THE MARYLAND NEWS SHEET

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TERMS.

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BALTIMORE.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 26 1862

WAR AND OTHER NEWS.

In the Senate of the United States the Treasury Note bill was reconsidered and referred back to the committee to correct an error. A bill was reported from the Committee on Territories, for the occupation and cultivation of cotton and other lands on the Southern coast, and to employ the slaves there for that purpose. After some debate, the bill was made the special order of the day for Wednesday—to-day. The bill confiscating the property of rebels and freeing their slaves was then taken up and debated.

In the House of Delegates, evening session, Monday—the following bills were reported: A bill amending the local laws of Baltimore in relation to the Almshouse. A bill enlarging the powers of the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, as regards water. A bill empowering the latter to levy additional license on ordinaries, and a bill authorizing them to take property not specially exempted from taxation.

In the House of Delegates leave was obtained to report a bill regulating the inspection of lime and leather, flour, meal, &c. The bill imposing a direct tax of twenty-five cents on every hundred dollars worth of property in the State, was passed. The bill to provide means for the defence of the State by raising an amount to pay the United States direct tax, was also passed.

In the State Senate yesterday a resolution was offered thanking Brigadier-General Chas. F. Smith for gallant conduct at Fort Donelson. The bill to incorporate the Baltimore Tobacco Works was read a second time. Also, the bill to prohibit the erection of gas works within the limits of the city without the consent of the municipal authorities. The bill incorporating the People's Gas Works was rejected.

The Richmond *Examiner* states that forty of the employees in the Government workships in that city refused to take the oath of allegiance, and intimates that it is to these men the bad quality of the fixed ammunition may be attributed.

A lieutenant of a Mississippi regiment, who was at Fort Donelson, states that the Confederate loss in killed was from three to four hundred, and in wounded from twelve to fifteen hundred.

New Orleans is represented to be impregnable. Every avenue of approach is said to be protected by powerful batteries, whilst the city is further defended by an army of not less than fifty thousand men.

There was a rumor at Richmond on the 21st that the Federal troops were marching upon Winchester, and that General Jackson had been reinforced from Manassas by General Kirby Smith, with his command.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* predicts that General McCall's division, composed in part of the Pennsylvania Reserves, will shortly take possession of Centreville. The same writer states that the Confederates are concentrating a large force on the hills opposite General Hooker's division on the Lower Potomac, in anticipation of the latter attempting to cross at that point.

The arrival of ten thousand Confederate prisoners at St. Louis is announced, in addition to which it is said that two thousand had been sent by railway to Chicago. It is difficult, nevertheless, to reconcile this large number of prisoners with the statements of correspondents in respect to the Confederate regiments engaged in the battle. These the New York *World* and *Times* correspondents put at twenty-seven regiments, while the correspondent of the *Tribune* adds, that the regiment have been more than nine thousand four hundred and fifty men, including Floyd's brigade, which escaped.

We publish from the New York *Herald* the inaugural address of Jefferson Davis as President of the Southern Confederacy.

By the arrival of the steamship Constitution at New York we have news from Ship Island to the 18th inst. All was reported quiet there and the troops in good health. The Constitution brings intelligence of the seizure of the British steamer Selanon in the Rio Grande whilst being loaded with cotton from a steamer having the Confederate flag flying. The British vessel will be sent North for adjudication. The Captain claims that the steamer was in Mexican waters at the time of the seizure.

By an order of the Governor and Executive Council of South Carolina, the owners of slaves removed from the seaboard to the interior of the State are required to place them under the control of some white person residing in the neighborhood to which the slaves may be removed. Any violation of this order subjects the party infringing it to a penalty of ten dollars per head per month on each slave so left without proper control.

The Government has chartered twenty-five steamboats at Philadelphia, and they are ordered to prepare for immediate service in the South.

The steamer Adelaide which reached this city from Fortress Monroe yesterday morning, confirms the report that Winton, N. C., had been shelled and burned by the Federal gunboats. The Confederates being discovered in large force at Winton, the Federal troops that accompanied the Expedition did not land. General Burnside with the main body of his forces and many of the gunboats, still remained at Roanoke Island; whither the brigade of General Williams, now at Old Point Comfort had received orders to proceed.

All doubt of the occupation of Nashville by the Federal forces—supposed to be part of General Buell's advance—is, according to the Washington *Star* of last evening, set at rest by an official despatch received at Washington which announces the arrival at Bowling Green of two refugees from Nashville, who stated that the Confederates had abandoned the latter city, retiring southward by railway in the direction of Murfreesboro, the former capital of Tennessee, where it was said to be their intention to make a stand.

