THE MARYLAND NEWS SHEET,

PUBLISHED BY

CARTER & NEILSON.

TERMS

Level in the city, and payable only to the carriers TWELVE AND A HALF CENTS WEEKLY

Mailed to subscribers out of the city at SIX DOLLARS a YEAR, or for a shorter period at proportionate rates. Invariably in advance.

A liberal reduction to Clubs and News Agents.

THE TRI-WEEKLY NEWS SHEET.

Mailed to subscribers:

1 copy, one year	$3
Do. six months	2
Do. three months	1

ADVERTISING RATES.

One square, six lines	one insertion		50
" "	two insertions		75
" "	three "		1 00
" "	one week		1 75
" "	two weeks		2 75
" "	three "		3 50
" "	one month		3 00
" "	three months		10 00

* Longer advertisements at proportionate rates. Yearly contracts to be matters of special agreement

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE MARYLAND NEWS SHEET will be issued daily from the office formerly occupied by the *Daily Exchange*, and will be, as its name implies, simply a "News Sheet." It will furnish the latest intelligence as derived from the despatches of the Associated Press, by which it will be supplied in common with the New York journals; from its exchanges and from such reliable private sources of information as it may be able to command. Expressing itself no opinions, it will devote its editorial columns to such extracts from other journals as may be deemed of interest to the public.

BALTIMORE:

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1861.

WAR AND OTHER NEWS.

Abstracts of the reports of all the Secretaries of Departments, with the exception of that of the Secretary of the Treasury, which is not yet ready, are given elsewhere.

The report of Secretary Cameron, as originally written and sent to the press for publication, has given rise to a quarrel between the latter and Mr. Lincoln, which, in all probability, will cause a disruption in the Cabinet, unless the members composing it overlook the diversities of opinion which they are known to entertain, and feel constrained to remain together under a sense of common danger.

The suppression, by Mr. Lincoln, of those passages in Mr. Cameron's report which relate to the arming of the slaves, is an incident of more than ordinary significance; but the act of expurgation was done too late. The copy of the report with the obnoxious passages left out, reached only a few of the journals nearest to Washington—the original report having been already mailed to the principal papers of the North and West. It was therefore beyond recall. The scene which occurred between the President and Secretary on Sunday evening is described by the Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, whose letter we reproduce, together with those portions of the report—subsequently suppressed—which led to the quarrel.

Governor Hicks sent in his message to the Legislature yesterday. Upon his review of the position of the State, his own course in regard thereto, and his strictures concerning the action of the late Legislature, we do not propose to dwell. We leave these matters to the judgment of his contemporaries and to the impartial verdict of posterity. His suggestions as to what it is incumbent upon the Legislature to do at this juncture, are of more immediate importance. He states that the proportion of the direct tax assigned to Maryland is $436,823.33, less fifteen per cent. for collecting the same, which will have to be provided for, together with other sums, to be voted for war and other purposes outside of the customary pale of taxation.—These sums, to an amount which is not specified, he proposes shall be raised on the bonds of the State, as the authorities will thus be spared the mortification which would ensue if they failed to collect the necessary amount by direct taxation. His further suggestions are:

That the Legislature make immediate provision for raising and equipping Maryland's quota of volunteers, together with the necessary funds for recruiting and clothing the troops, and for furnishing relief to their needy families.

That the act of 1798 be enforced, which prescribes that an oath of allegiance to this State and to the United States shall be taken, repeated, and subscribed under the penalties (in case of recusance) and disqualifications therein stated.

That the militia law be revised and the militia system reorganized.

That laws be enacted for the summary punishment of all persons in Maryland who have joined the Confederates in arms, or who may be convicted of aiding or abetting them.

That means be provided by legislative sanction for repairing and re-opening the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

In the Senate yesterday Mr. Saulsbury, of Delaware, offered a joint resolution appointing Millard Fillmore, Franklin Pierce, Roger B. Taney, Edward Everett, George M. Dallas, Thomas Ewing, Horace Binney, Reverdy Johnson, John J. Crittenden, George E. Pugh and Richard W. Thomas commissioners on the part of Congress to confer with a like number of commissioners to be appointed by the Confederate States with a view to the preservation of the Union and the maintenance of the Constitution. A second resolution declares that hostilities shall cease until the joint commission closes its conference. The resolution was laid over informally. Mr. Chandler offered a resolution expelling John C. Breckinridge, which was passed.

A resolution offered by Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, was adopted, referring to the consideration of the Committee on the District of Columbia, all the laws now in force in the District relating to fugitive slaves and persons of color. The Committee was also instructed to consider the expediency of abolishing slavery in the District, on condition that loyal holders of slaves be compensated.

