THE MARYLAND NEWS SHEET

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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.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1862.

WAR AND OTHER NEWS.

In the Senate of the United States a bill was reported for the safe keeping and maintenance of United States prisoners. A joint resolution was introduced authorizing the President to confer the title of Brevet-Lieutenant-General for eminent military services. The bill allowing the District Judges of the United States Courts to hold Courts in other Districts was taken up and passed. A bill was passed limiting the cavalry force to forty regiments, of twelve hundred men each.

In the House of Representatives the sum of one thousand dollars was appropriated to defray the expense of illuminating the public buildings at Washington on the 22d instant. Mr. Wickliffe, of Kentucky, read a despatch to the War Department from General Halleck, stating that General Price and all his staff had been captured. The announcement was received with great applause. The Senate amendment to the Treasury bill to pay the interest on the public debt in coin was passed. A resolution was introduced by Mr. Hickman impeaching the loyalty of Mr. Vallandigham. A sharp debate ensued, which occupied nearly the whole of the session. The resolution was finally withdrawn.

In the State Senate, resolutions relating to the permanent location of the Naval School at Annapolis, were passed. A bill supplementary to an act incorporating the Peoples' Gas Company of Baltimore, was read a first time. A bill repealing the charter of the People's Gas Works, was read a first time, and made the order of the day for Friday next. A bill relating to partnerships taking out licenses, was passed. The bill relating to stay of execution was passed.

In the House of Delegates—evening session—Tuesday—the resolutions previously adopted in relation to the abolishment of slavery by act of Congress in the District of Columbia, were again called up and laid upon the table. The bill relating to municipal elections in Baltimore was recommitted to the Baltimore city delegation. The bill providing Sibley tents and knapsacks for the First Maryland Legislature, was also recommitted. The bill providing for the licensing of merchandise brokers was passed.

In the House of Delegates yesterday, a bill was reported for the defence of the State of Maryland, by raising an amount sufficient to pay the State's proportion of the United States direct tax levied, or to be levied, for the purpose of suppressing rebellion and maintaining the integrity of the Union. The bill authorizes the State Treasurer to issue stock for a loan which is not to exceed two millions and a half of dollars, and provides for the imposition of a tax of fifteen cents on every hundred dollars worth of assessable property in the State, to meet the interest on the loan. A bill was also reported, imposing a direct tax. A bill was reported to exempt the property of volunteers from taxation. Also a bill for the rapid organization of the militia of Maryland, in case of emergency. The bill for the relief of the families of the Massachusetts volunteers, was called up and further debated.

By the arrival at New York of the steamer Kangaroo we have still later advices from Europe. The Queen's speech at the opening of Parliament refers to the affair of the Trent as a "a question of great importance which might have led to very serious consequences, but which had been satisfactorily settled by the restoration of the passengers taken from on board that vessel, and by a disavowal of the act of violence on the part of the United States Government." Then follows the dry announcement—"The friendly relations between her Majesty and the United States Government are therefore unimpaired." The London *Times* has a caustic and satirical article on the presence of American and Confederate steamers in British ports, and rejoices that Earl Russell's letter to the Admiralty has put a stop to such annoyances. The *Morning Post*, whilst declaring that the new regulations meet with general approval, charges the captain of the Tuscarora with having committed many irregularities whilst anchored off the harbour of Southampton. More troops are under orders to embark for Mexico, the intention of the allies being to take up the line of march for the capital during the early part of next month. The rumored design of establishing a constitutional monarchy in that Republic still obtains credence. The Archduke Maximilian of Austria is said to have been tendered, and will accept the throne of the new kingdom! but Austria whilst consenting to the proposition, announces semi-officially that she will not cede Venetia in exchange. The negotiations, however, do not appear as yet to have been definitively concluded, and there are rumors that Russia will object to the arrangement.

Another effort is about to be made to connect England and America by a submarine telegraph. Mr. Cyrus Field, who so prominently identified himself with the original project, has again undertaken a mission to England for the purpose of inducing the British Government to co-operate with the Government of the United States in the endeavor to carry out, to a successful conclusion, this important enterprise. It is said that the Federal authorities have offered to furnish one half of the sum which would be required for making the cable, and to give the use of vessels to assist in laying it, provided the British Government will grant the remaining portion of the sum. The proposition is also said to embrace the important concession that the telegraph may have its western terminus on British territory.

