tf 239 Baltimore street.

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.

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,

ja21 tf [sun] No. 76 Second street, near the Postoffice

GAIL & AX'S,

Chesapeake

Fine Cut

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