THE MARYLAND NEWS SHEET

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BALTIMORE.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1862.

WAR AND OTHER NEWS.

In the Senate of the United States the bill abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia was called up, and after a brief debate was referred to the Committee on the District. A resolution was passed to compensate certain railway companies in Missouri for military services recently rendered in the matter of transportation, notwithstanding the companies had previously received grants of land on condition of performing such service gratuitously when called upon. The case of Mr. Starke, of Oregon, was then taken up, discussed and laid aside. The Treasury note bill, with the amendments agreed upon in the Committee of Conference, was reported and passed. The bill is thus finally disposed of, and is now a law.

In the House of Representatives, a resolution of thanks to Generals Halleck and Grant for the victories planned and executed by them being construed into an indirect censure of General McClellan, was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. The Postoffice appropriation bill was considered in Committee of the Whole, and reported back with amendments to the House. A resolution was adopted calling upon the President to inform the House whether any, and what foreign Power has permitted the vessels of rebels to remain in port and fit themselves out, and also what Powers have refused our vessels the same right. The object of the above resolution is to draw out the correspondence between the Governments of England and the United States respectively in regard to the Tuscarora and Nashville affair. A resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of giving a bounty of $50 to each of the soldiers of the several regiments who enlisted for twelve months and were honorably discharged. The Indian Appropriation bill was called up and passed. The Senate amendments to the Treasury Note bill, including one requiring the duties on foreign merchandise to be paid in coin, were adopted. A resolution was also adopted requesting the Committee on the Conduct of the War to furnish the House with the testimony relative to Gen. Fremont whilst in command of the Western Department.

In the State Senate, the bill amending the license laws so as to include merchandise brokers was passed. The bill apportioning the members of the House of Delegates was rejected, but was subsequently reconsidered and laid over.

In the House of Delegates, a resolution was offered requesting the Governor to inform the House how many troops were asked by the General Government, and how many were furnished. Leave was given to report a bill to amend the laws relating to the inspection of flour. A bill was reported to incorporate the Montgomery, Howard and Carroll Railroad Company. The bill to provide means for the defence of the State, by raising a sufficient sum to defray the State's proportion of the United States' direct tax, was read a second time.

The additional advices received thus far by the steamer Niagara from Europe present some few points of interest. The London *Morning Herald* says of the Ministerial programme that "it is as difficult to criticise as a piece of blank paper." On the day subsequent to the opening of Parliament Mr. Gregory denounced the Southern blockade as "wholly ineffective, and simply a blockade upon paper." He gave notice of his intention to show the nature of the blockade on a future occasion. Mr. Bentinck expressed the opinion that if the blockade were as represented by Mr. Gregory, its recognition would be a violation of the rules of international law, and that it was the duty of the country to consider seriously the position in which England would be placed. The London *Times*, after commenting upon the extraordinary expenses already incurred in the prosecution of the war, says that the recognition of the Southern Confederacy by France, England or Russia, or any other Power, would be a direct encouragement to the South, and a fatal discouragement to the North, which has pressed for the prosecution of the war, and that the prospect of a further union is impossible.

Of the State prisoners at Fort Warren, whose names were included in the list recently published as being offered their liberty on condition of giving their parole, the following gentlemen have declined to accept of any but an unconditional release:—Wm. G. Harrison, Wm. H. Winder, Henry M. Warfield, and Wm. H. Gatchell.

We have further news from the South by way of Fortress Monroe, and as gleaned from Richmond papers. No despatches had been received from Nashville which furnished any details of the battle at Fort Donelson, and the speculations of the journals were wholly founded upon the statements which had been derived from Northern journals. Passengers who reached Augusta, Georgia, on the 18th, asserted that Generals Pillow, Floyd and Buckner had cut their way through the besieging force, and were then at Nashville.—The statement was only true so far as it related to Pillow and Floyd.

The Charleston *Mercury* expresses deep regret at learning that General Beauregard is sick, with typhoid fever, at Nashville. Prayers for his recovery were offered up in the several churches on Sunday, the 16th inst.

The Richmond *Dispatch* learns from Norfolk that some of the gunboats, with a part of Burnside's troops, have ascended the Chowan river as far as Winton, N. C. A brief skirmish ensued, but the Confederates were driven off, when the troops landed and burned the town. It is alleged that C. H. Foster, the bogus representative from North Carolina, and also well known as a correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, was among the Federal killed.

It seems to be a disputed point as to which side won a victory at Sugar Creek, Arkansas. General Halleck telegraphed to the War Department, a couple of days ago, that Curtis had again defeated Price, but Albert Pike claims that the Confederates defeated Curtis, and sets down the loss of the latter at seven hundred.

