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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.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1862.

WAR AND OTHER NEWS.

In the Senate of the United States a bill was introduced declaring the forfeiture of the rights and privileges of certain persons under the Constitution and laws of the United States. The resolution in relation to the seat of Mr. Stark of Oregon was called up and debated until the hour of adjournment.

In the House of Representatives resolutions were adopted tendering the thanks of Congress to Commodore Dupont and the officers, soldiers and seamen, engaged in the late battles for the Union.—The Senate amendments to the fortification bill were concurred in. The bill authorizing the issue of Treasury notes as amended by the Senate, was made the order of the day for Wednesday—to-day. A joint resolution directing the illumination of all the public buildings on Washington's birthday was adopted.

In the State Senate the resolutions relating to the permanent location of the Naval Academy at Annapolis was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations. The Baltimore Police bill was taken up, amended and passed. The bill relating to promissory notes and bills of exchange was passed. Wednesday, the 26th instant, was set apart as the day on which both Houses would go into an election for United States Senator and directors in the several banks. The bill amending the law relating to the removal of cases from the Baltimore courts was passed. Leave was obtained to report a bill for the preservation of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, and to provide for liquidating the debt of the same.

In the House of Delegates, at the evening session on Monday, the bill for the relief of the families of the Maryland volunteers was passed.

In the House of Delegates, yesterday, a series of resolutions, tendering the thanks of the Maryland Legislature to the officers and men who have lately achieved victories in various parts of the Union, was read a first time. A bill was reported amending the laws so as to more clearly define the rights of the Protestant Episcopal Church. A bill relating to promissory notes and bills of exchange was passed. A series of resolutions passed unanimously, deprecating the abolition of slavery by act of Congress in the District of Columbia. The bill to protect the owners of lands bounded by the navigable waters of the State was passed.

We have some further particulars in regard to the victory at Fort Donelson, from which we gather that, contrary to previous statements, the battle did not commence until Saturday morning, when the Confederate fire opened upon the Eighteenth Illinois regiment; the brigades of Oglesby, Wallace and McArthur being immediately afterwards brought into action under General McClernand. These three brigades bore the brunt of the battle, but, finally, so heavy a force was concentrated upon the points at which McClernand's troops were stationed, that their position was turned, and, getting out of ammunition, they were forced to retreat [illegible] the their retirement, after Smith's Division on the left to storm the enemy's entrenchments. This battery [illegible] again directed to move forward and renew the attack. A portion of his Division immediately responded, and by dint of hard fighting, not only recovered the ground which had been lost in the morning, but succeeded in driving the Confederates into their entrenchments. Fresh troops were then thrown forward to assist in holding the position that had been won, and—as it was at that time nearly dark—to be in readiness to participate in the attack which was to be made simultaneously along the whole line the following morning—Sunday. During the night a contraction of all the Federal lines took place, and every preparation was made for the assault which was to have taken place at daylight. At the appointed hour the movement commenced; but it was soon afterwards discovered that white flags were floating from the Confederate works, and not long subsequently it was understood that General Buckner had entered into a correspondence with General Grant, proposing the appointment of Commissioners to agree upon the terms of surrender, and suggesting an armistice until noon of that day. The reply of General Grant was brief, but to the purpose—the only terms to which he would agree was an unconditional surrender. General Buckner in response protested against the "ungenerous and unchivalrous terms proposed," but consented to accept them. The Federal troops speedily entered the works, and the Confederate officers gave up their swords. Generals Floyd and Pillow are said to have escaped in small steamers during the night, taking with them Floyd's Brigade and a few other persons. As to the number of Confederates engaged in the defence of Fort Donelson, all that we yet learn is that they are said to have had within the works some 25,000 men, and that all of them are prisoners of war except those who were killed or who succeeded in effecting their escape. How many prisoners actually fell into the hands of General Grant is therefore at present wholly a matter of conjecture. The number may be fifteen thousand, but it may yet turn out to be much less. We shall probably have to wait for the official account of the battle before this question is settled satisfactorily.

The steamer Memphis reached Cairo yesterday, bringing as prisoners of war a Mississippi regiment, and also some fifty or sixty wounded soldiers. Eight or nine other boats similarly laden were on their way to Cairo. It is supposed that the Confederates would make their next stand at Clarksville. The defences at that point are not, however, supposed to be as strong as were the works at Fort Donelson. The General Johnson who is one of the prisoners of war, turns out to be Bushrod Johnson, a Brigadier-General in the Confederate service, and not Major-General A. Sidney Johnston, as previously announced.

From Missouri we have a special despatch which states that the Confederates, under Price, had reached Cane Creek, seventy-five miles distant from Springfield, and that the Federal troops, under General Siegel, were in close pursuit. It is said that Price expected to be reinforced by twelve or fifteen regiments under General Van Dorn, when, if not earlier intercepted, he would turn upon his pursuers and offer battle.