From Missouri we have despatches confirming the previous statements, to the effect that the Confederates had been pursued across the border into Arkansas. A later telegram says that General Price with all his staff has been captured. The despatch was so far credited that the fact was announced in the House of Representatives, by Mr. Wickliffe, of Kentucky. The Washington *Star*, nevertheless, in its second edition, questions the correctness of the statement. A later despatch states it was not General Sterling Price, but his son who had been captured.

The despatches which we publish to-day in regard to the battle at Fort Donelson, although they enter somewhat more into detail than the accounts previously received, are yet by no means communicative, as respects the extent of the loss on both sides in killed and wounded, and leave the number of prisoners as vague and undetermined as ever. Six thousand prisoners taken at Fort Donelson are said to have reached Cairo. An immense amount of small arms and military stores was captured. There is a rumor that the Confederates are about to abandon Columbus, and that Governor Harris has recommended the Tennesseeans to lay down their arms. It is scarcely probable that there is any truth in either of the statements.

General Grant was nominated as Major-General yesterday for his victory at Fort Donelson, but the Senate will defer action on the nomination until the official despatches are received. A bill is soon to be reported from the Committee on Territories organizing Arizona as free territory, and incorporating the Wilmot proviso into the bill. It is reported that the Baltimore and Ohio Railway will be reopened within thirty days. The case of General Stone has been referred to General McClellan, who has ordered a court-martial, but the latter will not meet until active operations have ceased. Ex-Governor Johnson is spoken of as Provisional Governor of Tennessee, in the event of Nashville being captured.

President Lincoln has issued a proclamation recommending a general observance of Washington's Birthday.

The Lieutenant Lieber spoken of as wounded at Fort Donelson is a son of Dr. Lieber, of Columbia College, in New York. His hurt, we learn, is only slight.

The British mammoth clipper-ship Empress of the Seas, formerly belonging to Baltimore, has been burned to the waters' edge near Melbourne, Australia.

EUROPE.

A MONARCHY FOR MEXICO.

The following telegraphic despatches we find in the Cork *Advertiser*, of February 5th, a copy of which has come to our hands:

The *Morning Post* (supposed organ of Palmerston) says that it has now been determined, with the assent of Great Britain, by the Courts of Paris and Madrid, that their armies shall march direct from Vera Cruz to the capital of Mexico, and there support the existing executive. England will limit her active military co-operation to the presence of a powerful squadron in the Gulf of Mexico, and to garrisoning the fort of San Juan d'Ulloa with a force of seven hundred marines during the continuance of the healthy season on that coast. This force, when the season grows unhealthy, is to be replaced by acclimated Cuban troops. The *Post* adds:

"We believe that it is a probable result of this march of the allies on Mexico that that unhappy and distracted republic will re-appear to the world as a constitutional monarchy, and that the Archduke Maximilian, brother of Francis Joseph, Emperor of Austria, will assume the title of King of Mexico. It will not be impossible, if funds necessary to maintain an army of occupation in support of the new government are provided until it will have derived sufficient stability to stand alone—The Mexicans have tried a republic, and it has sunk away under a succession of atrocious military tyrannies. They are believed to be convinced that a monarchy will give them order, and that a constitutional monarchy will ensure the only freedom they can possibly maintain."

The *Morning Herald's* Paris correspondent says that, in addition to the troops already sent off, four more batteries of artillery have received orders to hold themselves in readiness to start at an hour's notice.

The *Patrie* says, the allied troops are to advance on the city of Mexico early in March. There will be no nominal commander-in-chief. The military commanders and the admirals will act according to the decisions of a council of war, as in the expedition to China.

AN ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

The London *Observer*, in an article relative to a telegraph between Europe and America, says:

"There is reason to believe that attempts will shortly be made to connect England and America once more by the electric telegraph, and this time, with greater increased prospects of permanent success. Recent occurrences have impressed the Governments of England and of the United States with the enormous importance of such a means of communication, and the President and Government of the United States have decided on giving every support in their power to any well-considered project of that kind. The Government of the United States have, in a liberal manner, offered to subscribe one half of the sum which would be required for making the cable, and give the use of vessels for their navy in assisting to lay it, provided the British Government will grant the remaining portion of the sum.

