THE MARYLAND NEWS SHEET
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BALTIMORE.

SATURDAY, MARCH 1, 1862.

WAR AND OTHER NEWS.

In the Senate of the United States, Mr. Starke, of Oregon, offered a resolution instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to investigate the charges of disloyalty which had been preferred against him. After some debate the resolution was rejected by a vote of 7 to 32. A bill for the abolishment of slavery in the District of Columbia was introduced and referred. The Legislative and Executive appropriation bill was taken up and passed.

In the House of Representatives a bill was introduced, and referred, which provides for the reorganization of the Supreme, District, and Circuit Courts of the United States. The Homestead bill, granting lands to actual settlers, was taken up and passed.

In the House of Delegates, evening session, Thursday, the bill for the relief of the families of the Massachusetts volunteers who were killed in the riots of the 19th of April, was read a third time and passed. The bill relieving, until after the 11th of March, 1864, the Banks from forfeitures for the non-payment of specie, was taken up and passed. A bill for the reorganization of the militia was reported. The bill, as reported, will be found published in the Legislature proceedings. Its provisions are exceedingly stringent and merit an attentive perusal.

In the State Senate, yesterday, a bill supplementary to an act incorporating the City Passenger Railway Company of Baltimore was read a first time. Also, the bill for the relief of the families of Maryland volunteers. A bill was reported amending the Tobacco laws. Wednesday next was set apart as the day for going into an election for State Senator. The treason bill was again taken up and debated until the hour of adjournment.

In the House of Delegates, a bill was reported to incorporate the City Park Railway Company.—The bill defining the rights of the Protestant Episcopal church was passed. Also the bill amending the Tobacco inspection laws. The bill authorizing the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore to assess and collect water rents was passed.

The Norfolk *Day Book* of Thursday last contains a telegram from Augusta, Georgia, dated the 25th inst., which states that all communication between Savannah and Fort Pulaski has been cut off. A special despatch from Bristol, Tennessee to the Lynchburg *Republican* reports that the Federal troops entered Nashville on Sunday last.

A telegram from Cairo dated 25th inst., confirms the report of the occupation of Nashville as received from Southern sources. General Buell entered that city on Sunday last; but before his arrival, all the military stores which could not be carried off had been destroyed. It is stated that the Texans under General Pillow would have burned the city, but they were diverted from their purpose at the intercession of the inhabitants, who appealed to Pillow to put a stop to the outrage. The brigades of Nelson and Crittenden have gone up the Cumberland to re-enforce Buell. Smith's division was at Clarksville. Grant with the effective men of his command still remained at Fort Donelson. He was making preparations to resume the offensive.

Many of the members of a Relief Association composed of well known citizens of Alexandria have been arrested on the charge of employing the funds of the association in the relief of the families of soldiers in the Confederate service. The association is also said to have been engaged in the manufacture of Confederate uniforms, and in furnishing arms and munitions of war. Some twenty-seven persons were under arrest, on information filed by a detective in the service of the Government.

An attempt was made on Wednesday last to blow up the chain bridge over the Potomac, above Georgetown. Eighty pounds of powder with fuses attached, were discovered under the span of the bridge.

We have already published a despatch from Gen. Curtis, by order of General McCulloch, that the Confederate army was at Boston Mountain preparing for battle. Fayetteville, the Capital of Washington county, Arkansas, was a small post town, bordering on the Indian territory, and contained seven hundred and fifty inhabitants. The New York *Times* thinks it hardly likely that Curtis will push further south than this wild border town, unless it be to make a dash at Fort Smith, on the Arkansas river, where McCulloch has stationed his troops, and has offered battle.

A resolution has been adopted in the Confederate Congress instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to enquire into the expediency of taking possession, by the Government, of all the cotton, tobacco, and other products of the Confederate States, with a view to the destruction of those products or portions of them, when threatened with capture by the Federal troops. A public meeting has also been held in Richmond to take the subject into consideration.

CONCERT IN AID OF THE BALTIMORE ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR.—It is gratifying to observe with what kindness and zeal the ladies and gentlemen comprising the musical talent of our best families, have responded to the numerous calls made upon them this winter, in devoting those beautiful gifts which God has bestowed upon them, to alleviating the distress of the suffering poor—"they have their reward." To no object has their talents been more deservingly appropriated, than to the Association for which this Concert is to be given next Monday night. Ten years experience has tested the efficacy of the system pursued by this Association. Comprised of our most respectable citizens, it has proved itself, beyond all doubt, the best organization for the relief of the Poor. While it has aided in reducing the voluntary pauperism of the city, and has done much to point out the evil of, and to abolish indiscriminate almsgiving, its grand mission has been the physical and moral elevation of the poor, to solace the suffering, relieve the unfortunate and infirm, and reward and encourage struggling poverty. In this time of adversity, without a dollar in the treasury, with increasing applications for relief, and with no resources but the contributions of the benevolent, the Association can only place its confidence, under Providence, in the liberality by which, in its great need, it has hitherto been sustained. The proceeds of the concert on Monday evening will be paid over to this Association, and it is confidently hoped that our citizens will fill the Hall to its utmost capacity, conscious, that while enjoying a musical treat of the highest order, they are contributing to the relief of the "widow and the orphan," and of those "who have none to care for them."