It is reported from Washington that the Territorial Committee of both Houses have nearly matured a bill for the future government of what was once the States of the South. It is understood to be much more radical and broader in its scope than the bill introduced by Mr. Harris. It proposes to annul the organic law of the seceded States and to treat them as free territories, ignoring entirely the institution of slavery.

By the arrival of the steamer Edinburg at New York, we have Liverpool dates to the 5th inst. Earl Russell's letter prohibiting the use of British ports to either of the American belligerents, for a longer period than twenty-four hours, is said to have given general satisfaction. The Confederate steamer Nashville left Southampton on the 3d, and steamed down the Channel at full speed. She passed the Tuscarora off Cowes, but the latter was held in check by the British frigate Shannon, and would not be permitted to leave in pursuit until twenty-four hours had elapsed. The Sumter is reported as still remaining in the harbor of Gibraltar.

We are indebted to Seth Catlin, Esq., Secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade, for a handsomely-printed copy of the "Fourth Annual Statement of the Trade and Commerce of Chicago" for the past year. The pamphlet contains 110 pages of closely-printed valuable statistical information.

Messrs. Spofford & Tileston, who sent to England to regain possession of their steamship, the Nashville, stolen from them by the Confederates in the earlier part of the war, have been thrown out of the Admiralty Court.

THE ILLINOIS CONVENTION.

Correspondence of the New York World.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 10.—In all sections of Illinois and from all classes of citizens you hear perpetual remarks upon "that convention." So that "that convention" being so seriously regarded by the "Suckers" and so pressed upon my attention, I resolved to look in upon it. Accordingly I have "laid over" at the Illinois capital and will put the hereinafter into the next post for you.

Reaching the hall of "that" distinguished deliberate body, I sent my name and titles to the reporters' table, which instantly brought down upon me the courteous correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*, who carried me to a seat by his side, and afterward introduced me to the president of the convention, "Long John Wentworth," and other gentlemen of importance. And I soon found myself bothering my *Tribune* friend with my eagerness to learn the names, standing, and history of certain indicative countenances. The masses are sometimes represented by asses. I could not but conclude that it might be so in several individual instances before me. Certain countenances were suggestive of a cabbage-leaf as to greenness, and of a vacuum as to transparency. My whole stock of sympathy was expended on a speaker of prodigious whiskers and moustache; whose discourse, being recorded on separate and unequal bits of paper, was several times so mixed and tangled as to produce several brilliant "flashes of silence," much to the amusement of the *ignoble vulgus* in the galleries. The cause of the orator's confusion was his putting his slips back precisely where they came from.—And the cause of this cause must have been the unfrequency of the orator's appearance "at the bar of public opinion."

Albeit several persons of parts were pointed out to me. "Long John," for example. "Long," indeed! I never saw a man of such dimensions. He's immense. He's a mastadon of a man. I cannot compare him to any man of your acquaintance but Barnum's "Commodore Nutt." They are alike in every particular except—size. "Long John" looks like "some tall cliff" of the *genus homo* utterly unindigenous to the planet in which he and we reside. When he walks he rolls and rocks like a ship in a heavy sea.

When he fell asleep yesterday at his desk I was filled with dismay and trepidation lest he should snore, as immense men are apt to, and the building, which I observed was none the stoutest, should tumble about our ears. "Long John's" limbs are in proportion to his length. His head is too, being also smooth-on the top, sandy on the sides, broad over the brows, and homely below them. "Stony hard," I whispered to a reporter who had known him for a dozen years, "but still some streaks of kindness in that face after all." "Not one," he replied instantly and emphatically; "John Wentworth does not know what kindness means." "An iceberg," I suggested. "That's it," the reporter rejoined.

We have all been rightly informed, I think. "Long John" is by preference and education a politician—the Thurlow Weed of Illinois, for instance—though Thurlow, I should think, could outgeneral John with ease; can handle more wires; is his superior in strategy. Besides, Weed is wiser than Wentworth. He never takes office himself. *Powerful* politicians never do. That's not their business. Office-holders are merely their "pieces" on the board. Wentworth has not the slightest aversion to sitting in the seat of the official himself, and would as lief work for himself as any other man. He has an adroit eye. The right one winks as if long practised.

There were some other delegates of local notoriety in the assembly—ex Governor French, for instance; Ficklin and Young, ex-M.C.s; General Singleton and Judge Purble; but the body is by no means commanding in the matter of faces, eloquent lips, law, love, or *loyalty*. Italicize the last absent quality. This convention could not sit in the city of Albany, and ought not to anywhere but in the Bastile of Boston harbor. Let me send for eastern rumination and digestion what I have obtained from "the wings of grinning rumor," viz: that a large number of this "Constitutional Convention" are members in good and regular standing of the order of K. G. C., and that the eyes of some agile and acute "detectives" are upon the proceedings, both private and public, of sundry parties hereabouts.