"Mr. Cyrus Field, who took so active a part in reference to the former Atlantic telegraph, has, we are informed, undertaken a mission to this country for the purpose of inducing the British Government to act in a spirit of equal liberality and co-operation with this friendly offer on the part of the United States. As further evidence of the friendly spirit which has actuated this offer, the Government of the United States are perfectly content that the telegraph should have its terminus on British territory, as that will afford the nearest point of communication with England or Ireland. Any arrangements that would be entered into between the two Governments would, of course, provide for the efficient working and use of the line, and would guarantee its protection by both countries in the event of hostilities. We are at a loss to see upon what grounds our Government can refuse to respond favorably to the offer, which, if not already made, will shortly be submitted to its consideration.

"The cost of the cable, calculated with the greatest amount of care, and with every improvement, would not be greater than that which was expended on the line from Malta to Alexandria, and which was wholly defrayed by the Government. Our interests with the American continent are not less important than those with India, and, even if greater importance were to be attached to our Eastern possessions, it would only render still more necessary a line across the Atlantic, seeing that with the telegraphs which already exist on the American continent, and which now extend to the Pacific coast, it would afford a means of rapid and valuable communication, from the West, with China and our Indian Empire."

THE ENGLISH COLLIERY ACCIDENT.

The subscription for the families of two hundred and fifteen men, suffocated in the Hartley colliery, contains the following names: Her most gracious Majesty the Queen, £200; his Grace the Duke of Northumberland, £300; the Right Honorable Earl Durham, £200; collected in the London Stock Exchange, £500; the Common Council of the city of London, per the Lord Mayor, £105.

ENGLISH SUPPLIES OF ORDNANCE.

The *Times*, of February 3d, says: Large supplies of munitions of war continue to arrive at the ordnance stores, Chatham, almost daily. Yesterday the War Department transport Thames completed landing upwards of twelve hundred cases of the 100-pounder Armstrong segment shells, together with a quantity of miscellaneous war stores, from the factory at Woolwich. The Baltic, ordnance transport, also landed ten of the large 100-pounder Armstrong guns, with sights, screws, carriages, &c., complete, and one 12-pounder Armstrong.

FRANCE AND ROME.

PARIS, February 4.—The *Independance* having asserted that Count Walewski had declared in the Fifth Bureau of the Senate, in the Emperor's name, that at the moment when the Nuncio left for Paris a formal and written agreement had been given by the Emperor's Government not to withdraw the French troops from Rome; and in the Emperor's opinion the definite solution of the Italian question was only to be expected from the action of time, and must be sought elsewhere than in the Roman question. The *Moniteur* on this question declares that the statement of the *Independance* is doubly false, and says the statement is completely incorrect that M. Walewski spoke in the terms reported.

SUFFERING IN FRANCE.

The Government functionaries in Paris and in the provinces have been requested to give as many balls as possible, in order to provide employment for the laboring classes. It is, in fact, the operatives employed in the manufacture of articles of luxury, such as jewelry, ball dresses and private carriages, that are suffering most at present.

VESUVIUS.

A correspondent of the *Times* says that Vesuvius performs, though not so brilliantly as heretofore. At Torre del Greco the doors of the municipal chamber contain the names of 684 proprietors of houses whose claims for assistance are admitted on the ground of injury done to their dwellings.—Loans without interest are to be made to them for a certain given time; and these, when repaid, are to form a *Monte di Pietà*. Meantime the poor will be employed out of these loans in repairing the ruined houses. The gases here and in Retina are as strong as ever, and last week seventeen wild boars in the palace gardens of Portici were killed by the vapors.

MILITARY WAGONS FOR MEXICO.

The director of the manufactory of military wagons at Vernon, France, has received orders to construct for the troops employed in the Mexican campaign three sets of light carriages, with military chests and harness complete—one for the infantry, one for the cavalry, and one for the staff officers. Shafts are to be fitted to the two first sets, and, by an ingenious contrivance, two mules may be yoked in front or in tandem. The third set are to be drawn by a single or double pair of mules. Great activity prevails in all the military carriage manufactories.

COLD AT ST. PETERSBURG.