The 28th of February has been set apart by the authorities of the Confederate States as a day of fasting humiliation and prayer. In objecting to the drafting of citizens as urged by Governor Letcher of Virginia en masse, the Richmond *Whig* remarks that "the rage for volunteering is greater than it has been since the beginning of the war," and adds: "There will be no want of men, without any extraordinary legislation, if they can only get arms, and leaders to conduct them against the enemy." Three batteries of artillery are to be furnished the Maryland brigade in the Confederate service, and a bill is pending transferring all the volunteers from Maryland, who re-enlist in Virginia troops, to Maryland regiments.

General Scott has been nominated by President Lincoln Minister Extraordinary to Mexico. A treaty with Mexico will also be sent into the Senate the same time, which substantially assumes the payment of the debts due by Mexico to France, England or Spain. It is said to be doubtful whether General Scott's nomination, or the treaty under which it is proposed that he shall act will be confirmed by the Senate.

A correspondent of the Indianapolis *State Sentinel*, writing from the Upper Potomac, reports that heavy reinforcements had arrived from the West; and that troops still continue going down the road night and day. The writer adds: "They will, I suppose, for the present encamp at Big Cacapon. If they advance further it will be in the direction of Winchester." He thinks that Lander is determined to make an attack on the latter place. The number of sick soldiers at Cumberland is set down at "between fourteen and fifteen hundred, and every day brings in a fresh supply."

MR. MURDOCK'S READINGS.—We again call attention to Mr. Murdock's Readings before the Mercantile Library Association at the New Assembly Rooms, in Hanover street. His second reading will take place this evening, the subject being "The Wild Waggoner of the Alleghanies." We know nothing of the poem itself beyond the fact that it is from the pen of T. Buchanan Read, that it has never yet been published and that it is advertised as "a patriotic poem of the days of '76." A programme more diversified and embracing selections of choice pieces might possibly have commanded a larger attendance, as suited to a greater variety of tastes; but however this may be, we again remind those who are in search of amusements blended with instruction, that the second reading of the course takes place to night, and that Mr. Murdock reads admirably.

The steamer North Star was burned at the wharf at Cleveland on Thursday night. Loss about $15,000; insured for one-third of her value.

LATEST FROM THE SOUTH.

By the Norfolk boat, yesterday morning, copies of Richmond papers as late as Saturday last were received. From them we make the following extracts:

The Tennessee News.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Feb. 20.

At the time of writing this we have received no despatches from the West. If, at a later hour, any should come, they will be found in the telegraphic column. A despatch was, however, received here yesterday, from an officer in the Quartermaster's Department, dated at Cleveland, in Tennessee. This is a point near Chattanooga, and is in railroad connection with Nashville. The despatch states that *Generals Johnston, Pillow and Buckner were at Nashville with a large force*, and had made a stand. The commissary stores were represented as all safe. This statement seems so reasonable in all its parts, that, in the absence of more direct information, we build strong hopes upon it. The telegraph must surely be down between Cleveland and Nashville, as we receive no news from the latter, whence we must naturally expect it.

Disasters at Fort Donelson.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Feb. 20.

Very few of our readers, we presume, placed much confidence in the Northern reports which have reached us by a flag of truce from Fortress Monroe, in regard to the number of Confederate prisoners taken at Fort Donelson. We find, however, that the Yankee report of fifteen thousand prisoners being taken is not much greater than the report which has obtained currency in some portions of the South. It is strange that such despatches from excited private individuals should find their way into newspapers in the South. Nashville has not been surrendered, nor is there the slightest evidence, so far, to sustain the statement as to the capture of 15,000 Confederate soldiers.

Telegram to the Richmond Enquirer, Feb. 20.

Generals Pillow, Floyd and Buckner Cut Their Way Through the Federal Lines.

AUGUSTA, Feb. 18.—Passengers who reached here from Nashville to-night assert that Brigadier Generals Pillow, Floyd and Buckner, after a gallant defence of two days, cut their way through the enemy, and are now in the neighborhood of Nashville. General A. S. Johnston was at Gallatin, and had no idea of surrendering Nashville.

Sickness of Gen. Beauregard.

From the Charleston Courier, Feb. 17.

With deep regret we learn that General Beauregard is sick, in Nashville, of typhoid or sore throat. We understand that prayers were offered up in our several churches yesterday, commending him to the Divine protection.

