FROM EUROPE.

THE NEWS BY THE CANADA.

The newspaper packages by the Canada, with dates from Liverpool to February 22, contain various matters of interest.

As the intervention in Mexico is objected to by a large portion of the public, the semi-official *Pays* and *Constitutionnel* have been made to publish articles maintaining that it is not only justifiable, but necessary, in order to avenge the robberies and assassinations of French citizens, which have been committed in that country, and to prevent such outrages for the future. But in these articles not a word is said about the projected transformation of the Mexican Republic into a monarchy for the Archduke Maximilian of Austria. The *Patrie*, however, has an article which contends that, if the intervention of the three Powers should lead, with the consent of the Mexican people, to the re-establishment of social order, under a European Prince, no one would have the right to complain.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Post* writes, Feb. 20: "The telegram from New York, of the 6th inst., speaks of a rumor at Washington that the Swedish Minister had undertaken to prove to the Federal Government that the blockade was inefficient. I believe this rumor to be well founded. It may excite surprise that the first movement of the kind should come from Sweden, but Sweden carries on a large iron trade with the Southern States, and the blockade has inflicted too great an injury on her not to make her desire to see the blockade at an end. It is probable that those that will first complain of this state of things are the second-rate European States. Spain may follow Sweden.

"I cannot affirm that Mr. Slidell has as yet seen the Emperor, but I believe he has seen several, if not all, the Ministers—of course not officially. He doubtless explained his views of the state of the South, but must understand that the time is not yet come for a decision."

THE WAR IN AMERICA.

The London *Chronicle*, of the 20th, contains a long article on the war in America, the gist of which is compressed in the following paragraph:

Between North and South the issue depends on the superiority in endurance, in provisions and in money. Time is the great arbiter. Those who can endure longest will gain the day. If General McClellan can conquer by protracting the campaign, he will have earned his niche among the celebrities whom history delights to honor. But, at the same time, his achievements will have to be bought rather dearly. "The First Consul," as General Moreau observed, "is a successful commander, at the price of ten thousand men a day." The Federal Commander-in-Chief, if economical in regard to human life, is lavish in money, and his normal expenditure is said to be under-estimated at the rate of one million of dollars per diem. This enormous outlay of course cannot last. The military extravagances of the Federal chiefs must sooner or later come to an end. We can only hope that the end will come before matters have reached a climax at which the peace of the civilized world will have been compromised, or the English Government be compelled to ask Parliament for the vote of a round million or thereabouts, on account of supplemental estimates for the army and navy.

IRELAND'S LOYALTY AND PLENTY.

SIR ROBERT PEEL ON "MANIKIN TRAITORS" AND AMERICAN EMISSARIES.

On the 21st of February, Sir Robert Peel, in the House of Commons, summed up his reply to Mr. Maguire's motion on the distress in Ireland, thus:—Sir, I rejoice to see how vast are the strides which the has made in prosperity since the time when speculative doctrines of government and imaginary schemes of independence prevailed and were used as *engines not for her welfare*, but to inflame the public mind and to stir up fresh sources of popular excitement. That time is at an end, and the people of Ireland now, I believe, have yielded to the good influences of the age in which we live, and to the efforts, for her regeneration, of wise and enlightened statesmen. Of the justice of that opinion no more remarkable proof can be adduced than that which took place the other day, when there was danger of a rupture with America, and Ireland was filled with American emissaries, who tried to raise there a spirit of disloyalty. A meeting was then held in the Rotunda, at which *a few manikin traitors* sought to imitate the *cabbage-garden heroes* of 1848; but I am glad to say they met with no response. [Cheers.]

There was not one to follow. There was not a single man of respectability who answered the appeal. [Hear, hear.] And why is this so? It is because Ireland is changed. The thoughts of the present generation are, I am happy to say, directed into better courses. They are directed to acquiring sound principles of political economy, to the advancement of education, to the suppression of crime, to the reformation of outlaws, and to the development of the resources of Ireland. [Hear, hear.] Thus it is that Ireland is improving, and it is my firm conviction that the evidences of prosperity are daily becoming more apparent in *that social and political harmony* which happily now illustrates the union between Great Britain and Ireland. [Cheers.] I thank the House for having allowed me to make these few remarks. If I speak every Friday right on the state of Ireland—[laughter]—I will do so with the greatest pleasure. [Laughter.] But, at the same time, I will still continue, until facts are submitted to me to make me believe the contrary, to assert my deliberate and determined conviction that *there is no famine, that there is no unusual distress in the sister isle.* [Cheers.]

THE STATE OF AFFAIRS IN AMERICA.

Special Correspondence of the London Times.

