THE MARYLAND NEWS SHEET.

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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.

MONDAY, JANUARY 6, 1862.

WAR AND OTHER NEWS.

In the State Senate, on Friday last, the bill repealing the act relieving the Mayor and others of Baltimore from prosecution for acts done in April last, was read a third time and passed.

In the House of Delegates, Mr. Magruder introduced a resolution of thanks to the General Government, for the manner in which Messrs. Mason and Slidell were surrendered; also complimentary to Mr. Seward for the ingenious manner in which he apologized, yet did not apologise, for the taking of the two Envoys from the Trent. Mr. Phelps obtained leave for the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill requiring all officers, State and local, *and traders and dealers*, to take the oath of allegiance to the United States. A message was received from the Senate, asking the appointment of a joint committee to make it obligatory on all officers under the State to take the oath of allegiance.

In the State Senate, on Saturday, there was no business transacted that calls for special notice. In the House of Delegates the *habeas corpus* bill was made the order of the day for Thursday next. The resolution of thanks to the General Government for surrendering Messrs. Mason and Slidell was called up, briefly discussed, put to the vote, and lost.

Mr. Alexander reported a bill relating to the *habeas corpus*, which, he stated, "would change the present law very materially; for now, if a person was under sentence of death in one county, and even if the warrant for his execution was in the Sheriff's hands, he could postpone his execution indefinitely by having a writ sued out, first in one county and then in another. The bill was intended to restore the old laws on the subject.

By Southern papers, received here on Saturday last, we learn that on the 1st of the month a brilliant little affair took place at Port Royal Ferry. The Charleston journals state that on Wednesday last three thousand fire hundred Federal troops landed on the mainland near Port Royal Ferry and were met soon afterwards by two regiments of Carolinians, at the point of the bayonet, and were driven back precipitately to their boats, with the loss of some fifteen to eighteen men in killed and wounded. The Confederate loss from the fire of the gunboats, by which the pursuit was checked, is set down at six killed and twelve wounded. The following day, however, a second landing of Federal troops was effected in much larger force, when General Gregg fell back to a more eligible position between the point of debarkation and the railroad. A battle was regarded as unavoidable. The stone blockade of Charleston harbor is pronounced to be a failure. The Ella Warley, better known as the steamer Isabel, from Nassau, New Providence, ran the blockade and reached Charleston in safety at daylight on Thursday morning last. She brought a valuable cargo and a large number of passengers. A brief renewal of hostilities occurred at Pensacola also on Thursday last, which was kept up at intervals throughout the day, but did not result, it is said, in doing much damage on either side. The Wilmington (N. C.) *Journal* announces the arrival at that port of the steamer Theodora on the 20th ultimo, was discovered by a Federal war steamer, and an exciting chase ensued. The Theodora is supposed to have been freighted, at least in part, with arms and munitions of war.

A characteristic letter from Parson Brownlow, to the Nashville *Patriot*, will be found in another column. The Parson, who writes from Knoxville jail, gives the particulars of his arrest. He returned to Knoxville, on the faith of a promise of protection from personal violence which was given him by General Carroll, and a promise of passports and safe conduct into Kentucky, which was made to him in a letter from Major General Crittenden. An indictment was, however, found against him for inciting, through the columns of the *Whig*, the Unionists of East Tennessee to destroy the railroads running through that section of the State. On being brought before the Court for trial the District Attorney read a letter from Mr. Benjamin, the Secretary of War for the Confederate States, stating that General Crittenden had been authorized to assure him of protection across the border, if he returned to Knoxville and surrendered himself to the military authorities, and expressing regret that Brownlow should, under such circumstances, have been arrested by the civil power and subjected to prosecution. A *nolle prosequi* was accordingly entered by the District Attorney, and the Judge ordered the prisoner to be discharged.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* announces the speedy sailing of Burnside's Expedition, and predicts that it will be followed by important results.—The writer adds that the expedition will probably ascend the Rappahannock river, and that a simultaneous movement of the Federal troops along the line of the Occoquan will compel the evacuation of the Confederate batteries on the Potomac, and secure to General McClellan possession of the terminus of the Richmond and Fredericksburg Railway at Acquia Creek—thus forcing the Confederates to abandon Manassas through fear of being outflanked and captured. The only reason for doubting whether this plan of operations is really to be carried out, at this time, is the apparent candour with which the declaration of its purposes has been made public.

From various sources we are advised that a forward movement of "the Grand Army of the Union" will shortly take place. The New York *Times* says editorially—"It is impossible to say when the general advance from the different military circles will really take place; but one thing can now be said which could never have been said before—that at very many points, affairs are *almost* if not quite ready for a forward movement."

