# THE MARYLAND NEWS SHEET

PUBLISHED BY

CARTER & NEILSON.

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# BALTIMORE.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1862.

## WAR AND OTHER NEWS.

In the Senate of the United States a bill as a substitute for the pending confiscation bill was introduced and ordered to be printed. The report of the Judiciary Committee on the right of Mr. Starke, of Oregon, to a seat in the Senate, was taken up, and after a long debate the right was conceded by a vote of 25 to 19.

In the House of Representatives the claim of Mr. Upton to a seat in the House from the Seventh Congressional District of Virginia was rejected.

In the House of Delegates, evening session, Wednesday, the bill extending the time for redeeming property sold for taxes to two years was passed. [illegible] against the abolishment of [illegible] District of Columbia were called up and passed. Leave was given to report a bill amending the laws relating to the inspection of tobacco. The bill imposing a direct tax of twenty-five per cent. on every hundred dollars' worth of property in the State was passed; as was also the bill authorizing the State Treasurer to obtain a loan of two millions and a half of dollars to pay the State's proportion of the United States direct tax. The treason bill was then taken up, and was still under discussion when the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Delegates yesterday, the bill calling for a loan of two millions and a half to pay the State's proportion of the United States Direct Tax, was taken up and passed.

By the arrival of the steamer Hibernian at Portland, we have European advices to the 11th instant. American affairs were still under discussion in the House of Lords. Earl Carnarvon called attention to the fact that no less than three British subjects had been confined in Federal prisons for some months, and hoped that the government would take steps to have the position of British subjects clearly defined. Earl Russell said that the correspondence introduced would show that the government had already taken action in the matter.

The Confederates are said to have strengthened their batteries recently at Cockpit Point, by the erection of regular fortifications, mounted with heavy guns.

The late order from the War Department forbidding the publication of army operations, is said to have been caused by the premature disclosures of important movements by the correspondents of Northern papers.

Senator Sherman's bill, relating to the reduction of salaries, abolishes Navy Agents and Store Keepers, and reduces all salaries of the highest grade twenty per cent.; intermediate fifteen, and the lowest ten.

Commodore Goldsborough has sent to the Navy Department a report of his operations in Albemarle Sound to the 20th inst. Since entering Hatteras Inlet, the Federal gunboats have destroyed four Confederate steamers and a schooner. They have penetrated to Edenton and to the Currituck canal, but the latter was found to have been obstructed by the enemy. They have captured and destroyed since the battle of Roanoke Island, eight cannon and two schooners.

By the steamer which reached here from Fortress Monroe yesterday, we learn that the steamer Cambridge had been sent to the assistance of the R. B. Fobes, which, as previously stated, was driven ashore at Nag's Head during the heavy gale on Monday last. A large fire is reported to have been seen somewhere on the mainland, but in what direction is not stated.

From Missouri, General Halleck reports that General Curtis has driven the Confederates under Price, across the Boston Mountains, and has taken possession of Fayetteville, Arkansas. Forty-two Federal officers and men are said to have been poisoned at Mud Town, by eating food which the fugitives left behind them. Capt. Dolfert has since died, it is alleged, from the effects of the poison.

The Boston papers give the names of seven vessels which went ashore at Holmes' Hole during the late gale. Some of them, it is said, will be gotten off.

A graphic account of the meeting of the Tuscarora and the Nashville has been furnished to the Barnstable *Patriot* in a letter from the acting master of the Tuscarora, who states that the indignation of all on board was intense that the British Government should have placed the Nashville under convoy of the Shannon, and that the latter should cast anchor near the Tuscarora for the purpose of preventing her from following in pursuit.

The statement so pointedly made in the New York *Tribune*, to the effect that the Confederate leaders had submitted to the Federal Government a proposition for a compromise, is now pronounced to be untrue.

According to the New York *Herald*, Governor Harris has not the least intention of calling upon the people of Tennessee to submit to the Federal arms. The *Herald* states that the Murfreesboro papers contain a fierce war speech from Governor Harris, and that the previous report of his having deserted the Confederate cause was derived from the Chicago papers.

Secretary Stanton has appointed a special commission to be composed of Major-General John A. Dix and Hon. Edward Pierrepont, of New York, to examine into and report upon the cases of the State prisoners remaining in the custody of the United States. The commissioners are to determine whether the prisoners ought to be discharged, or remain in military custody, or be remitted to the civil tribunals for trial.

The Commander of the blockading squadron off the southwest Pass of the Mississippi river, reports the capture of four prizes.