Mr. Hale submitted a resolution, instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the present Supreme Court of the United State, and establishing another Supreme Court in its stead.

In the House Mr. Cox introduced a resolution requesting the President to take appropriate measures for the exchange of prisoners during the present war. The resolution was referred to the Military Committee. A resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to report on the practicability and expediency of colonizing free blacks; and investing them with the rights of citizenship, on any part of the mainland or on any adjacent island south of the United States.

In regard to war matters there is but little worthy of note.

An engagement took place on Monday last about five miles from Newport-News, Va., between four Federal gunboats and the Confederate steamer Patrick Henry. The firing lasted for about two hours. The result is not stated.

A conspiracy of Union men is said to have been discovered at New Orleans, and many persons connected with it arrested.

By a telegram from Rolla, Missouri, we are informed that a skirmish took place recently at Salem between a hundred Federal cavalry and a party of Confederates, in which the latter were routed with a loss of some ten killed and thirty wounded. The Federal loss is estimated at fifteen killed and wounded.

A Bermuda paper states that a ship freighted with cotton ran the blockade at Charleston on the same night that the steamer Nashville left that port. It is also announced on the same authority that the British war steamer Immortalite, which recently anchored in the harbor of Port Royal, was under orders to visit the several ports of the Southern States for the purpose of testing the efficiency of the blockade.

HOW THE NASHVILLE GOT OUT OF CHARLESTON HARBOR.—The Bermuda *Royal Gazette*, of November 5, gives the following account of the escape of the Confederate steamer Nashville from Charleston harbor:

The Nashville left Charleston under sail late on the evening of the 26th instant, during the prevalence of a strong northwest gale, and proceeded cautiously to sea, not allowing a single spark to escape from her chimney. Just as the moon was getting above the horizon, they discovered one of the blockading squadron close under their lee; they allowed their vessel to drift towards her, but was soon notified by the stranger to give them more room, supposing it to be one of their own ships. This the Nashville soon did; for before daylight, with the use of both steam and sails, she was far from the enemy's fleet. The Nashville was formerly employed in the coasting trade, and has recently been placed in commission. She carries two rifled cannon, of not large calibre, and is better adapted for running than for fighting. As a proof of her great speed, on the day of her arrival here she ran from about the checkered buoy, near St. George's, to the anchorage at Ireland Island, a distance of at least fourteen miles, in forty minutes. Colonel Peyton, Confederate States Minister to Spain, and family, are passengers by the Nashville.

MARRYING SOLDIERS.—One hundred and sixteen marriage licenses were issued from the clerk's office of the District of Columbia during the month of November. A large proportion of the bridegrooms are soldiers.

THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS....FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Mr. KENNEDY, of Maryland, and Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, appeared in their seats to-day.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, offered a preamble and joint resolution, as follows:

WHEREAS, the people of the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas and Tennessee, are in revolt against the constitutional government of the United States, and have assumed to secede from the Federal Union to form an independent government, under the name of the Confederate States of America; and whereas the Congress of the United States, approving the sentiments expressed by the President in his annual message "that the Union must be preserved, and hence all indispensable means must be employed," and believing that kind and fraternal feeling between the people of all the States is indispensable to the maintenance of a happy and prosperous Union, and being willing to manifest such feeling on their part to the end that peace may be restored to a distracted country, and the Union and Constitution be preserved and maintained, and inviting the co-operation of the people of the aforesaid States in the accomplishment of objects so beneficial to each and all, do resolve as follows:

RESOLVED, &c., That Millard Fillmore, Franklin Pierce, Roger B. Taney, Edward Everett, George M. Dallas, Thomas Ewing, Horace Binney, Reverdy Johnson, John J. Crittenden, George E. Pugh and Richard W. Thomson be, and they are hereby appointed, commissioners on the part of Congress, to confer with a like number of commissioners to be appointed by the States aforesaid, for the preservation of the Union and the maintenance of the Constitution, and that they report the result of said Conference to Congress for approval or rejection.

Resolved, That upon the appointment of commissioners, as hereby invited, by said States, and upon the meeting of the Joint Commission for the purpose of conference as aforesaid, active hostilities shall cease and be suspended, and shall not be resumed unless said Commission shall be unable to agree, or in case of an agreement by them, said agreement shall be rejected either by Congress or by the aforesaid States.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, objected to the reception of the resolution.

Mr. HALE, of New Hampshire, said the list of commissioners named was very good, but he suggested that that of James Buchanan be added. That would complete the list.