MR. MURDOCH'S READINGS.—A crowded house welcomed Mr. Murdoch on Thursday last, and evidently appreciated the choice dramatic and lyrical pieces which, with a fine perception of their elocutionary fitness, had been selected by Mr. Murdoch for the occasion. The extracts from Beaumont and Fletcher's play of "The Elder Brother," illustrative of the power of Love, were admirably rendered, and were well received; but Whittier's Maud Muller, one of the tenderest and yet most plaintive and most suggestive of Idyls and Campbell's delicious lyric of "O'Connor's Child" seemed to touch the general heart even still more deeply. Mr. Murdoch's last Reading of the course will take place this evening. The programme indicates the same good taste in the choice of the pieces selected, and in the contrasts which afford ample scope to the versatile powers of the reader, whilst the poems themselves are amongst the very best of their kind.

The Seats to Night.—Attention is called to the request of the committee that the audience should seat themselves five on a bench, in order that as many may be accommodated as possible. This may be readily done without unnecessary crowding.

A CAUTION—TREASURY-NOTE COUPONS.—The public are cautioned against a piece of villainy, by which the operator cuts the coupons off the $50 7.30 treasury notes, and passes the note as a demand note in trade, thus pocketing $10 95, the amount of the coupons for three years, which he may collect half-yearly upon presenting them at the Government offices. Traders should bear in mind that there are no $50 demand notes, only 5's, 10's and 20's.—*Peterson's Counterfeit Detector.*

BALTIMORE VESSEL SOLD.—The brig Hannah, formerly in the South American trade, 260 tons, built in Baltimore in 1837, has been sold at New York for $6,250, cash.

FROM THE SOUTH.

The Norfolk *Day Book* of Thursday, which we have received by the boat from Fortress Monroe yesterday, contains various matters of interest.—The following are the latest telegraphic despatches:

Confederate Telegraphic Despatches.

COMMUNICATION WITH FORT PULASKI CLOSED.

AUGUSTA, Feb. 25.—The Savannah *Republican* of this morning says that communication with Fort Pulaski has been effectually closed by the Federals, who have erected three batteries for heavy guns at commanding points.

NASHVILLE OCCUPIED BY THE FEDERALS.

RICHMOND, Feb. 26.—The Lynchburg *Republican* has a special despatch from Bristol, Tennessee, dated to-day, stating that the enemy occupied Nashville on Sunday.

The number of Confederate prisoners taken at Fort Donelson is about 7,000—killed 500—wounded 1,500.

The enemy's admitted loss is from 6,000 to 10,000 in killed and wounded.

General Floyd has saved all his command, except the Twentieth Mississippi regiment, and Guy and Johnson's batteries, which were taken prisoners.

COTTON AND WOOLEN FACTORY BURNT.

RICHMOND, February 27.—Mr. George Schley's new and extensive cotton and woolen factory, near Augusta, Ga., was burnt on Tuesday night. This is a heavy loss, and throws about two hundred persons out of employment.

The cotton factories in Columbus and Augusta have suspended temporarily in consequence of the material injury to their dams and canals by the recent freshet.

THE BRIDGE BURNING.

LYNCHBURG, Feb. 25.—The portion of the bridge which was destroyed on yesterday afternoon was accidentally set on fire by coals which fell from the locomotive which passed over a few minutes before the fire was discovered. Only two spans were burned. It connected the Island upon which the Southside Depot is situated with the Virginia and Tennessee Depot.

The accidental burning will prevent the running of the Southside cars into the city, but will not material inconvenience travel, as the close connection of the two roads is the only present difficulty.

FROM ALABAMA AND TENNESSEE.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 25.—The town of Fayetteville, Arkansas, has been burnt to the ground by order of General McCulloch. The military stores were first burnt.

The Confederate army at Boston Mountain are preparing for battle.

Late advices from Knoxville state that the Confederates at Cumberland Gap expect an early engagement.

The Federals are frequently in sight.

Destruction of Tobacco and Cotton.