There is great anxiety evinced in political circles in consequence of the receipt of despatches from Mr. Dayton and Mr. Adams which indicate that a strong effort is about to be made in France and England to induce the Governments of those countries to raise the blockade of the Southern coast, on the ground of inefficiency. It is believed that the bill reported by Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, to abolish the Southern ports as ports of entry, if suffered to become a law, will tend to complicate matters still more seriously as between the United States and the maritime Powers.

There is to be an effort made shortly in Congress to abrogate the Reciprocity treaty with Canada.

It is supposed that a portion of the English expedition to Mexico will seize and hold the port of Matamoras with the design of opening up communication with the cotton States by way of Texas.

The steamer Nashville has left the port of Southampton and is again at sea. A correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian* intimates that the Nashville carried away a much better armament than she brought into port.

M. Hautefeuille, the celebrated French writer on International Law, and whose opinions have been so freely quoted by American jurists and journalists in defence of the seizure of Messrs. Mason and Slidell, has published an article in which he examines the various questions involved in the Trent and Nashville cases, and, so far as the act of Captain Wilkes is concerned, the latter is declared by M. Hautefeuille to have "violated all the rules of international law." The act of the Nashville in burning the Harvey Birch is also justified by this distinguished writer.

EUTAW SAVINGS BANK.—The annual statement of this admirably conducted institution will be found in another column. During the year, $285,385.90 were received from depositors, whilst $515,207.66 were drawn out by depositors. On the 31st ult., the amount on deposit amounted to $976,613.44. The committee of gentlemen who have examined the books of the institution, report that all the transactions of the year have been performed in the most satisfactory manner.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.—REGULAR SESSION.

SENATE

ANNAPOLIS, January 3.—The Senate met at 11 o'clock, and was called to order by the President. Rev. Mr. DAVENPORT opened the session with prayer. The proceedings of yesterday were read and approved.

The PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the petition of W. H. Council for payment of a claim, which was referred to the Committee on Printing.

On motion of Mr. EICHELBERGER, it was ordered that a committee of two be appointed to prepare an oath of allegiance to be taken by all persons holding office in this State.

The CHAIR appointed Messrs. Eichelberger and Fiery.

On motion of Mr. Smith, the several portions of the Governor's Message were referred to the appriate committees.

Mr. EICHELBERGER submitted a message to the House asking the appointment of a joint committee to prepare an oath of allegiance, which was agreed to and sent to the House.

On motion of Mr. EICHELBERGER the Committee on Judiciary were ordered to inquire into the expediency of amending the License laws of the State.

Mr. SELLMAN, from the Committee on Finance, submitted a report relating to the Treasury Department.

Mr. EICHELBERGER, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill regulating the meetings of the Commissioners of Public Works, and authorizing them to employ counsel, which was read the first time.

Mr. EICHELBERGER, from the Committee on Corporations, reported the House bill incorporating the Rock Hill Academy, with an amendment, and the bill was read the second time.

The bill providing for holding elections in Frederick was read the second time.

The bill repealing an act relieving the Mayor and others of Baltimore from prosecution for their acts in April last was read a third time and passed.

The bill regulating the compensation of the State's Attorney of Dorchester county was passed.

The bill relating to the inspection and measurement of manures was received from the House and read the first time.

The bill relating to the duties of the State Librarian was taken up and postponed until to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

Mr. EICHELBERGER, from the Committee on Corporations, reported a bill incorporating the Baltimore Passenger Railway Company, which was read the first time and ordered to be printed.

The Senate then went into Executive session.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

The House met at 11 o'clock, and was called to order by the Speaker. Rev. Mr. PATTERSON delivered a prayer. The proceedings of yesterday were read and approved.

Mr. DONALDSON submitted an order referring the different portions of the Governor's Message to the appropriate committees, and that part of the Message relating to the Maryland Penitentiary to a special committee.

On motion of Mr. McCOY, leave was given the Committee on Claims to report a bill to compensate the Sheriff for services rendered by order of the Governor.

Mr. McCOY obtained leave for the Claims Committee to report a bill to compensate W. H. Downs for legal services.

Mr. WOLF obtained leave for the Baltimore delegation to report a bill for the better assessment and collection of taxes in the city of Baltimore.

Mr. PRICE obtained leave for the Judiciary Committee to report a bill relating to attachments.

Mr. DONALDSON obtained leave for the Committee on Ways and Means to report a bill amending the Public Laws relating to traders' licenses.

Mr. DONALDSON obtained leave for the same committee to introduce a bill relating to liquor licenses.