The nomination of General Scott, as Minister Extraordinary to Mexico, has been withdrawn.

## THE CARNAGE AT FORT DONELSON.

The following letter from a young Federal officer, now in his twenty-third year, who was formerly employed in the New York Postoffice, describes the attack on Fort Donelson:

FORT DONELSON, Tenn., Feb. 17.

MY DEAR FATHER: Sad, lonely and downhearted, I attempt to write you a few lines to let you know that I am alive and unhurt. We have had a most bloody fight; there must have been five thousand to seven thousand men killed and wounded on both sides, but the enemy surrendered on Saturday evening, we taking about 13,000 prisoners. But, dear father, the hardest part of the story is that out of eighty-five men in my company only seven came out of the most wholesale slaughter that was ever heard of. My company was the color company, at which they took particular aim; as fast as one man who carried it was shot another would take his place, but the flag was brought through. Only one hundred and sixteen remain in the Eleventh regiment uninjured.

"Do not wonder, dear father, that I am downhearted. My boys all love me, and need I say, dear father, that on looking at the poor remnant of my company—the men that I had taken so much pains to drill, the men that I loved so much—are now nearly all in their graves? But I do not complain. God spared my life—and for what the future must tell. I will write you soon again.—The Eleventh regiment will, I think (what remains of them), be left to guard the prisoners at Cairo or Alton whilst they recruit. Whether I shall attempt to raise another company I do not know at this time. Good bye. Let the folks at home know I am safe. Yours affectionately,

"L. D. WADDELL, Capt. Co. E,
"11th Ills. Vols. (what is left of it.)

"To William Coventry H. Waddell, Esq., New York."

DESTRUCTIVE STORM.—The storm of wind on Monday was the severest in our recollection. It blew a perfect hurricane all day, and the destruction to tobacco houses, trees and fences was very great. In this neighborhood we learn that the following gentlemen have lost, in whole or in part, valuable tobacco houses, and in many cases the contents of the houses were seriously injured:—William P. Pumphrey, lost one house; Thomas Hodgkin, one; William B. B. Cross, two; George W. Hilleary, one; M. S. Plummer, one; estate of Z. Sassscer, one; John Hodges, two; Robert A. Claggett, one; one on the estate of the late David Craufurd; Dr. Lee, one damaged; William B. Bowie, several unroofed; Samuel L. Brooke, two unroofed, and Jer. Berry, one unroofed.—*Upper Marlboro' (Md.) Gazette, Feb. 26.*

The *Shipping Gazette* says it is enabled to state, on the best authority, that the French Government has directed the Superior Council of Commerce to institute an inquiry into the operation of the French navigation laws, with a view to important modifications and revisions.

The bark Wilhelmina sailed from New York for Hayti on Wednesday, with another lot of colored emigrants from Ohio, Pennsylvania and Canada.—This is the fourth vessel that has sailed with colonists for the same destination this year, and another will leave in a week or two.

The Prussian *Gazette* announces that gymnastics are to be introduced as a compulsory branch of [illegible] in Prussia.

## FROM EUROPE.

A CLEVER ANALYSIS OF THE RECENT SPEECHES IN THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

*Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.*

LONDON, February 8th, 1862.

I do not suppose I can better meet your wishes this week than by giving you an ample synopsis of the speeches, &c., attendant on the opening of Parliament, on Thursday last: I do this, both because you will not probably get the English papers until a day after you do this letter, and because I know of no better way to give you the present indications of what may be safely regarded as the sentiment and policy, both of this Government and the leading politicians here. A few prefatory remarks may be necessary to a full appreciation of what follows.

The opening of the English Parliament is usually a scene of great excitement and magnificence.—The royal procession from Buckingham Palace to the Houses of Parliament attracts crowds of the people to the line of the route, while the House of Lords is densely packed with the aristocracy of the land, male and female, who then deck themselves in their gaudiest attire. It is worth a journey across the Atlantic to see the Queen on the throne, and, amid the brilliant pageantry by which one is then surrounded, to indulge in the associations naturally inspired. This year the scene was entirely changed. Forbidden by court etiquette, if no other motive existed, to open Parliament in person, the Queen deputed the task to a Commission, composed of the Lord Chancellor and three other temporal Lords.