The resolution was laid over informally.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, moved that the Senate proceed to the ballot, for the selection of the standing committees for the session, and submitted a list, which was adopted. The only changes since the extra session are the following:

Mr. Harris, on the Committee on Foreign Relations, in the place of Mr. Breckinridge; Mr. Nesmith, on the Committee on Military Affairs, in place of Mr. Baker; Mr. Carlile, on Public Lands, in place of Mr. Bingham; Mr. Clark, on Indian Affairs, in place of Mr. Foot: Mr. Willey, on Pensions, in place of Mr. Bingham; Mr. Pomeroy and Mr. Carlile, on Territories, in place of Messrs. Baker and Breckinridge. The Committee on Enrolled Bills consist of Messrs. Browning, Willey and Saulsbury.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That John C. Breckinridge be and he is hereby expelled from the Senate.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, said that Mr. Breckinridge had already resigned.

Mr. CHANDLER asked on what authority the statement was made—it was only newspaper report, and he asserted that Mr. B. was a traitor acting against the Government.

Mr. POWELL said his authority for the fact of Mr. Breckinridge's resignations was his published letter; that was his sole authority; and as to the charges made, there was no other than newspaper authority for them.

Mr. CHANDLER asked what was Mr. Breckinridge's language on the subject?

Mr. POWELL said that, as well as he could recollect, Mr. B. declared that he laid down the office of Senator to take up the musket of the soldier.

Mr. CHANDLER—Is he not in the army of the rebels—a general in their service?

Mr. POWELL—I have cited Mr. Breckinridge's language—that is all I rely on.

Mr. TRUMBULL insisted that Mr. B. ought to be expelled, and suggested the following as a substitute for Mr. Chandler's resolution, and it was accepted by him:

WHEREAS John C. Breckinridge, a member of this body from the State of Kentucky, has joined the enemies of his country and is now in arms against the government he had sworn to support, therefore,

RESOLVED, That said John C. Breckinridge, the traitor, be and he is hereby expelled from the Senate.

The question on the resolution was taken by yeas and nays. All those who voted at all voted for the expulsion. Those present and not voting were Messrs. Bayard and Saulsbury, of Delaware; Pearce, of Maryland; Powell, of Kentucky, and Rice, of Minnesota. Mr. Kennedy, of Maryland, voted for the expulsion.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, called attention to a list of colored persons confined in prison in this city, sent there by parties calling themselves Justices of the Peace, which he represented to be free, both male and female, and others claimed as fugitives from labor, and who were there suffering. The paper was read, and proved to be a report made by detective officer J. E. Allen, of Washington, at the instance of the Provost Marshal. It was of considerable length.

Mr. WILSON went on to denounce the whole system here in the District of Columbia which permitted such things, and submitted a joint resolution to provide for the release of the prisoners indicated.

Mr. CLARK, of New Hampshire, suggested the names be given of those to be discharged from the jail. He favored the resolution in that form.

Mr. HALE, of N. H., approved the resolution, saying that as the case now is, we are supporting the slaves of rebels for their masters during the usury. He had had occasion to go into magistrates' courts in this District—the very first processes cost over $100. In one case a friend of his was arrested, actually for stealing a railroad, [laughter,] at the instance of what was evidently a crazy man—and that railroad in New Hampshire. He had to go a long way to attend to the case; and he knew of instances where neither the parties who made the charge, or those who made the arrests, could be found when trial was looked for before the magistrates.

It was the duty of Congress to look into the administration of justice in this District. They lately established a Metropolitan police, but he found it just as bad now as that which they had abolished—corrupt as that had been. The old story that it was better to let those remain who were already full, than substitute others who were hungry for the plunder, had proved applicable in this case.—He declared the present jail worse than any Austrian dungeon.

Mr. MCDOUGALL, of California, said that the report of Mr. Allen on this subject came from a person whom he did not know, and with whom they had nothing to do. The same matter might be presented in a very different light by another person. He thought the subject, therefore, ought to go to the Judiciary Committee, to be examined into, and reported upon.

Mr. WILSON responded that he had visited these poor colored persons in jail, and witnessed the things of which he had spoken, and the resolution would relieve 60 oppressed inmates. He endorsed the views expressed by Mr. Hale, as to the administration of justice in the District. He was willing that his resolution should go to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. MCDOUGALL was willing to see the proper inquiry made on all these subjects. But he would suggest that gentlemen, instead of thus denouncing the administration of justice in the District of Columbia, should bring forward some measure providing a remedy, and then discuss the subject with the view of finding the best way to improvement and reform.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, reminded the Senate that at the past sessions, when it was proposed to make appropriations for a proper prison in this District, the necessity of withholding the means for other purposes, that of the war, etc., was urged. He agreed with what had generally been said in regard to the judiciary system of the District, its Courts, etc., and he had looked on for years past at the hopelessness of reform. But now he saw the opportunity for a change, and he hoped the whole subject would be properly and fully dealt with the present session. With regard to fugitive slaves, there was much feeling on that question, and it had to do with the difficulties with which the country had now to deal. He favored nothing but a lawful and constitutional course on the subject. The legal rights existing in this connection he would wish to regard, meting out justice and discriminating as to facts.