Mr. DONALDSON obtained leave for the Judiciary Committee to report a bill relating to the inspection of records by judges.

Mr. DAVIS obtained leave for the Judiciary Committee to report a bill to prevent the accumulation of costs in cases before the Court of Appeals.

Mr. PRICE obtained leave for the Judiciary Committee to report a bill to prohibit the selling of liquor to soldiers and minors.

Mr. DAVIS obtained leave for the Judiciary Committee to report a bill extending the time in which property can be redeemed which has been sold for taxes.

Mr. ENSOR obtained leave for the Baltimore county delegation to report a bill giving to H. W. Hook, late sheriff and collector of taxes of Baltimore county, further time to make his collections.

Mr. MAGRUDER offered a resolution tendering the thanks of the Legislature to the General Government for the manner in which Messrs. Mason and Slidell were surrendered to the British Government, and complimenting Mr. Seward for the ingenious manner in which he apologised for not apologising for the taking of the two envoys from the Trent. The resolution lies over under the rules.

Mr. PHELPS obtained leave for the Committee on Judiciary to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill requiring all officers, State and local, and traders and dealers, to take the oath of allegiance to the United States.

Mr. HAMMOND, of Howard, submitted a message to the Senate referring so much of the Governor's Message as relates to his retiring from public life to a joint committee.

The SPEAKER appointed Messrs. Hammond, Dunlap and Harrison on the part of the House.

A message was received from the Senate asking the appointment of a joint committee to make it obligatory on all officers under the State to take an oath of allegiance.

Mr. PRICE offered a message in answer to the one of the Senate.

Mr. ALEXANDER offered an amendment, which stated that, as the subject was an important one, the Message and that separate action be had in the Message was then adopted, and Messrs. Price, Cresswell and Findlay, were appointed on the part of the House.

Mr. DONALDSON, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill providing for the redemption of stamps, which was read a first time.

The bill relating to the purchase and organization of Druid Hill and Patterson Parks was taken up and laid over till Monday, 13th instant.

On motion of Mr. CRESSWELL, leave was given to the Judiciary Committee to report a bill providing for short forms in covenants of conveyance.

The bill to refund to C. W. Jacobs, administrator, a sum of money, was called up to a second reading, but on motion it was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

The resolutions offered by Captain Hugg, some days since, tendering the thanks of the State to all the loyal sons of Maryland in the army and navy, were read a second time and passed.

The bill repealing certain portions of the Code relating to the inspection and measurement of manure was read the third time and passed.

Mr. ALEXANDER presented the petition of certain parties asking that the name of Charles Lewis Durosher McLaughlin be changed to that of Charles Lewis Durosher, which was referred to a special committee, consisting of Messrs. Alexander, Price and Donaldson.

Mr. MAGRUDER obtained leave for the Committee on the Judiciary to report a bill relating to the stay of execution.

Mr. ALEXANDER, from a special committee, reported a bill relating to the *habeas corpus*.

Mr. ALEXANDER said that this act would change the present law very materially; for now, if a person was under the sentence of death in one county, and even if the warrant for his execution was in the sheriff's hands, he could postpone his execution indefinitely by having a writ sued out, first in one county and then in another. This bill was intended to restore the old laws on the subject, which, it appears, were discarded when the Code was framed.

Mr. HEGO moved that the House adjourn to Monday at eleven o'clock.

Mr. PHELPS moved to adjourn to Saturday at eleven o'clock.

The question was taken on Mr. Hugg's motion, and it was lost.

The House then adjourned.

SENATE.

ANNAPOLIS, January 4.—After our report closed yesterday, the Senate, after a short session on Executive business, opened their doors and considered an order providing that no per diem should be paid Senators who absented themselves during the sessions, which was not adopted. The Senate then adjourned.

The Senate met at eleven o'clock on Saturday and was called to order by the President. Rev. Mr. PATTERSON opened with a prayer. The proceedings of yesterday were read and approved.

The President appointed Messrs. Smith, Harrison and Billingsley a Committee on the Penitentiary, and Messrs. Fiery, Sellman and Blackistone a Committee on the new Apportionment of Members of the House of Representatives.

On motion of Mr. EICHELBERGER, leave was given the Finance Committee to report a bill to pay G. W. Jefferson for extra services in the Executive Chamber.

Mr. SMITH, from the Committee on Education, reported back a bill relating to schools, which was read the first time.

Mr. BAYNE, from the Committee on Agriculture, reported back the bill relating to the measurement and inspection of manures, which was read a second time.

On motion of Mr. FIERY, the Committee on Agriculture were directed to report whether the interests of the State would not be subserved if the appropriation to the Agricultural College was withheld.

