THE MARYLAND NEWS SHEET.

VOL. I---NO. 66. BALTIMORE, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

The File-Cutting Machine invented by E. Benoit, Paris, is now on exhibition at the works of Wm. M. Ives, Frederick street, near Baltimore, where it will remain until the end of this week, to give those who may be disposed to investigate its merits, the opportunity to decide whether the manufactory for the United States shall be established in this city. The movements of this machine being mathematically correct, it is claimed that the cutting must be now exact, and the teeth more perfect than can possibly be attained by hand-labor, and from the velocity with which the chisel cuts the teeth—Its ordinary speed being 800 per minute—it must monopolize the manufacture of files in this country; the estimated consumption of which being $1,500,000 per annum.

BOARD OF TRADE.
Committee of Arbitration for month of November
WM. H. BRUNE,
JNO. M. OREM, | A. R. FENTON,
J. R. CONWAY, | ALEX. P. WOODS.

Monetary and Commercial Notices.

BALTIMORE, December 5, 1861.

There was a further heavy decline to-day in Baltimore City 6's, sales being made at the Board of $2,000 1890's at from 85 down to 83, the latter figure being a decline of 3 per cent. on the price obtained for them yesterday. They closed at 81 bid, 83 asked for 1875's, and 83 bid, 84 asked for 1890's. Maryland 6's were however ¼ per cent better than on yesterday. Sales were made of $1,000 1870's at 91, and $1,000 do. at 91¼, and they closed at 91¼ bid. In Railroad shares there was no movement, but they were steady at yesterday's figures, Baltimore and Ohio closing at $48 bid, $50 asked, and Northern Central at $17 bid, $17½ asked regular way. No sales were made of Railroad bonds, but Northern Central 1885's were ½ to 1 per cent. better, 60¾ being bid, and 61 asked for them at the close. Baltimore and Ohio bonds left off at 82½ bid for 1867's; 72¾ bid for 1875's; 63¾ bid, 70 asked for 1875's, and 46 bid, 48½ asked for 1852's (the extra dividend bonds). Bank stocks continue in demand and they are generally firm. We note a sale to day of 50 shares Mechanics' at $14.

Foreign exchange is in moderate demand and rates are firm. We quote sterling to-day at 108¾@109 for bankers', and 108@108¼ for commercial bills, and francs at 5.15 for short-sight, and 5.20@5.22½ for 60-day bills. Bremen bills may be quoted at 70@70¼; Amsterdam at 40⅝@41; Cologne at 72; Hamburg at 35½, and Frankfort-on-the-Main at 41½.

In New York to day Virginia 6's advanced 1 per cent., and Canton ¼, but Missouri 6's declined ½, Erie ¼, and Reading ¼. Tennessee and North Carolina 6's, New York Central, and Treasury notes all closed at yesterday's figures.

SALES AT THE BALTIMORE STOCK BOARD.
THURSDAY, December 5, 1861.

$1,000	Maryland 6's '70	91
1,000	do. '70	91½
200	Baltimore 6's '90	85
800	do. '90	84
1,000	do. '90	83
50	shares Mechanics' Bank	14

PRICES AND SALES OF STOCKS IN NEW YORK.
BY TELEGRAPH.
Through WILLIAM FISHER & SON, Stock and Bill Brokers, No. 22 South street.

	1st Board	2d Board.
Virginia's	47	00
Missouri 6's	40	00
Tennessee bonds	41	00
North Carolina bonds	60	00
Canton Company	10	00
Erie Railroad	21	00
New York Central Railroad	77¾	00
Reading Railroad	34	00
Treasury notes 2 years 6 per cents	99¾	00
	steady.	

Second board not received.

The New York *Post* of yesterday says:

The stock exchange is very quiet to day. The message, in the absence of the Secretary of the Treasury's report, has no marked effect upon Wall street, capitalists being more immediately concerned in the financial wants of the government. The principal business was in Erie and Rock Island. The former opened at 31¾, but under the purchases of a leading house rose to 31¾@31¾. Rock Island rose to 53¾. The old story of a dividend is revived, but it is difficult to learn anything trustworthy in regard to it. New York Central is rather weaker than yesterday. The sales have been mainly at 77¾, which is ¼ per cent. below the price of last evening.

The New York *Herald* of yesterday says:

The stock market is rather inactive, but prices are well supported. The effect of the message has, on the whole, been favorable; but speculators are waiting now to see how England takes the news of the boarding of the Trent. Some of the shrewdest operators have made their calculations to buy on the day the British news arrives—assuming, of course, that John Bull will be indignant and threatening. The most active stocks of the day were Erie, which rose ½; and Erie preferred, which rose ¾; Rock Island, which rose 1¼, and Michigan Central, which rose ¾. Hudson River was likewise firm at an advance of ¾, and Missouris were in demand at ½ advance over the best bid last night. Governments were very steady, but dull. At the second board prices were lower, with few transactions. New York Central fell off to 77¾, and Rock Island to 52¾, the market closing dull.

