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TERMS.

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BALTIMORE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 6, 1862.

WAR AND OTHER NEWS.

In the Senate of the United States a bill was reported regulating the pay of officers in the navy. A bill granting pay, pensions, and bounties to the Kentucky volunteers and Home Guard, was referred. The confiscation bill was again called up and debated, but without coming to any conclusion with regard to it, the Senate went into Executive session.

In the House of Representatives a bill was passed appropriating the sum of eight thousand dollars for removing the army bakeries from the capitol. A bill was reported providing for compensation to loyal citizens for property destroyed by the enemy. A bill was passed authorizing the President to appoint chaplains to the hospitals, and giving them the same pay as army chaplains. The House bill, with the amendments of the Senate, making appropriations for the civil expenses, was next taken up in Committee of the Whole. After considerable debate, the Senate amendments appropriating one hundred thousand dollars for a new jail, and for the appointment of an assistant Secretary of the Interior, were non-concurred in. The bill was then reported back to the House and passed.

In the State Senate, evening session—Tuesday—the bill to amend the charter of the Green Spring Avenue Company was rejected.

In the House of Delegates—evening session—the appropriation bill for 1862 was taken up and passed. The bill appropriating five thousand dollars in aid of the Union Relief Association of Baltimore was read a second time.

In the State Senate yesterday, after some local bills had been reported, the Senate proceeded to the election of United States Senator. Messrs. Johnson, Lynch and Alexander were put in nomination. After the ballots had been cast the tellers retired with the tellers of the House, and on returning reported the result.

In the House of Delegates an appropriation of two thousand dollars was made, to pay the outstanding expenses of the last Legislature at Frederick. At one o'clock the House went into an election for United States Senator. Of eighty-four ballots cast Mr. Johnson received fifty-six, Dr. Lynch seven, Thomas S. Alexander four, and Blank seventeen. Mr. Johnston was then declared duly elected Senator from March 4, 1863.

The bill to reorganize the militia of the State was called up for a second reading, when a substitute for the bill was offered which provides for the appointment, by the Governor, of recruiting agents, who shall be empowered to enlist for three years, able-bodied men between the ages of eighteen and forty-five—that when five hundred men are enlisted a camp of instruction shall be established. Every eighty men enlisted in any one county, or in the city of Baltimore, are to have the liberty of choosing their own officers. When two or more companies have been ordered to camp, an officer to take command of the camp, with the rank of Major, is to be appointed by the Governor; and when the number of troops shall reach five companies, the Governor is authorized to appoint the necessary field-officers—the command of the encampment then devolving upon the Colonel thus appointed.

We have further selections from the mails of the Norwegian, but they throw no additional light on the aspect presented by American affairs from the European point of view. Serious trouble is, however, apprehended, both in Italy and Germany. The pastoral letter convoking all Bishops to meet at Rome for the canonization of martyrs, having been communicated to the French Government, the latter asked an explanation. The reply of Cardinal Antonelli was, that the invitation was a friendly one, and not obligatory. The French Government immediately expressed a wish that the Bishops of that empire should not leave their dioceses.

It was rumored at Liverpool that insurances are daily effected on ships and cargoes to run the blockade. The risk in some instances is as low as ten guineas; the highest premium paid is fifteen guineas. [illegible] of a serious rupture between Prussia and Austria. The language of the journals of the two countries is daily becoming more hostile.

The news from Southern sources, though furnishing no information whatever in regard to the defensive operations of the Confederate States, is nevertheless interesting as indicating the spirit with which they appear to be prepared to meet reverses. The Norfolk *Day Book*, in alluding to the movements of the Federal troops in the rear of Norfolk and along the North Carolina coast, assumes that Burnside is making preparations to move against the Confederate forces, and from the preparations made by the latter to receive him, suspects there will be "warm work" when they meet, but has "every confidence that the enemy will be driven back." Notwithstanding the many rumors to the contrary it is now reported at Richmond that "the President will make no change in his Cabinet."

The Richmond *Dispatch* of March 3d, states that one thousand men of Banks' division have crossed into Harper's Ferry, and that a party of Federal cavalry took possession of Martinsburg on Wednesday night.