Leave was granted Messrs. GOLDSBOROUGH, TOWNSEND and SMITH, to report a bill making valid a deed from T. J. Radditt to James Radditt.

On motion of Mr. EICHELBERGER, the Committee on Finance were directed to inquire to what extent property now exempt from taxation should be taxed.

On motion of Mr. BAYNE, leave was granted Messrs. BAYNE, BRISCOE and EICHELBERGER to report a bill to enable Charles Beall to act in the double capacity of magistrate and postmaster.

Mr. EICHELBERGER submitted the report of the Trustees of Frederick College, which was referred to the Committee on Education.

Mr. HARRISON presented the petition of A. W. Thompson and others, asking a modification of the Grain Inspection laws, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

The bill relating to the duties of the State Librarian was then taken up and passed.

Mr. SMITH presented the petition of Mr. Charles Townsend, asking compensation for taking charge of the Senate Chamber during the recess, which was referred to the Finance Committee.

The bill repealing an Act making valid the qualification of Lieutenant John Merryman was read the third time and passed.

On motion of Mr. EICHELBERGER, a Select Committee was appointed to inquire how many persons are employed about the State House, their services and compensation.

Messrs. Eichelberger, Willis and Townsend were appointed by the President

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

The House met at eleven o'clock, and was called to order by the SPEAKER. Rev. Mr. Davenport opened the session with prayer. The roll was called, and the proceedings of yesterday were read and approved.

Mr. MAGRUDER called the attention of the House to the fact that his resolutions, which were offered yesterday, were not upon the journal. He was of the opinion that when a resolution was offered that it, as a matter of course, went on the journal without a motion having to be made. He wished to know the usage in such cases

Mr. HAMMOND said that if those resolutions had appeared on the journal he would have moved that they be expunged therefrom The resolutions, he thought, were intended to ridicule

Mr. MAGRUDER stated that if the House were right in passing the resolutions of thanks to Capt. Wilkes, it would be right for the House to adopt these resolutions.

Mr. SMYTH asked Mr. Magruder how he voted on the Wilkes resolutions, and on being answered that he had voted no, because he thought the passage of the resolutions wrong, said that Mr. M. ought not to find any fault with the members if they thought his resolutions wrong in their tone.

A message was received from the Governor asking for the appointment of a committee to examine the vouchers in regard to an appropriation of $70,000 for the purchase of arms voted by the Extra Session of the Legislature of Frederick.

Mr. HAMMOND, of Frederick, presented the petition of sundry citizens of Frederick and Carroll counties, praying for the opening of a road, which was referred to the Carroll delegation.

Mr. DUVALL offered an order directing two thousand copies of the resolutions offered by Messrs. Donaldson and Price to be printed.

On motion of Mr. WILLIS, the Caroline delegation have leave to report a bill to make valid the bond of the Clerk of the Caroline County Court.

On motion of Mr WARNER, the Committee on Ways and Means have leave to report a bill for the relief of the Maryland State Colonization Society.

Mr. MAGRUDER obtained leave for a special committee, composed of Messrs. Magruder, Donaldson and Cresswell, to report a bill relating to the issuing of executions from one county to another.

Mr. DONALDSON obtained leave for the Howard delegation to report a bill repealing the law relating to the appointment of a bailiff by the Orphan's Court of Howard County.

Also, for the same delegation to report a bill relating to the duties of the Sheriff of Howard county.

Mr. TURNER obtained leave for the Somerset delegation to report a bill relating to the taking of oysters.

Mr. CRESSWELL obtained leave for a special committee, consisting of Messrs. Cresswell, Hammond and Smith, to report a bill relating to executions on judgments.

Mr. WILLIS, from a special committee, reported a bill making valid the bond of the Clerk of the Caroline County Court, which was read a first time and referred.

Mr. DONALDSON reported a bill from a special committee prohibiting the selling of liquor near the polls on election days, which was read the first time and referred to the Committee on Elections.

Mr. MAGRUDER, from a special committee, reported a bill relating to the issuing of executions, which was read the first time.

Mr. ENSOR, from the Committee on Corporations, reported a bill extending the charter of the Pipe Creek Benevolent Society, which, under a suspension of the rules, was read three times and passed.

Mr. ALEXANDER, from a special committee, reported an act to change the name of Charles Louis Durocher McLaughlin to Charles Louis Durocher, which was read three times under a suspension of rules and passed.

Mr. TURNER, from a special committee, reported a bill relating to the taking of oysters, which was read the first time.

Mr. ENSOR, from the Baltimore county delegation, reported a bill allowing R. W. Hook, late sheriff of Baltimore county, further time to complete his collections, which was read three times and passed.