The winter this year, says a St. Petersburg letter, is unusually severe in Russia. Almost every day frozen bodies are found in the Neva. A covered sledge from Cronstadt, with three persons in it, and the driver, were all found, on its arrival, to be completely frozen, the horses having brought the vehicle on to the usual place of stopping. Even the stones did not resist the cold, and several cracks are visible in the Alexander monument, constructed of red Finland granite.

ROMAN RAILWAY OPENING.

On the 27th of January, the solemn inauguration of the railway from Rome to the Neapolitan frontier took place at the Porta Maggiore, with many religious ceremonies. Mass was sung by Monsignore Hohenlohe, and, this over, holy water was presented in a silver vase to the officiating prelate, who, dipping his aspersory instrument therein, sprinkled the rails as he walked along the line, followed by his cross and train bearers. A banquet was given at Velletri in honor of the event.

THE CARNIVAL AT NAPLES.

A correspondent says:—"Take it altogether, if the carnival is not brilliant, it is, under the circumstances, sufficiently gay; and if our effete nobility, who did not appear on the walls of Gaeta as real cavaliers should have done, and who lament their sacrifices in exile, while they spend the revenues which they draw from Naples in the luxurious *salons* of Paris—if such are absent, why we can do very well without them."

SPAIN.

A Madrid telegram of the 2d says, that the privateer Sumter still continued at Gibraltar.

The Madrid journals say that Marshal Serrano insists on being relieved from his command in Cuba, but Government was unwilling to accept his resignation at the present juncture.

ITALY.

Public demonstrations were made at Florence on the 2d, before the offices of the reactionary journals *Il Commercio* and *Il Contemporance*, but the authorities prevented any serious disturbance.

INDIA.

Additional telegrams, in anticipation of the Bombay mail, of January 13th, had been received.—The exportation of saltpetre from India, except to British ports, had been prohibited.

At Bombay cotton goods were dull and declining. Exchange 2s. 1/2d.

At Calcutta (January 11th) shirtings were dull and drooping. Mule twist dull but unchanged.—Indigo drooping.

Exchange 2s. 3/8d.

BURNING OF AN AUSTRALIAN GOLD SHIP.

The loss of the gold ship Empress of the Seas, by fire, shortly after her departure from Melbourne for Liverpool, was telegraphed yesterday morning from Alexandria—gold saved.

From the London Post (Government org n), Feb. 3.

CHARACTER OF THE TUSCARORA IN PORT.

* * * The Nashville, a Confederate privateer, having put into Southampton for repairs, the Tuscarora, a Federal war steamer, entered the port and waited patiently till her adversary would quit her asylum. From the first day when the Tuscarora took up her position, the captain has committed a series of irregularities. He sent some of his crew on shore, and actually stationed them in the dockyard to signal the departure of the Nashville. He repeatedly moored his vessel, slipped his moorings and went to sea, and afterwards returned to them again, in direct violation of international law. No rule is more clearly established than that a belligerent vessel which enters a neutral port is not entitled to leave such port if a vessel belonging to the other belligerent Power is also there, without giving the latter the option of leaving first; nor can she then follow her before twenty-four hours have elapsed. This rule, then, the captain of the Tuscarora has repeatedly violated.

Our readers are doubtless aware that since the arrival of the Tuscarora, an English frigate has been stationed in the Southampton water to enforce, should it be necessary, respect for the British territory and obedience to our jurisdiction.—Had the Nashville left Southampton dock, and had the Tuscarora attempted to pursue her, such act would have been regarded by us as an act of hostility, and our frigate would have at once interposed. At any moment, therefore, during the past few weeks, we might have been placed in very awkward relation with the Federal States of America through the intemperance of a naval officer, whose general conduct since his arrival here has not been such as to impress us with the idea that he entertains unlimited respect for international law. The Government have felt it to be their duty to relieve the sense of uneasiness which this condition of things has occasioned; and, as prevention is better than cure, they have accordingly manifested their determination of enforcing certain regulations which, whilst it will put an end to the blockade at present existing at Southampton, will prevent the recurrence of a similar state of things.

EFFECT OF THE NEW DECLARATION OF NEUTRALITY.

From the London Times.