Commodore Foote telegraphs to the Secretary of the Navy, from Cairo, that Lieutenant Gwynn commanding the gunboat Taylor, had just arrived from Tennessee, Mississippi and Alabama, and reported the Union sentiment in North Tennessee and North Alabama to be very strong.

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 Surveyor, relating to the cost of getting up plats of property to be sold for taxes. Referred.

Mr. EVANS called up the resolution appropriating money to pay the police force the ten per cent. which Marshal Dodge deducted from their pay.—Adopted.

Mr. DUHR presented a report from the Committee on Water, with an ordinance relative to an increased supply of water. Laid on the table.

Mr. STRETTER presented an invitation from the principal to visit the Western Female High School. Accepted.

Adjourned.

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

A resolution appropriating $25 for the repair of the fence and the trimming of the trees at the Eastern Spring was received from the First Branch and adopted.

Also a resolution of thanks to C. M. Keyser, Esq., President of the Board of Managers of the House of Refuge, for having furnished the "Refuge Band" as an auxiliary to the celebration of the 22d of February. Adjourned.

SALE OF A CONFISCATED CARGO.—The entire cargo of the prize brig Sarah Starr, consisting of turpentine, rosin and beeswax, was sold at auction, yesterday, at the Phœnix Yard, Brooklyn, by Whittemore & Hazel, under the orders of the United States Prize Commissioner. The purchasers were mostly from this city and Philadelphia. The following is the result of the sale:—1,128 barrels spirits of turpentine, at an average price of $1.10; 63 barrels colored turpentine, at an average price of $1.11, the entire range for this article having been $1.07@1.15 per gallon; 140 barrels crude turpentine, at $7.27½ per 280 lbs; 420 barrels rosin, at an average price of $3 per 280 lbs.; 287 lbs. of beeswax, at an average price of 34 cents per pound; 1 box of assorted hardware for $6.50. Total amount realized by the sale, $22,898.10.—*New York Times, Feb. 24.*

There is said to be living in Oswego, New York, a man one hundred and eighteen years old, who has smoked for one hundred years, and consumed a thousand pounds of the weed. Moreover, as showing that he is not likely to end in smoke, he is the father of twenty-five children, all living.

LATEST FROM THE SOUTH.

INAUGURATION OF JEFF DAVIS AS PRESIDENT OF THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.

Scenes and Ceremonies of the Occasion---The Inaugural Address.

From the Richmond Examiner Extra, Feb. 22.

FELLOW-CITIZENS—On this the birthday of the man most identified with the establishment of American Independence, and beneath the monument erected to commemorate his heroic virtues and those of his compatriots, we have assembled to usher into existence the permanent Government of the Confederate States. Through this instrumentality, under the favor of Divine Providence, we hope to perpetuate the principles of our Revolutionary fathers. The day, the memory and the purpose seem fitly associated.

It is with mingled feelings of humility and pride that I appear to take, in the presence of the people and before high Heaven, the oath prescribed as a qualification for the exalted station to which the unanimous voice of the people has called me. Deeply sensible of all that is implied by this manifestation of the people's confidence, I am yet more profoundly impressed by the vast responsibility of the office, and humbly feel my own unworthiness.

In return for their kindness I can only offer assurances of the gratitude with which it is received, and can but pledge a zealous devotion of every faculty to the service of those who have chosen me as their Chief Magistrate.

When a long course of class legislation, directed, not to the general welfare, but to the aggrandizement of the Northern section of the Union, culminated in a warfare on the domestic institutions of the Southern States—when the dogmas of a sectional party, substituted for the provisions of the constitutional compact, threatened to destroy the sovereign rights of the States, six of those States, withdrawing from the Union, confederated together to exercise the right and perform the duty of instituting a Government which would better secure the liberties for the preservation of which that Union was established.

Whatever of hope some may have entertained that a returning sense of justice would remove the danger with which our rights were threatened, and render it possible to preserve the Union of the Constitution, must have been dispelled by the malignity and barbarity of the Northern States in the prosecution of the existing war. The confidence of the most hopeful among us must have been destroyed by the disregard they have recently exhibited for all the time-honored bulwarks of civil and religious liberty. Bastiles filled with prisoners, arrested without civil process or indictment duly found; the writ of *habeas corpus* suspended by Executive mandate; a State Legislature controlled by the imprisonment of members whose avowed principles suggested to the Federal Executive that there might be another added to the list of seceded States; elections held under threats of a military power; civil officers, peaceful citizens and gentle women incarcerated for opinion's sake, proclaimed the incapacity of our late associates to administer a government as free, liberal and humane as that established for our common use.