The Philadelphia *Press* of yesterday says:

The stock market manifests little spirit, and the transactions are unimportant. Prices fluctuate so little that it is difficult to make comparisons, the gain or loss of ¼ in one or two items constituting nearly the whole movement of a day. The President's message is looked upon as satisfactory, though it has not had the effect of overbalancing the suspense of operations until news shall be received from Europe touching the arrest of Mason and Slidell.

The following is a comparative statement of the exports (exclusive of specie) from New York to foreign ports for the week and since January 1:

	1859.	1860.	1861.
Total for the week	$1,245,041	$1,971,650	$2,819,445
Previously reported	60,667,652	90,556,066	121,057,828
Since January 1	$61,912,733	92,527,716	124,517,273

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

THURSDAY, December 5.

COFFEE—The market for Coffee continues very buoyant. Transactions are however restricted by the very high prices, and the only sale made to-day is one of 100 bags Rio at 17 cts. net cash. We quote as follows, viz: Rio at 15⅝@16 cts. for fair, 16⅝@17 cts. for good, 17⅜ cts. for prime; Laguayra nominal at 18@21 cts.; and Java at 27@24 cts. per lb. The stock of Rio here is about 29,000 bags, but there is none of it pressing upon the market.

FLOUR—There is a pretty good demand for Extra Flour which is wanted for export, but for Super of all varieties the market is dull. We heard on 'Change this morning of sales, part of which were made yesterday, of 700 bbls. City Mills Super at $5.25, at which figure more could have been readily had, 1,000 bbls. Ohio Extra at $5, and 1,200 bbls. Howard Street do. also at $5 per bbl. No sales of Howard Street or Ohio Super were reported but we quote the former nominal at $5.50@5.62½, and the latter at $5.50 per bbl. We quote Extra Flour as closing steady at the following rates, viz: $5@5.12½ for Ohio and Howard Street, and $5@5.25 per bbl. for shipping brands City Mills.

FAMILY FLOUR.—Family Flour is still selling by the drayload to the trade at $8.25 for the best brands Baltimore, $5.50@7 for Ohio and Howard Street, and Baltimore high grade Extra is bringing $7.75 per bbl.

RYE FLOUR AND CORN MEAL.—Rye Flour is firm at $4.37½@4.50, and we quote Corn Meal steady $3.20@3.25 per bbl. for both Baltimore and Brandywine.

GRAIN.—Wheat was in rather better supply to-day than on yesterday some 13,000 bushels being offered at the Corn Exchange. The market for it was rather dull, but prices were about as on yesterday. Red sold at from 125 to 134 cts., the latter figure being paid for a lot of 1,000 bushels very prime, and white at 135@145 cts. for common, 122@130 cts. for medium grades, 140@145 cts. for good, and 150@155 cts. for prime lots. Corn was active. There were about 16,000 bushels at market, and it was mostly sold at 61@63 cts. for new yellow, 63@64 cts. for old do., 60@65 cts. for new white, 68@70 cts. for new hominy do., and 69@70 cts. for old white. A lot of 500 bushels Maryland Rye sold at 68 cts., an advance, and Oats, of which there were about 6,000 bushels at market, sold at 41@44 cts. for Maryland, and 44@45 cts. per bushel for Pennsylvania.

MOLASSES.—There is some inquiry for Molasses, but we hear of no sales. We still quote as follows, viz: Cuba at 28@33 cts. for clayed, and 33@35 cts. for Muscovado. Porto Rico at 35@45 cts.; and New Orleans at 50@56 cts. per gallon.

PROVISIONS.—There is very little doing in Provisions, and for all articles under this head, the market is heavy as well as dull. Bacon is dull and very unsettled. Shoulders are selling at 4¾@4¾ cts., Sides at 5¾@6 cts., and Hams at from 7 to 9 cts. per lb. There is no Bulk Meat selling and we can give no quotations for it. The new crop will soon be in market. Lard may be quoted at 5¾@6 cts. for City and Western, but there is nothing doing in it. Baltimore packed Beef is selling at $12@13.50 for No. 1, and $16 per bbl. for Mess, and we quote Western Mess at $12 for old, and $15.50 per bbl. for new. Mess Pork ranges in price at from $12 to 13.50 per bbl., as in quality, and we quote Prime do. at $10@11, and Rump do. at $8@10 per bbl.

RICE.—There is no Rice here in first hands, and we can give no quotations for it.

SALT.—Liverpool Salt is in fair demand, and steady at the following rates, viz: 105@110 cts. for Ground Alum, and 155@160 cts. per sack for Marshall's, Worthington's and Jeffrey & Darcy's fine. Turks Island do. is still selling from store at 25 cts. per bushel.