Small impertinences often vex us more than great misfortunes, and these miserable Yankee ships that have come into our ports, and go steaming about, have become a nuisance which it is absolutely necessary to abate. There is nothing of the dignity of power about any of them. It is as if two potboys insisted upon fighting out their quarrel in the Royal Exchange, to the derangement of the business of the city. Any one of the quiet British frigates lying about could knock all these quarrelsome craft into splinters, just as any policeman could carry off the two potboys, one under each arm. It is the Tuscarora and the Nashville to-day—it may be the Sumter and some other rickety craft with combustibles on board to-morrow. To see the Tuscarora with her fires banked, or her steam up, and her guns run out, lying among the peaceful merchant vessels at Southampton, or running in and running out, and making demonstrations of zeal to devour a wretched river steamer, it might be supposed that there were no international police regulations in the world, and that we were not strong enough to protect our own peace and quietness in our own harbors.

What the Tuscarora has been doing at Southampton the Sumter has been doing, although less offensively, at Gibraltar, and probably the same game would be played among all our merchant shipping in all our ports scattered all over the world, if it were not stopped. Earl Russell has issued a letter of instructions to the British Admiralty to put an end to this inconvenience. We printed the letter on Saturday, but it is as well to draw attention to its chief provisions. Now, we cannot drive any ship to sea which comes to us in a dismasted state, nor can we refuse any ship water, or provisions, or coal sufficient to carry her home. These are acts of common hospitality, which must be rendered to every floating thing which is not absolutely a pirate. We must give them what our workhouses give to a tramp—shelter for the night and food to carry them on. But encouragement or harbor, or license to carry on their cockbout battles in our ports, or to interrupt our business with their little fights, is out of the question. We do not allow our own little boys to disturb the thoroughfare with squibs and crackers on the 5th of November, and why should we submit to be annoyed with the two guns of the Nashville or the "Columbiads" of the Tuscarora, eager as these mighty men-of-war may be to make themselves noisy and disagreeable in the neighborhood of Osborne?

The rule of international law is plain enough. Every nation has the right, if she likes, of giving hospitality to the ships-of-war of either or both belligerent Powers, and she may suffer them, or either of them, to bring in their prizes and submit them to her Admiralty Courts. But every nation has also the right to exclude them altogether, unless where such exclusion would be contrary to the general dictates of humanity. Our Government has made its choice, as we think, very wisely, and has excluded both parties. Earl Russell in this State paper measures out equal measure to pirate-of-war and privateers. He excludes both from all British ports for all warlike purposes. If they come into our waters, except in distress, they are to be warned away, and to depart in twenty-four hours. If they be in distress, they are to go as soon as they have obtained the repairs and supplies necessary to enable them to sail homeward. If any hostile ships or merchantmen that might be made their prey are in the same harbor, they cannot follow them out until twenty-four hours' "law" has been allowed to the fugitives.

All this is old law, which has been already enforced within the French ports, without any public declaration such as this now made by our Foreign-office. The comparatively recent appliance of steam to war-ships has made the question of coals a novelty in our international law of neutrals. The obvious idea of supplying a ship-of-war with only coals sufficient to take her to her nearest home port would not meet the present case, for she would spend these coals in a cruise and come back for more, being again in distress. Earl Russell meets this difficulty by a provision that a ship-of-war or a privateer shall not obtain coal within the British dominions, even to take her home, more than once in three months.

We hope this will put an end to the annoyances that occur in Europe from these Transatlantic quarrels. It would appear that war steamers which must leave our ports in twenty-four hours, and can only come and coal once in three months, cannot be so troublesome.

The fight in the New World may be mighty, and terrific, and sublime. It may be the real battle of Armageddon for aught we know. It may be like the shock of hostile earthquakes. We are constantly being told how terrible it is to be, when Gen. McClellan gets well and his army is ready. We are content to believe or disbelieve it; *but, as it comes to us in the Old World, it is like a war of frogs and mice, and is simply a small nuisance.* Our friends over the water ought to remember that we have not the same reasons which they have for enduring such disturbances. The relations made by Mr. Dawes in Congress apply to America, and not to England. It is pretty clear now that the war of the Federal States is kept up by a fictitious public enthusiasm, founded upon the squandering among a small class of political contractors and agitators of two millions of dollars a day. We have great faith in the purity and disinterestedness of the inhabitants of Southampton and Portsmouth, and we are quite sure that they will urge the Government to execute the regulations they have put forth. We hope, therefore, that, after this notification, we may see no more of these ferocious steamers in our tranquil waters.