For proof of the sincerity of our purpose to maintain our ancient institutions, we may point to the Constitution of the Confederacy and the laws enacted under it, as well as to the fact that through all the necessities of an unequal struggle there has been no act on our part to impair personal liberty or the freedom of speech, of thought or of the press. The courts have been open, the judicial functions fully executed, and every right of the peaceful citizen maintained as securely as if a war of invasion had not disturbed the land.

The people of the States now confederated became convinced that the Government of the United States had fallen into the hands of a sectional majority, who would pervert that most sacred of all trusts to the destruction of the rights which it was pledged to protect. They believed that to remain longer in the Union would subject them to a continuance of a disparaging discrimination, submission to which would be inconsistent with their welfare, and intolerable to a proud people. They, therefore, determined to sever its bonds and establish a new Confederacy for themselves.

The experiment instituted by our Revolutionary fathers, of a voluntary union of sovereign States for purposes specified in a solemn compact, had been perverted by those who, feeling power and forgetting right, were determined to respect no law but their own will. The Government had ceased to answer the ends for which it was ordained and established. To save ourselves from a revolution which, in its silent but rapid progress, was about to place us under the despotism of numbers, and to preserve in spirit, as well as in form, a system of government we believed to be peculiarly fitted to our condition, and full of promise for mankind, we determined to make a new association, composed of States homogeneous in interest, in policy and in feeling.

True to our traditions of peace and our love of justice, we sent commissioners to the United States to propose a fair and amicable settlement of all questions of public debt or property which might be in dispute. But the Government at Washington, denying our right to self-government, refused even to listen to any proposals for a peaceful separation. Nothing was then left to us but to prepare for war.

The first year in our history has been the most eventful in the annals of this continent. A new Government has been established, and its machinery set in operation over an area exceeding seven hundred thousand square miles. The great principles upon which we have been willing to hazard everything that is dear to man have made our guests for us which could [illegible] material interests, will, I believe, when able to speak with unstifled voice, connect her destiny with the South. Our people have rallied with unexampled unanimity to the support of the great principles of constitutional Government, with a firm resolve to perpetuate by arms the rights which they could not peacefully secure. A million of men, it is estimated, are now standing in hostile array, and waging war along a frontier of thousands of miles. Battles have been fought, sieges have been conducted, and, although the contest is not ended, and the tide for the moment is against us, the final result in our favor is not doubtful.

The period is near at hand when our foes must sink under the immense load of debt which they have incurred, a debt which in their effort to subjugate us has already attained such fearful dimensions as will subject them to burthens which must continue to oppress them for generations to come.

We, too, have had our trials and difficulties.—That we are to escape them in future is not to be hoped. It was to be expected when we entered upon this war that it would expose our people to sacrifices and cost them much, both of money and blood. But we knew the value of the object for which we struggled, and understood the nature of the war in which we were engaged. Nothing could be so bad as failure, and any sacrifice would be cheap as the price of success in such a contest.

But the picture has its lights as well as its shadows. This great strife has awakened in the people the highest emotions and qualities of the human soul. It is cultivating feelings of patriotism, virtue and courage. Instances of self-sacrifice and of generous devotion to the noble cause for which we are contending are rife throughout the land.—Never has a people evinced a more determined spirit than that now animating men, women and children in every part of our country. Upon the first call the men fly to arms; and wives and mothers send their husbands and sons to battle without a murmur of regret.

It was, perhaps, in the ordination of Providence that we were to be taught the value of our liberties by the price which we pay for them.

The recollections of this great contest, with all its common traditions of glory, of sacrifice and of blood, will be the bond of harmony and enduring affection amongst the people, producing unity in policy, fraternity in sentiment and joint effort in war.

Nor have the material sacrifices of the past year been made without some corresponding benefits. If the acquiescence of foreign nations in a pretended blockade has deprived us of our commerce with them, it is fast making us a self supporting and independent people. The blockade, if effectual and permanent, could only serve to divert our industry from the production of articles for export, and employ it in supplying commodities for domestic uses.