The discussion was further continued by Messrs. McDougal and Sumner. The latter approved the measure, and denounced the District code of laws as a black code to be expunged with slavery itself. The jail of this city was an abomination, and he had been informed that no other such prison existed except at Constantinople.

Finally, on motion of Mr. Clark, the following in relation to the subject was adopted:

Resolved, That the marshal of the District of Columbia be directed to report to the Senate the names of all persons now confined in the jail in the city of Washington, with the cause of their commitment, and the names of the magistrates by whom committed and the length of their imprisonment, and the names of the persons who made the first arrest.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, offered the following, which, after some debate, was adopted:

RESOLVED, That all laws now in force in the District of Columbia relating to the arrest of persons as fugitives from service or labor, together with all other laws concerning persons of color, within the District of Columbia, be referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia, and that the Committee be further instructed to consider the expediency of abolishing slavery in the District, with compensation to the loyal holders of slaves.

Mr. HALE submitted the following.

RESOLVED, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency and propriety of abolishing the present Supreme Court of the United States, and establishing instead thereof another Supreme Court in pursuance of the provisions of the Constitution which in the opinion of Congress will meet the requirements of the Constitution.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, said he had received from persons in St. Louis statements and protests on the subject of Gen. Halleck's course in the surrender of slaves of rebels. Something else than such things as this were needed at this time. Every slave so surrendered would rise up in judgment against them; and after further condemning the course of General Halleck, he submitted the following:

RESOLVED, That the Secretary of War be requested to send to the Senate copies of any general orders in the military department of Missouri relating to fugitive slaves.

Mr. GRIMES submitted the following:

RESOLVED, That the President be requested to furnish the Senate with copies of the charges, testimony and findings of the recent court of inquiry in the case of Colonel Dixon H. Miles, United States army.

The VICE PRESIDENT announced that he had appointed Senators Fessenden and Trumbull Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, in place of the late Senator Douglas, and Mr. Mason of Virginia expelled from the Senate in accordance with the resolution of the Senate, adopted yesterday.

Mr. HALE introduced a joint resolution to present the thanks of Congress to John H. Russell, of the U. S. vessel Colorado, and the forces under his command, in the successful attack on the rebel vessel Judith at the Pensacola Navy Yard, and destroying guns of the enemy, etc. It was referred to the Naval Committee, with the House resolves tendering thanks to Commodores Dupont and Wilkes, respectively, for the victory at Port Royal and the capture of Messrs. Slidell and Mason.

A resolution was also introduced and referred for indemnifying the owners of the British ship Perthshire, improperly detained for a supposed breach of the blockade.

Mr. LATHAM, of California, introduced several bills for the establishment of steam lines from California to Shanghae and other points, and also to facilitate mining operations; also for the relief of Charles McCormick, assistant surgeon in the navy.

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, offered a resolution, which passed, granting the Committee on Post-offices and Post Roads a clerk.

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, from Committee on Agriculture, reported back House bill No. 7, granting homesteads to actual settlers on the public domain, and demanded the previous question on the passage of the bill

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, desired the gentleman to withdraw the call for the previous question, and postpone the bill until other bills on the public lands could be considered.

The ayes and nays were demanded by Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, as follows:—Ayes 55, noes, 38.

The main question was then ordered, when

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, demanded the yeas and nays on the ordering of the main question.—Granted. Yeas 58, nays 59.

So the House refused to order the main question.

Mr. POTTER, of Wisconsin, from Committee on Public Lands, moved that the bill be referred to the Committee on Public Lands. He said by so doing it would explain his vote. He was in favor of the bill. He was surprised on coming into the House this morning at finding that the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Lovejoy) had reported the bill.

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Ill., said this was the bill from the Committee on Agriculture.

Mr. POTTER desired to ask the gentleman if he had been instructed by his committee to report the bill.

Mr. LOVEJOY said they did not.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, desired that it should be postponed until other bills relative to the same subject, from the Committee on Public Lands, should be acted upon.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, moved to instruct the committee to amend the bill so as to grant bounty lands to soldiers engaged in the present war. Lost.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, demanded the main question on the reference of the bill.

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, asked the gentleman to withdraw his demand and let it be referred back to the Committee on Agriculture.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM said if the gentleman had granted him a few moments ago the same courtesy, he would have no objection.

Tellers were then demanded by Mr. WASHBURN, with the following result:

Affirmative 91, the negative not voting.