WAR ITEMS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington Correspondence of N. Y. Tribune.

THE OPERATIONS IN THE SOUTHWEST.

WASHINGTON, February 18.—The plan of the operations which have been crowned by victory in Kentucky and Tennessee, was Gen. Halleck's. It did not originate in this city. Formed in the West, and on the ground, it was submitted by Gen. Halleck to the President, and was approved and authorized by the President. To Mr. Lincoln, who took the responsibility of ordering the movements which have crushed the rebellion in the West, and to Secretary Stanton, the honor and the credit of them wholly belong.

THE COMING PAGEANT.

There will be a grand pageant at the Capital on Saturday. After the Farewell Address of Washington shall have been read to both Houses, the President, Heads of Departments, and Judges of the Supreme Court, the Confederate flags will be presented to Congress by the Adjutant-General of the Army, attended by officers of rank in full uniform. Appropriate orders have been issued. In the evening, in accordance with the joint resolution passed to-day, the public buildings will be illuminated. There is a general disposition among loyal residents to illuminate their private dwellings also, and probably some action on the subject will be taken by the City Councils. In case this be done, the loyalty of Washington will be put to the test. Judging from the very few flags brought out by citizens since Fort Donelson fell, we do not expect to see the city much ablaze with the symbols of joy at victories won.

A TYRANNOUS COLONEL REBUKED.

An order was issued to-day, at the request of the entire Indiana Congressional delegation, terminating the furlough under which Capt. Hazzard, of the Army was allowed to serve as Colonel of the 37th Indiana regiment. He is charged with great tyranny to his troops.

PRIZE MONEY.

Little has been said of the prize money earned by the crews of our blockading vessels; but the amount cannot be small. The share due to Commander Alden, of the South Carolina, which made so many captures in the Gulf, is over $100,000.—Nineteen times that sum is to be divided among his officers and men.

THE NEW ARMY UNIFORM.

The light-blue color is to be the basis of the improvement in the army uniform. The horrid hat is doomed. The cap, with extended horizontal vizor, will replace it.

APPOINTMENT OF A COTTON AGENT FOR TENNESSEE.

Mr. S. A. Allen has been appointed an agent to accompany our forces into Tennessee to take charge of the cotton crop in behalf of the Government.

THE ENROLLING OF OUR PRISONERS IN SKELETON REGIMENTS.

The order to enroll our prisoners and the paroled in skeleton regiments being no longer necessary, because the balance of the prisoners' account is now in our favor, will be abolished this week.

PROMOTION OF GENERAL GRANT.

General Grant was nominated as Major-General to-day. The Senate, which has since had no executive session, will not confirm him until the official reports are received.

ORGANIZATION OF ARIZONA.

The House Committee on Territories will soon report a bill organizing Arizona as a free territory. The Wilmot proviso will be a part of the bill.

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

Noah L. Wilson, President of the Cincinnati and Marietta Railroad, says that the Baltimore and Ohio Road will be opened within thirty days.

Special Washington Despatch to the New York Herald.

THE CASE OF GENERAL STONE.

The Secretary of War has referred the case of General Stone to General McClellan for his disposition, and the latter has ordered a court-martial, but the court has not yet been organized, and it is a question whether it will be during the present active operations.

Washington Correspondence of the New York Times.

PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT IN TENNESSEE.

Andy Johnson will probably proceed to Nashville, as soon as Gen. Buell's army takes possession of that city, and assist in organizing a Provisional Government for Tennessee. The people there are panting for freedom and a resumption of their connection with the National Union. They will probably send a full delegation of loyal men to Congress by the last of March.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD.

This work is so important to our army moving upon Nashville, that the Government will aid in restoring the track destroyed between Mumfordsville and Bowling Green, and have the entire line in operation from Louisville to Nashville in two weeks.

THE ACTION OF THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE.

The action of the Committee of Ways and Means, in disagreeing to nearly all the Senate's amendments to the Treasury-note bill, seems to be approved by the House. The recent victory leads many to think the necessity for making the notes a legal tender, obviated. The pressure for striking it out is very great. A committee waited upon the Secretary of the Treasury to-day, urging upon him to address Congress a letter against that feature of the bill.