It is a satisfaction that we have maintained the war by our unaided exertions. We have neither asked nor received assistance from any quarter. Yet the interest involved is not wholly our own. The world at large is concerned in opening our markets to its commerce. When the independence of the Confederate States is recognized by the nations of the earth, and we are free to follow our interests and inclinations by cultivating foreign trade, the Southern States will offer to manufacturing nations the most favorable markets which ever invited their commerce. Cotton, sugar, rice, tobacco, provisions, timber and naval stores will furnish attractive exchanges.

Nor would the constancy of these supplies be likely to be disturbed by war. Our confederate strength will be too great to tempt aggression; and never was there a people whose interests and principles committed them so fully to a peaceful policy as those of the Confederate States. By the character of their productions they are too deeply interested in foreign commerce wantonly to disturb it. War of conquest they cannot wage, because the Constitution of their confederacy admits of no coerced association. Civil war there cannot be between States held together by their volition only. This rule of voluntary association, which cannot fail to be conservative, by securing just and impartial government at home, does not diminish the security of the obligations by which the Confederate States may be bound to foreign nations. In proof of this it is to be remembered that, at the first moment of asserting their right of secession, these States proposed a settlement on the basis of a common liability for the obligations of the general government.

Fellow-citizens, after the struggles of ages had consecrated the right of the Englishman to constitutional representative government, our colonial ancestors were forced to vindicate that birthright by an appeal to arms. Success crowned their efforts, and they provided for their posterity a peaceful remedy against future aggression.

The tyranny of an unbridled majority, the most odious and least responsible form of despotism, has denied us both the right and the remedy. Therefore we are in arms to renew such sacrifices as our fathers made to the holy cause of constitutional liberty. At the darkest hour of our struggle the provisional gives place to the permanent Government. After a series of successes and victories, which covered our arms with glory, we have recently met with serious disasters. But in the heart of a people resolved to be free, these disasters tend but to stimulate to increased resistance.

To show ourselves worthy of the inheritance bequeathed to us by the patriots of the Revolution, we must emulate that heroic devotion which made reverse to them but the crucible in which their patriotism was refined.

With confidence in the wisdom and virtue of those who will share with me the responsibility, and aid me in the conduct of public affairs; securely relying on the patriotism and courage of the people, of which the present war has furnished so many examples; I deeply feel the weight of the responsibilities I now, with unaffected diffidence, am about to assume; and, fully realizing the inadequacy of human power to guide and to sustain, my hope is reverently fixed on Him whose favor is ever vouchsafed to the cause which is just. With humble gratitude and adoration, acknowledging the Providence which has so visibly protected the Confederacy during its brief but eventful career, to Thee, O God, I trustingly commit myself, and prayerfully invoke Thy blessing on my country and its cause.

THE INAUGURAL CEREMONIES,

From the Richmond Enquirer, Feb. 22.

1. Colonel Charles Dimmock to be Chief Marshal, assisted by four aids.

2. The Senate and House of Representatives will meet in their respective halls, at half-past eleven o'clock, A. M., and then with their respective officers repair to the hall of the House of Delegates of Virginia, which has been kindly tendered by the House of Delegates.

3. The President and Vice-President elect will be conducted to the hall by the Joint Committee of Arrangements at a quarter to twelve o'clock, and be received by the Assembly standing.

4. The President of the Senate will occupy the seat on the right of the President elect; the Vice-President elect that on the left of the President, and the Speaker of the House that on the left of the Vice-President.

5. Invitations are extended to the following persons and bodies, to wit:—

Members of the Cabinet, who will be seated on the right and left of the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House; the Governor of Virginia and his staff; the Governors of any other of the Confederate States who may be in Richmond, and ex-Governor Lowe, of Maryland; the Senate and House of Delegates of Virginia, with their respective officers; the Judges of the Supreme Court of Virginia, and of the Supreme Court of any other of the Confederate States who may be in Richmond; the Judge of the Confederate District Court at Richmond, and any other Judge of a Confederate Court who may be in Richmond; the members of the late Provisional Congress; the officers of the army and navy of the Confederate States who may be in Richmond; the Mayor and Corporate authorities of the city of Richmond; the reverend Clergy, and Masonic and other benevolent societies, and the members of the press.