Martial law has been declared at Norfolk, Portsmouth and Richmond, and over the surrounding country to a distance of ten miles from those cities. The Richmond *Examiner* calls attention to recent demonstrations among the Union men in that city. That journal states that in consequence of the Roanoke disaster and the discomfiture in Tennessee, "the Yankees in our midst thought the cause of the South to be desperate, and so great was their joy that it could scarcely be contained." The Hon. John M. Botts and a number of other persons have been arrested at Richmond, and placed in custody. It is surmised that they are implicated in some conspiracy against the Confederate Government. The Atlanta *Commonwealth* reports that Nashville is in possession of the Federal troops, and that General Johnston with only half of his original force was at Murfreesboro' ten days ago. The railway track from the latter place to Nashville had been torn up by Confederate soldiers. It was not known at that time whether Johnston would make a stand at Murfreesboro', or retire further South. At Columbus, Georgia, resolutions were adopted pledging the lives and property of the people to the prosecution of the war.

From a despatch to the Cincinnati *Gazette* we learn that the Mayor of Nashville has issued a proclamation requesting that business be resumed, and that citizens of every trade and profession pursue their regular occupations. The people of the surrounding country, within the Federal lines, are earnestly called upon to bring in their regular supplies. The Atlanta (Georgia) *Confederacy* states that there are about eight thousand Federal troops at Nashville, and that the city appears almost literally deserted.

The Savannah *Republican*, whilst acknowledging that all communication between that city and Fort Pulaski had been cut off, states that the establishment of land batteries in the marshes near the river may be taken as evidence of the fact that the Federal gunboats cannot get through into the main channel. "It looks very much," adds the *Republican*, "as if all their attempts had resulted in a failure, and that this movement is taken as a last resort. Perhaps we may be mistaken."

The steamer Canada, which left Liverpool on the 23d ult., reached Halifax yesterday. The telegram announcing her arrival contains nothing of special importance.

Advices from Port Royal to the 1st inst., state, on the authority of a passenger from Savannah, that there are thirty thousand Confederate troops assembled at that city. Commodore Dupont has sailed from Port Royal on another expedition, but its destination is unrevealed from prudential motives, and because of the interdict of the Government inspector of telegrams from the seat of war.

The Prince of Wales and his future brothe-in-law, Prince Louis of Hesse, hage been travelling together through Germany. They visited King Maximilian, of Bavaria, at Munich, and then went to Vienna. In the meantime the crown Princess of Prussia has gone to visit her mother, Queen Victoria, at Osborne, and will remain at the English court till April.

The Hon. Abraham Wakeman has been appointed postmaster of our city in place of William B. Taylor. We are not aware of any reason for Mr. Taylor's displacement, but we are sure his place will be well filled by Mr. Wakeman, who is wide-awake, industrious and popular.—*New York Tribune.*

FROM THE SOUTH.

From the Norfolk Day Book, March 4th.

General Burnside's Operations.

We have no news from Gen. Burnside. We presume he is making preparations to move against our forces, and from the preparations going on by our forces, we suspect there will be warm work when it does open. We have every confidence in our ability to drive the enemy back. Our troops are eager for the fray, if come it must, and we pray that God will give them success in driving off the invaders.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, March 3.—There is much speculation indulged in, and pressure on Congress made, about the passage of a law authorizing the seizure and destruction of all cotton liable to seizure by the Federals at any point in the South. All cotton destroyed is to be assessed and paid for by the Government. It is uncertain what course will be pursued; but the Government is zealously urged to act promptly, and the policy of the measure is the leading question in Congressional circles. The general report now is that the President will make no change in his Cabinet.

Why the Nashville Brought no Arms.

Some disappointment was expressed by almost everybody that the Nashville brought no arms from Europe for the use of our Government. When, however, it is recollected that the Nashville was tolerated in English waters, and protected from destruction by the neutrality and courtesy of the British Government, our readers will at once perceive that to have taken in a cargo of war material such as had been interdicted by the Queen's proclamation, would have been a gross violation not only of hospitality, but of courtesy and the laws of neutrality. The Nashville, it must be remembered, is a Government war-ship, and not a merchantman.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

From the Upper Potomac.

We have information that the enemy, to the number of about one thousand, have crossed into Harper's Ferry, and it is believed that the object is to rebuild the railroad bridge over the Potomac, perhaps preparatory to an advance towards Winchester. A party of Federal cavalry took possession of Charlestown on last Wednesday night.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

Martial Law at Norfolk.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the Congress of the Confederate States has by law vested in the President the power to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* in cities in danger of attack by the enemy: Now, therefore, I, Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States of America, do hereby proclaim that martial law is extended over the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth, and the surrounding country to the distance of ten miles from said cities, and all civil jurisdiction and the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* are hereby declared to be suspended within the limits aforesaid. This proclamation will remain in force until otherwise ordered.

In faith whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal, at the city of Richmond, on this twenty-seventh day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two. JEFFERSON DAVIS.

The Communication Between Savannah and Fort Pulaski Cut Off.