Earl Granville, the President of the Council, evidently endeavored to speak impartially, but, whether intentionally or not, let slip some expressions of an ominous nature. He admitted, in so many words, the possibility that circumstances would arise calling for some course other than that of neutrality, and very pointedly declared that, in case of difficulty with the United States, the "first operation would be to blockade, and that in a very efficient manner, all the ports of that country, thereby putting a considerable and speedy check upon the American navy." Gladstone's speech, perhaps, the most important of all, and the personal sentiments which he expressed were, perhaps, the only ones on which we can rely. The important passage I quote at length. He said:—"For my own part, and on the part of the Government, it is our earnest wish to be enabled to preserve unimpaired that neutrality which we have hitherto maintained. [Hear, hear.] I consider it of the greatest importance to do so. I cannot but think that before many months are over, it will be ascertained whether the Northern States are able to accomplish that task they have set themselves, of reconstructing the Union with the Southern States of America. If they are not able to do so, I am convinced that it is far better that they themselves, their Government, their Congress and people, should be persuaded of the inutility of their efforts, and be ready to form a treaty by which the independence of the Southern States should be acknowledged—it is far better that this conviction should come to them from the failure of their own efforts than from any intervention of any foreign Power. [Hear, hear.] * * * *

"If they should be convinced that it was by foreign interference and force that the Southern States had established their independence, depend on it there would be a rankling feeling against that country that first interfered—an enmity and bitterness we might have to deplore for several generations. [Hear, hear]." Unquestionably as Earl Russell thus expressed his honest sentiments, their very expression, owing to his position in the Government, is far more dangerous than all the rhodomontade of his predecessors. Stripped of their unnecessary verbiage, his words expressly declare that he and this Government already recognize (although not yet officially) two distinct nations—the Northern and the Southern States—and, as expressly, that they entertain no doubt whatever that what we are still fond and vain enough to call the United States will ultimately and disastrously fail to subdue that portion of our community, which, in spite of his persistence to the contrary, we still recognize only as rebels and traitors. Thus, all the force of the moral sympathy, to say the least, of Earl Russell and this Government, is unmistakably in favor of what he takes particular pains to designate as "the Southern States of America." Firmly convinced that the United States proper are to be worsted in the contest, he preaches non-intervention, not because it is just and honorable, but simply in order to avoid arousing "an enmity and bitterness" that might interfere seriously with the commercial welfare of England. I leave you to judge of the probable effect of the enunciation of these Government doctrines upon the minds of the people, already ripe for the final catastrophe so confidently predicted.

The Earl of Carnarvon, lately Tory Under-Secretary for the Colonies, having probably revived the scent of the old shop, confined himself to asking for the production of all evidence tending to show the inefficiency of the blockade—a significant movement, denoting something more than a mere desire to gratify personal curiosity.

Lord Kingsdown closed the debate. He is a modern lord, a Conservative, formerly a lawyer, and was the Hon. Pemberton Leigh. He evidently fancied that he had on his wig and gown again, and indulged the House with a pseudo-legal disquisition on the conflicting opinions of Mr. Seward and Earl Russell, respecting international law. To his mind, the dispute with America had been "anything but satisfactorily settled," because "the surrender of Mason and Slidell was not made the ground of a Government demand for the outrage committed on the British flag, or by the slightest compensation to the victims themselves." One might imagine that the noble barrister scented a case for swingeing damages, and was bidding for the post of leading counsel. He also regretted that the doctrines of international law, as laid down by the law officers of the Crown, "should have been scouted and repudiated by Mr. Seward on the part of the American Cabinet. [Hear.]" Well, it is pretty certain that his Lordship is not the only English lawyer or statesman to whom Mr. Seward's missive was particularly offensive.

In the House of Commons, the Hon. Mr. Portman, M. P. for Dorsetshire, the eldest son of Lord Portman, moved the address. I cannot say that there was anything in his speech particularly unfriendly. He referred, of course, the stale and insincere allegation of England's neutrality, and expressed the hope—only the hope—that her Majesty's Government might be able to maintain it. He also insisted upon the extreme friendliness of the English people towards those of the Northern States, while, he alleged "there existed among them a violence of feeling, and a readiness to push matters to extremity, from which the English were happily free."

The seconder of the address was Mr. Western Wood, the new member for the city of London, and Lord John Russell's successor. Not much was expected from him, and it is enough to say that he did not disappoint his audience. He contrived to insinuate that "the redress for the insult to the British flag had not been conceded as promptly as was consistent with the character of this country, and, he would add, with the character and dignity of the United States." The two foregoing speeches went off rather drily—the audience anxiously waiting to hear the "great guns."