6. At half past twelve o'clock the procession will move from the hall by the eastern door of the Capitol to the statue of Washington, on the public square, by such route as the Chief Marshal may direct, in the following order, to wit:—

1. The Chief Marshal.
2. The band.
3. Six members of the Committee of Arrangements, including their respective chairmen.
4. The President elect attended by the President of the Senate.
5. The Vice-President elect, attended by the Speaker of the House of Representatives.
6. The members of the Cabinet.
7. The officiating clergyman and the Judge of the Confederate Court at Richmond.
8. The Senate of the Confederate States, with its officers, in column of fours.
9. The House of Representatives, with its officers, in column of fours.
10. The Governors of Virginia and other States, and staff.
11. The members of the Senate and House of Delegates of Virginia and their officers.
12. The Judges of the Supreme Court of Virginia and other States, who may be in the city of Richmond.
13. The officers of the army and navy.
14. The reverend clergy.
15. The Mayor and Corporate authorities of the city of Richmond.
16. The Masons, and other benevolent societies.
17. Members of the press.
18. Citizens generally.

Seats will be provided by the Chief Marshal for the Governors of States, the Judges, and, as far as practicable, for the other guests.

The invited guests are requested to present themselves at the door of the hall in the order above indicated.

At the statue of Washington the President elect, the Vice-President elect, the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the officiating clergyman, Confederate Judge, Governors of States, Judges of the Supreme Courts of States, the Chief Marshal and his aids, and six of the Committee of Arrangements will take positions on the platform. Prayer will then be offered by the Right Reverend Bishop Johns.

The Inaugural Address will then be delivered [given above]; after which the oath will be administered to the President by the Confederate Judge, in Richmond, the Hon. J. D. Halyburton, and the result will be announced by the President of the Senate.

The oath will then be administered to the Vice-President by the President of the Senate, who will also announce the result.

The several legislative bodies will then return to their respective halls, and the President and Vice-President will then be escorted to their respective homes by the Committee of Arrangements.

THE PLATFORM.

As will be seen in the programme, the oaths of office will be administered and the Inaugural Address will be delivered from a platform, erected against the east front of the Washington monument. The platform is a segment of a circle, extending from the pedestal in front of the statue of Mason to that in front of Jefferson. It is substantially built of plain boards, and will accommodate comfortably a dozen persons, having a front of eighteen feet, with a depth of ten feet, and is raised about ten feet above the base of the monument.

We are requested to say that the President's house will be opened from eight to eleven o'clock to-night for the reception of visitors.

From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 21.

Union Men in the Confederate Workshops.—We had, on Tuesday last, refused to take the oath of allegiance, and we should have published their names but for a positive order to the contrary, given by General Winder to the gentleman at the artillery works who has the list of the recusants in possession. Yet, though these names are kept secret, the fact that so large a number of traitors have been hitherto employed in these important departments, the laboratory and the artillery works, has given rise to much angry excitement and indignant comment. Men recollected yesterday and compared notes, of rumors which have from time to time come to us regarding the quality of the ammunition furnished by this city to our army on the Potomac.

It has been told here, and never contradicted, that the Richmond fixed ammunition was so mean, and even dangerous, that the Washington Artillery refused to use it after the first experiment; one of the shells, designed to be thrown half a mile, having exploded within ten feet of the gun. A shell is also said actually to have exploded before leaving the barrel of a cannon of the Pendleton Artillery. And, further, it is said that not one in ten of the Richmond shells exploded at all, so defective are the fuses. Since the discovery of this large party of our enemies in our midst, our people think they perceive already explanation of the complaints of the artillery corps in the field.

The Confederate Loss at Donelson.

A lieutenant of the Fourteenth Mississippi regiment, who was at Fort Donelson, states that the Confederate loss in killed was from three hundred to four hundred, and in wounded from twelve hundred to fifteen hundred. These were removed to Dover.

New Orleans.

New Orleans is represented as having been made almost impregnable. The shell road, and every avenue of approach to the city, are defended by very powerful batteries, sweeping them for miles, while on either side felled trees form an impenetrable abattis out into the swamp. And to man the fortifications, and aid in the defence, they have a force of no less than, fifty thousand men, under Major-General Lovell.—*Columbia Guardian.*

Western Virginia News.

THE SURPRISE AT BLOOMERY.

The Confederate loss, says the Winchester *Virginian*, in the attack on Bloomery, Hampshire county, was two wounded and thirty prisoners.—The Yankees admit the loss of seven killed and fifteen wounded. The Confederate militia were surprised. Colonel Scincindiver, of Berkeley, was in command. He escaped. Our troops, after the engagement, retired to Pughtown, in Frederick county, where they remain—barring a few who, with overdone prudence, retired to their homes, and are probably still there.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

Union of Kirby Smith and Jackson's Forces at Winchester.

From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 21.