HONGKONG, Feb. 7.—The Confederates suffer from the same disadvantages as those which affect the Federals, but in a far less degree. Mr. Davis, early in the war, got hold of the army and subjected it to discipline. It was not so difficult to do so in the South as in the North, owing to the difference in the people. The officers were appointed by him. The men were animated, as they are now, by an intense hatred of the enemy. Their arms were in a defensive attitude; a large number, comprising some of the best of the United States officers, sided with them. They are operating on the inner circle. But, after all, if the possession of the seaboard, the use of navies, the vast preponderance of population, the ability to get artillery and arms, and the occupation of the heads of the great river communications be not utterly thrown away, the North must overrun the South, if only the Northerners can fight as well as the Southerners, and if the North can raise money to maintain the struggle.

Let us leave out of view the slave element for once. The Abolitionists assert the most formidable weapon in the United States armory is the use of the emancipated slave, but it is rather difficult to see how slaves could assist the North, as long as they remain obedient and quiet in the South, or how the North can get at them by a more vertal declaration, till it has pierced the slave States. Above all, it is not clear that it would benefit the penniless exchequer of the North to have 4,000,000 black paupers suddenly thrown on it for support. Slavery is to me detestable. The more I saw of it the less I liked it. It is painful to one who has seen the system at work and its results to read in English journals philosophical—pseudo-philosophical—treatises on the subject, and dissertations on the "ethics and æsthetics" of the curse from which we shook ourselves five years ago with the approbation of our own conscience and of the world. If the North was not fighting to put slavery under the aegis of the Constitution, its cry of distress would move heart and hand in places where its appeals and promises now fall cold and dead.

It has decided on its own course, and its military operations cannot at present be much, if at all, influenced by the questions connected with slavery. Having arrived at the conclusion that the North must, under provisions, succeed in obtaining possession of the most important points in the South, it does not follow that the latter is forced into the Union as a natural result. If the slave States be true to their professions they will no more belong to the Union than they do now. They will be subjugated, that is all. The North is rapidly arriving at the conviction that they are dealing with enemies; there is a cry going out to admit them to be so, and to ask the authorities to consider their captives as prisoners of war. "Free Corcoran" is suggested at Boston as a watchword for a public movement, "Hang Corcoran" is Mr. Davis' threat if a bridge-burner is executed by Gen. Halleck. Let us not seek to complicate matters by ill-timed interference, which would be unjustifiable also. The United States, whatever its internal composition was, must be admitted by foreign nations to be an entity—the agent of a Confederation of whose parts we had no political cognizance.

The revolt of the South was a surprise as complete as the Indian mutiny. It was in May last year the United States collected the semblance of an army; in July they moved and were defeated. Then came the work of re-collection, reorganization and the formation of six armies along various parts of the frontier of their new enemy. It was not till the end of October the Federals could be said to have their levies in hand. Some movements in November were disastrous. Diversions and changes in the plans of the various campaigns were necessitated by affairs in Kentucky and Missouri. The expeditions from which so much was expected did no more than claw on to parts of the coast and occupy some points, where they remain, not by any means, however, as the New York *Times* says, dispensing thereby with the necessity of maintaining a blockade of the adjacent ports, or opening ports in lieu of them. And at last Winter came, and the state of the country now prohibits any combined movements on a grand scale.

In March the seasons will be more favorable, and if a year elapses without seeing the Northern armies well established in the South, there may well be some fears that European Powers will claim a right to be heard in the interest of peace. It is now admitted that such must be the case by the Americans themselves. Intervention is now talked of by people who would have scorned the idea of submitting to "the world in arms" a month ago. The notion of it is becoming familiarized as that of a possible evil. Men say indeed, that it will unite all parties in the North as one man, and make them Abolitionists. Undoubtedly it has a menace which will set the armies of the North in motion as soon as they can be moved. The evil of bankruptcy, of an unpaid army, does not alarm them; and the piteous appeals of Mr. Chase to Congress do not move them. Congress spending its time over Mr. Bright does not vex them.

The ball at the White House—where "a large helmet in sugar at the top of the table signifying war, and a very large fort made of cake, filled with quaile candied, on a side table," were graceful reminders to the giddy throng that they were mortal Republicans in a state of civil tumult—no more excites them than the pleasing squabble between the New York editors as to the priority of their invitations; but there are naturally moved by the thought of England giving a word of counsel to them, and shudder at the phantom of French intervention. The Ides of March are coming; so are the evil days which were vaticinated for the hero of the hour. There are again more voices raised against General McClellan. The cry of "Out" to some place or other is being heard. Each dull delay is rebuked in the Senate and in the House of Representatives, and approval comes from the West, echoing the sentiment of the people there, who boldly declare, in one of the Chicago papers, that they will not pay the taxation caused by a New England war.

The new steamship Fire Cracker, intended for the Chinese waters, was launched in New York on Friday.

[Reported for the Maryland News Sheet.]

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BALTIMORE CONFERENCE OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

FOURTH DAY.

Conference met at nine o'clock at Light Street Church, Bishop Janes presiding. Religious services were conducted by Rev. Dr. Green.

The minutes of the preceding day's business were read and adopted.