Hearing is the naked truth. Certain delegates to this convention have declared in private conversation that if, during its sitting, the Southern Confederacy shall be acknowledged, they would move that Southern Illinois cast her lot with the South. Another plot of these parties is to get up a Northwestern Confederacy. "Anything," they say, "rather than to be tied up with the Eastern." A resolution of congratulation over the Fort Henry triumph was referred to a committee, two of the three of whom are well accredited "submissionists."

You would have had amazing entertainment in witnessing the extraordinary equanimity with which the "Constitutional Convention" of Illinois received the announcement of the news from Fort Henry. It was really refreshing. Nary thrill went through it. Not a thimble-full of blood mounted to its cheeks. Not a semblance of indecorous good humor played over the features of the august majority. Not a stamp, clap or huzza disturbed the serenity of silence that prevailed. Nothing was done, or said, or thought, or imagined unbecoming the gravity of this reverend assembly; thus administering, as you will observe, a well-merited rebuke to that other even auguster assembly, the United States House of Representatives, which it is reported reverberated with applause on the identically same occasion.

It is declared that the downright, upright, straight-out Union men are in a hopeless, disheartened minority. Certain it is that only about fifteen of the delegates are Republicans, and that a large number of the Democratic members are from strong Republican districts, [illegible] of which pretty clearly there or [illegible] somebody got their fingers burnt in the cooking. [illegible] that they won't into the no party contest in good faith, and that they have been seriously sold by their opponents, who now chuckle up the arm over their superior tact and unexpected good luck. From all of which you will very properly conclude that the Republican press is down on the convention, and that many a sore-pated patriot sees men as trees walking as to its deeds and designs.

So, while I have no very profound faith in the delegation from "Egypt," I must not give too easy credence to the stories of their treason. As an impartial "looker-on in Venice," I can only be amused at the alarm and aversion shown by the member from North Illinois towards the member from Egypt. The latter sometimes takes sport in teasing and terrifying the former with all manner of opinions about Jeff., his grievances, and final success. This is the first time that some of these honest North Illinoians ever saw the face of an "Egyptian," and the sight has disturbed them.

It would be scarcely possible to build a State out of more opposite and diverse peoples than the two that inhabit the upper and lower sections of this noble State.

Illinois has had two constitutions—that adopted at her birth as a State, and that adopted in 1847. Since '47 she has more than doubled in population, and more than quadrupled in wealth, being now the fourth State of the Union in population, and (it is claimed) the first in railroads. The conventionists contended for a Constitution better adapted to the State as it is. The principal present embarrassment being the banking system.

The banks have burst. But the friends of the present system contend that the collapse is owing to a depreciation of Southern bonds; therefore, that it has not had a fair trial.

Under the old law, bankers claim the right to file their papers for new banks, and also that they have a "vested right," which no convention can disturb. But the convention don't see it, and believes itself assembled for the very purpose of doing with the banking system precisely as it pleases; and so it will.

But yet again. Before the new Constitution can be adopted by the people, every banker in the commonwealth may file his papers for a new bank, and thus outwit and defeat the convention. This has brought the grave question of vested rights before that body, and with it, of course, correlatively the question of its prerogatives and powers. Some contending that an ordinance can be put in force immediately upon its passage, thus preventing the aforesaid filing of papers; and others contending that if the convention can legislate upon one issue without submission to the people, it can upon any and all.

Upon these questions the minds of members are unchangeably made up. So that the grand design of their elaborate fulminations is to explain to the people the doctrine of "ordinances" and "vested rights," and that's what's joosse about the discussion. The people are to vote on whether they shall vote on what the convention voices on. The bank question is the foremost question up at this writing. "Long John" has "put his" frightful "foot down firmly" on the banks, and it is more than probable that the banks may be slightly smashed. The immense gentleman has got the bankphobia. How many anti-bank Goths and Vandals he has behind him I know not, but he is working and winking and wriggling through the lobbies as if his soul was a coalition of saints and bees.

Another big issue before the convention is the relation of the Illinois Central Railroad to the State. Several legislators have advocated the lessening of the seven per cent. which it agreed to pay the State for its grant of land. It looks now as if the convention was determined to prohibit legislation from over lessening it, which will push the Illinois Central Railroad smartly, especially while the trade is cut off.