The main question was then ordered and the bill was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. WALTON, of Vermont, offered a resolution, which passed, to print extra copies of the Message and accompanying documents.

Mr. VAN WYCK, of New York, from the Select Committee on Contracts, submitted a resolution asking that the committee be allowed to sit during the sessions of the House, and report from time to time. Agreed to.

Mr. UPTON, of Virginia, introduced a bill providing for the restoration of Alexandria, Va., to the District of Columbia. Referred.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM offered a resolution to have bound for the use of the members of the House the usual public documents. Also, the following:

RESOLVED by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled, That all bills and resolutions ordered to be printed by either House shall hereafter be printed in the same form as the other public documents, and bound at the end of each session.

Referred.

Mr. HUTCHINS, of Indiana, offered the following:

WHEREAS, It is reported that there are confined within the Government jail, in the city of Washington, 45 persons who are not charged with crime, but who are supposed to be slaves; therefore,

RESOLVED, That the Committee on the District of Columbia be requested to inquire into the truth of the report, and by what authority said persons are held and confined, and who are the owners of said persons, and what legislation, if any, is necessary to relieve them from confinement.

Referred.

Also, a bill relative to the confiscation of slaves held by rebels. Laid over.

Mr. PENDLETON, of Ohio, offered a resolution, that the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire what change, if any, is necessary in the laws providing for the payment of soldiers, who are held as prisoners. Adopted.

Also, that the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire what change, if any, is necessary in the laws regulating the taking of depositions to be used in the Federal Courts, and the issuance of process for witnesses in criminal cases.—Adopted.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, submitted the following:

WHEREAS, The exchange of prisoners, in the present war for the Union, has already been practised indirectly, and as such exchange would not only increase the enlistment and vigor of our army, but subserve the highest interests of humanity, and as such exchange does not involve the recognition of the rebels as a Government; therefore,

RESOLVED, That the President of the United States be requested to inaugurate systematic measures for the exchange of prisoners in the present war.

Referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. RICHARDSON, of Illinois, thought this was a question that required some deliberation, and moved its reference to the Committee on Military Affairs. Agreed to.

Also, unanimously, the resolution of Mr. J. Crittenden, of Kentucky:

"Resolved by the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, that the present deplorable civil war has been forced upon the country by the disunionists of the Southern States now in revolt against the Constitutional Government, and in arms around the Capitol:

"That in this national emergency, Congress, banishing all feeling of mere passion or resentment, will recollect only its duty to the whole country; that this war is not waged upon our part in any spirit of oppression nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor for the purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of the States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union with all its dignities, equalities and rights of the several States unimpaired; and that as soon as these objects are accomplished, the war ought to cease."

And whereas, Since that time no event has occurred to change the policy of the Government: therefore

RESOLVED, That the principles above expressed are solemnly reaffirmed by this House.

Lie over until Tuesday next.

Mr. DUNN, of Indiana, submitted the following resolution:

RESOLVED, That the Committee on Foreign Affairs be instructed to inquire into and report whether it is practicable and expedient to obtain the rights and privileges of settlement and of citizenship on any part of this continent, or on the adjacent islands South of the United States, for the benefit of such free persons of African descent as may choose to emigrate thereto from the United States, or when such emigrants may form themselves into independent colonies, under such protection as may secure them from foreign molestation.

Adopted.

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, reported a bill making it a penal offence for any officer or private of the army or navy to capture, or return, or aid in the capture or return of fugitive slaves. Postponed until Tuesday, and made the special order.

Mr. WATTS, of New Mexico, submitted a preamble and resolution requesting the Secretary of War to report to the House what measures have been taken to enforce and punish such officers, now on parole, as were guilty of treason in the surrender of Fort Fillmore, New Mexico, on July 18, 1861.—Adopted.

Mr. CONWAY, of Kansas, offered a preamble and resolution in reference to belligerent characters acquired by the States now in rebellion. Laid over until Tuesday next.

Mr. SHIEL, of Oregon, offered a resolution that the memorial of the Legislative Assembly of Oregon, and the petitions of Daniel Horry and others, relating to the Oregon city claim in the State of Oregon, now on file, be referred to the private Land Claims. Granted.

Mr. ELLIOTT, of Massachusetts, introduced a bill to prohibit the African "coolie trade" by American citizens in American vessels. Referred.

Mr. HUTCHINS endeavored to introduce a bill to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, but was objected to, by Mr. Cox, of Ohio.

Mr. GURLEY gave notice that he intended to introduce a bill to confiscate all property belonging to persons in rebellious States, including negroes.

Adjourned.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE....SPECIAL SESSION.

SENATE.