The Bishop asked "Who are the Local Preachers for Deacon's orders?" L. vin Murray, Thomas P. Smith, Henry H. Tatter, Warner Cook and George Lewis, all colored, were elected. Henry Matthews and Henry Brightman, were rejected.

Samuel Kramer and W. A. Cook, were elected to Elders' orders.

Rev. Mr. Parker, of the Detroit (Michigan) Conference; Rev. Dr. Rust, of the Ohio Conference; Rev. E. L. Janes, of the New York Conference; Rev. Dr. Bates, President of the Baltimore Methodist Protestant Conference; Rev. Dr. Waters, of the same Conference; and Rev. Dr. Cree, of the Presbyterian Church, were introduced to the Conference.

Messrs. McCauley and Lunahan, the committee appointed to prepare resolutions expressive of the sense of the Conference at the withdrawal of Rev. J. N. Coombs, submitted their report, which was adopted.

Rev. Dr. Durbin, of New York, Secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions, was introduced to the Conference, and made a few remarks in relation to the missionary work.

The second question, "Who remain on trial?" was resumed. J. Howard Beckwith was discontinued at his own request, in order to allow him to remain in charge of a mission in Philadelphia.

The Committee on the Affairs of the Baltimore *Christian Advocate* submitted a report, which, after some discussion, was referred to a committee of five resident preachers, with instructions to report at the next session of the Conference.

Wesley Stevenson was elected to Elder's orders.

The report of Dickinson College was submitted, after which D. R. W. Johnson, President of the College, made some remarks in relation to the affairs of the Institution. The report was adopted.

The Conference then adjourned till Monday morning, at nine o'clock.

The session closed with the usual religious exercises.

[Reported for the Maryland News Sheet.]

MEETING OF THE EAST BALTIMORE ANNUAL CONFERENCE.

FOURTH DAY.

The Conference assembled at nine o'clock. Religious services were conducted by Rev. R. S. Vinton.

The names of those ministers who have been admitted into full connection during the Conference were called, and they were requested to vote on the resolution endorsing the Administration and the war, and they all voted affirmatively.

The Court of Trial made a report, dismissing the charges against S. Wesley Price, because they were *ex parte* and not sustained.

Henry Stonehouse, of Waynesboro' Station; Joseph Mason, of Frostburg; Henry H. Kight, of Westernport Circuit; J. T. Blackburn and Thomas Gattrich, of Great Falls Circuit, local preachers, were elected to Deacons' orders.

Thomas Coggins, of North Baltimore Station; Philip Clarke, of Great Falls Circuit; David Henderson, of Harford Avenue Station; C. H. Zeigler, of Petersburg Station; and James Thomas, of Emittsburg Circuit, local Deacons, were elected to Elders' orders.

Mr. N. S. Buckingham offered a resolution to the effect directing the Stewards to examine into the characters of the effective supernumerary preachers, and in cases where it was found that ministers had by acts of disloyalty prejudiced the collections which were taken up for their benefit, they should be excluded from all interest in the fund. He said he was a Virginian, and all his near and dear relatives were buried there, or were still living in that State; and although the resolutions might seriously affect his relations with those he loved, a sense of duty compelled him to assume the responsibility, and by it he would stand or fall.

Rev. James Brown said that he was sorry to see a spirit actuating members of the Conference which was not in harmony with that of the Apostle Paul, or his teachings. He could not see the propriety of the resolution, and did not believe that good results would follow its adoption. On the contrary, it was only calculated to engender strife. He did not think that Conference had assembled to occupy time in the discussion of outside issues, or meddle with subjects foreign to the interests of the Church. They were there to promote the cause of religion and advance the cause of God. There must be differences of opinion on political questions. Good men—Christian men—would differ on these issues, and instead of widening the breach, it was the duty of all followers of God to heal the wounds. The mover of the resolution may think that it will rebound to his fame, but he could assure him that it would not advance the interests of the Church—My business and that of all the other brethren is to keep the bond of unity in peace, and not by extraneous matter divide the counsels of those professing to follow the Lord. He was a Union man—loyal in every particular—but he did not intend to destroy his Church to prove his loyalty.

Mr. Buckingham said that he did not introduce the resolution with the expectation of gaining notoriety, but from a sense of duty, as the money in many cases had been subscribed with the understanding that none of it was to go to those who had assisted in any manner to embarrass the Government.

Mr. Ross (a chaplain in the army) said that he had seconded the resolution because he had learned that some of those who would share the fund were disloyal, and they had averred that if necessary they would give the fund they received from the Conference to abet rebellion. He would give no aid or comfort to treason.

Mr. Murray—Name the preachers who said so.

Mr. Slicer—That is it. Let him name them.

Mr. Ross said that he did not say that he had personal knowledge of the remark. He had heard so.