Mr. Disraeli, the leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons, unlike his colleague, the Earl of Derby, while he as frankly endorsed the action of this Government in the Trent affair, added these words:—"I am bound to say that the reparation that was offered to us appears to me to have been influenced by sentiments as worthy. When I consider the great difficulties which the statesmen of North America have to encounter, when I consider what I may call the awful emergency which they have been summoned suddenly to meet, and which, without giving any opinion about the cause of these public transactions, I would venture to say they have been met manfully and courageously. Then, sir, I think it becomes England, in dealing with the Government of the United States, to extend to all which they say at least a generous interpretation, and to that which they do a liberal construction. [Hear, hear.]" But, unfortunately, after something more in this, his usual wary style, Mr. Disraeli literally "kicked over his pail of good milk," by peremptorily insisting upon the prompt production of all the evidence relating to the inefficiency of the blockade. What for, I ask again, if merely to gratify personal curiosity? This demand came very ominously upon the heels of his deprecatory language against a too hasty intervention.

Lord Palmerston said exactly what might have been expected. His speech was brief and thoroughly non-committal. He complimented himself and his Cabinet on their "courtesy, consideration, firmness, and decision in the Trent affair, patted the Duke of Newcastle on the head, deprecated the "passions let loose in America, which might be too strong for the Government," lamented the calamities produced there, and the pressure felt here, and wound up with the declaration that "from the position of strict neutrality which this Government has sincerely and rigidly observed, it is not its intention to depart." Of course, everybody here and in the United States will value this declaration of the finessing premier at exactly what it is worth—simply nothing.

This practically closed the debate in the Lower House, but a circumstance immediately occurred even more significant than any that had preceded it. Mr. Hadfield, M. P. for Sheffield, one of the manufacturing districts, a thorough peace man, and one whose venerable age should have protected him from insult, even in the British House of Commons, (he is seventy-five years old,) endeavored to say something evidently of a friendly nature towards the United States, and was literally laughed and hooted down.

Finally, Sir Robert Peel, in some remarks on Irish topics, could not forbear lugging in a ridiculous cure at "the victories of the Federal army, which are very much talked of, but are very little seen. [Laughter.]"

And so ended this all-important day. I have given you a concise but sufficiently comprehensive synopsis of all that was said and done in the English Parliament, and feel assured that you can draw your own conclusions, without my assistance.

There has been no other news of importance during the current week.

DESTRUCTIVE FLOOD IN MECCA—THREE HUNDRED LIVES LOST.—The Boston *Traveller* has the following item of news:

"An intelligent gentleman, who has for many years resided in Syria, says, in a recent communication to a friend in this city: 'There has been a flood of rain in Mecca; three hundred lives lost; one-third of the city destroyed; the great sacred Mosque Haram esh Sherif, flooded; the holy Black Stone submerged; and the great library almost destroyed' and he adds, very naturally and pertinently, 'I cannot, in view of this fact, forget that the massacre in Damascus was planned and decided upon in that same so-called Holy City!'"

POSITION OF GOVERNOR HARRIS.—The Murfreesboro' papers contain a fierce war-speech of Governor Harris. The previous rumors of Governor Harris' desertion of the Confederate cause in its extremity, may have originated in a statement made in Chicago by parties who arrived from Fort Donelson, to the effect that General Grant had an interview with Governor Harris, near Clarksville, and that the Governor stated that, if General Grant would cease hostilities for three days, he would have the American flag floating from every fortified place in Tennessee. The more recent accounts, above alluded to, however, go to show that Governor Harris remains unchanged in his treasonable sentiments and purposes.—*N. Y. Herald, Feb. 27.*

## FROM THE SOUTH.

### The Evacuation of Nashville.

The Richmond *Enquirer* extra, of Saturday evening, contains the following despatches:

AUGUSTA, February 22.—Private despatches received here from Chattanooga state that Federal gunboats reached Nashville on Thursday.

SAVANNAH, February 22.—General Walker has received despatches which state that the Confederates have evacuated Nashville.

AUGUSTA, February 20.—General Buell (Federal) has arrived at Clarksville.

### Miscellaneous.

The North Carolina papers call loudly for investigations to be instituted into the cause of their defeat at Roanoke.

On the 19th seven vessels of the Burnside Expedition were at the mouth of the Roanoke, supposed to be destined for Plymouth.

Mrs. Jackson, widow of Jackson who was killed in Alexandria, was in Richmond last Thursday with her son.

### From Winchester.

The Richmond *Examiner* says:

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.

### The Roanoke Reverses.

*To the Editor of the Richmond Examiner:*—The independent conduct of your journal emboldens me to venture a criticism upon the late reverses at Fort Henry and Roanoke Island, which may be grating to ears polite, but is rendered necessary by the condition of the country. It is high time that these surrenders should cease—for, considering the character of the war in its consequences to us, they have been truly amazing, commencing with that of the cavalry at Alexandria down through that of Colonel Pegram, at Rich Mountain, that of Commodore Barron, at Hatteras, &c., &c., to the present lamentable instances.