A rumor prevails that the enemy, in very strong force, are marching upon Winchester, and that General Kirby Smith, with his command, has gone from Manassas to Winchester, to meet them, in conjunction with the forces under the command of General Thomas J. Jackson.

High Prices.

Price of drayage in Memphis is in keeping with other extortions of the day. Ten dollars per day load is the price demanded and paid for hauling to one of the railroad depots.

One of the Sunken Whalers.

From the Savannah Republican, Feb. 15.

A private letter received in this city from St. Mary's, dated Friday last, says the bow and stern of a vessel had been cast ashore near that place some days previous. The stern is marked "Courier, New Bedford," and she is said to be one of the identical whalers recently sunk by the Yankees in the channel to Charleston harbor.

What Shall be Done with the Slaves?

The appended advertisement appears in the Columbia (S. C.) *Guardian*, of the 11th inst:

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER, Feb. 7, 1862.

The following resolution has been this day adopted in a meeting of the Governor and Council, and ordered to be published:

* * * * * * *

RESOLVED, That all owners of slaves removed from the seaboard shall be, and they are hereby, required to place said slaves under the control of some white man, resident for the time in the immediate neighborhood of the slaves thus removed, and that upon failure so to place them, the said owner shall be liable to a penalty of ten dollars per head for every slave so situated, for every period of one month that said slaves shall be left without such control.

(Extract from the Minutes.)

By order of the Governor and Council.

F. J. MOSES, Jr., Secretary.

The Episcopal Church of the Confederate States.

Bishop Thomas F. Davis, of the Diocesan Convention of the Episcopal Church of South Carolina, now in session at Charleston, has pronounced an address in which he states that prior conventions of the Church in the Confederate States had declared that "we were no longer, as a Church, in administrative union with the Church in the United States." He says:

This whole subject is simply a question of jurisdiction. It involves no article of the faith, no spiritual condition or office. The creeds all preexisted our present condition. But jurisdiction in the Church is not strictly *jure divino*. The right of jurisdiction is; but the appointments and arrangements are not. Therefore, although in the Church, its construction and relations must be human only. They must occupy the same ground as other human institutions, and be subject to the dispensations of Divine Providence, and the necessary changes of things. The truth is, the present great revolution is a dispensation extraordinary, and a revelation from God. It emanates from on High, speaking to men, and changing and shaping the forms of society, both civil and religious.

The more it is examined into the more, I think, it will appear that the words "in the United States" in Art. I., and "in any of the United States" in Art. V., are terms of jurisdiction, and not merely descriptions of locality. This idea of citizenship being necessary to jurisdiction, has always fully pervaded the English Church; and from that Church they who sat in the Convention of 1789 and framed the Constitution, derived their opinions. This, then, must have been the uppermost and prevailing idea with them. It appears, also, in the preface to the Prayer-book, and subsequently in Section VII. of Canon XIII of the Church of the United States. Indeed, the inconveniences of a different construction are so great and manifold as to forbid its reception. Still it must be admitted that this will not help us in the estimation of the Church.

They may acknowledge the principle. I think some of them have done so; but denied its application to ourselves. They deny that we are the citizens of a foreign State, and affirm that our allegiance is still due only to themselves. Now, who is to determine this question? It must be done apart from the Constitution of the Church in the United States. What makes us a free and independent people? What can ever make us such?—Should the European Powers recognize our independence, would that be to constitute it; or would it be only to acknowledge its existence? Should the United States themselves hereafter recognize us as a people, would that be to make or only to confess us such? Should they refuse to do this for evermore, could that unmake us what we are and will be in the eyes of men and nations?

EXTRACTS FROM THE PORT ROYAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE N. Y. TIMES.

THE CONTRABAND QUESTION.

The contraband question is getting to be a knotty problem for Gen. Sherman. He has written repeatedly for "instructions," but the Administration have not replied to his letters. "What will he do with it?" is a puzzle to himself. As the exigency demanded some immediate action, he has adopted the plan set forth in his "General Orders, No. 9" which you have already published. If any good results from this policy the Government will arrange it, otherwise not. He will be censured for taking the responsibility, if his plan proves a failure. The fact is, that the Government has a large-sized elephant on its hands, and it is difficult to say what must be done with the negroes and the Sea Island plantations. Ten thousand contrabands within our lines, and their number increasing daily by accessions from the main, are to be fed and clothed. The planting season is at hand. The cattle have been driven off, most of them killed, and the corn used up for forage.