And here is a bit of sagacity and throwing a tub to the whale which the convention is likely to indulge in, viz: reduce the term of the governor and state officers from four to two years, and to make the new deal this fall. On the ground that they that are out are more than they that are in, it is imagined that this clause will sugar any odious features that there may be in the new constitution, and make the whole dose palatable to the dear people.

Of course this has stirred quite a gale throughout the State, and the multitudinously titled mother commonwealth is all ajerk with the agitation of the "suckers."

The Constitution of '47 made a like requirement. The Governor appealing to the people was reelected, and thus held his office six instead of four years. The present Governor also has the same chance for the succession.

The convention has been in session five weeks, and will be for as many more, doubtless. It has the countenance to claim all sorts of startling prerogatives—even to voting the State into a territorial condition, without so much as a "by your leave" to the sovereign people: that is to say, such monstrous notions are intimated in open debate.

Two men were drowned the other day by the breaking of the ice on the *lac inférieur* in the Bois de Boulogne, Paris. A lady was only saved by her crinoline from a similar fate. She advanced at full speed into the centre of the crowd, and found herself unable to stop suddenly, when the broken ice and the drowning people discovered themselves to her. She fell through, but, thanks to steel hoops, which prevented the wearer being sucked under the surrounding ice, she remained above water, and jammed into the same spot, till assistance was procured.

The number of hogs packed in Cincinnati to the 12th inst., was 484,508. From the unusual number of dressed hogs brought here in wagons this season, it is probable the whole number packed here will reach half a million head.

WAR ITEMS.

Passes to the South—Order from Gen. Dix.

HEADQUARTERS, BALTIMORE.
February 17, 1862.

Applications for passes to go South must be made in person first to the United States Provost Marshal of the city of Baltimore. Such applications must be accompanied by a written statement of the reasons for the applications, and by an accurate personal description of the applicants, all of which will be submitted by the Provost Marshal to Major General Dix for his action. The bearers of these passes will only be allowed to take with them their personal effects, and will not be permitted to carry correspondence of any description. Any violation of this rule will forfeit the pass.

By command of MAJOR GENERAL DIX.
WM. H. LUDLOW, Major and Aide-de-Camp.

The Reported Capture of Savannah.

AGENCY ASSOCIATED PRESS,
BALTIMORE, February 17.

The report telegraphed from Washington to Northern papers, and received here by mail this morning, that the Navy Department had received official information of the capture of Savannah, etc., etc., doubtless has for its foundation simply the fact that the Navy Department yesterday received from the Agent of the Associated Press the fact that it was learned from Norfolk "that fighting has been going on near Savannah, and that that city has probably been captured." The positive character given to the despatch, etc., etc., is probably owing to the facility with which certain sensation correspondents draw on their imagination for facts.

FROM WASHINGTON.

From the Washington Star of Yesterday Afternoon.

ORDER RESPECTING THE PRESENTATION OF CONFEDERATE FLAGS.

War Department, Washington City, D. C.,
February, 18, 1862.

Ordered by the President, Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, that on the 22d day of February, in the Hall of the House of Representatives, immediately after the Farewell Address of George Washington shall have been read, the Rebel flags lately captured by the United States forces shall be presented to Congress by the Adjutant General, to be disposed of as Congress may direct.

By order of the President.
EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

CIRCULAR.

Headquarters of the Army, Adj't Gen's Office,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 18, 1862.

The general officers who, under the joint resolutions of Congress, may be invited to attend the ceremonies in the chamber of the House of Representatives on Saturday, the 22d day of February, instant, will assemble in the old Supreme Court room, at the Capitol, in full uniform, at a quarter to twelve o'clock of that day.

By command of Major General McClellan.
L. THOMAS, Adjutant General.

CLARKSVILLE.

Clarksville, Tenn, to which point Floyd fled on Saturday night last, with about 5,000 men, is 30 miles higher up the Cumberland than Fort Donelson. It is fortified, and the main body of the Bowling Green Confederate force got there before him. Its works are regarded as being far weaker than those at Donelson. It is hardly possible that the Confederates have 20,000 effective men there. We took Donelson with 35,000 men on land and six gunboats in the river. About 80,000 Union land troops, two iron-clad gunboats, many other gunboats not so clad, and four or six mortar-boats, will by this evening be concentrated before that place, if it be not reduced to-day.

NAVY YARD.

The King Philip arrived from Indian Head last evening, but with no news of importance. The Harriet Lane, which ran the blockade on Saturday, received a shot in her wheelhouse from the Confederate batteries, slightly crippling her wheel.—The Leslie took Com. Wyman down to the flotilla yesterday, returning about 1 o'clock this morning. The new gunboat Pinola passed the Confederate batteries last night unmolested. Every body at the yard was in exuberant spirits this morning over our recent victories, and arrangements were being made for firing a salute of 21 guns at 12 M.