Mr. CRESSWELL offered an order referring so much of the Governor's Message as relates to St. John's College to a special committee.

The Speaker appointed Messrs. Cresswell, Hammond, of Howard, Carroll, Mathews and Harrison.

The bill authorizing the redemption of unused stamps was read a second time and by special order a third time and passed.

The *Habeas Corpus* bill was made the order of the day for Tuesday week.

Mr. DAVIS, from a special committee, reported a bill repealing an act authorizing the opening of a road in Montgomery and Howard counties, which was read three times and passed under a suspension of the rules.

On motion of Mr. MCINTIRE, it was ordered that the Message of the Governor in regard to the expenditure of seventy thousand dollars made by the Legislature be referred to a special committee.

The Speaker appointed Messrs. McIntire, White, Mathews, Warner and Lewis.

Dr. BEISE submitted a message to the Senate proposing, with the concurrence of the Senate, to open the returns of the election of Governor in the House Hall on Tuesday, the 7th instant, at 12 o'clock, in the presence of both Houses, and in conformity to the requirements of the Constitution.

Dr. PHELPS called up the resolutions of Mr. Magruder, and moved that the enacting clause be stricken out.

Mr. DAVIS moved that Mr. Magruder have leave to withdraw the resolutions, which was not agreed to.

The question was then taken on the motion of Dr. Phelps, and it was adopted.

Mr. DUVALL offered an order directing the Committee on Engrossed Bills to examine the Committee Clerks as to their qualification and competency, which was adopted.

The House then adjourned.

WAR ITEMS.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

By the steamer Adelaide, yesterday morning there was no news of importance. A flag of truce boat left the Fartress on Saturday to meet the *Isa* returning with the Ancilla *ess*. Nothing of a reconnoissance in force was made from the Fortress, in the direction of Great Bethel. Not a Confederate picket was discovered. The town of Great Bethel was found deserted. It was supposed at the Fortress that the Confederates have withdrawn to a point near Yorktown, where they have gone into winter quarters, not contemplating an attack from the Federals. The fortifications erected near Bethel and at other points were destroyed, and all the guns removed. Everything was quiet at the Fortress.

Prisoners Released from Richmond.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan 3, via Baltimore, Jan. 4.—The steamer George Washington left Old Point at 11 o'clock this morning and proceeded up James river about nine miles beyond Newport-News, where the Confederate steamer Northampton was met with Union prisoners from Richmond. They stepped on board under the protection of the national flag as the roll of their names was called, and such happy-looking men are seldom seen. Cheer after cheer arose from each boat as they approached, and the band of the 4th artillery played "Home, Sweet Home," which added to the enthusiasm. As the boat passed Newport-News the crews of the United States frigates Cumberland and Congress manned the rigging, and the troops at Camp Butler crowded the beach and the wharves and sent over the water their shouts of welcome.

The George Washington arrived here on her return at about half-past fire o'clock, and the Baltimore boat, which was detained for the purpose, took the released prisoners to Baltimore. The number released is two hundred and forty, nearly all of whom were taken at the battle of Bull Run

The prisoners left Richmond at about seven o'clock this morning. On arriving here all who needed clothing were immediately supplied by the Quartermaster's Department.

A scouting party left this place this morning and proceeded to Great Bethel, which they found occupied by a guard of Confederate cavalry, who retired, leaving our troops in full possession. A sufficient force was immediately stationed there.

A flag of truce from Norfolk this afternoon brought down over thirty passengers to go North, including a theatrical company.

A passenger by the flag of truce says that the editor of the Richmond *Dispatch* is now in Baltimore.

The Southern papers also contain some items of important news.

A despatch dated Pensacola, January 1, says that Fort Pickens opened fire the day before, but gives no particulars, merely saying the fire was not renewed this morning, and that the Confederate batteries were silent.

A despatch in the Charleston *Mercury* says that the Federals have landed in large force on the North Edisto and taken possession of Station No. 4, on the Charleston and Savannah Railroad.

Another despatch reports sixteen Federal warvessels at Ship Island.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Washington Cor. New York World.

THE FORWARD MOVEMENT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—While the expectation here is generally of an advance of our armies of the Potomac, it is very evident that the Confederates themselves do not anticipate it. It is known that up to the 29th of December no furloughs were granted in the Confederate army at Centreville, but that since that time they have been quite frequently given, and that Richmond and other cities in the South are to day filled with officers and privates from the army at Manassas. It was at one time believed that simultaneously with the sailing of Burnside's division, our army of the Potomac would advance, but such is not now the impression. It is intimated, moreover, that when the expedition does sail it will be accompanied by a number of the best troops now in front of Washington.