Mr. Dashiells said he had no intention to impugn the motives of the mover of the resolution, but he did think that the Conference was tired of persons claiming to be Virginians offering resolutions, proclaiming, at the time, that it wrung the strings and drew their heart's blood to do so. In the Board of Stewards he had every confidence, but he was not willing to place them in the position of accusers. He was willing to sustain the decision of the Board, if, after a thorough investigation, they were of opinion that any minister was unworthy of the benefits of the fund; but he would protest against placing the Board in a false position. The frequent introduction of this mixed question appeared to him a studied determination, on the part of the movers, to press to the wall and crush those who entertained an opinion in the slightest shade differing from theirs. He therefore moved to lay the resolution on the table.

The Bishop suggested that a discretionary power be given to the committee, of a character similar to that conferred on it relative to the distribution of the funds to orphans and widows.

Mr. Slicer said he was opposed to the whole movement. It would constitute the Stewards an Inquisitorial Board, and any matter having such a tendency would always receive his earnest and decided opposition. Suppose this committee had evidence before it to the effect that some minister had, by his exquisite Unionism, prejudiced the collection of the funds. It would be the duty of the Board to exclude him from the benefits. It would be the same if the minister was on the other side of the question. He was aware that there were thousands of men who longed for the power to have a right to construct an iron bedstead, and make all men fit it. These who were too long would be cut off, and those who were too short would be stretched. The resolution was extraordinary in its character, and a direct violation of the laws of the General Conference. That body had passed a law that two-thirds of the members of an Annual Conference should be necessary before a minister could be debarred his interest in the fund; and yet this resolution proposes to leave the matter to fourteen men. It was monstrous. He moved to lay the resolution on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was carried by a vote of 65 yeas to 60 nays.

James Sanks, P. E. of Bellfonte District, was called on for his report. The prosperity of the Church during the year was not as great as desired. Yet the Church had been strengthened. The character of all the ministers was good except that of J. T. Cole, against whom charges had been preferred.

When the name of Rev. N. Shaeffer, of this district, was called, Mr. Sanks stated that Mr. Shaeffer had been assigned to a circuit which was not able to support him. He was getting in debt, when his farther-in-law offered him a farm to till. Mr. Shaeffer asked permission to leave his circuit for the farm, and it was granted. He still desired to hold relations with the Conference, and to that end Mr. Sanks asked for a supernumerated relation for him.

Some opposition was made to this, when Mr. Slicer, in a speech, urged compliance with the request. He said that if any minister in the Conference had not pursued a similar course, providing his family was in a state of absolute want, as was the case in this instance, he would vote for his expulsion from the body.

The request was granted.

The Bishop said he did not think the doctrine of Mr. Slicer was orthodox, and, coming from such a high source, he was compelled to correct it. He did not think it policy for a minister to pursue such a course. Those who gave up their lot in the Church and turned to the world for support, generally did not get along much better, if as well. He exhorted the ministry to cling to their lots.

Mr. Slicer said he differed with the Bishop. When he is day by day growing in debt and no prospects of relief in view, he thought it just and proper for him to turn his attention to the pursuit of our first parent, Adam, and till the soil.

Bishop—But Adam did not run away from his circuit.

Mr. Slicer—The circumstances surrounding the cases were different. Adam was in Paradise, brother Shaeffer in a wilderness.

This rallie between the Bishop and Mr. Slicer occasioned considerable mirth.

Without transacting any business of importance, Conference adjourned until Monday morning at nine o'clock.

BEAUREGARD ON THE DEFENCES AT COLUMBUS.—The Pittsburg *Chronicle* says:—A despatch says that the story of Beauregard being sick is false. We know that it was true. We had a long and interesting interview last night with a perfectly reliable Pittsburger, who was in Columbus, Kentucky, on last Tuesday week, after the battle of Donelson, and Beauregard was there. This gentleman knows and conversed with Generals Polk and Cheatham. Beauregard has been quite sick, but not dangerously so—nothing worse than a very severe cold, which had, however, quite enfeebled him. After his arrival, he mounted a horse and rode around for two hours, carefully surveying the natural and artificial defences of the place, and his report was in short: "You must evacuate. You have a wonderful amount of guns here, but no casemates. You couldn't hold the place two hours; and, as for that trap down yonder," pointing to the water battery, placed upon the level of the Mississippi, and its posterior flat, "it's a perfect slaughter pen. Every gunner there would be killed in twenty minutes."

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

SERIOUS CHARGE.—Mary McCallum was on Saturday last arrested upon the charge of stealing from Mr. Samuel Shaffer a portmanteau containing sixty five dollars. The theft was committed some days since. The portmanteau was taken from the pocket of Mr. Shaffer while he was laying in bed sick, at his boarding house on German street. When the woman was arrested the portmanteau was found upon her person, with two dollars in it. She was taken before Justice Logan, who sent her to jail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

DEATH OF AN OLD CITIZEN.—Mr Patrick Caughy one of our oldest and most highly respected citizens, died at his residence on Saturday, at the advanced age of 92 years. Mr. C. was a native of Ireland, but for the last sixty-eight years has been a resident of Baltimore. He died at a ripe old age, beloved and respected by all who knew him

OUR A VISIT.—We learn that Dr. Gwin, late United States Senator from California, accompanied by his accomplished lady, are at present sojourning in our city, having taken apartments at Barnum's Hotel. It is stated that the Doctor will probably remain among us for some time.