SEEDS.—There is a fair inquiry for Cloverseed, and we note a sale to-day of a lot of 50 bushels at $4 62½ per bushel. We quote Timothy Seed at $2.12½@2.25, and Flaxseed at $1.60@1.70 per bushel.

SUGARS.—Sugars remain quiet, but the market continues very firm indeed. A sale of 91 bbls. Porto Rico was made yesterday at 5⅝ net, but to-day there has been no movement in them so far as we have heard. We quote as follows, viz: Cuba at 5@5.25 for refining, and 5.50@6 for grocery grades; Porto Rico and New Orleans at 5.50@6.50; and current qualities of Manilla and Pernambuco at 5⅝@5.25.

REFINED SUGARS.—For Refined Sugars the rates are still as follows, viz: 11¼@11½ cts. for loaf, 10½@11¼ cts. for crushed, powdered and granulated; 10⅜@10¾ cts for soft crushed white; and 9⅞@10 cts. per lb. for C yellow.

WHISKEY.—There was a sale yesterday of 50 bbls. Ohio Whiskey at 20 cts., but to-day the market is better, and Ohio is held pretty firmly at 20⅞@21 cts. per gallon. There is no Country or City Whiskey selling.

BALTIMORE LIVE STOCK MARKET—Dec. 5.—CATTLE—Beef Cattle were in pretty good supply to-day, the receipts at the scales amounting to about 800 head, which is 100 head more than were offered last week. The market was however pretty active and last week's prices were maintained. The receipts were disposed of as follows, viz: 100 head sold for Washington and Annapolis; 50 to the country dealers; 450 were taken by Baltimore butchers and packers at prices ranging from $2.50 to $4 per 100 lbs. gross, one or two very inferior lots being sold at the inside figure; and the remaining 200 head were left over unsold.

HOGS—Live Hogs are in good demand and we quote them steady at $5@5.50 per 100 lbs. net for good to prime lots. The supply in the pens to-day was fair.

SHEEP.—Sheep are still selling at $2.50@3.25 per head. They are however scarce and in demand.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

BOSTON, December 3.—The market for Flour is firm and pretty active for the low grades, but superior is in moderate request. We quote common brands Western at $5 25; fancy brands at $5.37½@5.50; extra $5.62½@5 75; and $6@7.50 for superior, including choice St. Louis. Southern Flour is quiet, and we quote choice brands Baltimore at $7@8.75 per bbl. In Corn there is little doing; a lot of new Baltimore yellow is held at 70 cts. We quote Western yellow at 70 cts.; and Western mixed at 66@68 cts. per bushel, but the sales are limited. In Oats sales at 44@46 cts. per bushel for Western and Canada, and Prince Edward Island have sold in small lots at 40@41 cts. per bushel. In Rye sales at 82 cts. per bushel. Shorts have been selling at $16@17 per ton; and Fine Feed and Middlings at $18@24 per ton, as to quality.

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET, December 5.—The market for beef cattle yesterday, though without marked change, was nevertheless more favorable to the drovers than for some time past. The range of price was not so wide, and while 8½ cts. may be regarded as the top price, very few cattle sold below 6 cts., and not a great many below 6½@7 cts. Good to prime cattle brought 7¾@8 cts. Milch cows were quiet at from $25 to $50. Veals were in moderate request at from 4 cts. to 6 cts. Sheep and lambs were without especial change—prices varied from $2 to $4 each. Swine continue very plenty, but active, at 3⅜@3⅝ cts. for corn and still fed. The receipts were about 3,000 beef cattle, 110 cows, 505 veals, 10,100 sheep and lambs and 39,888 swine.

NEW BEDFORD OIL MARKET, December 2.—Sperm—market pretty active and prices have an upward tendency; transactions wholly with manufacturers and comprise 2,152 bbls; we quote—1,788 bbls. in parcels at $1 28@1 30 do. at $1 26; and 1,28 do. at $1.27 per gallon; also 166 do. dark and inferior at $1.15 per gallon. Whale without change; sales 1,320 bbls—500 on private terms, and the remainder at 44@47 cts. per gallon, as to quality. Whalebone—market quiet; sales 3,400 lbs. small Ochotsk at 70 cts., and 3,200 lbs. South Sea at 62 cts.—*Whalemen's list.*

THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS---FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Dec 5.—Senator ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee, appeared in his seat.

Mr. RICE, of Minnesota, asked to record his vote in favor of the expulsion of Mr. Breckinridge, as he was not present yesterday, which was granted.

Mr. SUMNER offered a resolution that 10,000 extra copies of the President's Message and accompanying documents be printed. Referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. SUMNER presented the petition of citizens of Haverhill, Massachusetts, that the slaves of rebels be liberated unconditionally, and the slaves of Union men also on fair payment.