RAISING THE BLOCKADE.

Private letters, as well as despatches, from Mr. Dayton and Mr. Adams, indicate that an attempt will soon be made, in both England and France, to induce the Governments of those countries to raise the blockade, on the ground of its ineffectiveness. As yet no formal complaint has been made to this Government, but it is well known that the materials for complaint are in the hands of those who will endeavor to use them to the detriment of this Government. The meeting of the English Parliament of the 18th of January will, it is understood, be the signal for the opening of the whole American question, including the effectiveness of our blockade. Sympathizers with the Southern Confederacy have been supplied with all the necessary data, and you may expect very warm debates and an endeavor to force the Government into a position on this subject that will not be satisfactory to this nation.

The proposition of Mr. Stevens, on behalf of the Committee of Ways and Means, to declare the Southern ports of entry abolished, will not, if passed, be regarded by the Foreign Powers. It would only serve to further complicate the matter.—Having declared a blockade we are bound to adhere to it. Should, however, our armies crush out the rebellion in Tennessee and Virginia, and our troops obtain possession of Charleston, Savannah, Mobile and New Orleans, Mr. Stevens's proposition could then doubtless be enforced, and would be respected by Foreign Powers. But when that is done there will be no longer any necessity for the measure proposed by that gentleman. Mr. Stevens' proposition for closing the Southern ports of entry lays over, under the rule, to the first Tuesday in February, by which time it is hoped there will be no necessity for passing it.

AN ADVANCE FORESHADOWED.

The entire non-provision, as yet, of anything like winter-quarters for the main body of the army; the vigilance in severe daily training; the orders issued daily to each division commander to have his command ready to move at twenty-four hours' notice, and thence reissued to the brigadiers and colonels; the supplies of ammunition lately served to every regiment; the order to sharpen sabres received by all the cavalry; the important demonstration incepting on the Kentucky and Western frontiers;—all these omens point to a mighty effort close at hand in time and location. The Virginia roads, also, are beginning to harden and pack smooth, as the winter hardens and clears the sky. Our war horses—such as are not frost-bitten or burned at the stake—are commencing to snuff the battle from afar.

Special Washington Correspondence N. Y. Herald.

GENERAL FREMONT SUBPOENAED BEFORE THE CONGRESSIONAL WAR COMMITTEE.

The commission on the conduct of the war, appointed by Congress, have subpoenaed General Fremont to appear before them, and it is expected that he will give his testimony on Monday next. He is confident that he will relieve himself from the alleged charges against him. His testimony, it is said, will be lengthy.

FIGHT BETWEEN GUNBOATS AND THE CONFEDERATE BATTERY AT COCKPIT POINT.

The *Herald's* special correspondent on the Lower Potomac reports as follows:

UNITED STATES STEAMER STEPPING STONES,
POTOMAC RIVER, Jan. 2, 1862.

An experiment was tried this morning for the purpose of determining whether the Confederate battery at Cockpit Point can be attacked, and if so, in what manner with the great st hopes of success. At ten o'clock the Anacostia approached the battery, and took up a position somewhat above and opposite Mattawoman creek. She threw in a number of shells, several of which were seen to explode right into the Confederate battery. The Yankee then got under way and stood for the battery, ranging herself right opposite She commenced by firing two shells from her bow gun, a sixty-four pounder; and afterwards continued to pour in her fire on the enemy from her after guns, consisting of a thirty-two pounder and twenty-four pounder brass howitzer, and a twelve-pounder brass rifled cannon.

The enemy replied to the Yankee—for the Anacostia was so placed that the batteries could not hit her—throwing four shots, the second of which struck the Yankee, entering the forecastle on the port side, her head being up the river, and knocking away a knee entirely; passing to the starboard side, the shot smashed another knee and dropped on the floor, its force being spent. The shot was from a rifled gun, and weighs eighty pounds. It is needless to say that Lieutenant Commanding Badger, of the Anacostia, and Lieutenant Commanding Eastman, of the Yankee, and all the officers and men under them, acted with that coolness and courage characteristic of American seamen.

Special Washington Cor. N. Y. Tribune.

THE IMPENDING BATTLE IN KENTUCKY.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—A despatch received here this evening from Louisville, Kentucky, states that up to the latest advices from Gen. Buell's army, no engagement had taken place between the Union forces and the Confederates. It was expected, however, that but little time would elapse before a decisive battle would be fought or some rapid running done. The Confederates were reported to have taken their position, and the Unionists were within one and half days' march of them.

THE CANADIAN RECIPROCITY TREATY.