With regard to the cutting off of communication between Savannah and Fort Pulaski, the Savannah *Republican* of Tuesday, February 25th, says:

A reconnoissance by the steamer Savannah, yesterday, brought to light all the movements of the enemy in our river. They have erected three batteries, which effectually cut off communication with the fort—one of four guns on Venus' Point; one of the same number of guns on a small marsh just above Long Island, and commanding the south channel; and the third on boats moored in Mud River. The three are located in the form of a triangle, and could not be passed by any vessel in our service. The guns are all of a heavy calibre, most of them throwing shot to the distance of three miles. A number were fired at the Savannah, but they all fell short.

The Union Men in Richmond.

The Richmond *Examiner* has the following significant intelligence:

Distressing as was the rumor from Tennessee which prevailed in this city on Tuesday, we could almost find it in our hearts to wish it had not been so soon corrected. The Yankees in our midst were on the eve of proclaiming themselves, and in one day more we might have had the satisfaction of seeing and knowing, by their own acknowledgment, our internal enemies. Putting the Roanoke disaster with our rumored Tennessee discomfiture, they thought the cause of the South desperate; so great was their joy that it could scarcely be contained.

We learn that a man went through this city Tuesday morning, trying to sell $60,000 worth of dry goods, still in Philadelphia, to be delivered in Richmond in ten days. Another is said to have gone up to a gentleman in the Second market, Tuesday morning, and slapping him on the back, said: "Ah, sh! what do you think now? I thought you said we could not subjugate you."

We have no doubt many similar instances occurred which have not reached our ears.

Running the Blockade.

We copy the following interesting paragraph from the Charleston *Mercury* of Wednesday:

A vessel with a cargo of coffee, salt, medicines and dry goods, has lately reached a Confederate port. We learn that the steamer Nelly had left Nassau for a port further South. The schooner known here as the Helen was forced into Nassau by stress of weather, and was still there at last accounts. The schooner Sallie, Captain Ayers, was also at that place. The pilot-boat Charleston had sailed from Nassau. The schooner Col. McRae, we regret to learn, has lately been lost on the coast.

From the Norfolk Day Book, Feb. 28.

Cotton and Tobacco.

We think we see pretty clear and conclusive evidences that neither of these articles will be raised in the Southern Confederacy this season and will be much of the remainder whenever it is likely to fall into the hands of the enemy. The ground heretofore used to grow these articles on will hereafter be used in raising corn, wheat, beans, potatoes, &c. Cotton, by the law of the Federals, as practised in North Carolina, is "contraband," and we presume tobacco is also, together with anything else they may desire to appropriate to their own use. However, as that is what they said about cotton, we have a right to expect that they will treat that article as contraband wherever they find it. Now, as they hope to capture sufficient cotton, by invading our peaceful homes, to pay their expenses, we ask would it not be well to let them know that it shall surely be destroyed before they reach it?

Symptoms of Improvement.

From the Petersburg Express, Feb. 27.

After a week of the most intense and painful excitement the public mind is being restored to composure. The flood of disastrous intelligence by which we have been inundated has spent its force and is now subsiding. We begin to feel relieved of the horrible pressure upon our spirits to which they were so unexpectedly and unwelcomely subjected by the information of our recent serious reverses. Our feelings have undergone a severe trial, but are now experiencing a salutary reaction, which will soon brighten us up again. In fact, we are cheerful to-day, and look forward to the future with renewed hopes. Although the difficulties and dangers which still surround us are great, we are encouraged to look upon them as far from being insurmountable and inextricable. The Government and people are thoroughly aroused to a sense of their respective duties, and we may now calculate upon the proper wisdom and energy in the public counsels and corresponding action in the masses. If the Government acts promptly and vigorously all will be well. The coils of the constrictor are tightening around us, but they have not yet done their deadly work by a long way. They have given us three or four severe squeezes, but without vital injury. We are still strong and possessed of tremendous powers of resistance. We can and will shake off the monster and crush it. But to do this will require the putting forth of all our strength in the quickest and most persistent manner. Every resource which we possess must be immediately made available. The enemy are flushed with the successes they have achieved, and flatter themselves they will soon extinguish the rebellion. The Washington Government have, no doubt, sent over to Europe the most positive assurances that the war is as good as ended. But between this assertion of theirs and its verification lies a vast fiery gulf which they have to bridge over; and it remains to be seen whether they will thus span it, and make good the braggart assertion.