Mr. CHANDLER offered a resolution to appoint a committee of three to inquire into the disasters of Bull Run and Edwards' Ferry.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, moved to amend by inserting Wilson's Creek and Lexington.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, suggested that Belmont and Big Bethel be added.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, moved to extend the inquiry into all the disasters of our arms, all over the country.

Mr. SUMNER had no objection to that, but he hoped that Mr. Chandler's resolution would be allowed to pass, as it had been offered, and the other inquiries could be authorized afterwards.

Mr. LANE urged that the inquiry extend to the Wilson Creek and Lexington affairs, that it might be shown who was responsible for those disasters. He dwelt earnestly on the subject, declaring that the brave Gen. Lyon was sacrificed in Missouri.—He was informed by Gen. Lyon of his desperate need of reinforcements, and he himself sent telegraphic despatches to many Senators, saying that Gen. Lyon would fall without immediate succor.—The force of the brave Col. Mulligan lay environed and besieged at Lexington by overwhelming numbers, holding out long and bravely, and yet were unrelieved. The army moved at a snail's pace over the State, and Lexington was lost. He indicated that the person responsible could be readily found.

The question was taken on Mr. Lane's amendment, and it was negatived.

Mr. GRIMES now proposed a substitute for Mr. Chandler's resolution, appointing a committee for a general inquiry into the disasters to our arms; but,

On motion of Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, the subject was postponed.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, called up his resolution, offered yesterday, requesting the President to furnish the Senate with copies of the charges, testimony, and findings of the court of inquiry in the case of Col. Dixon S. Miles. He spoke at some length on the subject, reading what he termed the peculiar announcement which had been made of the findings of that court, to the effect that Col. Miles had been taking small doses of brandy on the day of the battle of Bull Run, prescribed by his physician—he having been previously unwell—and at seven o'clock, that evening, he was in a condition which they did not approve, or something to that effect.

It was important at this time more than ever that all those holding public positions should give their best efforts and faculties to the responsibility resting upon them. The American people were in earnest in the great struggle of the day, and no shortcomings, from improper indulgences or personal habits, could be allowed to interfere.—He would like to know the quantity and extent of those potations of Colonel Miles, indicated in the alleged finding of the court of inquiry, and what they might have had to do with the result of the Bull Run battle. A temperate fidelity was demanded of all public servants, especially in this exigency, and nothing else can be tolerated by the people in any officer, from the President downwards. (A clapping of hands and other demonstrations of applause in the gallery.)

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, introduced the bill of which he gave notice on the first day of the session: "for the confiscation of the property of rebels, and giving freedom to the persons they hold in slavery." He spoke at some length on the subject, admitting that in States where the courts could sit it would not be proper to condemn and confiscate, but where they could not, it was clear that it was proper to provide other means for so doing.

[Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, interrupting Mr. T., called attention to the disorder in the gallery just manifested, which elicited from the Vice-President a reminder to the auditors of his duty and determination to preserve decorum. These present should know that no expression of emotion or feeling would be there tolerated.]

Mr. TRUMBULL continued.—He repudiated the idea advocated by some, that in times of war any means to an end were to be taken. Congress had the lawful right to take such steps as he proposed in discharging its duty of suppressing the rebellion. He favored no unconstitutional measure, and declared that the doctrine of necessity was the plea of tyrants. Under the war power conferred by the Constitution, authority was given for regulating all these things—and he wished the war conducted solely on the principles of the Constitution, which it was the purpose of the war to maintain. If they would preserve the Constitution, they must not themselves violate it.

He argued that the military authority had sway in insurrectionary districts, and the civil, including the judiciary power, ceased where the military commenced. He held that while the judicial power had no right to interfere with that of the military in times of insurrection or war, that of the military, on the other hand, could not interfere with the judiciary in time of peace. Yet either might be called to the aid of the other, and act jointly, when necessary, for the attainment of the same great end. The military might take temporary possession of persons and property during war, and make use of them, but it was only the legislative power which could confiscate; no military power could do it above the Constitution. He then went on to show the necessity of the act of Congress which he proposed, and cited various international law points in support of it.

The bill was read twice, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

On motion of Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, it was resolved that when the Senate adjourned it be till Monday.

The resolution of Mr. Sumner requesting the Secretary of War to send to the Senate copies of any general orders in the military department of Missouri relating to fugitive slaves, was taken up and passed.

Mr. CLARK, of New Hampshire, gave notice of a bill to amend the fugitive slave act.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, gave notice of a bill to abolish sutlers of the volunteer forces, and Mr. GRIMES called up a bill of the last session for the re-annexing of that portion of Virginia to the District of Columbia, which, as he held, was at one time unconstitutionally retroceded to that State. He moved its reference to the Committee on the District, which was carried.