The following telegraphic despatch was published in the Columbus (Ga.) *Enquirer* of the 18th inst., and also in the Augusta (Ga.) papers of the same date:—

COLUMBUS, Ga., Feb. 17.—The following despatch was received here early this morning, causing intense anxiety and excitement:—

CHATTANOOGA, Feb. 17.—Fort Donelson has been taken with thirteen thousand Confederates. Nashville has surrendered. Later despatches from Shelbyville confirm the taking of Nashville by the Federalists.

FROM BURNSIDE'S EXPEDITION.

The Enemy Again Up the Chowan River—A Skirmish—C. H. Foster Killed.

Special Despatch to the Richmond Dispatch.

NORFOLK, Feb. 21.—The Federal force again ascended the Chowan river on yesterday to Winton, with several gunboats and a large number of troops. The Confederates opened a heavy fire upon them, killing and wounding a number. Some of the Federals landed and burned the town. The Confederates retired. Our loss is said to be two men and two horses killed. The humbug Congressman, C. H. Foster, is known to be among the Federals killed.

Winton, N. C., Burned to Ashes—The Confederates Retire to Murfreesboro'.

Special Despatch to the Richmond Dispatch.

SUFFOLK, Va., Feb. 21.—Captain Nichols, of the Petersburg Artillery, arrived here this afternoon from Winton, where he has been stationed with his battery. On yesterday he was shelled out by the Federals. The enemy were supposed to be 4,000 strong. They had seven steamers, all of which have passed up the river; Capt. Nichols had a horse shot from under him; two of his men were wounded. The town of Winton is in ashes. The Confederate troops retired to Murfreesboro'.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Feb. 22.

General Price Wallops the Federals Again.

The following despatch was received by the Commissary General yesterday morning, and is said to be confirmed by despatches received by the President:

FORT SMITH, Feb. 18.—*Via Clarksville, Ark., and Chattanooga, Tenn.*—Generals Price and Herbert are fighting the Federals to-day at Sugar Creek, in Benton county, Arkansas. Our troops are confident of success.

LATER.—The Federals lost 700. The Confederate loss is 100. Another great victory.

(Signed,) ALBERT PIKE.

Proclamation by the President to the People of the Confederate States.

The termination of the Provisional Government offers a fitting occasion again to present ourselves in humiliation, prayer and thanksgiving before that God who has safely conducted us through our first year of national existence. We have been enabled to lay anew the foundations of free government, and to repel the efforts of our enemies to destroy us. Law has everywhere resumed supreme, and throughout our wide-spread limits personal liberty and private right have been duly honored. A tone of earnest piety has pervaded our people, and the victories which we have obtained over our enemies have been justly ascribed to Him who ruleth the Universe.

We had hoped that the year would have closed upon a scene of prosperity; but it has pleased the Supreme Disposer of events to allow Lincoln to the rule of Divine government, which has prescribed affliction as the discipline of nations as well as individuals. Our faith and perseverence must be tested, and the chastening which seemeth grievous, will, if rightly received, bring forth its appropriate fruits. It is meet and right, therefore, that we should repair to the only Giver of all victory, and, humbling ourselves before Him, should pray that He may strengthen our confidence in His might, power, and righteous judgment. Then may we surely trust in Him that He will perform His promise and encompass us with a shield.

In this trust, and to this end, I, Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States, do hereby set apart Friday, the 28th of February instant, as a day of Fasting, Humiliation and Prayer; and I do hereby invoke the reverend clergy and people of the Confederate States to repair to their respective places of public worship, to humble themselves before Almighty God, and pray for His protection and favor to our beloved country, and that we may be saved from our enemies and from the hand of all that hate us.

{L. S.} Given under my hand and the seal of the Confederate States, at Richmond, this 20th day of February, A. D., 1862.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

By the President:

WM. M. BROWNE,
Secretary of State, *ad. in.*

From the Richmond Whig of Friday.

The Levy En Masse.

We had not supposed it was seriously contemplated in any quarter to call into active service the whole male population of the State. The proposition of Governor Letcher to have all over sixteen and under sixty-five, in cities, drilled for the defence of their respective localities is a different affair. That may be practicable, and, under circumstances, might be desirable. But we have very great doubts whether such a mass would effect more good than mischief. But in respect to the rural districts, to call out the whole male population over sixteen and under sixty-five, or even between eighteen and forty-five, would be a mischievous and inexcusable folly. In the first place we have not arms to put in their hands. That objection alone is sufficient. In the second place it would ruin the industrial pursuits of the State and leave us without the means of prosecuting the war beyond the present season.