The losses which we have sustained, and the now hopeless prospect of any European interference in the war, will serve us up to a confident reliance upon our own resources. We were guilty of an egregious folly in ever permitting ourselves to indulge the thought of recognition and blockade raising. We have got to win our independence by our own unsided arms; and by the blessing of Almighty God we will do it. Our ancestors won theirs under far more unfavorable circumstances, and in so doing have left an example for all time to encourage a people struggling for their freedom. What they did we can do, for we are their lineal descendants. Their blood courses through our veins, their principles are our principles, and their fortitude and courage, we hope, will be manifested by ourselves throughout this war. It will be time enough for the Yankees to exult in the certainty of our speedy subjugation when they see us terror-stricken by any blow they may inflict upon us, and hear from us the wailings of despair.

When the news of the battle of Manassas reached the Northern ear there was a scene of universal consternation in that whole region, the like of which was scarcely ever exhibited before. All was panic and uproar, and we believe that a Confederate army of twenty thousand men, immediately after that memorable rout, could have marched, triumphantly from Washington to Boston. For months whilst the tide of victory was running in our favor, the Lincoln empire was in a state of the greatest uneasiness and confusion. The leading presses in it were, many of them, daily filled with denunciations of the Government, and misgivings about the issue. Charge after charge of inefficiency, mismanagement and corruption was hurled against the conductors of the war. Satire and invective played their batteries in the fiercest manner against the public functionaries at Washington. Scott fell a victim to the storm—so did Cameron, and certain other notable characters who figured as popular favorites up in that latitude when hostilities first commenced. The Yankees had a long season of tribulation and dissatisfaction and alarm at the aspect of their affairs. But they went through it, and now it is our turn to suffer in like manner.—Both sides have been subjected to the vicissitudes of war. Both have felt the joys of victory and the humiliations of defeat, with this advantage on our side, that in all our victories and defeats the superiority of numbers have been overwhelmingly against us. At Manassas, the greatest of our triumphs, they were as three to one; and at Fort Donelson, the greatest of our discomfitures, they were at least four to one—with a large fleet, too, of powerful gunboats to help them, which we had not a single vessel to oppose. Surely there is a consolation in this view of our reverses, which should inspire us, amidst the consequent gloom and depression, with gratitude to Heaven that the army of the South has fully and nobly vindicated its honor and fidelity. History records no instance of more daring valor than that which was displayed by our troops in the defence of Fort Donelson. Those "three days" of bloody and successful resistance by fifteen thousand of our soldiers against sixty thousand of the enemy, aided by numerous iron and heavily-armed steamers, will make a brilliant chapter in our annals.

We are glad to see that President Davis is alive to the necessities of the crisis. His message to Congress breathes the right spirit, and if he will only follow it up at all points by absolutely and imperiously required action, he will deserve the increased confidence of the people, who look to him and to Congress for the suggestion, adoption and prosecution of such measures as the changed course and aspect of the war call for without delay. We agree with him thoroughly in the opinion that the Government attempted in the outset to do too much—more than it had the means of doing. Our forces have been spread over too large a frontier. Results now teach us how greatly we have erred in this respect, and the first thing now to be done is to abandon the error and pursue a wiser policy. We had infinitely better select a few leading points, and throw sufficiently strong forces upon them, than to distribute our army in smaller columns in a multitude of localities distant from one another, where they are liable to be captured in detail by the precipitation upon them of overwhelming numbers of the enemy, as was the case at Fort Donelson and Roanoke Island.

The Occupation of Nashville.

The Atlanta *Commonwealth*, of Monday week, has information from passengers just from Tennessee, that Nashville is now in the possession of the enemy. The *Commonwealth* adds:

General Johnson is represented as having only one-half of his original force at Murfreesboro'.—The tracks from Nashville to Columbia and Murfreesboro' are being torn up by bodies of soldiers sent out by General Johnson. Nearly all the railroad stock and Government stores were removed before the Yankees arrived. Buell's force is said to have numbered sixty thousand. It is not known whether Johnson will make a permanent stand at Murfreesboro' or not. If he should not, and the Yankees move upon Columbia, they can move down on the railroad to Decatur, Alabama, seize the Memphis and Charleston railroad, and operate at leisure against both Chattanooga and Memphis.

Miscellaneous.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of Columbus, Ga., was held on the 27th ultimo, at which resolutions were adopted, pledging the entire consecration of the lives and property of the people to the prosecution of the war.

The Governor of Texas has issued a proclamation prohibiting the transportation to or storing cotton at such points as are accessible to the enemy from the Gulf.