DEATH OF AN OFFICER.—Lieut. H. C. Eastman, on Company K, Sixteenth New York Regiment, died of Saturday last, in this city, at the house of Francis Waltemeyer. His remains were yesterday afternoon forwarded to New York by express.

ROBBERY.—On Friday night the shoe store of Wm. J. Moreland, No. 56 North Gay street, was entered and robbed of a number of pairs of boots and shoes. The thieves gained an entrance by forcing a rear window.

Amusements.

FRONT STREET THEATRE.—The popular, talented and vivacious Maggie Mitchell again appears at Front Street Theatre tonight in the character of *Fanchon, the Cricket*. The announcement of this fact is of itself sufficient to fill the house to its utmost capacity. In this connection, it is proper to say that the enterprising manager, George Kunkel, Esq., will to-morrow night be the recipient of a testimonial benefit at the hands of a large number of the most prominent citizens of Baltimore, and there is every indication that a grand entertainment will be presented. In addition to this, the pleasant-seeking portion of the community will certainly not fail to manifest, in a substantial manner, their appreciation of Mr. Kunkel's efforts to present such a series of entertainments as has not been given for a long time. Honor to whom honor is due.

HOLLIDAY STREET THEATRE.—The distinguished tragedian, Mr. Edwin Forrest, will appear this evening in his great character of Virginius, the announcement of which will, we are certain, crowd Old Dary to repletion, in addition to the regular company Mr. Forrest will be supported by Miss Athens, Messrs. McCullough, Lesk, Becks and others. As his engagement is only for four nights no time should be lost in securing seats.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

CRIMINAL COURT—Judge Bond.

Archibald Stirling, Jr., State's Attorney, prosecuting.

Luke Lynch and Samuel Webb, charged with assault, were dismissed.

Similar charges against John Wooden, E. Cumming, Anna Phelps, Mary Hopkins, John Marck and Ann Marck, were severally compromised upon payment of costs.

John Gresfield, charged with an assault, was adjudged guilty and ordered to pay costs.

The Court then adjourned until this morning at 10 o'clock.

CITY CIRCUIT COURT—Judge Krebs.

Elizabeth Schert vs. John Conrad Schert. Decree divorcing complainant from defendant *a mensa et thoro*. Injunction made perpetual, and the real and personal property to which complainant had title previous to her marriage to be held and enjoyed by her separately.

COURT OF APPEALS OF MARYLAND.

DECEMBER TERM, 1861.

ANNAPOLIS, March 7.—No. 85. Mayor and City Council of Baltimore vs. Reynolds. Appeal from the Superior Court of Baltimore city. A motion to dismiss the appeal in this case was argued by William Schley and Reverdy Johnson, and by G. L. Dulany against the motion.

A motion for reargument in the case of Colvin vs. Warford, decided at the last term, was also argued by G. L. Dulany for and by William Schley and Reverdy Johnson against the motion.

FROM THE SOUTH.

From the Nashville Times, March 1.

Governor Harris has called the Legislature to meet at Memphis, but at last accounts no quorum had appeared in either House, nor was it probable a quorum would be secured. The subject of adjourning to some point in Middle Tennessee was discussed, and McMinnville was spoken of, but it is hardly probable that point will be selected.

Business generally has been suspended during the past two weeks. Very few of the business houses have yet been opened.

We understand that the two bridges on the Nashville and Decatur Railroad between this place and Franklin, have been destroyed. It is also reported that the bridge near Columbia has been burned.

The river recedes very slowly, and appearances indicate that the largest class boats will find no impediment to navigation for some time yet.

Parties who have arrived in the city within the last three or four days report that the excitement in the country south of us is as great as it was in Nashville, and that large numbers were fleeing further South.

We heard this morning that the repairs on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad have been completed to within eight miles of Nashville. The cars may, therefore, be expected to make through trips in a few days.

We heard two or three days ago that the timber for the railroad bridge at this city was being prepared in Louisville, so as to construct the bridge with as little delay as possible upon the completion of the repairs of the track. In this connection, we learn that it is the intention of the Federal authorities to open communication on the railroads leading South from this city, as far as their lines extend.

The great flood seems to have culminated, as the river has been receding slowly to-day. There has been no great loss of property, we understand, since 1847. The damage done to property all along the river must be immense. In the lower portions of this city hundreds of families have been driven from their homes by the backwaters, and much suffering must be the result, as it will be some time yet before they can return.

Parties desiring to send off letters will bear in mind that the postage must be pre-paid in specie. The old United States stamp will not answer, and we understand the acting Postmaster says he don't like to take Confederate stamps. He will have a supply of the right sort of stamps in a day or two.