ANNAPOLIS, Dec. 4.—The Senate was called to order at noon to-day by Mr. WM. KILGOUR, Secretary of the last session, who stated the first business in order to be the election of a President.

Mr. SMITH, of Carroll, nominated Henry H. Goldsborough, of Talbot, as President.

Mr. TOWNSEND, of Worcester, nominated Mr. Briscoe, of Calvert.

The balloting was then proceeded with, and Mr. Goldsborough was decided to be duly elected by the tellers.

Mr. Goldsborough was then conducted to the Chair by Messrs. SMITH and SELLMAN, and addressed the Senate as follows:

ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT GOLDSBOROUGH.

Senators—The vote just announced, while it conveys a flattering expression of your confidence, which I highly appreciate, imposes upon me the duties of a position filled with responsibility.

Called together under circumstances unusually extraordinary, at a period the most trying since the foundation of our State, we should gravely consider the best course of legislative policy with a firm determination to adhere thereto. Distinguished for a loyalty superior to party, and for a love of the Union of these States unexampled, Maryland is now called to witness scenes of fraternal strife, from which every patriot's eye would be gladly averted, and to testify anew her devotion to the emblems of our national pride and honor.

The sounds of martial music accompanied with military array of a character never before witnessed within our borders, attest the fact that those with whom we have hitherto lived in peace and amity, have, in the madness of the hour, seen fit to appeal to the sword as the dread arbitrament of those questions which have hitherto been so satisfactorily adjusted at the ballot-box. However much we may have deprecated this solution of our differences, the sad alternative of *disunion or civil war* is now upon us, and we must meet the crisis as men who know their rights, and, knowing, dare maintain them.

The Executive of your State, exerting his constitutional power, has thus far preserved us from internal strife such as exists in other central States, while the great body of the people elsewhere have voluntarily rushed to arms for the protection of the only temple of constitutional liberty now in existence. His judicious course thus sanctioned indicated that in the judgment of the people of this State no part of this noble structure should be destroyed, but that our energies should be devoted to guard, preserve and uphold it against internal as well as external foes.

Situated in the very heart of this great nation, Maryland must necessarily exercise a powerful influence on the conduct of the respective parties to this unhappy fraternal contest. A united and conservative course may do much to allay embittered feelings, and reproduce in the minds of men all over the country a sense of the importance of that full, fair and honest recognition of constitutional rights so essential to the unity and perpetuity of our National as well as State Government.

As your presiding officer, I beseech the cultivation of the most enlarged patriotic feelings; such as animated the early patriots of the State—the companions in arms, the friends of that illustrious patriot, the crowning act of whose life, in this chamber, admonishes us how utterly unworthy are all selfish partisan purposes compared with our country's welfare and our country's good.

Let us cherish his oft-repeated warnings against sectional strife and geographical parties. The scenes daily transpiring in our Southern sister States strongly impress us with the truth of the motto—"United, we stand; divided, we fall"—threatening, as they do, the dissolvement of the most cherished rights of man.

Be prudent—firm—decided. Maryland's position is that of a loyal State. Her will must be faithfully reflected in the enactment of laws that will cause her safety to be no longer endangered by fomenters of civil discord, or aiders or abettors of those who seek for partisan purposes to destroy a Constitution formed by the wisdom of our fathers, and a Union cemented by their blood.

Standing as peers in this Senatorial chamber, I shall endeavor to administer this office with courtesy, avoiding all partisan considerations.

Thanking you for this marked manifestation of your confidence, I now assume the duties of the chair, trusting that our mutual consultations may be directed to the welfare of our beloved State and the perpetuity of that Union transmitted by our fathers, and which, if ever destroyed, no human power will be able to reconstruct.

The newly elected Senators were then called and the oath of office administered to them separately.

Mr. SELLMAN, of Anne Arundel, offered the following order:

Ordered, that Chapman Harwood, of Anne Arundel, be appointed Secretary, and E. M. Tingle, of Worcester, Reading Clerk.

The order was adopted and the oath administered by the President.

Mr. SELLMAN then submitted the following order:

Ordered, that Alexander Knous be appointed Sergeant-at-Arms; Thomas Herbert, Doorkeeper; John P. Wright, Messenger; John W. Rider, of Somerset, and Messrs. Keenan, of Frederick, and Welsh, of Alleghany, Reading Clerks.

A message was then sent to the House, informing them of the organization of the Senate.

Mr. SMITH, of Carroll, offered the following order:

Ordered, That the seat of Coleman Yellott, late Senator from Baltimore, be declared vacant, and that the President of the Senate be requested to inform the Governor of the State of said vacancy.

Mr. TOWNSEND offered an order of thanks to Mr. Kilgour, Secretary of the last session, for his attendance and assistance in the organization of the Senate. Adopted.