We get the following from the Savannah *Republican:*

We referred, some days ago, to the fact that the Federals had established three batteries bearing on the channel from Savannah to Fort Pulaski. The object of this movement is evidently for the sole purpose of cutting off effectually the communication between the two companies, with the hope of starving out the latter. This it will take them a long time to do. In one respect, however, it is significant. Why should the enemy establish land batteries in the marshes bordering the river, if they could get their vessels through into the main channel?—It looks to us very much as if all their attempts had resulted in a failure, and that this movement is taken as the last resort. Perhaps we may be mistaken.

We learn from an entirely reliable source, that there are about 8,000 of the enemy in Nashville, who are quartered in the Capitol and all the public buildings of the city, over all of which the stars and stripes are waving. They are rapidly erecting fortifications, guns, batteries, etc., at every point of approach on this side of the city. The city appears almost literally deserted. Ladies are never seen upon the streets, and the inhabitants keep themselves close.

Neil S. Brown and several other prominent citizens have been arrested.—*Atlanta (Ga.) Confederacy, 2d.*

A special despatch to the Memphis *Appeal* of the 25th ult., says:

CLARKSVILLE, Ark., Feb. 25.—The enemy are near at hand, reported 50,000, and are still being reinforced.

They are moving slowly, waiting for reinforcements to come up.

It will take some time for them to be ready for a further advance, when we will also be better off than at present.

A desperate campaign is before us in this section of the Confederacy.

There seems to have been a movement among the Federal vessels below in the last forty-eight hours. Last evening all had departed from the Carolina side, except three in Mud river which have not changed their positions for weeks past. Probably we shall hear of the former in the course of a day or two. In the meantime it would be well to keep a sharp lookout at all points on our coast.—*Savannah News, of the 28th.*

The Governor, on Saturday last, pardoned and released from the Penitentiary a prisoner named William F. Trent, who was condemned by the Circuit Court of Cumberland to imprisonment for eighteen months.

Colonels C. M. Wilcox, Corcoran and other Federal prisoners to the number of one hundred, arrived in Richmond on Friday from Columbia, South Carolina, and are awaiting transportment to Newport News.

Two fellows known to be in the interest of the Lincoln Government, were arrested in Richmond on Friday, and will no doubt, if they get their deserts, swing for their turpitude.

Some weeks since a Louisiana soldier named Wm. Douglas, had a portion of his bowels cut out by a comrade named Dennis Maguire, at Maurice Dennis's saloon in Richmond.

Two Lincoln spies, giving the names of John Scully and Pryce Lewis, were arrested at the Monument Hotel, in Richmond, on Friday last, and are now in prison.

John H. Gatewood, Cantey's private in the company of "wire" were arrested in Richmond, the first named on Thursday, and the latter on Saturday evening, charged with being accessory to the murder of young Edward Hamilton, of Baltimore, on Wednesday evening.

Major Hugh W. Fry, of the 1st regiment, Wise Legion, late a prisoner at Roanoke Island, is now in Richmond on parole.

Messrs. John M. Botts, Franklin Stearn, Valentine Hechler, John M. Higgins, D. Wardwell, and some few other persons, have been arrested in Richmond and placed in custody. It is inferred that they are implicated with conspiring against this Government, from what evidence has not yet transpired.

Four Federal gunboats appeared off Fort Morgan on Wednesday evening. They are evidently preparing for an attack. Thanks to the vigilance of Gen. Bragg, even if they escape the guns of Morgan and Gaines they cannot reach the city.—*Mobile Register.*

Governor Brown, of Georgia, has appointed Friday, 7th of March, for a State fast.

New Orleans has sent one hundred and twenty-seven companies to the war.

Carlo Patti, a brother of Mdlle. Adelina Patti, the much admired songstress, is a soldier in the Confederate service. He is at present in Memphis, Tennessee.

FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Norwegian.

PORTLAND, March 4.—The Canadian Screw Steamship Company's steamer Norwegian, Captain McMasters, which left Liverpool at 2 30 P. M. on the 20th, and Londonderry on the afternoon of the 21st, arrived below this port at 3 15 this morning, where she anchored until daylight.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Parliamentary proceedings to the 19th were unimportant.

The bill legalizing marriage with a deceased wife's sister was passed to a second reading in the Commons, by 144 to 133.

The Irish *Times* says that Sir Robert Peel is reported to have said, in response to some inquiries relative to the Galway line, that when the Company were prepared to perform their part of the contract Government would be ready to perform theirs. It is inferred from this that when the Company present to the Government Inspector four first-class ships of approved strength and speed, Government will give the subsidy.

A proposition was pending among the Scotch iron-masters, to blow out one-eight of their furnaces, owing to the depression in the iron trade; but it fell to the ground, owing to a want of unanimity among the masters.