Special Washington Despatches to the N. Y. Tribune.

THE VICTORY IN CONGRESS.

The news from Donelson and from Savannah was read aloud to-day at the opening of the sessions from the Clerks' desks of the two Houses.—Vice-President Hamlin, beaming with joy, said to the crowd in the galleries, which checked its huzzaing at his rising from his seat, "It is in order to hurrah—it is in order; boys!" The congratulations of Senators were wild, but the enthusiasm of the House was wilder. Later in the day, artillery salutes from the circling camps on both sides of the Potomac hailed the victories. The joy through the city was electric, but through it all uprose the serpent head of compromise, and the cant of a reconstruction of the Union upon the old relations of Slavery to Freedom was heard anew, and traitorous snivelling of peace and the instant reduction of the army.

THE DISPOSITION OF THE CONFEDERATE TERRITORY.

In the informal discussion on the motion—subsequently, for reasons of courtesy, withdrawn—to refer Senator Harris' bill for the Provisional Government of the Confederate States to the Committee on Territories, the fact came out, already well-known in Congressional circles, that the Territorial Committees of both Houses have nearly matured a bill for the government of what were once States of the South. It is understood that this bill is much more radical and broader in its scope than that introduced by Mr. Harris. It proposes to divide the whole Confederate country into Territories, [illegible] to Homesteading newly-settled lands [illegible] Territories.

From the New York Tribune, Feb. 18.

Forward to Nashville, Memphis, and New Orleans.

We trust it will not be thought premature or improper if we once more utter the peoples' war cry. It is forward to New Orleans! Let the rebellion be swept out of existence with fire and sword! No rest for traitors!

A Confederate Schooner at Jamaica.

The Kingston (Ja.) correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, under date of February 5, writes as follows:

On the afternoon of the 30th ult., the citizens of Kingston had the opportunity of hailing for the first time, in their own harbor, the "stars and bars" of the Confederate States. A small schooner, of about 60 tons, sailed up from Port Royal, flying the Confederate bunting at her masthead, and was hailed with undisguised delight by many of the good citizens of this city. She entered regularly at the custom-house, reporting "from Sabine, Texas," and at the Commercial Exchange as the "Isabel" (no name painted on her) "from Louisiana." She brings ninety-six bales of cotton, which, it is said, has been sold in this market. A part of it has been shipped for Liverpool, and a part for New York, by the steamer Chester, this day. The Confederates are somewhat lionized here for enterprise, daring, &c., but they are evidently not anxious to gain further laurels by trying to get back to the Louisiana bayous, as they have tried both to sell the vessel and to get a British register, but up to this time have failed to do either. If not sold, she will probably take a cargo of coffee. They report that article at 75 cts. to $1 per pound in New Orleans.

The Captured Generals.

The Confederate Generals mentioned as captured at Fort Donelson are Albert Sidney Johnston, Pillow and Buckner. We were in hopes that Floyd and Hardee had also been taken; but from our Cincinnati despatches, Hardee appears to have been in Kentucky at the time of the surrender, and Floyd fled, as he has done before. Albert Sidney Johnston is a Major General in the Confederate army. He has been regarded by many as the finest soldier in the Confederate army, and his military reputation in the United States army, while he was faithful to the Government, was very high. He is a Kentuckian by birth, and graduated at West Point in 1826. His age is about fifty-five years. He served gallantly in the Black Hawk war, in 1832, and resigned his commission in 1834. He then went to Texas, where he was successively made Adjutant-General of the army, senior Brigadier-General and Secretary of War of that Republic. In 1846 he was made Colonel of the First Texan Rifle regiment. Afterwards he was Acting Inspector-General to Major-General Butler, and served in the battle of Monterey. In 1849, he was made Paymaster, with the rank of Major. Afterwards he was appointed Colonel of the Second Cavalry, and under President Pierce he was appointed to command the expedition to suppress the Mormon insurrection. For the skill and discretion shown in that appointment, he was brevetted a Brigadier General in 1857.—Johnston went over to the Confederate cause last spring, and was at once commissioned as a Major General. He has had command of "the armies of the West," and the Confederate Government has relied upon him as one of its main supports.

Simon Bolivar Buckner is a Brigadier General in the Confederate army. He is a Kentuckian, and graduated at West Point in 1844, his age being about 38. He served with distinction as an infantry officer in the war with Mexico and was wounded at Churubusco. In 1847 he was transferred to the Quartermaster's Department, and in 1852 to the Subsistence Department. In 1855 he resigned his commission. Buckner then became somewhat of a speculator, and acquired large property in the free States, chiefly in Chicago. Last spring he had command of the Kentucky militia, and pretended to be loyal to the Union. But he proved a traitor, and was rewarded by the commission of a Major General from Jeff. Davis. He is now a prisoner of the Government he has betrayed.