Mr. Floyd's garrison almost [illegible] over a dozen guns of the largest calibre, and with a hackneyed compliment yields up his bloodless sword. How withering and humiliating to our Southern manhood was the sorrowful reply of the Yankee Commodore. That the General should have neglected to make preparation for preventing the enemy from ascending the river and burning the railroad bridge, may be passed over, because no commission can make a man a commander unless it be given by nature; but if the statement as to his surrendering be true, is he to be retained upon the rolls of the Southern army as an officer?

The Roanoke affair is perfectly incomprehensible. The newspapers are filled with extravagant laudations of our valor—the annals of Greece and Rome offer no parallel—whole regiments were defeated by companies, and we yielded only to death. Our men finally surrendered "with no blood on their bayonets," and what is the loss? Richmond Blues, two killed and five wounded; McCulloch Rangers, one killed and two wounded; the other four companies lost in all two killed and eleven wounded. Comment is needless. The whole army had better surrender at once, for it will eventually come to it.

I am, sir, &c.,

AN OFFICER.

### Confederate Congress.

The House was engaged on Saturday in a discussion of the past and future conduct of the war.—Mr. Boyce, of South Carolina, argued at some length in advocacy of an offensive policy. The plan he proposed was the appointment of a Commander-in-Chief of the army, and leave to him the direction of military operations, and suggested Toombs, who possessed the revolutionary spirit. In his opinion the great error was in not prosecuting the war more vigorously in the beginning, when the North was comparatively unprepared, and when her 75,000 three months' men were gathered at Washington, as it were, on a kind of Fourth of July celebration.

Mr. Machen, of Kentucky, replied to Mr. Boyce. He said that when the House undertook to act upon the conduct of those who had the management of our campaign, he thought they should be arraigned before the House with a fair show for defence. He asked gentlemen, before they raised the banner of aggression, to demonstrate the feasibility of that policy. We were usurping power belonging to others when we attempted to dictate the policy for conducting this war.

Mr. Foote asked if it was usurpation to express an honest conviction on the conduct of the war—if so, he wanted to go home.

Mr. Machen continued, and asked if those who contended for the aggressive policy intended to crammed our military leaders by resolutions from this body? He had no prejudice against, or undue partiality for the President or any member of his Cabinet. If the policy recommended were adopted, arms would be indispensable; and he asked how and where these were to be obtained.

Mr. Foote said he could vote for no resolution liable to be construed into an indorsement of the War and Navy Departments. He was prepared to demonstrate by developments that neither of the heads of these Departments were competent for the positions they held.

After further discussion, the subject was laid on the table.

## FROM NEW YORK.

*Special Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.*

NEW YORK, Feb. 27th.—A double-headed editorial in this morning's *Tribune*, intimating that a compromise had been [illegible] for a New Confederacy, has been [illegible] to our Government, is quite a sensation here. The "leading Democrat of our city," in whose hands the programme is said to have been entrusted, has been sought for, but can nowhere be found. In truth, the whole story is set down as a foolish *canard*.

Some racetaly war, this afternoon, "sold" the public, and even some of the newspapers, by a report that the British mail steamer Asia had been detained till to-morrow, by orders from Lord Lyons. The telegram ordering the detention, it was said, was not received at the Cunard office until after the vessel had steam up, and was nearly ready to sail. The passengers, it was further represented, grumbled not a little at thus being obliged to hold over another day, but that the necessities of diplomacy, like other necessities, have no law. Some wise folks supposed that his Lordship was anxious to send still definite information as to the fall of Nashville, but the more general impression seemed to be, that his Lordship was preparing a despatch predicated on the latest news from all quarters, to show Lord John Russell that the Southern rebellion is rapidly caving in, and that the best thing England and other foreign powers could do, under the circumstances, was to stand from under and get out of the way. The stock-jobbers, with characteristic enterprise, were turning the windfall to account on the corner of William street, when the truth came out that no order had been received from the British Minister at all, and that the Asia had gone to sea at her usual hour, without waiting for any special despatches, ordinary or extraordinary.

THE TUSCARORA AND THE NASHVILLE.