The *Morning Post* has an editorial urging the removal of the prohibition, in the West Indies, against the efforts for obtaining colored laborers from any part of North America, and advocates the migration of free negroes from Canada to the West Indies to develope the cotton culture in those islands.

MEXICAN INTERVENTION.

It is asserted that the Government had said there was confirmation of the news via America, that the Spaniards had sustained a decided defeat by the Mexicans, and that the despatch of reinforcements is rendered necessary.

FRANCE.

It is rumored that Prince Napoleon is dissatisfied with the terms of the address on the Roman question, and will move amendments in more energetic language.

The Bourse continued very heavy, and on the 19th the three per cent. Rentes further declined nearly one-half per cent., closing at 69 95. The four-and-a-half per cents. declined more than one per cent., closing at 99f.

A decree is published admitting into France, free of duty, rough and purified cast iron, old iron bars, hoops and sheet iron, steel in bars and sheets, and rolled copper, when coming from abroad and destined for re-exportation after having been converted, in French workshops, into ships, machines or any other work in metal.

Another decree reduces the interest on treasury bonds to 2½, 3 and 3½, according to the time of falling due.

The *Moniteur* says the Government of the Emperor has requested information at Rome, respecting the pastoral letter convoking all bishops at Rome for the canonization of martyrs, the letter having been published in France, without having been previously communicated to the Government. Cardinal Antonelli replied that the invitation was simply a friendly one, and not obligatory in character; only intended to give weight to the religious ceremony. On this reply the French Government expressed the wish that the bishops should not leave their dioceses, and must not ask permission to quit the Empire, except where serious diocesan interests should call them to Rome.

The applications for conversion of four-and-a-half per cent. rentes had reached twenty million francs.

ITALY.

The new Italian loan was announced in London on the 19th ult. The total is £1,782,000, (issued at 74), required for railroad purposes. One-fourth of the loan was subscribed for in Italy.

Baron Ricasoli stated, in Parliament, that the Government had no intention to send ships to reinforce the Mexican expedition, but merely considered it advisable to send a few frigates to the colonies to protect Italian subjects.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—The English funds were dull but steady on the 20th ult. Consols closed flat. Money was in moderate demand at the general rate of 2½ per cent.

LATEST VIA LONDONDERRY.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 21.—It is reported that insurances are daily effected on ships and their cargoes to run the blockade of the Southern ports. The highest premium paid is fifteen guineas, and the ships are entitled to select any port. In some instances the risk to ports east of access is as low as ten guineas. Nearly all the vessels insured are steamers of 1,500 tons.

The London *Times'* "city article" says short loans continue to be effected at nominal rates. The applications at the Bank yesterday were moderate.—In the discount market, the general minimum rate was 2½.

The French Bourse is believed to be undergoing an improvement, owing to receipts of gold from London.

The telegraph from the Led Sea to London is now open.

The iron-plated frigate Warrior is ordered from Gibraltar to Portsmouth.

MADRID, February 20.—The *Journal Espana* demands a monarchy for Peru by universal suffrage.

ROME, February 20.—The police have made many arrests.

The proclamation of the National Committee has been secretely posted up here. The committee hopes for early success, but counsels patience.

It is believed that Napoleon has given an assurance to the Pope that the French troops will not leave Rome.

A popular manifestation was prepared to celebrate the anniversary of the capture of Gaeta, but numerous patrols traversed the streets to prevent it taking place.

BERLIN, Feb. 20.—The division between Prussia and Austria is continually widening. The language of the Prussian and Austrian papers is daily more hostile.

The agitation in Germany is increasing. Numerous meetings of the National Association were to be held, in which Prussia was expected to take the leadership.

Austria, by her recent conduct, has lost much of her influence in Northern Germany.

VIENNA, Feb. 21.—It is reported that the Emperor of Austria will be here on the 26th instant, and remain until the 4th of March.

The Archduke Maximilian, it is rumored, will leave for Paris and London towards the end of February.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 17.—M. Fuard is preparing a report on financial affairs, and the means of liquidating the floating debt.

PARIS, Feb. 21.—The *Temps* and other French journals demonstrate that a monarchical restoration in North America would only benefit Spain and the Spanish monarchical interests alone existing there.

It is believed that the speech of Prince Napoleon on the address of the Senate will express the real policy of the Emperor on the Italian question.

Pekin news of the 15th of January states that the French Minister would leave China early in the spring, returning to France via Siberia. Pekin was perfectly tranquil. The Emperor had been ill, but had quite recovered.

NEWS BY THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

The following is a summary of the news taken out by the City of New York:

The Tuscarora left Gibraltar on the 13th instant for the Spanish waters of Algesiras. She had been watching the Sumter, which still remained at Gibraltar, unable to procure coal.