PROBABLE DEATH OF ONE OF THE PRESIDENT'S CHILDREN.

The physician of the President's family announces that his son Willie cannot live through the night.

THE OLD UNION TO BE RESTORED AND AGGRANDIZED.

The grand news from Fort Donelson and the West has been received in Washington with tumultuous demonstrations of joy. Gen. McClellan, the President, Secretaries Stanton and Welles, met and mingled congratulations. Among the people, the pride of nationality is fully aroused. The popular cry is for the old Union—no compromise—no compromise—but the banishment of rebel leaders, and general amnesty to all others who will return to allegiance and henceforth sustain the old flag.

The March Upon Bowling Green—The Crossing of Green River by the Federal Troops.

The army correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* thus describes the scene at Green river when General Mitchell's division had received orders to take up its march for Bowling Green:

"Late in the evening General Mitchell returned from Louisville. Commanders of regiments were immediately summoned to his tent. Important news was laid before them. They were soon dismissed. Colonel Burke reached his command first. He announced the news, and though your correspondent was a mile away, he heard the boys express themselves on the subject. The thirty-second caught it next; it then rolled across the valley and the thirty-seventh Indiana, eighteenth Ohio, nineteenth and twenty-fourth Illinois, took up the song. It then took another turn, and away up the muddy banks of Bacon creek the wild Wisconsin tenth made the welkin ring. Just at that moment Lieut. Colonel Kell entered camp. 'Boys,' said he, 'we leave in the morning for beyond the green river.'—Such a shout we all set up; you never heard a finer. Caps were thrown up and many ludicrous exhibitions of joy exhibited. Even the sick were made whole, rheumatic limbs received new strength.

"No sleep that night; must leave at seven o'clock A. M.

"The second Ohio led the advance. Colonel Harris was absent at Elizabethtown on important business, yet his absence is always well supplied by either Kell or McCook. At precisely seven o'clock the second Ohio was on the line of march, followed by Kennett's fourth Ohio cavalry, who, according to previous orders, passed them about a mile on the way.

"Each regiment was followed by its baggage train of thirteen wagons. The column was several miles in length.

"The division is composed of the following regiments and batteries:

"Second Ohio, under Colonel Harris; thirty-third Ohio, under Colonel Sill; tenth Ohio, Colonel Smith; nineteenth Illinois, Colonel Turchin; eighteenth Ohio, Colonel Stanley; twenty-first Ohio, Colonel Norton; thirty-seventh Indiana, Major Hull; tenth Wisconsin; fifteenth Kentucky; third, Colonel Beattie; fourth Ohio cavalry, Colonel Kennett; Loomis battery, Edgarton battery and Simonton battery. Many of these regiments have been under fire, and will enter the field with great confidence; so will all the others.

"At eleven o'clock the head of the column reached Green river, while the rear was yet at Camp Jefferson. The pontoon bridge had been taken up, but General McCook had floored the railroad bridge, so as to make it passable for the troops, wagons and artillery. The bridge rises above Green river one hundred and fifteen feet. Over this the division crossed. The entire division crossed without an accident of any kind."

From the New York Post, Feb. 18

A Fine Bit of Irony.

The *World*, which does not often indulge in witticism, has this morning, at the close of some comments on Secretary Stanton's letter of thanks to Lander, the following ironical touch:

"We are glad to see in this order praising the brilliant achievement of General Lander an expression of Secretary Stanton's high opinion of General McClellan, whose great victory on the Potomac he generously discounts in advance. All the current victories are probably mere preludes to the triumph of General McClellan's immediate command over the main body of the Confederate army, which will be the most desperate battle and most magnificent victory ever fought and won."

Reinforcements for Port Royal.

Fifteen hundred men have since Sunday taken their departure from this city for Port Royal, to join the Federal force at that point. They consist of the Ninth Rhode Island Battery of Light Artillery, Lieut. Wightman, commanding, numbering 140 men; a corps of heavy artillery, of about an equal number; two companies of Colonel Serrill's Engineers, two hundred men; and the Twenty-eighth Massachusetts (Irish) regiment, Col. Monteith, one thousand men.

For the Gunboats.