The Barnstable (Mass.) *Patriot* publishes a letter from the acting master of the United States steamship Tuscarora, dated Isle of Wight, Feb. 4. The writer says when the Nashville went to sea, her Confederate flag flying from her mizzen, the British frigate Shannon, having up steam, got under way and commenced dropping down with the tide, keeping between the Tuscarora and the Nashville—thus, in fact, convoying and protecting the privateer to sea. Seeing, however, that the Tuscarora did not attempt to violate the Admiralty order by getting under way to chase the Nashville, she returned and came to anchor again near the Tuscarora. The writer says:

"You may imagine, but I cannot describe, the excitement this affair created on board our ship. Curses loud and deep on the British Government were freely uttered, and to an extent that called forth reproof from our executive officer in more than one instance, although he, I have no doubt, felt the stab thus inflicted on our cause more keenly than many of us. I have reason to believe that if the captain had given orders to slip our chain and chase the Nashville, every man would have been ready; and if the Shannon had tried to stop us, they would have fought her as long as a plank of the Tuscarora was left to fight upon. But, as it is, the Nashville has escaped us this time; but I am mistaken in our captain, if we ever meet her or the Sumter again, if they escape, no matter where they are found. We have coaled ship to-day, and shall sail in the morning. Destination unknown, but probably the Mediterranean. I have heard to-day that there is another American ship-of-war in the English channel; if so, she may meet the Nashville before she leaves this coast."

THE PRINCE CONSORT.—The obelisk which it is proposed to raise to the memory of the late Prince Consort is a genuine relic of the times of the Pharaohs, and was presented to the British Government years ago by Mehemet Ali, but still remains at Alexandria. Its length is sixty-three feet, and its circumference near the base twenty-seven feet. Like all Egyptian obelisks, it is of granite.—The cost of removing it to London is estimated at £10,000.

The St. Louis *Republican* says that Brigadier-General Price, recently taken prisoner near Warsaw, Mo., has gone to Richmond. He was released on his parole by General Halleck, on condition that he would take up his residence in one of the Northern cities. He selected Alton, and will remain there at large.

MARRIED.

On 23d January, at St. Paul's Church, Richmond, by the Rev. Dr. Minnegrode, Lieut. WM. K. BRADFORD, C. S. A., son of Gov. Bradford, of Maryland, to Miss ANURILLA A. COLEMAN, daughter of the late J. T. Coleman, of Columbus, Ga. [Annapolis papers please copy.]

On the 23d instant, at St. John's Church, by Rev. Father McManus, MICHAEL CONWAY to Miss KATE McNULTY.

On the 19th instant, by Rev. H. Lindlicum, J. COLIM RUM COLE, of Howard county, to Miss SUSAN McNEW, of Baltimore.

DIED.

In Frederick city, on the 25th instant, MAY BELL, aged 1 year and 8 months, youngest daughter, and on the 26th, DR. J. J. and MARY J. MORAN.

On the 6th instant, JOHN KELLY STUMP, in the 24th year of his age.


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FINE CUT CHEWING TOBACCO

IS

G. W. GAIL & AX'S

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IT IS

PURE, FINE AND RICH!

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OF DELICIOUS FLAVOR AND TASTE.

For sale by

HIRAM E. FOX, corner Baltimore and Light streets.
G. H. BOLENTIUS, corner Charles and Pratt.
MORSE & MARTIN, corner Charles and Baltimore.
J. C. SMITH, 153½ Baltimore street.
SUTRO BROS., 189 Baltimore street.
K. S. SUTRO, 123 Baltimore street.
J. F. REQUARDT, corner Calvert and Baltimore.
WM. S. CROWLEY, 123 North Gay street.
AND OTHER PRINCIPAL CIGAR AND TOBACCO STORES in this city.

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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.

WILLIAM F. OWENS,
205 *BALTIMORE STREET,*
Has just received a NEW, CHOICE and COMPLETE assortment of
FALL AND WINTER
FURNISHING GOODS
FOR
GENTLEMEN.
Cartwright & Warner's celebrated English Merino
UNDER-SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
Scotch Wool, Red and Shaker Flannel Goods of every size and quality.
SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER
by our improved pattern, and warranted to fit. o17-tfr

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A DOLLAR SAVED IS TWO DOLLARS MADE.
This can be done by purchasing Wood already Sawed in Split, at Office of City Steam Fire Wood Mill,
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Green and Black
TEAS.
Lard Oil $1.00 per gallon.
Hams 10 and 11 cts.
Brown Sugar 9 and 10.
Crushed do. 12½.
For sale by
W. H. McLEAN,
52 North Charles st.