It will be seen by the proceedings of the Rebel Congress that a proposition has been introduced for the destruction of tobacco and cotton, and the Richmond *Whig* of Tuesday says:

Preparations for the destruction of these two articles cannot be too speedily made. If Congress does not act, an order from the War Office to all the military authorities of the Confederacy should at once be given, requiring them forthwith to take steps for ensuring the destruction of these articles. If the selfish policy of foreign Governments leads them to seek their own interests by virtually aiding in our ruin, let us show them that, it fall we must, we will fall not unavenged, but can and will spread ruin over the earth.

The Norfolk *Day Book* has the following comments on the *Whig's* remarks:

A meeting, we learn, was held in Richmond last evening for the purpose of considering the action proposed in the above paragraph. To agree upon what is right and judicious in the premises, and to secure uniformity of action, is a consummation devoutly to be wished; and we hope that this, the object of the meeting, may be attained.

Latest from Savannah.

The Charleston *Courier* of Tuesday last says:

Passengers by the Savannah Railroad train yesterday afternoon report that the heavy firing heard in that direction on Saturday last was the firing from the enemy's gunboats on one of Com. Tattnall's steamers whilst making a trip to Fort Pulaski.

The blockaders off the coast fired a salute on Saturday in honor of Washington's Birthday.

A report is in circulation that a skirmish occurred on Friday at Gardiner's Corner. We could not learn the particulars.

The Confederate Congress.

The following proceedings of the Confederate Congress of Tuesday last, we copy from the Norfolk *Day Book* of Thursday, and will be found to contain some matters of interest:

SENATE—TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1862.

The Senate met at noon, the Vice President of the Confederate States presiding. Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Hoge, of the Presbyterian Church.

After the reading of yesterday's journal, Mr. Phelan, of Mississippi, presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs inquire into the expediency of taking possession and control by the Government of all the cotton, tobacco, and other products within the limits of the Confederate States, with a view to the destruction of said products or any portion thereof, whenever the same may be threatened with capture by the enemies of the country; and that said committee report as soon as possible by bill or otherwise.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Dortch, of North Carolina, presented the resolutions relative to the Kansas Claim Commissioner. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Sparrow, of Louisiana, presented a resolution that the Committee on Finance be instructed to inquire into the expediency of suspending the collection of duties on foreign imports during the existence of the war or during the blockade, and to report by bill or otherwise, which was referred.

Mr. Chilton, of Alabama, moved to refer the bill to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Lyons wished an opportunity afforded him to offer an amendment securing the right to the members of the House to put questions to the Cabinet officers on the floor, and to have them answered.

Mr. Garnett opposed the reference. He said the bill was perfectly simple, and needed not the labor of a committee.

Mr. Chilton desired the reference, as the shortest mode of disposing of the question. The great interests of the country required action. It was better to secure the Government than to spend time upon abstractions.

Mr. Foote opposed the reference, and wished to act upon the bill now. He desired to have the Cabinet Ministers here face to face. It would promote the public interests.

Mr. Swan, of Tennessee, moved to postpone till to-morrow. Lost.

The motion to postpone till Friday was lost.

The motion to refer to the Judiciary Committee was adopted.

Mr. Marshall, of Louisiana, offered a resolution authorizing the President to destroy tobacco and cotton when necessary, to prevent them from falling into the hands of the enemy. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Conrad, of Louisiana, offered an amendment calling upon loyal citizens to effect this destruction, with the promise of compensation by the Confederate Government.

Mr. Kenner, of Louisiana, offered a resolution repealing the bill by which the House is now resolved into secret session. Referred to the Committee on Rules, on motion of Mr. Bonham.

Mr. Russell, of Virginia, offered a resolution requesting the President, if not inconsistent with the public interest, to communicate to Congress the report made by Col. W. B. Taliaferro, of the battle of Carrick's Ford.

Mr. Boyce, of South Carolina, submitted a bill authorizing the President to appoint a Commander-in-Chief of the army. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Gardenshire, of Tennessee, introduced a memorial, signed by certain ladies of the State of Tennessee, praying the abandonment of the present flag of the Confederacy, and the substitution of a new one, to consist of a cross on blue field, with thirteen stars arranged in the cross. Referred to the Committee on Flag and Seal.

Mr. Smith, of Virginia, introduced a bill, which declares that upon information given to a General commanding in the field of any officer in the army being under the influence of intoxicating liquor, he shall appoint a Court of Inquiry, consisting of three officers, to inquire into the facts; and if the act of drunkenness be ascertained, it shall be the duty of the President to order that the name of the officer so offending shall be stricken from the roll of the army.

Messrs. Bonham, of South Carolina, and Wilson, of Texas, opposed the bill, and Mr. Foote, of Tennessee, spoke in its support. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Garland, of Arkansas, moved that the House adjourn till to-morrow at 12 o'clock. Carried.