The revenue interests of the country will of course require the abrogation of the reciprocity treaty with Canada, and the other British Provinces. The fierce promptitude with which the war cry in England was echoed by the Canadians, whom we generously enriched by this treaty, will not make this Congress the less willing to do its duty to the public interests of our country in the hour of its need and its peril.

ANOTHER MASON AND SLIDELL CASE.

There are the elements of another Mason and Slidell case, on all fours, with it now partly in Fort Lafayette, in the persons of Thos. S. Rogers, of Texas, and one Zachary, of New Orleans. They were taken early in December by our Commodore Ridgeley, off the English schooner Victoria, on her passage from Havana to Matamoras. Despatches for Confederate leaders were in their pockets, and there was the fullest evidence of their being on an errand hostile to the United States. *It is probable that the State Department will not wait for a surrender of these men, but will speedily enlarge them.*

[NOTE.—Mr. Zachary has since been released, and is now in this city.—EDS. M. N. S.]

RETURN OF MINISTER CORWIN.

Minister Corwin will probably return from Mexico within a month. He has been refused leave of absence upon his earnest request twice repeated, and has other causes of dissatisfaction with the State Department.

THE DESIGN OF ENGLAND.

It is almost certain that the English will occupy, if they have not already occupied, Matamoras, with the design, it is feared, of opening communication with the Confederate States by way of Brownsville, exporting cotton, and importing contraband. Should such be their intention, nothing but the natural obstacles of the country can prevent it from being carried out, while Texas continues disloyal.

Burnside's Expedition.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press*, says:

Burnside's expedition, which will probably sail within the present week, will be followed by the most important results. It is believed here, in well-informed circles, that its successful landing will be the signal for a general advance. But a short time ago, Gen McClellan inquired of Gen. Porter in what time he could move. Being answered in twenty-four hours, he rejoined that he "wished the soldiers not to be deluded into the belief that they were about going into winter quarters, but to hold themselves in readiness, as they would shortly move forward." Since that time, it has transpired that orders have been given to move via Occoquan. As the Burnside Expedition will probably ascend the Rappahannock River, the evacuation of the Confederate batteries on the Potomac, and also give us possession of the terminus of the Richmond Railway, at Aquia Creek, and leave the Confederates at Manassas the choice of two evils—to fall back on Richmond, or be completely outflanked and captured by McClellan's strategy.

THE RUINOUS CONSEQUENCES OF ISSUING DEMAND NOTES.

From the Money Article of the New York World.

NEW YORK, January 3.—The money market is decidedly stringent for all excepting first-class loans, with unexceptionable collaterals. A feeling of uneasiness and uncertainty pervades the business community, and capitalists act with extreme caution. The chief cause of this depression is traceable to the want of confidence in the capacity or willingness of Congress to vote taxation bills adequate to the wants of the war, or to adopt a sound financial policy. The impression is general, whether justly or unjustly we are not prepared to say that Mr. Chase and the Committee of Ways and Means have predetermined to recommend the liberal use of demand notes at all hazards, and in spite of all remonstrances to the contrary, and that Congress is prepared to pass anything that the committee report. If Congress is so derelict to its duty as to authorize immense issues of Treasury notes, promising to pay specie on demand, and to vote an annual revenue less than $200,000,000, we hesitate not to assert that the evil consequences of such unwise measures will press so heavily on the industry and prosperity of the people that every politician, from the highest to the lowest, who sanctions them will be forever ruined politically.

Demand notes, or promises to pay specie on demand by the United States Government, when they have no specie on hand and expect none to redeem them, render them irregular and unbusiness-like securities, and, therefore, not negotiable on fair terms and in the legitimate channels for discount. The difference between demand and Treasury notes bearing 3.65 per cent. interest, and convertible, at the option of the holder, in sums of $100 and upward, into Treasury 7 3-10 notes or six per cent. twenty or thirty years' bonds, is that which business men understand as existing between dead or overdue and active notes. The first are available, after delays, through an attorney or by process of law, while the latter are good at once for discounts at banks.

The demand notes are like an overdue bill of William B. Astor, or his check on a bank where he has not and never had any funds, and when neither he nor the bank can say when there will be any.—Mr. William B. Astor is indisputably wealthy and rich in cash assets, and yet we will venture to assert that his overdue bill or check marked "no funds" would not command money at banks or with private capitalists, and could not be used as collateral security for loans. Bankers would say, "It is not regular; good, no doubt, but out of our way to advance upon; if you will bring us Mr. Astor's note or bond at any length of date we shall be very glad to discount your own note against his as collateral." The overdue note or check marked "no funds," of any party, however rich and first-class, could only be turned into cash at usurers and note shavers, or with attorneys; banks and capitalists would not touch them. United States promises to pay specie on demand, without the specie to pay them with, are overdue notes or checks marked "no funds." They are a dead security. Treasury notes bearing 3 65 per cent. interest and convertible into Treasury 7.3-10 notes or six per cent. bonds, on the contrary, are "live securities," and, as collateral security to the holder's own note, would command discounts from every bank and capitalist in the country.