ISRAEL & CO.
IVORYTYPES.
WATER-COLORED
AND
MEZZOTINT PHOTOGRAPHS,
125 BALTIMORE STREET.
Ja14-tf

NOTICE
TO CONSUMERS OF COAL.
*LARGE REDUCTION IN PRICE.*
The undersigned having on hand a large stock of BALTIMORE COMPANY'S COAL of all the various sizes, has determined to reduce the prices to
$5.50 and $5.75
PER TON OF 2,240 LBS.,
elivered free of charge, in any part of the city.
CUMBERLAND COAL.
A fresh stock on hand and daily arriving. Lump for domestic use, Run of Mine for manufacturing, and fine for Smiths' purposes.
R. W. TYSON, Agent,
No. 38 Second street, near the Postoffice
Ja21-tf [sun]

DR. A. A. BLAND,
SUCCESSOR TO DR. C. A. HARRIS,
51 NORTH CHARLES STREET
o10-tf

REMOVAL OF
WHEELER & WILSON'S
SEWING MACHINES,
AT REDUCED PRICES,
with
*Glass Cloth-Presser,*
Improved Loop-Check,
new style!
Hemmer, Binder, Corder, &c.,
Office, No. 214 West Baltimore street, next door to Cortlan & Co.
W. MERRILL, Agent.
ap3-tf

ROOFING!! ROOFING!! ROOFING!!!
ECONOMY, DURABILITY AND CHEAPNESS COMBINED.
WARREN'S
FIRE AND WATER PROOF
*FELT AND COMPOSITION ROOFING*
Unrivalled by anything yet discovered for Roofing purposes.
PERFECTLY FIRE PROOF,
PERFECTLY WATER PROOF,
UNEQUALLED FOR ECONOMY,
UNRIVALLED FOR DURABILITY,
ADAPTED TO EVERY CLIMATE.
For further information address or call on
JAS. H. JOHNSON,
No. 3 Jarvis Building, cor. North and Baltimore sts.,
Baltimore.
ja26-tf

FINEST SHIRT, $1.75.

ADAMS'
NEET CASH
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
Made to Order, or Ready Made,
146 *W. Baltimore St., Up Stairs,*
Three doors below Calvert street.
BOSOMS,
WRISTBANDS AND COLLARS
*STITCHED, &c.*
FINE SHIRT, $1.50. GOOD SHIRT, $1.25.
d16-tf MAKING SHIRTS, 75 CENTS EACH.

PARKER BROTHERS' LONDON CLUB SAUCE.—This celebrated Sauce is fast superseding all others. From the richness and delicacy of its flavor, it has attained a popularity almost as great in this country as in Europe. For sale by all first-class grocers and by their agents,
GREEN & YOE, Importers,
38 West Baltimore street
o31-tf

DANSKIN & CO.,
NO. 155 BALTIMORE ST., NEAR CALVERT
MAKE
SHIRTS
TO
ORDER,
AND KEEP A FULL ASSORTMENT READY MADE
GENTLEMEN WHO WANT A REALLY GOOD
SHIRT,
WILL FIND IT AT THIS ESTABLISHMENT.
ALSO,
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
IN GREAT VARIETY.
DANSKIN & CO.,
155 BALTIMORE STREET.
mh11-tf

GAIL & AX'S
Chesapeake
Fine Cut
CHEWING TOBACCO,
Unsurpassed by any other produced in the country.
SMYRNA SMOKING TOBACCO,
An Oriental luxury. The best article in the market and equal to a fine Havana Cigar.
For sale wholesale and retail at
SUTRO'S,
123 Baltimore street,
Opposite American Office
ja22 3m

JENNINGS' IMPROVED GLYCERINE CREAM.—The best preparation ever offered to the public for the cure an prevention of Chapped Hands, Lips, &c. One or two applications of this Cream will render the skin soft, smooth, and delicately white. Prepared only by
N. HYNSON JENNINGS
Pharmaceutist, 88 N. Charles street
d11-tf

WOOD! WOOD!! WOOD!!!
SAWED FOR CASH, by buying your Wood at office of City Steam Fire Wood Mill,
No. 3 NORTH STREET
JAMES H. JOHNSON

CUMBERLAND COAL.
Smiths'. Run of Mine and Lump, a full supply just received per Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, for sale by
R. W. TYSON,
No. 38 Second street.
ja1-tf

SKATES
For Men, Women and Children.
MERRILL, THOMAS & CO.
239 Baltimore street.