THE CLASSIFICATION OF SENATORS IN THE CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

On motion of Mr. Haynes, of Tennessee, the balloting for classification of Senators in the Confederate Congress was proceeded with on the 21st inst with the following result:

Alabama	drew 2 years.	6 years.
Arkansas	do. 2	do. 6 do.
Florida	do. 4	do. 4 do.
Georgia	do. 2	do. 6 do.
Kentucky	do. 2	do. 6 do.
Louisiana	do. 4	do. 6 do.
Mississippi	do. 2	do. 4 do.
Missouri	do. 2	do. 4 do.
North Carolina	do. 2	do. 4 do.
South Carolina	do. 4	do. 6 do.
Tennessee	do. 4	do. 6 do.
Texas	do. 4	do. 6 do.
Virginia	do. 4	do. 6 do.

The members then balloted for their respective terms, which resulted as follows:

Alabama—Mr. Clay, two years; Mr. Yancey, (absent,) six years.

Arkansas—Mr. Johnson, two years; Mr. Mitchell, six years.

Florida—Mr. Baker, two years; Mr. Maxwell, four years.

Georgia—Mr. Toombs, two years; Mr. Hill, six years.

Kentucky—Mr. Simms, two years; Mr. Burnett, six years.

Louisiana—Mr. Semmes, four years; Mr. Sparrow, six years.

Mississippi—Mr. Phelan, two years; Mr. Brown, four years.

Missouri—Mr. Clark, two years; Mr. Peyton, four years.

North Carolina—Mr. Davis, two years; Mr. Dortch, four years.

South Carolina—Mr. Barnwell, four years; Mr. Orr, six years.

Tennessee—Mr. Henry, four years; Mr. Haynes, six years.

Texas—Mr. Wigfall, four years; Mr. Oldham, six years.

Virginia—Mr. Preston, four years; Mr. Hunter, six years.

FROM EUROPE.

Further by the Hibernian.

PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 27.—The steamship Hibernian, from Liverpool on the 13th, via Londonderry on the 14th instant, arrived here at two o'clock this afternoon. Her dates are five days later than those already to hand.

The steamship Saxonia, from New York, arrived at Southampton on the 9th instant.

The steamship Arabia, from New York, arrived at Liverpool on the 10th inst.

The steamship North American, from Portland, arrived at Liverpool on the 12th inst.

The steamship City of New York, from New York, arrived at Liverpool on the 13th inst.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Lords, on the 10th, the Earl of Derby was ready to make every allowance for the difficulties of the Government of the Federal States, but these cases naturally excited indignation, after the arbitrary manner in which British subjects had been invariably treated, and the very uncourteous replies of the Federal Government to the remonstrances of Earl Russell, who had quietly accepted the views of Mr. Seward in this case, which he was not disposed to do at first. He would therefore ask the noble Earl, if, in any English precedents of this kind, it was made a condition of being brought to trial to forswear allegiance to his own country? If the right of arrest on suspicion was admitted, the subsequent treatment was unprecedented.

Earl Russell had no knowledge of the details in these cases, having had no notice of the questions. He was not aware that the oath of allegiance to the Federal Government had been tendered, except to one who had declared his intention of becoming a subject of the United States.

Earl Russell, in reply to Earl Donoughmore, said he believed the Federal Government had not tendered the oath of allegiance to British subjects knowing them to be such.

Earl Malmesbury, in asking for the papers connected with the blockade, complained that the *Times* had deliberately misrepresented that Earl Derby advocated its being forcibly raised. He approved of the conduct of the Government, and the question was one for them alone to decide, but it was desirable to know what was the real state of the blockade. He expressed doubts of the policy of the declarations of Paris in 1856, and did not believe they would or could be carried out in great wars.

Earl Russell said that on the first sight he was glad to find that the noble Earl opposite had approved of the conduct of the Government; and the country must feel confidence when all its leading men were agreed. The papers were now being printed. They would be in their Lordships' hands before long, and he hoped they would reserve their opinions till then, considering the importance of the question.

In the House of Commons, on the 10th inst., Mr. [illegible] notice that, at an early day, he would move the House the state of international and maritime laws as it affects the rights of neutrals.

The London *Daily News* reviews the engagement at Mill Spring, Kentucky, as a genuine and important Federal success, and thinks it, as it may reasonably hope, that the Federal troops engaged in it may be taken as a representative specimen of the Union army, as it has become under McClellan, the result of rapid and decisive action cannot be doubted.

The diplomatic correspondence concerning the intervention in Mexico had been laid before Parliament.

The *Times*, in an editorial on Burnside's Expedition, says the force engaged is plainly inadequate to the service expected; and if Burnside wishes success, he will entrench himself, establish a good base of operations, and await reinforcements before running the risk of penetrating the enemy's country.