In the House of Commons, on the 17th instant, the supplementary estimates for the naval and military expenditure on the Trent affair, amounting in all to £973,000, were moved and unanimously agreed to.

In the debate on the subject Mr. Bright strongly denounced the policy of the Government. He said the money had been worse than thrown away. The threatening menaces were quite uncalled for, and gave Earl Russell's first despatch, he said, more the appearance of a declaration of war than a courteous demand for a just object, which America could not fail to accede to. He refuted the idea that the American Government was influenced by a mob, and argued that the interests of England were so bound up with America that it was in every respect unadvisable to inflict a sting that it might take centuries to remove.

Mr. Baxter endorsed the tone of the Government, but condemned the tone of the press.

Lord Palmerston defended the Ministers, and said that Mr. Bright's opinions were confined to himself. He contended that there was every reason to justify England in backing up her demand in the manner she did, as the course of the American Government clearly showed that they had not, at the earlier stages of the affair, regard the act as one they ought to disavow. There were doubts whether England's demands would be complied with, and certainly the people were not prepared to submit to a refusal. He pointed to the eulogies that were showered upon Captain Wilkes, and said that the British Government, with these facts before them, would have deserved condemnation if they had not taken steps to enforce their demands. He thought the course taken deserved commendation, and believed it was calculated to insure the continuance of peace.

In the House of Lords, on the 18th, the Earl of Carnarvon called attention to the imprisonment of Mr. Shaver, a British subject, in Fort Warren, and said it was a clear case of compensation.

Earl Russell said Mr. Shaver had not claimed compensation, and it was not for the Government to do it for him; neither had he rebutted the charges brought against him.

Earl Russell deeply regretted the civil war in America, and expressed the hope that England would treat with forbearance any stretch of power not intended to injure British interests, nor to insult the British flag.

Earl Derby presented some petitions, in which the Trent affair was justified, but the petitioners, tirely disavowed received at Sheerness to dismount all gunboats prepared for commission under the American difficulties.

The steamship Great Eastern had been safely placed on the Gridiron at Milford.

A deputation from the Galway Steamship Company had had an interview with Lord Palmerston.

The *Daily News* and *Star* publish the correspondence with Mr. Seward relative to the passage of British troops through the State of Maine. The latter journal accords great praise to Mr. Seward for his course in this respect.

The reading of the Address to the Emperor of France had taken place in the Senate, and debate commenced upon it on the 20th inst.

The Address represents the sufferings inflicted by the civil war on trade and manufactures, but agrees with the Emperor that the friendly relations of the two countries render neutrality incumbent, and believes that the quarrel will be all the shorter if not complicated by foreign interference.

The Paris Bourse was lower, and the rentes were quoted on the 20th inst. at 70f. 40c.

Other Continental news is unimportant.

DEPARTURE OF AMERICANS FROM PARIS.

Correspondence of the London Herald.

PARIS, Feb. 14.—The American exodus still continues. The timorous return to the States, and the wealthy, who are not afraid their fortunes will greatly suffer by home events, take contrary route to Rome. A piece of news last night was transmitted to me by a Southerner, which should not be omitted. The person alluded to received by the latest mail a letter from a young friend, in which it stated that he had applied to Gen. McClellan for a passport, in order to proceed to Richmond. The General at once granted it. But when it was presented to Mr. Seward, he refused to countersign it, giving as his reason for not doing so, that he expected in the course of three weeks every one who was pleased would be free as formerly to leave and enter Richmond.

COTTON BY WAY OF MEXICO.

From the Patrie.

We have already mentioned a project which would be the consequence of the occupation by the Allied Powers of the coast of the State of Tamaulipas, a province of Mexico, adjoining Texas, which, as is well known, forms part of the States separated from those of the North. When in October last President Davis was informed of the combined expedition which was being prepared against Mexico, he occupied himself with establishing a mode of transit across the Southern States as far as the frontier which separates Texas from Mexico. That road, it is said, is in full progress of execution, and is joined to the railways and canals which run through the Southern States in every direction. Europe may thus supply herself with cotton in the ports of the Gulf of Mexico, and the Powers would no longer have to occupy themselves with the question of the blockade of the Southern ports by the Federal Government, as this transit road will be quite equivalent to free access to the Southern ports as far as regards the export of cotton. It is needless to add that the shipment of cotton in the Mexican ports will not be in opposition to any of the principles of international law.

AMERICAN BRIGADIERS—CASSIUS M. CLAY.

From the London Saturday Review.