Mr. SMITH offered an order which was adopted, requesting the President to appoint a committee of three on the part of the Senate to wait on the Governor and inform him that the Legislature is organized and prepared to receive any communication he may have to make.

The order was adopted; and the PRESIDENT appointed Messrs. Smith, Briscoe and Fiery to wait on the Governor.

Mr. TOWNSEND offered an order to appoint a committee of three to wait on the ministers of Annapolis and request them to open daily sessions of the Senate with prayer.

The order was adopted, and Messrs. Townsend, Sellman and Harrison were appointed.

Mr. SMITH moved that the Senate proceed to-morrow at noon to the election of a Chaplain, and that the motion of Mr. Townsend be reconsidered. He urged it as a matter of economy, as it would cost less to have one than to pay a couple of hundred dollars to each.

Mr. FIERY was opposed to commencing economy in regard to the clergy, as he thought both the Senate and the country needed the services of the clergy. He hoped that the previous practice of the Senate in alternating between the respective denominations shall be observed.

Mr. SMITH said that the practice of the Senate on this subject was not uniform. He thought that, independent of the economy, it was much more desirable to have a regular Chaplain—as to his denomination he had no choice, and would be perfectly willing to make the selection from among any of the Christian denominations.

At the suggestion of Mr. GRASSMANSON, of Dorchester, the subject was laid over until to-morrow, to await the action of the House, it having been intimated that it was the purpose of that body to abandon the old system and elect a regular Chaplain.

The committee appointed to wait on the Governor reported that he would communicate a message at two o'clock.

A recess was taken to that hour, and on reassembling the message of the Governor was read.

After its reading was finished the Senate adjourned until noon to-morrow.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

The House was called to order at 11 o'clock by the Chairman, Mr. PRICE. The roll was called and the proceedings of yesterday read and approved.

Mr. ALLEN DAVIS, of Montgomery, moved that the House proceed to the election of officers, and nominated for Speaker Mr. J. Summerfield Berry, of Baltimore county.

Mr. COALE, of Frederick, moved that the vote be taken *viva voce*.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Baltimore county, inquired if the Constitution did not provide that the vote should be taken by ballot.

Mr. MAGRUDER, of Calvert, nominated Colonel John R. Dent, of St. Mary's.

The vote was then taken by ballot, Messrs. A. Washington Machen acting as tellers, and resulted: on taking which, he delivered the following address:

Gentlemen of the House of Delegates:

I am fully sensible of the honor which your vote has just conferred upon me.

To be elected a member of this House by any portion of the people of Maryland, at a time like the present, is an honor exceeded only by the responsibility it imposes.

To be called by the almost unanimous voice of the delegates chosen at such a time, to preside over their deliberations, is a promotion which any man may recount with pride for the remainder of his life.

I am fully aware of the responsibility of the duties, at once high and delicate, which this position imposes.

I know it requires energy, determination, decision, so mingled with strict impartiality, courtesy and prudence, as to be often of most difficult performance; and knowing these things, and my own deficiencies also, I must ask that your partiality shall not have me when it has placed me here.—Without its continuance I must fail.

We have been called to the highest duty to the State, at a moment after the greatest imminent danger has passed, it is true; but at a moment when prudence and patience and forbearance in some things are as indispensable as instant action and the energetic blow in other things.

We are to debate and discuss and determine the mode in which that action is to be further carried on.

In such debates, on such subjects, in times like these, it is impossible that there should not be wide differences of opinion, leading, in the heat of unguarded expression, sometimes to asperity, sometimes to the most unpleasant situations.

It is the duty of the Speaker to prevent this if he can, to check it when he must; and unless he can have your forbearance, your indulgence, and your ready and effective aid, at all times, he cannot succeed in this duty. It is the House itself, sometimes, that he must restrain; he who is but the agent, and the only one, of that House. In discharging the duties of this place, I can only promise the sincere endeavor to aid the labors of this House, so important, when even the duration of a session in anticipation of the regular assembly may be too short for the work before us.

Count upon your aid, and with that I feel sure our success, so far as it depends on the mode of conducting our business, will be complete.

Gentlemen, let us so conduct the business of this House, that when we shall have finished it we shall have nothing to regret, either in what has been done, or in the mode of doing it. Let us be able to say at parting, that notwithstanding inevitable and inconceivable differences of opinion as to matters of detail; nay, because such differences were irreconcilable, we continued and ended, as we began, with a determination to work together for the public service; to that end sacrificing all personal opinions and preferences, which did not involve considerations of conviction of duty and patriotism.

I thank you, gentlemen, for the honor you have conferred. I respectfully invite your assistance to aid me in my duties.