The Great Exhibition Building in London has been delivered up to the commissioners by the contractors. It was virtually completed at noon on the 12th instant, as stipulated in the contract. Most herculean efforts were made to accomplish this result.

PARIS, Feb. 13.—The *Moniteur* publishes the law on the optional conversion of the 4½ per cents. The decree fixes the difference to be paid at 5f. 40c. for 4½ per cents, and 4f. 20c. for the 4 per cents.

FRANCE.

It was announced in London on the 11th inst. that the negotiations with certain capitalists of that city for the four million sterling loan to the French Government, or its agents, had been suddenly broken off. The cause of the abandonment was not stated, except an intimation to subscribers that the securities, which were to be hypothecated, are not to be obtained.

The discount bank at St. Etienne had stopped payment. Its capital, to the amount of 96,000,000 francs, has been lost.

The Bourse on the 12th closed firmer; Rentes 71f. 35c.

Another note on the affair of the Valley of the Dapnes had been addressed by the Swiss Government to M. Thouvenel. It maintains the position taken by Switzerland, and regrets that France has not arrived at a similar conviction.

SPAIN.

M. Mon has accepted the presidency of Congress, made vacant by the death of Martinez de la Rosa.

It is said that France has consented to fix the amount of the Spanish debt of 1823 at 20,000,000 francs, and that a decree for its settlement has received the royal signature.

It was considered probable that Senor Gonzales would be appointed Spanish Ambassador at Paris, and that Senor Isturitz will be President of the Council of State.

MADRID, Feb. 12.—Senor Mon will retain his appointment as Ambassador to France, in addition to his new post of President of Congress.

The statement that some public office has been offered to Narvaez is unfounded.

PORTUGAL

Count De Louza, Minister of Finance under Don Miguel, is dead, aged eighty-nine.

ITALY.

A great popular demonstration took place at Genoa, on Sunday, the 9th, in favor of Victor Emmanuel, and Rome as the capital of Italy.

At Milan, on the same day, preparations had been made for a demonstration, but the municipality issued a notice that such demonstrations were useless, and advising the Milanese to exercise their constitutional rights by signing the following protest:

"Although respecting the Sovereign Pontiff of Rome as the Head of the Church, we look upon Rome as the Capital of Italy, with one king, Victor Emmanuel."

This protest soon received an immense number of signatures.

Baron Ricasoli had issued a circular on the Roman question, in which he observes the Government still pursues the execution of the national wishes, and has formally stated by what ways and means it intends to proceed to Rome. The ministry alone will decide on these means and an opportunity of employing them. The Government desires that its labors may not be impeded by the inadvertate acts of enthusiasm and clamorous manifestations.

Prefects should enlighten public opinion and make use of their authority, in order to prevent these popular manifestations.

Popular demonstrations have taken place in several other Italian towns.

The cotton manufacturers at Genoa, who employ upwards of twenty-five thousand hands, held a meeting to consider means of alleviating the effects of the present crisis in the cotton trade.—A committee was appointed to report on the matter.

LATEST, VIA LIVERPOOL

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 13, P. M.—The steamship Etna was detained here until this morning. She sailed simultaneously with the Hibernian.

It was intended to despatch the steamer Great Eastern for New York in April.

The House of Lords, on the 12th inst, was not in session.

The proceedings in the House of Commons, on the same day, were merely of a formal nature.

The London *Times*, of the 8th, publishes further correspondence from Dr. Russell, from New York. In it the writer says that the army of the Potomac is not likely to move till the winter is over, and that a mutinous spirit prevailed among the men, many of whom are better off than ever they were; and that the various expeditions by sea had, so far, accomplished nothing of moment. The affairs in Kentucky he regards as the greatest success yet achieved by the Federals.

The treasury returns of the year ending 31st December last, show an excess of expenditure over receipts of £24,214,297.

The steamship Persia, from Halifax, arrived at Portsmouth on the 13th; and the City of Manchester, from New York, arrived at Queenstown the same day.

VERY LATEST PER HIBERNIAN.

By Telegraph to Londonderry.

PARIS, Feb. 13.—Important events are approaching in Germany. Saxony having proposed the reconstruction of Germany more strictly as a Confederacy, Prussia replied that she considered the German Confederation as an international, and not a federal part of Prussia, and hinted also that a reform of the Federal Constitution might be carried out in such a way that, besides the German Union comprising Austria, a closer Federal Union might be formed between Prussia and such German States as might join her, thereby establishing a kind of political Zollverein.