Colonel Reynolds, the resident agent appointed by the Government, has the best theory upon the subject that I have yet heard. He suggests that the plantations and negroes should be leased for one year, at a fixed price—say five dollars an acre, which sum has been offered for twenty thousand acres—with ample security, and with suitable restrictions as to the comfort and education of the blacks—the Government to appoint a board of inspection to protect the negroes' interests, with proper powers to exercise a supervisory control over the whole,—to enforce rights and redress wrongs. Government certainly cannot raise cotton at a profit,—if it can raise corn and potatoes enough for the negroes' subsistence, it will do more than I expect. Government cannot build ships, or do any other work, as well or as cheap as individuals. So it will prove with the culture of cotton. Individual competition may succeed in cultivating these islands at a profit, but Government labor will be sure to realize a loss.

AN UNPLEASANT RENCONTRE BETWEEN OLD FRIENDS.

When they landed, they were met at the beach by the Doctor, Mr. Fuller and Maj. Hewitt. The usual introduction, with the customary greetings and hand-shakings, were all got along with very pleasantly, until Maj. Martin looked Maj. Hewitt in the face, when both became violently affected, and each equally surprised. Mr. Martin was the first to speak—

"Good Heavens! Major Hewitt, *you here?*"

"Yes," replied Major Hewitt, "I am here paying off the troops." In an instant Major Martin's cheerful and cordial manner was changed, and the whole party felt as if chilled by a blast from the North Pole, so haughty and frigid was his deportment. Major Hewitt said, "We last met in Memphis, last August." Major Martin made no reply to him, but turning sharply and suddenly to the Doctor and Mr. Fuller, said: "Gentlemen, my mission here is ended! Major Butts, we will return instantly, if you please." They resisted all importunities to remain and take a friendly glass, or to hear explanations that this *rencontre* with Major Hewitt was purely accidental, but hurried into the boat and returned to their own side.

Major Martin is evidently a high-toned and chivalric gentleman, with fine feelings and generous impulses, whose whole heart and soul shone in his face. If the South has an honest and earnest adherent, he is certainly one. When confronting Major Hewett, he stood proudly erect—a fine-looking man—his eyes flashing fire, and his whole frame convulsed with emotion. Major Hewett was also moved by deep feeling. As the boat left the shore both the Confederate Majors waved a courteous adieu of the hand, which was as courteously returned, when Major Martin spoke, with a voice tremulous with feeling, and said, "Excuse my first impulses, Major!" and so they parted.

What was meant by this last expression I do not exactly know, nor can I fathom the cause of the unusual perturbation on both sides. Major Hewitt says that nothing underlies the surface; but it arose from the chagrin of Major Martin that his humiliation in being driven from Port Royal should be witnessed by his old friend in Texas. This can hardly account, to my satisfaction, for such an ebullition of feeling, and I have heard, from other sources, [illegible] Texas, Judge Hewitt worked hard for the Union cause, on the stump and with the pen, and succeeded in carrying the city by a large majority for the Union.

When the flood-gates of secession were opened wide, and Texas was swept along by the fierce current, Maj. Hewitt was obliged to remain quiet, or he would have been imprisoned, as was Charles Anderson. Watching his opportunity, he got as far North as Memphis, where he met Maj. Martin, who befriended him in his difficulties, and it is said, I know not with what truth, aided him to escape North by furnishing a pass, under the pretext, on the part of Maj. Hewitt, that he was going to Nashville and Richmond. What ever the cause of the sudden change of manner, on the part of Maj. Martin, certain it is that a wet blanket was thrown over the festive arrangement, and the party returned to Beaufort, with their victuals and drinks, quite disappointed and chopfallen. Maj. Hewitt expressed his sincere regrets that he should have thus unwillingly marred the general enjoyment, but it was one of those cases where nobody was to blame.

A SKETCH OF NASHVILLE.

Nashville is situated on the left or the west bank of the Cumberland river, some two hundred miles, by the course of the stream, from its mouth; two hundred and eighty miles northeast of Memphis; two hundred and sixty-six miles southwest of Lexington, in Kentucky, and six hundred and eighty-four miles from Washington city. Many of the private residences are erected on a scale of palatial magnitude and splendor, and the public buildings exhibit a corresponding character. The suburbs abound with picturesque scenery, enriched with beautiful groves of cedar. The city was originally laid out in lots of one acre each, with a reservation of four acres for public buildings. The boundaries have since been enlarged.