On motion of Mr. SUMNER, the Senate, at 1½ o'clock, went into Executive session, and when it came out adjourned till Monday.

During the session of the Senate a message had been announced from the President of the United States, which, however, was not read.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The SPEAKER filled the following vacancies in the standing committees:

Ways and Means—Messrs. Hooper and Maynard.
Judiciary—Mr. Wilson.
Territories—Mr. Shiel.
Indian Affairs—Mr. Phelps, of California.
Public Buildings—Mr. Blair.
Military Affairs—Mr. Dunn.
Establishment of an Armory—Mr. Kellogg.
Pacific Railroad—Mr. Sargeant.

Mr. GURLEY, of Ohio, offered the following resolution:

RESOLVED, That the Judiciary Committee be requested to inquire if a telegraphic censorship of the Press has been established in this city, and if so, by whose authority, and by whom it is now controlled; to report if such censorship has not been used to restrain wholesome political criticism and discussion, while its professed and laudable object has been to withhold from the enemy information in reference to the movements of the army.

Adopted.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Pennsylvania, moved that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union. Agreed to.

Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, in the chair—

Mr. SHERMAN, of Pennsylvania, offered a series of resolutions referring the different branches of the President's message and accompanying documents to the appropriate committees.

After several substitutes and amendments offered by Mr. Blair, of Missouri; Maynard, of Tennessee; Ashley, of Ohio; Diven, of New York, and Arnold, of Illinois,

A running debate sprung up between Messrs. F. S. Conkling; Aldrich, of Minnesota; Richardson, of Illinois; Vallandigham, of Ohio; Kellogg, of Illinois; Olin, of New York; Kelley, of Pennsylvania; Bidden, of Pennsylvania, and Fessenden, of Maine.

The committee, on motion, rose without coming to any conclusion.

The House again went into a Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, limiting the debate to one minute.

Mr. BARRITT, of Pennsylvania, advocated the proposition of appointing a special Committee of Nine, to refer that part of the Message which referred to river and lake defences.

Mr. SPAULDING advocated the amendment.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, opposed the resolution. He thought that every representative on this floor was in part a representative of the whole country.

Mr. RIDDLE, of New York, opposed the resolution, but was replied to by Mr. OLIN, of New York, in support of it.

The amendment was adopted.

The committee rose and reported the resolutions to the House.

The original resolution, passed as thus amended by Mr. Blair, is as follows:

RESOLVED, That so much of the President's Message and accompanying documents as relate to colonization of slaves taken from armed vessels, be referred to a select committee of seven, appointed by the Speaker.

Mr. ARNOLD offered a resolution to refer so much of the President's Message and accompanying documents as refer to the great lakes and rivers, to a select Committee of Five, upon which Mr. OLIN, of N. Y., demanded the yeas and nays—yeas 75, nays 65. Adopted.

The SPEAKER laid before the House two messages from the President, one from the Secretary of State, transmitting to Congress, in accordance with a resolution passed by the House in July, calling for information as follows: Communications with foreign powers on the right of blockade, privateering, and recognition of the so called Confederate States. The other on the question of increasing and extending the commerce of the United States. These were referred to the appropriate committees.

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, introduced a bill repealing the act requiring passes of persons going North.

Mr. HICKMAN introduced a bill providing for a Board of Commissioners to revise and codify certain statutes of the United States.

Mr. WRIGHT, of Pennsylvania, offered the following:

RESOLVED, That the Committee on Pensions be instructed to inquire into the expediency of granting pensions to the soldiers, and widows of the soldiers of the war of 1812.

The House then adjourned until Monday.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE---SPECIAL SESSION.

SENATE.

ANNAPOLIS, December 5.—After the closing of my report last evening, five thousand extra copies of the Governor's Message were ordered to be printed for the use of the Senate.

The Senate was called to order at twelve o'clock this morning by the President, and the minutes of yesterday read and approved.

On motion of Mr. GRASSMANSHOUGH, of Dorchester, it was ordered that five copies of the journal be furnished the members daily.

Mr. JENKINS, of Charles, submitted the following:

ORDERED, That the State Librarian furnish each member of the Senate with a copy of the New Code and Constitution.

Mr. SELLMAN, of Anne Arundel, moved to amend it by inserting that the books should be returned at the end of the session, which was agreed to, and the order passed.

The PRESIDENT then named the following Standing Committees:

On Finance—Sellman, Lankford, Whitaker, Smith and Yellott.

On Judicial Proceedings—Smith, Goldsborough of Dorchester, Eichelberger, Briscoe and Yellott.

Internal Improvements—Eichelberger, Willis, Jenkins, Blackiston, Smith.

Revolutionary Claims—Lankford, Goldsborough, Billingslea, Waters, Watkins.