Although there was no formal proposal, but a mere suggestion, Austria, Bavaria, Hanover, Saxony and a majority of the other States, Baden and Cobourg excepted, remitted a collective note to Prussia protesting against her views, and announcing their intention to hold a Conference for the reorganization of Germany in accordance with the views of Saxony, and inviting Prussia to join the Conference. Prussia declined, and this is expected to lead to a dissolution of the Federal Diet.

Debates on the German question are expected in the Prussian Chambers, which may bring about a crisis in Germany.

MADRID, Feb. 13.—The Scouter left at Gibraltar, although the English authorities gave her notice to quit. Several of her crew have landed and will not re-embark.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 14.—The political news is unimportant.

The bank of France has gained, during the month, forty-seven millions of francs in specie.

The English Commissioners of Customs have formally instructed the officials in various parts of the country to carry out Earl Russell's instructions relative to supplies for American war-vessels.

ENGLAND EXPECTED TO BREAK THE BLOCKADE

From the London Morning Herald, February 5, (Lord Derby's Organ)

We maintain that it is the paramount duty of our Government to take immediate steps in declaring this paper blockade null and void; and protecting our merchantmen trading with the Southern States. If such intention be not announced by ministers to Parliament, there will have a heavy account to render to the country ere long—a terrible reckoning to meet with the starving myriads of Lancashire. Already 200,000 operatives are out of employ or on short hours of work, and should this blockade be broken immediately, no cotton could arrive in Liverpool before August or September; by which time the number of the destitute will amount to a million. Thus, sooner or later, the question will be forced upon us in a fearful shape. The unnatural sympathy still confessed by Mr. Bright for the Northern lunatics who have exposed us to this imminent danger has led him, further, into a statement so remarkable, that it brought in evidence before Master Warren and his Court, it would place him in considerable jeopardy, and probably deprive us for a season of the services of a man who certainly has a sort of vocation, bring of us as a sign-board which tells the British nation which way not to go. He believes that cotton obtained by breaking the blockade would cost us 5s. a pound.

Now, taking the annual value of the American cotton exported to this country as thirty millions of pounds, and the usual price at 6d. per pound, this is as much as to say that the cotton obtained in this manner would cost us ten times as much as before, or three hundred millions sterling a year.—Now, could any war with America cost us such a sum as this? But does any man suppose that the Federal States, which have rather too much on their hands already, would be so insane as to make a casus belli of a line of conduct agreed to by England and France, backed by their whole naval and military power, and approved by every authority on international law? It is time that this matter should be most seriously taken in hand. So long as we feel that we are in the right in our remonstrance against this illegal interruption of commerce, we need not be frightened from our propriety by the bugbear of the possible hostility of a bankrupt Power.

Correspondence of the London Times.

EUROPEAN INTERVENTION IN AMERICA.

The time of the American difficulty has passed into such a phase that the intervention of all Europe is not only a necessity, in order to prevent great and lasting injury to neutral right, but will soon be looked upon as a positive boon by the Federals. They will consider it as a means of extricating them from a position the hopelessness of which will be apparent to all Americans not quite blinded by prejudice and impotent rage.

The American affair has shown us plainly that the most determined combatants, wearied alike in their purses and Legislature, melts into thin air when asked to expend their treasure, back the exertion of their power, and risk the loss of their fortunes in the contest. I believe that the same spectacle would be witnessed again, in spite of all assertions to the contrary, were the great Powers of Europe, or a majority of them, to step in and to forbid the progress of a war fraught with the most disastrous consequences, not only to the belligerents, but also to distant Europe.

Had the action of the Rebel Congress with regard to the burning of cotton, tobacco, and other products, which will cost more lives in one year than either Alma or Inkermann, and cost a million of money for cotton thus wasted, and 500 to 600 million of dollars.

To this country the American war, if continued beyond May or June, will cost a sum fully equal to the whole expense of the entire Crimean campaign. It will cost us, if we let the Confederate States in March or April to succeed—and this is likely to be the case if the blockade is raised before that time—we cannot rely on a full supply of cotton before November, 1863. From Otaheite last to that time we shall probably receive from India and all other quarters about 3,000,000 bales of cotton, for for which we shall have paid no less than £16 per bale more than we should have paid for it, or a sum of £48,000,000 sterling, which will go, of course, in the pockets of English cotton and manufacturers into those of Indian, Egyptian and Brazilian cotton growers.

Again, the British cotton trade employs about 500,000 operatives, and as many more in occupations directly dependent on the cotton trade—such as engineering, dyeing, printing, bleaching, &c.—Their wages average about 15s. per week, and the loss during a short time improvement cannot amount to less than 6d. per hand per week, which, for the above-mentioned period, represents a sum of £24,000,000 sterling, and which brings the total loss to this country up to £72,000,000 sterling, not reckoning the losses in other branches of our industry and commerce, which will be naturally much affected by the lessened power of consumption of so large a number of our population.