We hear that the rage for volunteering is greater than it has been since the beginning of the war. There will be no want of men, without any extraordinary legislation, if they can only get arms and leaders to conduct them against the enemy. If there should be any deficiency, it could be easily supplied by a draft on the superabundance of "able-bodied" young men in the Commissary and Quartermaster's Department. Far better this expedient than to draw boys from their books and the old men from their useful labors.

An Interview with the Mayor of Edenton, North Carolina.

A correspondent of the Petersburg *Express* writes as follows:

I had an interview with the Mayor of Edenton late yesterday afternoon, who left Edenton early yesterday morning. As has been reported, not a Yankee soldier remained in Edenton, and not a gunboat could be seen on Albemarle Sound. He thinks the enemy have gone round toward Washington or Newbern, but this in his opinion I do not coincide. A large fleet is reported in Hampton Roads, and the next move will probably be on the Nansemond river or in the vicinity of Smithfield. This has already been foreshadowed in the correspondence of the New York *Herald* from Fortress Monroe.

Mayor Hall informed me that he was at Edenton at the landing of the Federals, and met the gunboats at the wharf. In answer to his inquiry as to the course they intended to pursue, he was told that private citizens and private property would be respected, but armed men, commissary stores and arms of every kind, would be seized. When they commenced rolling in the bales of cotton he inquired if that was not private property, and was answered that cotton was contraband, and would be seized everywhere. He says a large crowd of negroes gathered on the wharf, and the captain of the gunboats commanded them to disperse immediately, or he would open fire upon them. The darkies scattered in every direction, tremendously frightened.

It is rumored that all the prisoners taken at Roanoke Island will be released on parole, and as the crew of one of Com. Lynch's vessels have arrived in Norfolk, on parole, there seems to be some foundation for the rumor.

About forty of the escaped soldiers, belonging to Col. Jordan's North Carolina regiment, arrived here on Saturday afternoon for Norfolk. It seems that but two of Col. Jordan's companies were in the engagement, and they fought well. The other companies, except Capt. Godwin's, were held in reserve, until the surrender was ordered. The companies commanded by Captains Knight and Lee were in the fight.

Maryland and Virginia's Quota of Volunteers.

In the Senate, at Richmond, on Friday, Mr. Bradford offered a resolution that the Military Committee inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill authorizing the Governor to equip three batteries of artillery, of four guns each, to be furnished the Maryland Brigade on condition that they enter the Confederate service as a part of Virginia's quota. Adopted.

A bill is also pending in the Senate authorizing Maryland volunteers who re-enlist in the troops of Virginia to be transferred to Maryland regiments, to enable them to fight for the liberty of which the tyrants of the North seek to deprive them.

Col. Robert Tansill, one of the released prisoners, who was recently held in Baltimore, having been appointed to the post of Captain in the Confederate Army, has been appointed to the command of a Virginia regiment by Gov. Letcher.

George H. Kyle, late of Baltimore, advertises for one hundred able-bodied men to join a company under his command for a Maryland regiment. He offers a bounty of $50 to each recruit. Mr. Kyle accompanies his appeal with the following remarks:

All patriotic Marylanders are urged to come forward, and show by their deeds their loyalty and devotion to the Southern cause. It is a solemn and imperative duty that we owe to our down-trodden and oppressed State. Maryland alone can be saved by the efforts of her sons in the Southern Confederacy. And when our redemption is achieved, and our beloved State is freed from the grasp of the tyrant, it will be a source of pride to those who have fought and bled in the Southern cause that we have assisted in the glorious work.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE—REGULAR SESSION.

SENATE.

ANNAPOLIS, February 24.—The Senate met at 11 o'clock, and was called to order by the PRESIDENT.

Mr. WHITAKER obtained leave for Messrs. Whitaker, Watkins and Smith, to report a bill amending the local law relating to sheep.

Mr. BAYNE, from the Committee on Agriculture, reported the bill relating to the office of the State Chemist, with amendments, which were concurred in, and the bill was read a third time and passed.

Mr. GOLDSBOROUGH, from a select committee, reported a bill to allow R. Bell, late Sheriff of Dorchester, further time to complete his collections.

Mr. HARRISON reported a bill to allow G. A. T. Wright, late collector, further time to complete his collections.

Leave was given Messrs. Whitaker, Smith and Goldsborough to report a bill to compensate W. Kilgour, late Secretary of the Senate.

The bill authorizing the Commissioners of Emmittsburg to levy an additional tax was read a second time.

The bill amending the license laws so as to include merchandise brokers, was read a third time and passed.

The bill to change the name of Sidney Wilson Long to Sidney Chaley Long was read a third time and passed.