Gideon J. Pillow acquired his first distinction, such as it was, in the war with Mexico, where he served as a Major General. He is a native of Tennessee, and was born June 10th, 1806. He made some sad blunders in Mexico, but his bravery has never been impugned. In catching him, we obtain a prize of less importance than we obtain in Johnston and Buckner.

Union Commanders Engaged at Fort Donelson.

The troops engaged on the Union side numbered about fifty thousand men, consisting of Iowa, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois regiments, under the command of Generals Ulysses S. Grant, John A. McClernand, and C. F. Smith. Grant, being the senior brigadier, had command. He was an old army officer, but resigned to engage in new pursuits. At the breaking out of the war he was appointed to a Brigadier-Generalship, and assigned to Cairo. He commanded the Union forces when they attacked Belmont and destroyed the Confederate camp situated there. McClernand was formerly a member of Congress from Illinois, but, on the breaking out of the rebellion, he resigned his seat, and was appointed by the President a Brigadier-General of volunteers. General C. F. Smith is a Pennsylvanian, and holds the position of Colonel in the regular army. He was latterly in command of the Union forces at Paducah.

The Portsmouth (N. H.) *Journal* publishes a list of the old people in that city. The names of 90 men are given, whose ages range from 72 to 95 years; also, the names of 53 women upward of 80 years old. Seven of these ladies are upward of 90. The editor says that in addition to the list of women published, he has "the names and ages of 116 females between the ages of 72 and 80, now resident in Portsmouth."

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

(Regular Session.)

FIRST BRANCH.—The Branch met at 5 o'clock. Present WM. S. CROWLEY, Esq., President *pro tem.*, and all the members.

The following communication was received from the Mayor Ex officio, and read:

To the Honorable the Members of the First and Second Branches of the City Council:

GENTLEMEN—I am only endorsing the sentiment of the people of Baltimore when I recommend to your honorable body some public acknowledgment of the late brilliant victories of the Federal army and navy achieved in support of the Union, the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws. I would repectfully suggest the firing of a national salute, ringing of bells, &c., between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock, P. M. Also, the display of the national flag from private and public buildings.

If it should be your pleasure to honor our country's defenders, it will give me great pleasure to co-operate with you in any way that you may suggest.

With great respect, your obedient servant,
JOHN LEE CHAPMAN,
Ex-officio Mayor.

Immediately after the reading of the above, Mr. Crowley presented the following:

WHEREAS, The anniversary of the birth day of him who was "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen," is rapidly approaching; and whereas, it behooves a free, loyal and enlightened people to give some expression to the otherwise pent up sentiments which animate them on the annual renewal of such an event; and whereas, the many brilliant victories lately achieved by the army and navy of the Federal Government over the misguided and deluded troops of the rebellious States, call trumpet tongued for a more than usual rejoicing; and whereas, in view of the known public opinion on the subject, it is deemed fitting that some public demonstration should take place; therefore,

RESOLVED, by the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, That a joint select committee of three members of each Branch of the Council be appointed, whose business it shall be, in connection with the Mayor, to order and superintend the firing of a national salute from the different points of the city on Saturday next, being the anniversary of the birth-day of him of whom it has been said, nature left him childless so that his country might call him father.

Resolved, That the national ensign be hoisted on all the public buildings, and that it be recommended to the citizens to throw the flag of their country broadcast to the breeze, from the tops of their houses and all other convenient places.

And be it further Resolved, That the members of the City Council be requested to be in attendance at the chamber of the First Branch at noon on that day, to hear read that priceless legacy to the American people, the "Farewell Address."

Mr. SULLIVAN submitted the following:

AND BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That to gratify the public appetite for the present, the committee be directed to have one hundred guns fired, between the hours of twelve and one o'clock, on Wednesday, the 19th instant, to-day, and that they cause the various bells of the city to ring out a merry peal in honor of the speedy reconstruction of our glorious Union.

The resolutions were adopted, and a committee appointed to wait upon General Dix, to solicit his co-operation in the proposed jubilee.

Adjourned.

SECOND BRANCH.—Branch met—Charles J. BAKER, Esq., President, in the chair, and all the members present.

The PRESIDENT laid before the Branch a communication from the Board of Managers of the Children's Aid Society asking an appropriation of $1,000 for the use of the Institution. Referred.

An ordinance providing for the payment of the arrears of pay due the United States police force of the city, in pursuance of an Act of Assembly passed February 11th, 1861, was received from the First Branch and passed.

Mr. SWINDELL called up an ordinance relating to visitors to the Almshouse and Jail. Passed.

The Branch then adjourned.