Eighty-five men from General Sumner's Division, and sixty-one from General Franklin's came to Washington on Thursday from Alexandria, *en route* to Cairo, as volunteers for gunboat service on the Western waters. Four times as many volunteers as were needed offered their services with the utmost eagerness. The brave boys of the Potomac are panting for a share of the glory that is reaped in the fields of the West.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN MARCY, U. S. N.—A private letter from a friend in Baltimore says: "We are all in great personal affliction from information received to-day of the death of Mr. Marcy, Commander of the Vincennes, off Ship Island, a son of the late Governor Marcy. He was mortally wounded by the firing of a gun he was directing at a vessel attempting to run the blockade, and, as we learn, died soon after. He leaves a wife and three children. He was one of the most estimable of men in all the relations of life—not a brilliant, but a sound and solid character; of exemplary moral habits and useful conduct. I know not in these his superior."—*Nat. Intel.*

There are four hundred and eleven female postmasters in the United States. Several of these have been retained in office for quite a long term of years, one having been appointed in 1828, another in 1831, and others respectively in 1836, 1841, 1849, 1850 and 1853.

LATEST FROM THE SOUTH.

SOUTHERN ACCOUNTS OF THE BATTLE AT ROANOKE ISLAND.

We received yesterday morning by the Fortress Monroe boat copies of the Norfolk *Day Book* and Richmond *Dispatch* and *Whig* of Thursday and Friday, from which we make the following extracts:

From the Norfolk Day Book of Friday.

Confederate Accounts of the Roanoke Disaster—Safety of Commodore Lynch.

Elizabeth City was attacked on Sunday afternoon by eleven Federal gunboats. Flag-officer Lynch defended the city to the last. Three of the steamers under his command reached the Dismal Swamp Canal and are safe. One of our steamers was burnt by order of Com. Lynch, and two were captured by the Federals.

Com. Lynch, his officers and men, have reached Norfolk and are safe.

Midshipman Craven, who lost an arm in the battle, arrived here this evening.

Those who were at Nagg's Head and escaped were General Wise, Major Bacon; Captain Dinwiddie, Acting Lieutenant Partington, Surgeon Lyons.

Lieutenant William Selden, a son of Dr. William Selden, of Richmond, is reported in the Norfolk papers to have been killed at Roanoke.

Escape of Gen. Wise.

The arrival of General Wise at Richmond is announced in the Richmond *Enquirer*. The *Enquirer* says that the excitement and exposure which he has undergone has had rather a favorable effect on his disease. As to the loss of his son, he takes it with all the philosophy of a patriot who has inoculated his son on the altar of his country, &c.

Further Confederate Accounts.

The Richmond *Whig* says that the prisoners captured consisted of six companies of Col. Robinson's regiment, numbering perhaps 300, eight companies of Col. Henningsen's regiment, numbering 600, Col. Green's North Carolina regiment, Wise's Legion, Col. Shaw's North Carolina regiment, and the men who manned the batteries, from 2,500 to 3,000 in all.

The Richmond *Whig*, in describing the battle, says:—

At early dawn on Saturday the enemy advanced. A small breastwork flanked by the swamps was unfortunately supposed by Colonel Shaw to be impassable to infantry. This error was soon ascertained, as the enemy, rushing through the swamps, outflanked the breastworks. Captain Wise, commanding a battalion composed of the Blues, and Captain Cole's company, deployed as skirmishers on the right flank, and the McCulloch Rangers on the left. The enemy soon concentrated their whole force on these flank companies in an effort to turn each flank. The fight ranged foremost on these flanks—overpowering numbers carried each flank, and a surrender was necessitated.

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 PRESIDENT presented a communication from the City Comptroller relative to the erection of dead-houses. Referred.

Mr. EVANS offered a resolution authorizing the Comptroller to erect dead-houses, and appropriating $570 for the purpose. Referred.

Mr. SAUERWEIN presented a report from the special committee to whom was referred the Mayor's communication relative to a public celebration of the 22d instant, recommending concurrence with the Mayor's views.

The Branch then went into convention on the Mayor's nominations, after which the Branch adjourned.

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

An ordinance reducing the salaries of all officers and employees of the corporation was reported from the Committee on Ways and Means and passed.

A committee from the First Branch appeared and invited the members into convention. The invitation was accepted and the members were absent for some time.

The Branch then adjourned.

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d11-tf

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