The bill relating to the collection of taxes in the village of Northeast, Cecil county, was read a third time and passed.

The bill relating to the licensing of wood hucksters was read a third time and passed.

The bill to protect fowls from hawks, owls, &c., was read a third time and rejected.

The bill to regulate the compensation of the Crier of the Court of Appeals was read a third time and passed.

Mr. WATKINS reported a bill amending the Primary School laws of Howard county.

A communication was received from the Governor, through the Secretary of State, endorsed "Executive Business."

Mr. WHITAKER reported a bill to compensate W. Kilgour, late Secretary of the Senate.

Leave was given Messrs. Smith, Whitaker and Flery to report a bill to pay a sum of money to Elenora B. Watkins, the widow of a revolutionary soldier.

The bill apportioning the members of the House of Delegates was read a third time and rejected, but the vote was reconsidered and the bill laid over.

Mr. WHITAKER reported a bill amending certain sections of the local laws relating to sheep.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

The House met at eleven o'clock, was called to order by the SPEAKER, and opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. PATTERSON. The roll was called, and the proceedings of Saturday read and approved.

Mr. MCCOLLISTER presented a petition against the extension of the Stay law.

Mr. WESCOTT presented a similar petition, and they were both referred.

Mr. LACKIE presented a petition asking the repeal of the present primary school system, which was referred to the Committee on Education.

Dr. REESE presented a petition from J. E. Tate, asking compensation, which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a petition from lumber dealers and merchants against any change in the lumber inspection laws, which was referred to the Committee on Inspections.

Mr. DAVIS, of Montgomery county, presented a petition of citizens of Brookeville, asking the prohibition of the sale of liquor within two miles of said village, which was referred to the Montgomery delegation.

Mr. MORTON presented a petition from Cecil county in relation to the running at large of swine, which was referred to the Cecil delegation.

Mr. J. I. BOWIE presented a petition asking the establishment of a new school district in Prince George's county, which was referred to the Prince George's delegation.

Mr. ENSOR presented the petition of Mary Brown, asking an appropriation for the support of her blind child.

Mr. HARRIS, of Frederick, offered an order requesting the Governor to inform the House how many troops were asked for from Maryland by the General Government, and how many were furnished.

Mr. MATHEWS presented the application of Charles Reider for the use of the schooner Phœnix in enforcing the oyster laws, which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. DUNCAN presented a petition asking a division of school districts in Worcester county.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN presented a petition of citizens of Allegany county asking the passage of an act for the relief of Joseph Romesy.

Mr. WOLF obtained leave for the Committee on Inspections to report a bill amending the laws relating to the inspection of flour in the city of Baltimore.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Frederick, [illegible] the Harper's Ferry Bridge Road under the supervision of Frederick county.

Mr. ENSOR obtained leave for the Baltimore county delegation to report a bill for the relief of Mary Brown.

Mr. HARDCASTLE obtained leave for the Caroline delegation to report a bill to compensate T. E. Saulsbury.

Mr. DUNLOP obtained leave for the Montgomery delegation to report a bill providing for an additional Justice of the Peace in that county.

Mr. DAVIS obtained leave for the Montgomery delegation to report a bill to refund certain taxes.

Also, for the Committee on Agriculture to report a bill to regulate the inspection of guano in Baltimore city.

Mr. MATHEWS obtained leave for a special committee to report a bill re-enacting the act of 1843, relating to horses and carriages left at livery in the city of Baltimore.

Mr. PARKER offered a resolution tendering the thanks of the Legislature to Captain Cadwalador Ringgold, and the officers and men of the United States frigate Sabine, for their humane efforts in rescuing a battalion of marines from the wreck of the Governor, in November last, while they were on their way to Port Royal; which was read a first time, and under the suspension of the rules, a second time and passed unanimously.

Mr. REESE, from the Committee on Claims, reported a bill to compensate the owners of the steamer Pioneer and others vessels for their use in the enforcements of the oyster laws.

Also a bill to compensate W. H. Council.

Also a bill to compensate Milton Whitney.

Mr. PURNELL, from the Committee on Agriculture, reported the bill amending the Wild Fowl law.

Mr. SMYTH, from the Committee on Colored Population, reported a bill authorizing George Bond and family, colored persons, to return to the State.

Mr. WESTCOTT reported a bill authorizing the Commissioners of Kent county to sell certain property.

Mr. DUNLOP reported a bill amending the School laws of Montgomery county.

A bill was reported to prevent the sale of liquor at or near Calverton, in Baltimore county.