GRAND BALL AT THE TUILERIES.—Thurlow Weed writes thus of the grand ball at the Tuileries, which he attended:

"We were presented to the Emperor and Empress by our Minister on Wednesday evening, and passed from the Imperial audience chamber into the ballroom of the Tuileries. Among other Americans presented on this occasion were Mrs. Phelp Van Rensselaer (daughter of the late General James Tallmadge), and her son, Mr. Leslie and lady, late Chief Clerk in the War Department; Robert L. Vandewater and lady, of California, and Mr. Tree, of Chicago. The ball was, of course, very magnificent, graced, as it was, by the presence of all the rank, fashion and beauty of Paris, numbering over three thousand. The Emperor and Empress, with the Princess Clotilde, were seated in the centre of the ball-room, where they remained until twelve o'clock; and then, preceded by the Duke of Bassano, Grand Chamberlain, and followed by the diplomatic corps, moved into the supper-room—a marked feature of the evening, for the supper was gorgeously prepared and served. It was, in fact, a dinner, with regular courses, from soup to dessert. At the other end of the ball-room were every variety of ices, creams, fruits and comfits, for three hours before the supper. Among the most distinguished guests were the Duke of Malakoff and Marshal Nelli. The Empress, in gracefulness and beauty, is all that she has been so often described."

THE ACCIDENT TO THE GUNBOAT ESSEX.—A private letter dated Cairo, February 10, from an officer of the gunboat flotilla, gives the following description of the accident to the Essex, Captain Porter's gunboat, at Fort Henry, and its horrible consequences: "It was a 32-pounder that did his business, passing through the edge of a bow port, through a strong bulkhead, and plump into the boiler. He only had about sixty pounds of steam on, just enough to stem the current, or there would not have been one man left to tell the tale. As it was, twenty-one were killed and wounded. Porter was standing near the gun and in the act of giving an order to a bright young midshipman, when the ball took the poor fellow's head off, and then struck the boiler. The pilot-house was directly over the boiler, and the only communication to it was from below. The two pilots had no way of escape, and were literally boiled to death. They thrust their heads out of the little air ports, which was all they could do.

"Some of the crew rushed out into the open air on the platform in front, with their clothes and skin hanging in threads from their bodies, and with their last breath shouted, 'Hurrah for the Union.' Another poor fellow, while dying, being told that the fort had surrendered, said, 'I die content.' Another, with blistered hands, pulled the string to fire another shot, but the steam had dampened the priming. Seldom has greater heroism been displayed. Several poor fellows jumped overboard to escape the steam, and were drowned. Altogether it was an awful scene, the contending ships and the fort, the roar of battle, and the hissing steam sending its deadly breath into every pore of the devoted crew."

THE SLIDELLS IN FRANCE.—A letter from Paris, dated January 30, says:

"Mrs. Slidell and her two daughters arrived here on Saturday evening last, and took rooms at the Hotel du Rhin, at the Place Vendome. The rooms are a splendid suit on the *premiere*, opening from No. 3. Mrs. Eustis and a sister of Mr. Eustis are stopping in the same house. Until this morning the entire party have kept their rooms, never once having been to the *table de hote*. A son of Mr. Slidell, a young man of nineteen, who has been here some months at school, has been staying with them since their arrival, and they have been visited by most of the Southerners in Paris, as well as by a considerable number of French families, acquaintances which they have made during their former residence here. It is their intention to take a house immediately for four years, and entertain elegantly; and, as Mr. and Mrs. Slidell speak the French language perfectly, and as they possess the means of doing it, they will undoubtedly make an impression in Parisian society, and will endeavor to secure a political position through the medium of a social recognition."

ANOTHER OIL WELL EXPLOSION.—Another oil well exploded at Glasgow, in the well of Miller & Co.

It appears that immediately after the explosion the gas took fire, and a terrible scene ensued. A tremendous column of gas shot up from the well, and the blaze following it to the height of one hundred and fifty feet, the air was filled with smoke and flames, and the scene was a most impressive one. One of the hands, named Robert Barr, who was turning the auger stem at the time, was thrown from his seat over the bull wheel, and had his face and head severely injured. He was finally rescued, and it is thought he may survive his injuries. The Miller well is distant but forty yards from the Marshall well, which exploded last week, and the gas was struck at a depth of four hundred and eighty feet, the same at which it was reached in the latter. The fire burned for upwards of an hour with great fury, resulting in the destruction of the derrick and shanty, and everything combustible in the vicinity.