The Memphis *Appeal* of the 25th states that gold is selling in that city at from fifty to sixty per cent. premium and silver from forty to fifty.

Large numbers of troops have continued to pour into the city for three or four days. We were informed yesterday that forty steamboats, with troops and stores, were on their way to Nashville.

We heard the other day of a gentleman from Cincinnati, who was looking around for two business stands, for the purpose of establishing branches of dry goods and grocery houses in this city.

We heard this morning that holders of sugar were demanding sixty-five cents per pound for it.

We understand General Buell has appointed Colonel Matthews, of Ohio, Provost-Marshal for the city.

The Federal authorities have taken charge of the Postoffice, and we understand a mail will be despatched North this evening. A mail is expected to-morrow, when regular communication will be opened up and continued.

The Atlanta *Confederacy*, of the 23d, says that Governor Brown, of Georgia, has issued an address to the mechanics of that State, calling upon them, in the name of their country's welfare, to make pikes and huge side-knives to arm ten thousand men with next month.

The people of Augusta, Ga., are taking vigorous measures to obstruct the river below their city with infernal machines, to blow up the Yankee gunboats, should they attempt to and succeed in passing the Savannah batteries.

The Nashville *Banner* states that the Cumberland river has not been so high as it now is since 1848. The back-water has turned hundreds of families out of house and home, and much suffering has been the consequence. Communication with the country is restricted by the destruction of railroad and turnpike bridges. The water commenced receding on the 26th.

It appears that the cotton received in New Orleans was taken there under a permit. The owners of the cotton agree to let it be exchanged for arms. They receive no pay for it until the close of the war.

Miscellaneous Items.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, Feb. 26, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 46.—XIV.—Hereafter no rewards will be paid for the apprehension of deserters.

By command of the Secretary of War.
JNO. WITHERS, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

Another advertisement says: "Having discovered that certain agents in Richmond are speculating upon the patriotism of men from other States, who are willing to join the Southern army as substitutes, I have determined to open an agency office to aid such men in getting places, and the highest prices, without charge to either party. I offer my services gratuitously, for the good of the Southern cause, and with the hope of protecting all men who are ready to serve their country against imposition. All men in Virginia over 45 years of age, and men from other States, can be substituted, and will be paid $350 to $400 to join the Richmond volunteer companies now being formed."

GENERAL McCLELLAN AND THE ABOLITIONISTS.

Washington Corr. of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

On Wednesday last I commenced a letter to you to explain to you many reasons why General McClellan must fight at once or be superseded. The Cabinet are all against him. Some because they hate his politics, others because they think the clamor in the country for a fight is getting to be too strong. All make use of the same cry: "We must have a fight." The Senate is largely against him because he is not an Abolitionist. The Republicans of the House are against him—a majority for the reason that actuates the Senate. He has no hold except by the favor of Lincoln. That was the hold of a cable; it is wearing down to a bed-cord in size.

I did not finish my letter, because, while in writing it, I heard of the order of the Secretary of War as to telegraphs and newspapers—of McClellan taking up his headquarters in Banks' division. I thought the fight had come, and burnt my letter.

Well, we could hear nothing authentic but everybody believed that two divisions had gone towards Manassas, and orders given for a general battle on the whole line. The railroad cars were all seized; troop were hurried to the Relay House. Banks had crossed the Potomac—had taken Harper's Ferry, Charlestown—had gone towards Winchester, been whipped badly—in full retreat—no, that was a false rumor; he had only been repulsed—received reinforcements, taken Winchester, and was ready, with Lander, to sweep down through Manassas Gap to the Junction. Meantime, Hooker had been ferried across to Acquia Creek—the whole south had advanced—a terrific fight was going on—"intelligent contraband" had come in, who said it was true—men could even hear the guns. Anxiety and expectation were on every face. There was hurrying to and fro. Hacks were in requisition; trunks were speedily packed; hotel and board bills suddenly paid. The railroad trains going to Baltimore could not accommodate a quarter of the flying multitudes, who thought they were surely escaping from the Richmond Tobacco Warehouse prisons.

Abolitionists were triumphant. They had gained their policy. They believed the Confederates would be beaten. If so, the Abolitionists would get all the credit. If they did not, it was because we had not emancipated the negroes—had returned slaves from the army—and because of military incapacity—must change Generals and change policy. Well, all got up yesterday morning full of expectation, when about two o'clock General McClellan appeared on the avenue, gay as a May morning. No fight on the Potomac—no advance on Manassas—no movement by Hooker—Banks had crossed to Harper's Ferry—had taken Charlestown without any opposition—and for some reason—what is it?—nobody knows—whether change of plans, bad arrangements, or what—his army had quietly stopped, concluded to remain for the present, and General McClellan repaired to town. Indeed, there was some tall swearing. The thing had fizzled, or there never was anything in the alleged movements to justify all this amount of "fuss and feathers." We had all our anxiety, speculation, anticipated inauguration of Abolitionism, for nothing. Lincoln swore—called a Cabinet meeting at night—had a devil of a time generally—and further I am not advised, but will predict that unless McClellan makes his fight this week, he will be driven from the chief command.