Invalid Deeds and Defective Proceedings—Goldsborough, Sellman, Blackiston, Bayne and Townsend.

Insolvent Laws—Everett, Eichelberger, Lynch, Heckert, Willis.

Library—Fiery, Briscoe, Lankford.

Engrossed Bills—Harrison, Bayne, Waters, Lankford, Whitaker.

Pensions—Waters, Heckert and Willis.

Corporations and Joint Stock Companies—Eichelberger, Watkins, Blackistone, Willis, Everett.

Elections—Fiery, Smith, Lankford, Briscoe, Waters.

Militia—Willis, Everett, Jenkins, Heckart, Harrison.

Agriculture—Bayne, Sellman, Fiery, Lynch, Townsend.

Printing—Goldsborough, Harrison, Waters, Jenkins, Everett.

Education—Smith, Briscoe, Whitaker, Goldsborough, Fiery.

Constitution—Fiery, Yellott, Eichelberger, Harrison, Lynch.

Executive Nominations—Bayne, Everett, Townsend.

Chesapeake Bay and its Tributaries—Townsend, Billingslea, Harrison, Sellman and Willis.

A message was received from the Governor with a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury in relation to the National tax, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

On motion of Mr. SMITH leave was granted to the Judiciary Committee to report a bill repealing acts and parts of acts repealing the Militia Laws.

A message was received from the House stating that they had appointed the Rev. Mr. Davenport as their Chaplain, and proposing to interchange with the Chaplain they might appoint.

On motion of Mr. GOLDSBOROUGH, of Dorchester, the Rev. Mr. Patterson was appointed Chaplain of the Senate.

On motion of Mr. GOLDSBOROUGH a committee was appointed to prepare rules for the government of the Senate.

The PRESIDENT appointed Messrs. Goldsborough, Briscoe and Smith.

On motion of Mr. SMITH a message was sent to the House announcing the appointment of a Chaplain to the Senate.

On motion of Mr. BRISCOE, it was ordered that so much of the message as refers to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal be referred to a special committee.

Messrs. Briscoe, Eichelberger and Fiery were appointed on the committee.

On motion of Mr. SMITH, leave was given to Messrs. Smith, Harrison and Waters to report a bill incorporating the Home Missionary Society of the Maryland Annual Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church.

Mr. EVERETT moved to reconsider the order offered by Mr. Briscoe, in relation to the referring of the parts of the Governor's Message to a select committee, which relate to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

Mr. BRISCOE objected to its reconsideration.

Mr. EVERETT withdrew his motion, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Last evening, after my report was closed, the reading of the Governor's Message was completed, when Mr. CARSWELL, of Cecil, moved that five thousand extra copies of the Governor's Message be printed, which Mr. McCOY, of Harford, desired to amend to read ten thousand, but the original number was adopted, when the House adjourned.

At the House caucus for Printer last night Thomas J. Wilson, editor of the Annapolis *Gazette*, received 35 votes; Messrs. Bull & Tuttle, of the *Clipper*, 26; and Messrs. Schley & Coale, of the Frederick *Examiner*, 2—leaving a clear majority of 7 for Mr. Wilson.

At eleven o'clock this morning the House was called to order, and after the reading of the journal several orders were offered.

Mr. PRICE, of Baltimore, offered an order that Mr. Davenport be appointed Chaplain of the House for the present session.

Mr. RIESE, of Baltimore, proposed an amendment, that a committee of three be appointed to invite the clergy of this city to open the proceedings daily with prayer, as heretofore.

Mr. PHELPS, of Dorchester, said this was a delicate subject to intefere with, but he was compelled to speak plainly on the matter. Some of the clergy are understood to be Seccessionists. He did not want any Seccessionist to pray for him or preach for him. If we invite all the clergy, we will have some very disloyal prayers and sermons, which would sit very hard on his conscience.

Mr. PRICE did not think we had anything to do with the loyalty or disloyalty of the clergy. The gentleman named, Mr. Davenport, we all know to be loyal, and he hoped that a Chaplain would be appointed, and thus abolish the less acceptable and more expensive system of employing all the clergy. This was no time to waste money or discuss the loyalty of the clergy, and he hoped that the House would stop the discussion by choosing Mr. Davenport.

Mr. REESE, of Baltimore, said that there were but three clergymen in the city, and he understood that they were all loyal. He was opposed to deviating from the practice of the House, which had worked so harmoniously heretofore.

Mr. DONALDSON, of Howard county, said that the gentleman was wrong in supposing that it had been the custom of the House to have all the clergy officiate alternately for us. The mode of having a regular Chaplain had only been abandoned recently, and by electing a Chaplain we are only going back to the good and better system, which will cost us but about $200 per session, whilst the other will cost us about $800. The election of a Chaplain was certainly the most ancient precedent, and he hoped that the House would conform to it.