KINDLING WOOD! KINDLING WOOD!!
SAWED AND SPLIT WOOD OF ANY SIZE
At Office of City Steam Fire Wood Mill,
No. 3 NORTH STREET.
s10 JAS. H. JOHNSON

IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
To know that they can save money by purchasing Wood already Sawed and Split, at office of City Steam Fire Wood Mill,
No. 3 NORTH STREET
s10-tf JAMES H. JOHNSON

YEDDO TEA—A delightful article, part of the FIRST IMPORTATION FROM JAPAN, just received and for sale by
GREEN & YOE,
38 W. Baltimore street
o31-tf

THE NEW BALTIMORE STEAM OYSTER SALOON, at the N. E. corner of Baltimore and Holliday streets, was opened yesterday by Messrs. KENDALL & Co., at great expense, which eclipses all others. But we have ever heard mentioned. These gentlemen deserve great credit for their energy and perseverance in getting up the first Steam Oyster Saloon in Baltimore. Why not encourage them? They are decidedly the sweetest and most healthy way *bivalves* can be gotten up.

REVOLVERS AND BOWIE KNIVES.
MERRILL, THOMAS & CO.,
Importers of GUNS, RIFLES AND PISTOLS,
239 BALTIMORE STREET.
mh 5-

ANTIQUARIAN BOOK STORE,
12 *Light Street.*
WANTED.—Old American Books, Coins and Autographs.
JOHN P. DES FORGES,
Numismatist.
fe22 tf

MERRILL'S BREECH-LOADING RIFLE.
MERRILL, THOMAS & CO.,
239 BALTIMORE STREET.
mf.25-tf

MR. MURDOCH'S
LAST READING
before
THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION,
at the
*NEW ASSEMBLY ROOMS,*
On SATURDAY EVENING, 1st March, 1862.
PROGRAMME:
PART FIRST.
"THE ORDER OF NATURE"—Extract from the "Essay on Man." Pope.
"ODE TO THE PASSIONS." Collins.
"DRIFTING"—By request. T. Buchanan Read.
COMBAT SCENE BETWEEN RHODERIC DHU AND FITZ JAMES. Scott.
"THE SONG OF THE VINE." Longfellow.
"THE CHARGE OF THE LIGHT BRIGADE AT BALAKLAVA"—By request. Tennyson.
PART SECOND.
SHAKESPEARE IN TRAGEDY AND COMEDY.
Selections from Second Part of KING HENRY IV.
OR, THE HUMORS OF JACK FALSTAFF.
Single admission tickets, 50 cents; to be had at Library Rooms; at Books-ore of Jas. S. Waters, Cushings & Bailey and Henry Taylor, also at door of Hall.
Readings commence at 8 o'clock. fe28 2t

GRAND AMATEUR
CONCERT
OF VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC,
Under the direction of
PROFESSOR LENSCHOW,
at the Hall of the
MARYLAND INSTITUTE,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE GENERAL POOR,
MONDAY EVENING, 3d MARCH.
Tickets can be procured at the Music Store of Mr. H. McCaffrey, Z. D. BRASHEARS, Secretary of the Poor Association, corner North and Fayette streets, and of the President, Vice President, Treasurer and the Ward Managers of the Association.
Tickets 50 cents. Reserved seats 75 cents. fe27-4tr

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND,
FACULTY OF PHYSIC.
THE ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT for the CONFERRING OF DEGREES will be held on SATURDAY MORNING, March 1st, at 11 o'clock, in the Holliday Street Theatre. The public are invited to attend.
fe 27 3t R. G. W. MILTENBERGER, Dean.

GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL
*CONCERT,*
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF SIG. STRINI,
IN AID OF
ST. STEPHEN'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
at the
*NEW ASSEMBLY ROOMS,*
ON
FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 28, 1862.
PROGRAMME.
PART I.
1. Instrumental Quartett.....Mendelssohn.
2. Duetto—Tenore e Basso. "Solo profugo!—Marta.....Flotow.
3. Coro—Mose in Egitto.....Rossini.
4. Duett—Piano and Violin—"Kreutzer Sonata".....Beethoven.
5. Duetto—Soprano e Contralto—"I Puritori".....
6. Duetto—Tenore e Basso—"Guarda che bianca luna".....Gabussi.
7. Solo—Soprano, e Coro di Donne—La Favorita.....Donizetti.
PART II.
1. Instrumental Quartett.....Beethoven.
2. Romanza—"Roberto Il Diavolo".....Meyerbeer.
3. Solo—Piano.....
4. Solo—Soprano, "Il Bacio".....Arditi.
5. Duetto—"Quanto Amore"—Elisir d'Amore.....Donizetti.
6. Coro—"Vedi le Fosche"—Trovatore.....Verdi.
TICKETS FIFTY