Every possible ingenious mode of attack which devilish fanaticism can devise is being used against him, and if he does not head them all off by moving he will go by the board. The real secret of the enmity to him is that he is not an Abolitionist, and that he has some notion of love for the principles of Constitutional Government. The avowed cause is that he is wasting the reputation, treasure, &c., of the nation, and restricting the valor, patriotism, &c., of the people, and by mere delay consolidating the power of the enemy.

If McClellan is driven out, the Administration goes straight over to fanatical Abolitionism. Wade, Sumner, Lovejoy, Hutchins & Co., will then control completely, and the Union sentiment at the South will be forever destroyed. Whether the fight will be ordered by McClellan nobody seems to know. He keeps his own counsels.

THE ACCIDENT TO THE TRANSPORT MISSISSIPPI.

The following official despatches have been received at the Navy Department:

U. S. STEAMER MOUNT VERNON,
Off Wilmington, N. C., March 1st, 1862.

SIR—I have the honor to report to you that yesterday I discovered a vessel to the southward and eastward, at 11 A. M. I got under way, and stood for her, and soon discovered her to be a vessel on shore on the Frying-pan Shoals. On nearer approach she proved to be a large steamer with the American ensign hoisted Union down. We were soon boarded by a boat containing an army officer, who informed me that the vessel was the steam transport Mississippi, from Boston for Ship Island, Mississippi, having Major-General Benjamin F. Butler and fourteen hundred troops on board.

I approached her cautiously, sending a boat in charge of Acting Master Sturgis to sound between us and the Mississippi. At half-past 3 P. M. we were enabled, though at a great risk to the vessel, to anchor sufficiently near to send a hawser to the steamer. We steamed ahead, and succeeded in mooring about half a length ahead, and in hauling her broad around about two points; but at about 5 o'clock we found this vessel ahead paying off broadside on to the shore, and we were compelled to let go the hawser, her head still paying off. We let go the starboard anchor to get the vessel's head to the wind and sea.

She then struck heavily on the shoal three times, we were obliged to slip the cable and steam ahead to clear the shoal. In steaming ahead, the buoy rope of the slipped cable got foul of the propeller, and we had to stop the engine and cut, thereby losing the starboard bow anchor and fifteen fathoms of chain cable, but saving the ship. I sent Acting Master Sturgis on board the Mississippi, to assist in getting her off.

She was leaking badly in the forward compartment, which was filled with water up to the berth-deck, in spite of the baling of our troops, which was continued through the night. They kept throwing overboard provisions and other heavy articles to lighten the ship, and all our boats were kept assisting those at the Mississippi in transporting the troops to this vessel to lighten her further.

I received Mrs. General Butler and her attendant on board of this vessel. At about 7 o'clock in the evening, when we had received 300 troops on board, we had the pleasure of seeing the Mississippi come off the shoal. Immediately weighed anchor, and proceeded very cautiously into deeper water, displaying lights to guide the other vessels. At midnight both vessels anchored off the Bald Head Lighthouse. This morning we transferred the troops to the Mississippi; also, Mrs. Butler and her attendant.

I am thankful to be able to report to you that we were instrumental in saving this noble ship, with her cargo and large number of passengers. It also affords me much gratification to have to inform you that every officer and man under my command exerted himself to the utmost of his abilities in this noble cause. The damage and loss sustained by this ship is trivial when compared with the saving of the lives of the fourteen hundred persons who were on board the Mississippi.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
O. S. GLISSON.

To Flag Officer L. M. Goldsborough.

E. H. SEALS,
PLUMBER,
AND DEALER IN
PLUMBING MATERIALS,
No. 4 NORTH EUTAW STREET,
BALTIMORE.

GERMANIA LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
OF NEW YORK.
Cash Capital.....$500,000
H. WEEKSHOOK, President.
FRED. SCHWENDER, Secretary.
AD. SCHULTZ, Agent.
12 Second street,
Opposite the Post-O.

D. WEILBACHER,
No. 21 GERMAN STREET,
MANUFACTURER OF
CIGARS AND DEALER IN LEAF TOBACCO.
Offers for sale in lots to suit purchasers—
500,000 HAVANA AND DOMESTIC CIGARS of Various styles and latest brands.
ALSO,
Prime Connecticut SEED LEAF.
Ohio
Havana, Yara and Cuba Leaf TOBACCO of different grades.