The question was then taken on the amendment of Mr. Riese, which was rejected, and the original order for the appointment of Mr. Davenport was adopted.

Mr. MORTON, of Cecil, offered an order that copies of the Journal of the House be regularly mailed to the editors of all loyal papers.

On motion, Thos. J. Wilson was declared Printer of the House for the present session.

Notice was given to the Senate of the election of Rev. Mr. Davenport, as Chaplain, and asking an interchange of Chaplains.

A vote of thanks was passed to Milton Y. Kidd, Esq., and the Reading Clerk, for their assistance in the organization of the House.

Mr. FINDLEY, of Washington, offered the following order:

ORDERED, that a committee be appointed to inquire as to the meaning of Secretary Cameron's proposition for the division and partition of the States of Maryland, Delaware and Virginia.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Baltimore county, asked that the matter be laid over for the present. He thought it better to wait until we receive an official copy of the report and then refer it to a committee. There could be no mistake as to the purpose of Mr. Cameron, which purpose he had further explained to him previous to the preparation of his report. He proposed to give Western Maryland to Virginia and Eastern Maryland to Delaware, whilst we were to be tacked on to Central and Eastern Virginia; and as what was left of Maryland would be smaller than that portion of Virginia added to her, as you may suppose I earnestly opposed it. He thought its consideration had better be deferred for the present.

Mr. COALE, of Frederick, thought it ought not to be a subject of inquiry, but a subject of protest,—an indignant and emphatic protest.

Mr. MATTHEWS, of Baltimore, thought that the subject ought to go to the Committee of Federal Relations for inquiry. There was no doubt that the Government had no authority to interfere with the matter, and no right to act independent of Maryland. Let it be referred to a committee, not for the purpose of consideration, but for the purpose of an emphatic protest.

Mr. FINDLEY thought we ought to protest on the subject emphatically without any delay, and urged immediate action on the subject.

Mr. DONALDSON said we were giving the subject too much importance. There could be no doubt that the people of Maryland would not for a moment sincerely entertain such a project. The Government has no power to interfere in this matter, as suggested by my friend from Baltimore. We have our boundaries fixed long ago, and no political tailoring can alter them. We cannot forget our history—we cannot forget our traditions—and we cannot permit our State to be placed, like a piece of cloth, in the hands of a political tailor to shape and fashion to suit his own purposes; or as a piece of paper in the hands of a child to be shaped and fashioned according to his fancy. He hoped the subject would not be dignified by reference to a committee, but that it would be laid on the table and not even honored by a consideration. It was worthy only of an emphatic and unconditional protest, if at all considered. He would therefore move that it be laid on the table, as its reference to a committee would indicate that we proposed to give it consideration.

Mr. CRESSWELL, of Cecil, would say that the light in which the matter is regarded in his county is that of a pleasant joke—a little scheme to extend Mr. Cameron's Northern Central Railway to the Delaware Bay. We took upon it as a joke not to be entertained seriously for a moment, and which should not be dignified by a reference to a committee.

The House then unanimously laid the subject on the table.

Mr. PHELPS presented an order for the levying of the direct tax to pay Maryland's full quota of the tax debt, which is pretty much in accordance with the plan for levying and collecting the war tax. He submitted it with the purpose of having it referred to the proper committee when that committee should be appointed.

An order was offered that the Printer appoint John Sullivan assistant folder for this House.

Mr. PHELPS was opposed to the multiplication of offices unnecessarily. It looked as if it was the intention of the House to make a place for some applicant without regard to the interests of the State.

On motion of Mr. MCINTYRE the order was laid on the table.

A message was received from the Governor by the hands of Mr. Wilson, Secretary of State, transmitting the letter from the Secretary of the Treasury relative to Maryland's quota of the war tax.

The absence of George A. Pearre, of Allegany county, from sickness, and of Mr. Everhart, of Carroll county, on account of sickness in his family, was entered on the journal.

A long and unimportant debate on the subject of providing the members of the House with copies of the Code and Constitution ensued, when the action of yesterday was rescinded, and an order adopted for the furnishing of the members without any restriction as to returning them at the close of the session.

An order to furnish each member with five extra copies of the journal was discussed for nearly an hour and finally adopted.

Mr. DAVIS, of Montgomery county, offered a bill entitled an "act to authorize the Commissioners of Montgomery county to raise money to build a new jail in place of one recently destroyed by fire."—Read three times and passed.

Mr. MATTHEWS, of Baltimore city, obtained leave to introduce a bill to repeal that portion of the Code of Local Laws known as the Baltimore Police Bill. Referred to the Baltimore city delegation.

Adjourned.

LATEST NEWS.

TELEGRAMS.