Mr. HENNEY reported a bill authorizing the Hagerstown Female Seminary to raise money to pay off its debt.

Mr. DAVIS reported a bill for the relief of William Gray.

Also, a bill to incorporate the Montgomery, Howard and Carroll Railroad Company.

Also, a bill to prohibit the granting of licenses for the sale of liquor at or near Brookeville.

The order of the day—the bill imposing the direct tax of twenty-five cents on the one hundred dollars, was taken up and the bill read a second time.

The second order of the day—the bill to provide means for the defence of the State by raising an amount to par the State's proportion of the United States direct tax—was taken up and after some discussion was read a second time.

The bill to incorporate the United Brewing and Malting Company of Baltimore, was read a second time.

The bill relating to the schools of Charles county was read a second time.

The bill relating to Clerks of Courts making extracts of deeds was read a second time.

The bill amending testamentary law relating to devises and bequests was read a second time.

Mr. ENSON obtained leave for the Library Committee to report a bill to pay E. M. Shipley for making a catalogue of books in the State Library, and to pay ——— Bonsal for printing the same.

Mr. DUNBAR obtained leave for the Anne Arundel delegation to report a bill repealing certain sections of the local laws relating to the city of Annapolis.

The bill abolishing the office of Keeper of Chancery Records was read a second time.

The bill authorizing the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore to assess and collect water rates was read a second time.

The bill authorizing the payment of the amount of bond of the Annapolis and Elkridge Railroad to Johns Hopkins.

At ten minutes to 3 the House adjourned.

[We are requested to state that the amount stated to have been paid to Mr. E. M. Shipley, State Librarian, as appears from the statement of the Treasurer of the expenses of the Legislature at Frederick, was paid to him for stationery, rent of hall, labor, &c.]

The bark Ariel, Capt. Lovenston, sailed from Providence on Thursday for Goree, on the west coast of Africa, with a cargo consisting of beef, sugar, &c., and a large quantity of lumber. Suspicion having been excited that she was intended for the slave-trade, United States Marshal Sanford went in pursuit in a tug, and overhauled the bark over Bristol. She was taken into Newport, and the Marshal returned to Providence, having in custody a Capt. Stevens, of Boston, who was acting as supercargo.

DEATH OF M. BIOT.—The *Journal des Debats*, in announcing the loss which science and letters have just suffered in the person of M. Biot, gives a slight sketch of his career. He was born in 1773. He had been a professor in the College of France since 1800, member of the Academy of Sciences since 1802, member of the Bureau of Longitudes since 1806, of the Royal Society of London since 1815, and of the French Academy since 1857.

The British Consul at Charleston has had the assurance to send the crew of the British steamer Fingal, which ran the blockade, to Fortress Monroe, in order that they might come North. Gen. Wool very properly sent them back the way they came.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The Cecil *Democrat* states that fishermen are demanding $30 per month, and farm hands $12. This is one of the effects of many laborers having enlisted in the army.

FROM EUROPE.

Additional by the Niagara.

NEW YORK, Feb. 29.—The following additional advices by the Niagara have been received here:

GREAT BRITAIN.

The London journals generally regard the Queen's speech as a negative, and so far a satisfactory document.

The Morning *Herald* (opposition) has scarcely a remark to offer on the ministerial programme, and says it is difficult to criticise blank paper.

The session of Parliament opened calmly and with no show of opposition, and the indications were that the session would be a quiet one.

The Prince of Wales has left England for Trieste, *en route* for the East. He travels in strict *incognito*.

In the House of Commons on the 7th, Mr. Gregory said he refrained the previous evening from addressing the House while the address to the Queen was being discussed, because he thought it undesirable to introduce topics which might give rise to debate; but he felt that the blockade of the Southern ports by the Federal Government was wholly ineffective, and simply a blockade upon paper. On a future occasion he should be in a position to show that the character of the blockade was such that, in justice to both of the belligerent parties, it ought to receive full discussion at the hands of the Government.

Mr. G. P. Bentinck expressed satisfaction at Mr. Gregory's announcement to bring the question of the blockade before the House. His own opinion was that a recognition of the paper blockade would be in violation of the rules of international law, and it was the duty of the country to consider seriously the position in which we were placed.

Late Gibraltar advices received in Liverpool represent the privateer Sumter as detained at Gibraltar from difficulty in obtaining coal.

A meeting of the parties connected with the coaling business therefore resolved not to supply coal to the Sumter except for cash, the paper offered in payment, although on good houses, not being deemed eligible. The same advices represent the crew of the Sumter as fine fellows, but nautical men say the ship has no fight in her.