I maintain, therefore, that, from a financial point of view, any war of two years' duration would be cheap in comparison with the disaster that is in store for us, if the second War of Independence is not soon settled. And whereas the greater part of the funds expended by us in war remain in the country, and disturb only for a short time the money-market a little, the loss which will result to us from the cotton crisis is absolute, and a great national calamity.

The Confederates have shown themselves worthy of a separate national existence. For more than a year they have defended their country against enormous odds; they have deprived themselves voluntarily of every comfort, and have made sacrifices unheard of in modern warfare. We know very well that they will be successful in the end, and that they never will be conquered. Why should we, therefore, let them struggle on, especially when the war is so ruinous and injurious to ourselves?

The North does not fight against slavery. It fights for the profits of slavery. It wants to retain the monopoly of supplying the South with dear manufactures and dear iron. It wants to retain the carrying trade of the South; and last, not least, it fights for the monopoly of the agency for the entire Southern trade, both in imports and exports, to and from Europe. I admit that these are things very well worth fighting for; but for the same reason, the South is fully justified in resisting such pretensions.

I believe I hardly make a mistake when I say that the English Government have been the only obstacle hitherto to European intervention between North and South. They may have been right so far, but they are wrong now, to continue their opposition. And, in order to strengthen the hands of our Government, the voice of the people ought to be heard more clearly and more unreservedly than has been the case hitherto.

I trust that none of your readers think, in supporting the independence of the Confederate States, that he supports slavery. No more to than he who buys cigars or tobacco, or who wears a cotton shirt, or lies between cotton sheets.—Although the North, no doubt, will try to emancipate the slaves, and destroy those whom it cannot conquer, as it did destroy the parts which it could not blockade, slavery will exist and flourish as long as the welfare of so many nations depends on its existence.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

A. E.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 13.—Cotton—sales of three days, including Wednesday, 28,000 bales, including 16,000 to speculators and exporters. The market closed firmer, and with an upward tendency, but without change in price.

Breadstuffs—Messrs. Wakefield, Nash & Co., Richardson, Spence & Co., and others, report Flour heavy and 6d. lower—quoted 28@33s. Wheat quiet, but steady. Corn flat at 6d. declining, mixed, 30s 3d; yellow, 34s 6d; white, 34@37s.

Provisions.—Beef dull and unchanged. Pork declining. Bacon easier. Lard very dull at 57@58. Tallow quiet at 45@46 6d.

Produce.—Ashes quiet—Pots 31s; Pearls 32s 6d. Sugar very dull. Coffee—sales small. Rice quiet. Rosin dull at 12s 9d @13s. For common. Spirits Turpentine quiet but steady.

LONDON MARKETS.—Wheat firm. Flour dull and 6d. lower. Sugar steady. Coffee firm. Tea buoyant. Rice easier. Tallow steady at 46s 9d. Linseed Oil steady at 34s 3d.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.—Sales of Illinois Central shares at 11½@11¾ discount. Eries 28@29¼.

LATEST VIA DERRY

LIVERPOOL, February 14.—Cotton—The Brokers' circular reports the sales of the week at 51,000 bales, including 17,000 to speculators and 10,000 to exporters. The market closed firmer and with an upward tendency, but unchanged as to quotations. The sales to day (Friday) are estimated at 12,000 bales, including 6,000 to speculators and exporters, the market closing firmer but unaltered as to prices. The authorized quotations are:

	Fair.	Middling.
Orleans	11¾d.	12¾d.
Mobile	11¾d.	12¾d.
Uplands	12¼d.	12¾d.
Stock in port estimated at 625,000 bales, of which 194,500 are American.	12¼d.	12¾d.

Breadstuffs steady except Corn, which is dull at 30s. for mixed.

Provisions declining.

LONDON, February 14.—Consols closed at 93¾ for money.

The bullion in the Bank has increased £80,000.

Illinois Central shares, 41¼ dis; Eries, 28¾@29.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—The funds on Thursday closed firmer. Consols 93 @ 93¾.

American securities unsettled.

THE ENGLISH FUNDS.—The English Funds, on the 12th instant, were firm but dull. Consols were a shade higher, closing with buyers at 93. The discount market was easy. Good bills sold at 2¾@2¾.

LONDON, February 14.—The monthly return of the Bank of France shows an increase in cash of 47,500,000 francs, in bank notes of 31,000,000, in treasury notes of ten and two-thirds millions, in current account of 40,500,000, on advances 22,270,000, and a decrease in bills discounted and not due of 12,000,000.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

LONDONDERRY, Feb. 14.—Arrived from New York, Cathaline, at Deal; William Tell, at Queenstown; Galena, at Havre; Von Lafiert and Leisen, at Kingston; Zebra, at Oporto.