FROM WASHINGTON.
IMPORTANT DOCUMENT
Correspondence in Relation to Foreign Affairs—Instructions to Foreign Ministers.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The papers relating to Foreign Affairs accompanying the President's Message cover four hundred and twenty-five pages, of which I send you a synopsis:—

BUCHANAN'S INSTRUCTIONS TO AMERICAN MINISTERS.

The volume opens with the Circular of President Buchanan's Secretary of State, Mr. Black, dated the 28th of February last, addressed to our Ministers abroad, in which, after briefly setting forth the political condition of our country at that time, the following sentences occur:

"It is not improbable that persons claiming to represent the States which have thus attempted to throw off their federal obligations, will seek a recognition of their independence. In the event of such an effort being made, you are expected by the President to use such means as may in your judgment be proper and necessary to prevent its success.

"Your particular knowledge of our political institutions will enable you to explain satisfactorily the causes of our present domestic troubles, and the grounds of the hope still entertained that entire harmony will soon be restored."

MR. SEWARD'S INSTRUCTIONS TO AMERICAN MINISTERS.

Next follows Secretary Seward's Circular, dated March 9th, also addressed to all the Ministers of the United States. He says he is instructed by the President to inform them that, having assumed the administration of the Government, in pursuance of an unprecedented election, and of the directions of the Constitution, he renews the injunction which the Secretary has mentioned, and relies upon the exercise of the greatest possible diligence and fidelity on their part, to counteract and prevent the designs of those who would invoke foreign intervention to embarrass or overthrow the Republic. The President entertains a full confidence in the speedy restoration of the harmony and unity of the Government by a firm, yet just and liberal bearing, co-operating with the deliberate and loyal action of the American people. The Secretary says:

"Any advantage that any foreign nation might derive from a connection that it might form with any dissatisfied or discontented State or section, even if not altogether illusory, would be emphatically and justly overbalanced by the evils it would rather from a disseverance of the Union, whose manifest policy must be hereafter, as it has always been heretofore, to maintain peace, liberal commerce, and cordial amity with all other nations, and to favor the establishment of a well-ordered Government over the whole American continent.

"Nor do we think we exaggerate our national importance when we claim that any political disaster that should befal us and introduce discord and anarchy among the States that have so long constituted one great, pacific, prosperous nation under a form of government which has approved itself to the respect and confidence of mankind, might tend by its influence to disturb and unsettle the existing systems of government in other parts of the world, and arrest that progress of improvement and civilization which marks the era in which we live. The President expects the Ministers will be prompt in transmitting to the State Department any information they may receive on the subject of the attempts which have suggested this communication."

SECOND LETTER FROM MR. SEWARD.

Next follows a circular from Mr. Seward to the Ministers of the United States in Great Britain, France, Russia, Prussia, Austria, Belgum, Italy and Denmark, in which he says:

"The advocates of benevolence and human progress, encouraged by the slow, though marked ameliorations of the calamities of war, which have obtained in modern times, have been recently engaged with much assiduity endeavoring to effect some modifications of the law of nations in regard to the rights of neutrals in maritime war."

The Secretary then recites the diplomatic history of our own country on that subject, and instructs them to ascertain whether these Governments are disposed to enter into negotiations for the assent of the Government of the United States to the declaration of the Paris Congress, with the conditions annexed by that body to the same. If the Governments are so disposed, the Ministers will enter into a convention to that effect.

The Secretary concludes by saying:

"It is presumed that you will need no special explanation of the sentiments of the President on this subject, beyond the purpose of conducting the necessary conference with the Governments to which you are accredited. Its assent is expected on the ground that the proposition is accepted at its suggestion, and in the form it has preferred. For your own information it would be sufficient to say that the President adheres to the opinion expressed by my predecessor, Mr. Marcy, 'that it would be eminently desirable for the good of all nations that the property and effects of private individuals, not contraband, should be exempt from seizure and confiscation by national vessels, in maintenance of war.' If the times and circumstances were propitious to a prosecution of the negotiation with that object in view, he would direct that it should be assiduously pursued, but the slight season seems to have passed, at least for the present. Europe seems once more on the verge of quite general wars. On the other hand, a portion of the American people have raised the standard of insurrection and proclaimed a provisional government, and through their organs have taken the resolution to invite privateers to prey upon the peaceful commerce of the United States. Prudence and humanity combine in persuading the President, under the circumstances, that it is wise to receive the lesser good offered by the Paris Congress without waiting indefinitely, in the hope to obtain the greater one offered to maratime nations by the President of the United States."

LETTER TO THE PRUSSIAN MINISTER.

Mr. Seward, on the 22d of March, addressed Minister Judd that while it is the intention of the President to maintain the sovereignty and rightful authority of the Union everywhere with firmness, as well as discretion, he at the same time relies, with great confidence, on the workings of the agencies the Secretary mentions to restore the harmony and Union of the States. But to this end, it is of the greatest import