The *Times*, in an editorial on American affairs, says that in the last six months America has contrived to spend more money in a shorter time and to less purpose than any people who ever lived on the face of the earth, and that is all that has literally been done during this period. It proceeds to state that the subjugation of the South and a further union is impossible.

A new Canadian Bishopric, to be called the Bishopric of Ontario, is created. Rev. J. L. Wise is appointed its first Bishop.

The official *Gazette* publishes an order of the Privy Council removing the prohibition against the export of saltpetre, arms, ammunition, and all other articles lately prohibited.

Glowing accounts are published of the British Columbia gold fields, and were attracting considerable attention.

FRANCE.

The Bank of France, on the 6th, reduced its rate of discount from 4½ to 4 per cent.

M. Hautefeuille, the well known writer on international law, urges in the *Revue Contemporaine* the meeting of a Congress to settle the rights of belligerents at sea, and the formation of a league of armed neutrality to protect the commerce of neutral powers in the event of a maritime war.

The Chamber of Deputies had commenced the discussion of the bill for the conversion of the 4½ per cent. rentes. M. Darimon strongly opposed it.

The Paris *Constitutionnel* says the rumor that English capitalists had contracted to loan £4,000,000 to the French Government is not correct, but such circumstantial particulars are given in the London papers that there is no doubt the arrangement has been made.

The Bourse was firm. Rentes, 71f. 40c.

SPAIN.

The Cortes was discussing the treaty with Mexico. Martinez de la Rosa was dangerously ill. His life was despaired of.

M. Mon was summoned from Paris to take his place as President of the Chamber of Deputies.

POLAND.

Advices from Warsaw announce that judgment has been pronounced by court-martial on the Catholic priests imprisoned in the citadel. Four canons were condemned to transportation to Siberia, and one to imprisonment in the fortress.

TURKEY.

A Turkish squadron under Osman Pasha had left Constantinople for the Adriatic, laden with munitions of war.

INDIA.

Bombay papers to January 13 represent the product of the last cotton crop as pouring into Bombay from the various cotton districts.

From the Washington Star of Yesterday.

A TREMENDOUS GALE.

CHURCHES BLOWN DOWN, HOUSES UNROOFED, AND THE MISCHIEF IN ITS GENERALITY.

The lowering clouds and dense fogs prevailing were displaced this morning in a hurry by a violent northwest wind, which speedily increased to a tornado-like gale, which, commencing with flags, signs, chimney-stacks and street furniture, soon went on to demolish dwelling-houses and church edifices, as if they had been made of pasteboard.

Such flags as were not speedily drawn in were very soon whipped into ribbons, and it was deemed expedient not to hoist the flags on the Senate and House of Representatives upon the assembling of those bodies, as at such an elevation the wind would probably be sufficiently strong to carry away the flagstaff. The skylights of the Capitol, [illegible] which permits the wind to get between it and the skylights, forcing out the beautifully-ornamented glass, and rendering the library unsafe for visitors. The rattling of the roofs over the Senate and House rendered the transaction of business difficult, and caused no little alarm among the timid in the galleries.

Several houses were blown down south of the Capitol, and a number of roofs torn off in various parts of the city. The roof of the Washington Gymnasium was ripped up, and the roof of the house of Mr. Adams, on Four-and-a-half street, above the Avenue, demolished. An alarm of fire was raised at the latter place, and upon the arrival of the engine it became necessary for the police to interfere to prevent a deluge of water being poured in upon the furniture.

Trinity Church, on Third and C. streets, was damaged to some extent in the upsetting of one or two wooden pinnacles on the towers, and the throwing down of one of the small brown stone blocks from the front, and a portion of the roof was also broken.

The water in the Potomac was lashed into a perfect foam, the waves dashing furiously over the Long Bridge and the wharves. At the wharf of the Lunatic Asylum, against which the wind had a long sweep, the water frequently dashed to the height of thirty feet, completely submerging the timbers. A schooner which had anchored off the Arsenal dragged six anchors and drifted ashore, and considerable damage was done to other vessels lying at the wharves. The steamers were compelled to cease running, and a freight train coming up from Alexandria could with difficulty make its way against the gale.

About noon it was noticed that the lofty steeple upon the Thirteenth street Baptist church (where Rev. Dr. Sampson has been officiating) was swaying fearfully. It finally was blown down, and its weight and the massive bell entirely crushed the roof and side walls, leaving the front and east walls standing. The fine organ of the church is presumed to be uninjured, from the appearance of the walls where it stands, but of this there is no certainty, as no one has cared to venture among the ruins to see. The steeple was 161 feet high from the roof. The damages here are estimated at not less than $12,000.