Arrived from Philadelphia—Niphias, at Dublin.

Arrived from Philadelphia, ship Jane Anderson—sailed for Philadelphia on the 6th, ship Achilles, from Deal.

THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

SENATE

WASHINGTON, February 28.—Among the petitions presented was one from Michigan for aid for a road from the copper region of that State to Appleton, Wisconsin, and one for the establishment of a naval depot at Saginaw.

Mr. Grimes, of Iowa, presented a petition from the first, second, third and seventh regiments of that State, praying authority to emblazon on their standards, in letters of gold, the names Springfield, Belmont, Mill Spring and Fort Donelson.

Mr. Stark, of Oregon, offered the following resolution:

RESOLVED, That the papers relating to the loyalty of Benjamin Stark, Senator from Oregon, be withdrawn from the files of the Senate, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, with instructions to investigate the charges preferred against said Stark, on all evidence that has been or may be presented, and with power to send for persons and papers.

Mr. S. said that he relied upon his consciousness of loyalty, and yielding to no man in patriotic devotion to the banner of his country, he demanded an investigation.

After some debate,

Mr. McDougal moved to lay the resolution on the table, but it was rejected—yeas 7, nays 32.

Further debate was indulged in until the expiration of the morning hour, when the subject was laid over.

Mr. Clark, of New Hampshire, introduced a bill for the abolishment of slavery in the District of Columbia. He said he did not design to interfere with the purpose of the bill already here from the committee, but he thought his bill would more directly accomplish the object proposed. Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, a resolution was adopted requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to communicate to the Senate the report of Edw. L. Pierce, the commissioner sent to Port Royal, in regard to the slaves and plantations there abandoned by the whites.

Mr. Harris moved to amend by requiring the Secretary to state also what arrangements had been made at Port Royal in this connection.

The resolution, in this form, was adopted.

Mr. Wilson also introduced a bill to encourage enlistments in the regular army, which was referred.

On motion of Mr. Fessenden, the legislative and executive appropriation bill was then taken up, when

Mr. Wade, of Ohio, called attention to an article in the New York *Tribune*, alleging a great fraud in legislation by the interpolation of certain words into the act allowing the President to take possession of railroad and telegraph lines. Mr. W. said that the words in question were an amendment moved by himself, authorizing the completion of unfinished roads by the Government, when deemed expedient, and therefore there had been no interpolation after the bill had left the Senate, as intimated.

Mr. Grimes said he was unwilling that it should go out to the country that he would have voted for such a provision, if he had known what it was.

The consideration of the items and amendments of the appropriation bill were proceeded with, during which

Mr. Sumner, from the Committee on Finance, reported the House bill authorizing the appointment of additional clerks for the Assistant Treasurer at New York, which was at once passed. It is with the view of facilitating the Treasury note operations.

Among the amendments to the appropriation bill, which was adopted, was one moved by Mr. Grimes, appropriating $100,000 for a new jail in Washington, to be located on government reservation No. 16, near the almshouse.

Another amendment appropriating $10,000 for fixtures for the different public stores in the District, one each at a store, at $500 per annum, was also adopted.

Mr. Simmons moved to reconsider the jail appropriation. He did not see why Congress should build jails for the people of the District of Columbia any more than they should make appropriations for all other municipal purposes. Why not build a new court-house as well? It was not proper that the Government should be at the expense of keeping assault and battery prisoners and thieves.

Messrs. Grimes and Fessenden explained that the prisoners were Federal prisoners, the prisoners Federal prisoners, the courts Federal courts, down even to magistrates, and the laws being such, it was incumbent on the Government to take care of the prisoners. They claimed it to be made the whole of the laws would cost a million of dollars. As to marble-lined cells, they did not know, it was not pertinent. The Government had nothing to do with them, as they had no connection with its courts or general control.

Messrs. Grimes, of New Hampshire, and Wilson, of Massachusetts, spoke of the present jail as a most abominable nuisance, and favored the appropriation.

The vote was then taken on the jail amendment, and it was adopted. Yeas 36, nays 7. The nays were Messrs. Harris, Sherman, Johnson, Stephens, Stark, King, and Lane of Iowa.

[illegible] the Legislative, Executive and Judiciary of the Interior at a salary of 3,000 per annum, which was adopted.

The bill was then passed, and the Senate adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Talbott, of Maryland, introduced a private bill, which was referred to the appropriate committee.

Mr. Sloan, of Wisconsin, introduced a bill for the reorganizing of the Supreme, District, and Circuit Courts of the United States. Referred.

Mr. Pomeroy, of Delaware, reported a bill for the relief of the officers and crews of the Spanish bark "