THE DEATH OF GOV. PENNINGTON CAUSED BY POISON.—Ex-Gov. Wm. Pennington, of New Jersey, who was taken ill on Tuesday last with a complaint resembling typhoid fever, and from which it was thought he could not recover, died on Sunday morning, in consequence of morphine having been administered by mistake for quinine. A prescription calling for quinine was sent to a drug store in Broad street, Newark, where morphine was put up by mistake, and, through carelessness, incorrectly labeled. One of these papers, containing eight grains of the poison, was administered to Mr. Pennington, upon whom the effect soon became visible, and in a few moments he expired. Efforts were made by interested parties to suppress the facts above stated. An investigation will be commenced to-day.—*New York Tribune.*

TAMING SNOW BIRDS.—A pretty sight may be witnessed in the village at Bethel Hill, Maine. An aged couple who are quietly spending the evening of their days by themselves are daily visited by a flock of snow birds. Several years since, the kind lady seeing some of these wanderers from the North perched on the window stool of her sitting-room, placed some food there for them. They came regularly every day during the winter for their food, and the next winter repeated their visits, which they have kept till the present winter, so that now they form quite a large flock.

THE CASH OF GEN. STONE.—Several of the Boston papers ask that Gen. Stone, now under arrest, shall be allowed a speedy trial. The Boston *Courier* says:—"Gen. Stone is well known here, and highly respected for an upright, honorable and magnanimous gentleman; and people will be slow to believe him guilty in the present case, and will not believe it at all until they see the evidence."

ECONOMY! ECONOMY!!
A DOLLAR SAVED IS TWO DOLLARS MADE.
This can be done by purchasing Wood already Sawed an Split, at Office of City Steam Fire Wood Mill,
No. 3 NORTH STREET.
910-t JAMES H. JOHNSON.

CUMBERLAND COAL.
Smiths', Run of Mine and Lump, a full supply just received per Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, for sale by
R. W. TYSON,
ja4-tf No. 58 Second street.

ISRAEL & CO.
IVORYTYPES.
WATER-COLORED AND MEZZOTINT PHOTOGRAPHS,
Ju14-tf 125 BALTIMORE STREET.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE CITY YESTERDAY.—Not for many days has there been so much excitement in the streets of Baltimore as was witnessed yesterday. At an early hour of the day groups of turbulent persons, well known to the community, assembled at different points along the main thoroughfare, where they speedily attracted attention by their disposition to provoke a riot. Some of the police did their duty, but others did not show any inclination to interfere until they were reminded by the authorities that protection from riotous demonstrations had been claimed by several parties, and that General Dix had directed the Provost Marshal to maintain the peace of the city. The offices of the *Sun*, the *Republican*, and the *Maryland News Sheet*, were threatened with attack by self-constituted committees of roughs, who demanded, in the name of those whom they professed to represent, that the flag of the United States should be displayed. In some instances the demand was complied with, in others it was not. On three several occasions parties of roughs called at the office of the *News Sheet* and repeated the demand, accompanied by threats that if it were refused the office should be "cleaned out." The last time on which a "deputation" called was between one and two o'clock, when the demand was reiterated, and one hour and a-half given to the proprietors to determine upon what course they would pursue. Not feeling disposed to yield to the dictation of irresponsible persons, one of the proprietors waited on General Dix, and in a personal interview stated the facts. General Dix promised that steps should be immediately taken to suppress any disturbance that might arise, and also stated that no citizen was bound to yield to any demand for the display of the flag, unless it emanated directly from his headquarters. After this interview, although frequent mutterings were heard, no further demonstration took place, and towards evening the crowds dispersed and the city relapsed into its usual quiet and good order.

SUPPOSED INCENDIARISM.—About five o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in a two-story brick building on Liberty alley, between Madison and Monument streets, resulting in the destruction of a quantity of hay valued at $150, owned by Mr. C. J. Holloway. The building, the loss upon which is estimated at $250, is owned by Mr. John F. Connolly. The building was occupied by Mr. Holloway as a hay-packing establishment. There was no insurance in either case. An investigation of the circumstances attending the conflagration led to the belief that it was the work of an incendiary, and Charles Riley, *alias* "one-eyed Riley," was arrested and committed for an examination, upon the charge of being the author of the mischief.

MORE GOVERNMENT ARRESTS.—Col. S. S. Mills, one of the proprietors and publishers of the *South* newspaper, was arrested on Monday night, by order of Secretary Stanton, and taken to Fort Mellenry. His brother, Mr. J. M. Mills, was taken into custody yesterday morning and conducted to the same place of imprisonment. The editor of the paper, Mr. Thomas S. Piggott, was also arrested at an early hour, and disposed of in the same manner. The publication office was taken possession of by Deputy Marshal McPhail, with a squad of policemen, who searched the place, but so far as could be learned, nothing of consequence was found.

STABBING CASE.—A difficulty occurred at a late hour on Monday night, in Uhler's alley, near Charles street, between a soldier and a crowd of men, which resulted in the ser