The north wall in its fall crushed the back building of the fine dwelling on that side belonging to Mr. S. Mast, and occupied by the family of Mr. Smart. The damage to the house and furniture is considerable, but fortunately none of the family were hurt.

The metallic roof upon the dwelling on Fourteenth street, opposite Willards', belonging to Mr. G. H. Plant, was lifted from its place, but was immediately replaced by some fearless workmen.

From residents in the northern part of the city we learn that the damage to property has been considerable. They report that the roof of the public school corner of Q and Fourteenth streets was blown off, and the side of Ginnity's store, on Fourteenth and L streets, was blown down. Many large and beautiful shade trees are thrown down, and portions of tin roofs, roof gutters, signs, &c., are found at great distances from their original positions.

The new sloop-of-war Adirondack was launched at the Brooklyn Navy Yard on Saturday last. She went off the ways in fine style, amid the cheers of an immense concourse of spectators. The Adirondack is a first-class sloop-of-war, and was modelled at Washington.

We call attention to the advertisement of Messrs. FISHER BROTHER & Co., Dyers and Scourers, in this morning's edition of the paper. This old and popular establishment is *now* only in possession of a *new French system of scouring plants*, which has given universal satisfaction. Messrs. Fisher having a thorough knowledge of their business, and being gentlemen of enterprise, we recommend their establishment to all who desire their services, feeling confident they can cater to the *tastes* of the most fastidious.

DIED.

OBITUARY.—Fell asleep in Jesus, on the morning of Friday, the 21st instant, MARY ANN HOWARD, beloved wife of Wm. B. Larmour, daughter of Robert Moffett, and granddaughter of Dr. John Mann, Sr.

God, who knows and does all things for the best, has for some wise purpose called from among us our dear Mary Ann, and how can we permit her spirit to depart without offering a few words to the memory of one we loved so much on earth? From her infancy her whole life was one of loveliness, embellished with all those beautiful traits of character which entwined her family and friends around her; and none knew her but to love, none named her but to praise. As a daughter, wife, mother and friend, she was all it could be wished for, and sympathy and charity beamed forth even in her countenance. But, alas! she is no more—she has passed away from among us to a brighter and happier world, to mingle with those she loved so much who have gone before her, and at this time her voice has joined that Heavenly choir, singing praises to the Lord. When stretched upon her bed of death and conscious of her last change being near, her mind was unclouded, and in peace and tranquillity she bid adieu to her friends and yielded up her spirit to her God, breathing those beautiful words to her who had ever been dear to her: "Mother, I will soon be with grandmother in Heaven; and, oh! how I would love to have you go with me!" What consolation ought not these dying expressions be to the family and friends, to know that although she can never be replaced to us here on earth, she is in Heaven! And when we shall enter that narrow valley through which she has passed before us, and which leads to the Judgment Seat of God, may we be able to say through faith in His Son, our Saviour, and in the dying, but ever living and triumphant—

"The world recedes—it disappears—
Heaven opens on my eyes; my ears
With sounds seraphic ring!
Lend, lend your wings—I mount—I fly.
Oh, grave, where is thy victory?
Oh, death, where is thy sting?" U. W.

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Office (old stand), No. 139 West Fayette street, between Park and Howard, and
No. 55 Baltimore street, south side, three doors east of Gay.
We take the liberty to inform our customers and public generally, that we have combined with our FRENCH SCOURING A FANCY DYEING ESTABLISHMENT, and will be able to execute any work entrusted to our care, in the new branch of our business, to the entire satisfaction of our patrons.
To our old customers we tender our thanks for their patronage so liberally bestowed upon us for many years, and respectfully solicit a continuance of the same. For our new establishment we request a trial. Having fitted up the same with the latest French Dyeing apparatus at a considerable expense, we have obtained the services of a gentleman, whom we have given an interest in the business, who has had considerable experience in the largest and most celebrated dyeing establishments in France and in this country. Possessing a thorough chemical knowledge in the art of fancy dyeing, we are confident that we will be able to please all who may favor us with their custom.
N. B.—We ask the particular attention to the fact, that we are alone in possession of the French scouring process, which has given universal satisfaction.
By this process we are enabled to cleanse ladies, children and gentlemen's clothes of velvet, silk, wool or mixed goods, without taking the garment apart, and will effectually remove all grease spots without shrinking or emitting the slightest odor or injuring the garment in any manner.
fe21 3m Respectfully, FISHER BROTHER & Co.

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FALL AND WINTER
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