E. L. PARKER & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN RETAILS
SOUTH CHARLES STREET.
OFFER TO SALE:
TIN PLATE, of every description.
TRIPE PLATE for PAN TRADE.
ENGLISH BRIGHT ROOF Nos. 10 to 27
AMERICAN " " " 14 to 27.
GALVANIZED " " " 14 to 27.
RUSSIA " " " 9 to 14.
IRON WIRE, TINNED WIRE, 6 to 14
SHEET ZINC, SPELTER.
PIG and BAR LEAD.
BANCA TIN, in Pigs and Bars.
LEAD PIPES and SHEET LEAD.
HOOP IRON, 3/4 in. to 3 in.
TINMEN'S TOOLS and MACHINES.
BRASS KETTLES, COPPER BOTTOMS, RIVETS.
KETTLE EARS, &c., &c.

A FINE STOCK OF
TEA AND COFFEE SETS,
PLATED SPOONS, FORKS AND TABLE CASTORS,
SINGLE IVORY HANDLE KNIVES,
TRAYS AND WAITERS.
Constantly on hand and for sale at reduced prices at
A. ROUBERT & SONS,
No. 16 W. Baltimore street,
between Frederick and Gay.

WINES, BRANDIES, RUMS,
BLACK TEAS, &c.
P. TIERNAN & SON,
Offer for sale the following articles, of their own importation, particularly for family use:
SHERRY WINES—Pertaritas finest pale, gold and brown Sherries, in wood and in glass.
PORT WINES—Sandeman's competition red and white Port, in wood and in glass.
MADEIRA WINE—John Howard March's fine Madeira, in wood and in glass, also, Grape Juice.
HOCK WINES—Johannisberger, Steinberger, Marcobrunner, Cabinet, Liebfraumilch, Brunneberger of 1846.
CHAMPAGNE WINES—Moet and Chandon's finest, in quarts and pints.
BRANDIES—Otard and Hennessy's fine old pale and dark Brandies.
RUMS—Old and fine Jamaica, Antigua, Grenada, and Santa Cruz Rum, imported direct from London.
HOLLAND GIN—The best quality—German brand—and no mixture of *oil of vitriol* poison in it.
Get half-chests of the finest SOUCHONG TEA.

JOHN H. REA & CO.,
CLOTHIERS,
CORNER OF SOUTH AND FRATT STREETS,
Messrs. JOHN H. REA & CO. take pleasure in announcing to the public generally, that their stock of Clothing is much larger and more varied than ever before.
Having now on hand a complete stock of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS, which they will make up to order in a style that cannot fail to please, both in price and manner.
FURNISHING GOODS.
Gloves, Scarfs, Ties, Suspenders, Handkerchiefs, Shirts and Gloves, in large variety.
A fresh stock of SERVANTS' and OILED CLOTHING, is worthy the attention of Planters.

WM. LINTON,
THE OLD ESTABLISHED FACTORY
STONE, EARTHEN WARE.
FIRE AND STOVE BRICKS, &c., &c.
POTTERY AND SALES ROOM,
CORNER OF LEXINGTON AND PINE STREETS.
ALSO, MANUFACTURER
WATER DRAIN AND SEWER PIPES.
The great economy in the use of these PIPES for Sewerage will be found to exceed, by far, the use of any other material for the same purposes. All orders addressed as above, will be promptly attended to. Goods delivered in the city free of charge.

A FINE FARM FOR SALE.—It is located upon a good turnpike about ten miles from Frederick, Md. There are two hundred and eighty acres land; the improvements are very good and ample; its location is at the base of a mountain, making the scenery around it very grand and beautiful. The healthiness of the location and supply to HENRY W. ROGERS, Broker, corner Charles and Fayette streets.

CHEESE.—500 boxes prime Western Cutting; 1,500 boxes prime Western E. D.; 500 do. prime Ohio; 100 cases "Horton's" P. A. Cheese—for sale by J. G. HARVEY & CO., 75 Exchange Place.

Committee of Arbitration for the month of March,
SAMUL BEVAN,
WM. J. ALBERT, GEO. J. BAKER,
CHAS. A. GAMBRILL, C. OLIVER O'DONNELL.

Monetary and Commercial Intelligence.

BALTIMORE, March 8, 1862.

There is nothing new to report in Stocks. There were sales of $2,000 Northern Central 6's 1885 at 72¼, and $1,000 Northwestern Virginia 6's first mortgage guaranteed by the city, at 89. There was nothing done in State securities. For Maryland 6's 1870 93¾ was bid, and for Missouri 6's 82¾ bid. For City 6's 1875 98½ was asked, but there were no bidders; do. 1890 97 bid, 98¼ asked, do. 1899, old and new, 98 bid; for Baltimore and Ohio Railroad 6's 1885 89½ bid, 91 asked; do. do. 1875 88 bid. Northwestern Virginia 6's first mortgage guaranteed by the city, 87½ bid, 88 asked; Northern Central 6's 1885 74¾ bid, Central Ohio 7's first mortgage 1901 95 bid, do. 1895 78 bid, 80 asked, Western Maryland 6's 1890 first mortgage guaranteed by the city, 88 bid, 90 asked. In Railway shares we notice sales of 75 shares Baltimore and Ohio at $60; 10 do. do. buyers option 60 days, $59¾