Mr. Lincoln deserves compassion for the difficulty which he experiences in finding suitable candidates for the different offices in his gift. Mr. Cameron, after becoming too notorious at home, is made a Minister Plenipotentiary, and Mr. Cassius Clay, whom he supersedes, having made himself unusually absurd at St. Petersburgh, is to be consoled with the commission of Brigadier-General. Americans seem not to understand the comic impression which is produced on the minds of foreigners by the language of the involuntary buffoons, or simpletons, whom it is their pleasure occasionally to employ. Mr. Clay commenced his mission to Russia by delivering at Paris an extravagant speech against England, which he thought proper to threaten with a French invasion. On arriving at his destination he was overwhelmed by the condescension of "Prince Alexander Gortschakoff III., Minister of Foreign Affairs to His Majesty the Emperor." "He received me in a cordial way, shaking hands, and calling me to breakfast."

Mr. Clay probably expected that Prince Gortschakoff would treat a Foreign Minister like a serf, but at his departure the gracious Russian once more reassured him by "again shaking hands." The Emperor paid the United States Minister a more unusual compliment by "speaking *American* mostly." The proverbial astuteness of the House of Romanoff is strikingly illustrated by the labor which the Emperor must have devoted to the acquisition of that naval dialect of English which is seldom mastered by Europeans. Mr. Clay judiciously informed his Imperial Majesty that he should rather like a war with England, and "the Emperor seemed to like my defiance of old John Bull very much." It must be admitted that great potentates can seldom find in the formal reception of a diplomatist so much opportunity for amusement. Mr. Clay concludes the despatch which records the interview with the hope that General Scott will "slowly and surely subdue the rebellion, 'stock, lock, and gun-barrel, hook and line, bob and sinker.'"

The gods have granted half his prayer in conceding the slowness of the Federal progress; and Mr. Clay himself, in his military capacity, will be in time to insure the final result before the bob and sinker have finally disappeared. The difficulty of conducting a great war when it is thought necessary to give General's commissions to such addle-brained prattlers, may, in a certain sense, be admitted as a partial excuse for the blunders and helplessness of every branch of the Federal Administration. The approaching failure of funds may be converted into a public benefit if it enables the Government to relegate into private life the chattering Brigadiers and Colonels who have suddenly risen from the stump into the saddle. Mr. Lincoln has success to confirm 1,400 of his dismissed Commissions, and if he were to cashiered as summarily as he appointed them, he would probably do good service to the army.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—The sales of Cotton for four days have been 41,000 bales, including 20,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market was firmer, with a trifling advance.

TRADE REPORT.—Manchester advices report goods and yarns upward, but the market was quiet.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—The market was generally dull. Wakefield, Nash & Co. report Flour quiet and steady; Wheat quiet and steady: red Southern and Western 10@12s. 2d., white Southern and Western 12@13s. Corn quiet—mixed and yellow 39s. 3d.@30s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.—The Provision market is steady, but rules dull and unchanged. Beef is firmer at 4ls.@43s.; Tallow quiet.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—Ashes nominal at 33s. Rice upward—sales small. Rosin dull—common 12s. 9d. Spirits Turpentine quiet at 65s.

LONDON MARKETS.—Breadstuffs dull. Sugar firm. Coffee active. Tea firm. Rice quiet and steady. Tallow firmer at 46s. 3d. Linseed Oil steady at 34s. 6d. Spirits Turpentine steady at 67s.@67s. 6d.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—Consols closed on Thursday at 92⅞@93 for money.

AMERICAN STOCKS.—Illinois Central shares 46¾ discount; Erie Railroad 29.

LATEST VIA LONDONDERRY.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 21.—Cotton—The sales of the week foot up 85,000 bales, including 22,000 bales to speculators and 13,500 for exporters. The market is buoyant, and prices have advanced ⅛@⅛d. on the week. The sales to day (Friday) reach 10,000 bales, including 4,000 to speculators and exporters, the market closing firm at the following authorized quotations:—

	Fair.	Middling.
Orleans	14¼d.	12d.
Mobile	13¾d.	12¼d.
Uplands	13¾d.	12¼d.

The total stock in port is estimated at 479,000 bales, including 178,000 of American descriptions.

Breadstuffs.—The market closes with a downward tendency, and all qualities have slightly declined.

Provisions.—The market is quiet and steady.

LONDON, Friday.—Consols closed at 92⅞@93 for money.

AMERICAN STOCKS.—The latest sales were:—Illinois Central shares, 45¾; Erie, 29@30.

The Bank return shows an increase in bullion of £148,000.

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. 617-tf

FISHER BROTHER & Co.,
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 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.
Too to 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