The new Capitol, which stands on a commanding eminence, one hundred and seventy-five feet above the river, is one of the most noble, magnificent and costly structures in America. The material is fine limestone, which was quarried on the spot, and nearly resembling marble. The dimensions are 210 feet by 185, and the estimated cost $1,000,000. It is built, as it is stated, entirely of stone and iron, without any wood about it, except the plank on which the copper roofing is fastened; the floor and inner walls are of crossed stone. A lunatic asylum on a large scale has recently been erected in the vicinity. The State Penitentiary at this place is 313 feet by 50, containing 200 cells. The University of Nashville was founded in 1806. The Medical College connected with the University was opened in 1851; it occupies a spacious building, and has upward of 150 students. There are also a number of female seminaries, the largest of which is attended by more than 300 pupils.

There were fifteen newspapers published here, six of them daily. Nashville contains three banks, with a total capital of $5,182,500; and fifteen churches, representing the various religious denominations. The mineral cabinet of the late Dr. Troost contains the largest private collection in the United States. The city is lighted with gas. The Cumberland river is crossed by a magnificent wire suspension bridge, built at a cost of $100,000. Water is supplied by being raised from the Cumberland river. Six railroads now centre at Nashville, affording communication with many desired points. It is the terminus of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, 150 miles long, which was finished in 1852, at an expense of about $3,000,000. The road is built in a very substantial manner, and completes the connection with Charleston and Savannah. The commerce of Nashville is very extensive, amounting annually to over five thousand tonnage, composed of steamboats, navigating the Cumberland river, engaged in the conveyance of passengers, and the traffic of goods and produce. Extensive manufacturing establishments are in successful operation at this place, among which may be mentioned the powder-mill, the rolling-mill, the Tennessee Iron Works, just below the city, on the Cumberland river—which are as extensive as, and equal in capacity to, any in the United States—and foundries and machine-shops. The population of Nashville at present is about 26,000.

The funeral of Willie Lincoln, the son of the President, took place at Washington on Monday afternoon, and was attended by the Cabinet and a large number of citizens. The body was placed in a vault in the Oak Hill Cemetery, Georgetown, but will ultimately be taken to Springfield, Illinois, for interment.

The Washington papers announce the death of the venerable John Lessford, in the 86th year of his age, believed to be the oldest inhabitant of the city. Mr. L. was a printer, and more than half a century since was the foreman of the *National Intelligencer* office.

MARRIED.

On the 20th November, 1861, by Rev. A. A. Reese, THOS. R. FIERPOINT to Miss ANNIE SHINNICK, both of this city.

On the 23d inst., by Rev. Henry Elbert, JOHN HUGHES, of Cumberland, Md., to Miss SUSAN WILLIAMS, of Baltimore county.

DIED.

In Annapolis, on Thursday, the 20th instant, JOHN HENRY BROWN, aged 23 years, second son of Joshua Brown, Esq.

On the 24th instant, Mrs. MARY DISNEY, aged 71 years.

HEALTH OFFICE, Baltimore, Feb 24, 1862.

Report of Deaths in the City of Baltimore, for the week ending Monday morning.

Apoplexy 1; bronchitis 1; cancer 1; concussion of the brain 1; congestion of the brain 1; consumption 9; convulsions 2; croup & croupy in head 3; bilious fever 1; catarrhal fever 2; scarlet fever 18; typhoid fever 1; inflammation of bowels 1; inflammation of brain 2; inflammation of lungs 3; inflammation of liver 1; inflammation of stomach 1; measles 5; old age 4; organic disease of heart 2; palsy 2; rheumatism 1; small-pox 1; teething 1; unknown adult 2; unknown infantile 17; whooping cough 1—total 83.

Under 1 year, 17; between 1 and 2, 13; between 2 and 5, 16; between 5 and 10, 7; between 10 and 15, 3; between 15 and 20, 1; between 20 and 30, 5, between 30 and 40, 6; between 40 and 50, 3; between 50 and 60, 3; between 60 and 70, 4; between 70 and 80, 2; between 80 and 90, 2; between 90 and 100, 0; above 100, 1. Still-births 6.

Males 46, females 37. Of which number 10 were colored persons—9 free; 1 slave. By order,

CHAS. H. BRADFORD, Commissioners of Health.

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FRENCH DYERS AND SCOURERS.

Office (old stand), No. 139 West Fayette street, between Park and Howard, and No. 25 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 & 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.

fe24 3m Respectfully, FISHER BROTHER & Co.

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TO CONSUMERS OF COAL.

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