The following officers were then nominated and elected *viva voce*:

T. Snowden Thomas, of Cecil, Chief Clerk; Jas. P. Milnor, of Baltimore city, Reading Clerk; Oliver Wood, of Baltimore city, Sergeant-at-Arms; Jacob Lowe, of Washington, and James B. Donoho, of Dorchester, Doorkeepers; W. R. Hammond, of Worcester, Postmaster; Leonard Pickering, of Frederick; Isaac Gibbons, of Somerset; Thomas England, of Montgomery; J. H. Baker, of Harford; Harrison Swartzwalder, of Allegany; and Otho Shipley, of Carroll, Committee Clerks; Esmel Low, of Caroline, Folder.

These gentlemen were called to the front of the Speaker's chair to take their oath of office, but before they subscribed to it the question was raised that the Speaker had not been qualified according to the Costitution.

A spread debate then took place, in which Messrs. Alexander, Hammond, Matthews, Johnson and others participated.

On motion of Mr. HAMMOND, the Speaker was qualified, Dr. Price, of Baltimore, administering the oath.

The SPEAKER then inquired as to how the House wished to proceed, and was answered that the members should now be qualified by the Speaker.

The CLERK then commenced to call the roll and several of the members were sworn, before proceeding with the call.

Mr. ALEXANDER said that he did not understand that it has been decided for all the members to take the oth over again.

Mr. PEE proposed that the members take the oath again the fact of retaking the oath did not undo whatever had already done, but as they would have taken it by each mode they would be sure that one or were right.

The qution was then taken as to whether the oath shou be administered, and it was decided in the affirmive. Yeas 50, nays 7.

The Clk then resumed calling the roll, and the members s their names were called had the oath administed at the hands of the Speaker.

Mr. DAS again submitted the order declaring the office of the House, which was adopted, and they recied the oath at the hands of the Speaker.

A mesge was received from the Senate announcingat they had organized and were ready to procedto business.

A messo was then sent to the Senate announcing the oanization of the House, and its readiness to proceeto business; and also notifying them that Messrs.Ibert, of Washington, Phelps, of Dorchester, and Jnson, of Baltimore county, had been appointes committee to act in conjunction with a like comittee from that body to wait on the Governond receive any communication he may have to ke.

It was then ordered that the Speaker be authorized to appoint three pages in the House.

Ordered that the Speaker be authorized to appoint three pages in the House.

Ordered that a committee of five be appointed to prepare rules for the government of the House.

The following was offered by Mr. McLaughlin, of Cecil:

Ordered that the State Librarian be and is hereby authorized to furnish each member of the House with a copy of the Revised Code and Constitution.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Baltimore county, moved to amend by inserting "that the books be returned at the end of the session."

The vote was then taken and the order adopted.

The CHAIR then appointed Messrs. Phelps, of Dorchester county; Given, of Baltimore; Gunby, of Somerset county; Findlay, of Washington county; and McCoy, of Harford county; the committee to prepare rules for the government of the House.

A motion was made that the Clerk draw seats for the members, which, after some discussion, was withdrawn.

On motion of Mr. DAVIS, the Montgomery delegation have leave to report a bill to authorize the Commissioners of Montgomery county to build a new jail.

On motion of Mr. MATTHEWS, the Speaker was authorized to appoint a suitable person to light the House.

On motion of Mr. MATTHEWS, a committee was authorized to contract for the printing until a Public Printer be elected.

Messrs. Matthews, Crasswell and Purnell were appointed.

On motion of Mr. DONALDSON, leave was given to the Judiciary Committee to amend the law of evidence.

On motion of Mr. ALEXANDER leave was granted to bring in a bill authorizing the Court of Appeals to hear and determine at the present term the cause of the appeal of the city of Baltimore from the decision of the Circuit Court of Baltimore in the case of the Northern Central Railway against the city. Messrs. Alexander, Duncan and Price were appointed a committee on the subject.

At this time the Message of the Governor was received and read by the Clerk.

From the N. Y. Tribune, Dec. 4.

ARMING THE SLAVES.

THE QUARREL BETWEEN PRESIDENT LINCOLN AND SECRETARY CAMERON.

The readers of our Daily of yesterday morning may have been surprised to find no allusion to the topic which excited most interest at the Federal Metropolis—namely, the reported disagreement between the President and the Secretary of War with regard to the suppression of the Report of the latter which treats of the use to be made of the slaves of Confederates. Other journals had information on this subject; we had none; simply because, while their Washington despatches respecting it were allowed to come through in due course, ours was suppressed by the Government censor in the Washington telegraph office. Having received it by mail, we give it now as part of the history of the times, simply remarking that we do not understand that it was suppressed for lack of truth, but rather for excess of it.

THE SUPPRESSED DESP