They would thus employ our present banking capital in a regular manner, and would be really more available to holders in large sums than demand notes. There are no constitutional questions involved in their use, and if Congress pass a law authorizing their issue to the extent of $500,000,000, they could be used as payments for all the Government dues in the denomination of five dollars and upward, without unsafe disturbance to the banking interests or currency of the country. They simply use the capital and currency in existence, without attempting to create either. Why, then, will Mr. Chase and the Committee of Ways and Means cling to the French assignats and continental money systems, under the changed title of "demand notes?" What new power do they or the United States possess, more than the Governments of France and Washington and Great Britain, to control the natural law of finance which depreciates ruinously all Government inconvertible paper currency?

The British transport steamship Bohemian, with troops on board, passed Cape Race on Friday last, bound to Canada.

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HAMS HIS., very fine.
Choice Green and Black
TEA,
Part of the Black at 50c.
Cranberries,
Eng. Walnuts; Prunes,
Havana Oranges,
Champagne Wines,
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For sale by
W. H. McLEAN,
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PARKER BROTHERS' LONDON CLUB SAUCE.—This celebrated Sauce is fast superseding all others. From the richness and delicacy of its flavor, it has attained a popularity almost as great in this country as in Europe. For sale by all first-class grocers and by their agents.
GREEN & YOE, Importers,
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MARRIED.

On the 1st instant, by Rev. T. W. Monroe, W. HARRY HEMLING to Miss ANNIE R. MAFFITT, all of this city.

On the 1st instant, by Rev. Father McManus, WILLIAM SEAVERS to Miss MARGARET MALONE, both of Baltimore county.

DIED.

At his residence, near Birdsboro', Pa., on Sunday evening, December 29th, of typhoid pneumonia, CHARLES BROOKE, Jr., in the 17th year of his age.

OBITUARY.—Died on the 22d August, in Richmond, of typhoid fever, JAMES McCALEB, of West River, Maryland. Although in the Providence of God, this gifted youth died away from the home where he was so much esteemed and loved, he was not alone. In the family of Horace L. Kent, Esq., (who kindly had him removed to his house early in his attack,) every old attention was lavished on him; to which he responded in most gratefully while strength and reason lasted; all the medical skill could devise was done, aided by the unremitting attention of comrades from very land to tell—yes blin an—prolong a life which he had unreservedly dedicated to the cause (as he expressed it) of "civil and religious liberty," but in vain. Those who knew him best, believed that the summons, so fraught with anguish to his devoted mother and family, was sent to call him to a higher, happier state of existence. Generous, brave, and truthful, his hand and heart were never closed to those who applied to him for aid. He was a native of Miscis ippi, the son of James S. McCaleb, a man of that State, who died when his son was only three years old. He was educated in the Middle and Northern States, and great pains had been taken that his mind should not be warped by mere sectional feelings, and nobly did he respond to such teaching. There was no halting between two opinions, however, when the call came that into it was many souls. He was among the earliest of the volunteers to leave Maryland to offer his services to Virginia. He did not go from mere personal ambition; "If I know myself," he said, "I have no such fire in my breast. I go from a sacred sense of duty." When urged not to place himself more prominently than other sin the post of danger, he took and reply were full of rep o ach. "I have dedicated every faculty to the Southern cause; wherever I find duty requiring any man, it is my duty to offer myself for the p st, without seeking to reason the amount of danger involved in it." He was with the command of Colonel Lilley, which appeared so opportunely on the field the 21st July. That eventful march closed his career in the field. The 15th Psalm most beautifully describes the character of him whose memory's example we seek to perpetuate by this obituary. Let all his comrades from Maryland pledge themselves to the same pure patriotism, and God, even on earth, will give us his blessing. Many are the incidents treasured up among his friends of the generous boy, the fearless youth, the noble, enthusiastic young man. But enough; "his record is on high."

"God of the just, thou gavest the bitter cup,
We bow to taste the chalice, and drink it up."

On the morning of the 5th inst. MARY ELIZABETH, in the fourth year of her age, only daughter of John and Sallie A. Walker. (Richmond, Virginia, papers please copy.)

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Cartwright & Warner's celebrated English Merino
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Scotch Wool, Red and Shaker Flannel Goods of every size and quality.
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