THE MARYLAND NEWS SHEET.

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SEE FOURTH PAGE.

LATEST NEWS.

TELEGRAMS.

FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA AT HALIFAX.

HALIFAX, Jan. 8—The steamer Canada, with dates from Liverpool to the 29th ult., and bringing 300 British troops, has arrived.

Great suspense prevails in Europe pending the arrival of the steamer Africa with the response of the American Government to the British demands.

The Cotton market closed easier on Saturday.—The sales on Friday and Saturday amounted to 15,000 bales. Manchester market closed firm.—Breadstuffs were easier. Provisions closed steady. Consols 90½@90¾.

The steamer Hibernia, which sails for Portland on the 2d January, takes nearly 700 troops to St. Johns, N. B.

The steamship Africa, which sails from Liverpool on the 4th instant, also takes a body of troops to Halifax.

The ship America, from New York for the Clyde, was abandoned at sea, Dec. 10.

Lord Palmerston had recovered from his recent attack of gout.

The Russian Government is said to have sent a note to Washington condemning the seizure of Mason and Slidell.

The frigate Warrior has her sails bent, and is being kept in readiness to leave, pending the solution of the American question.

Deputations from various religious denominations, including the Congregational Union and the Baptist Union, have had an interview with Lord Russell on the subject of affairs with America.

A body of trained nurses proceed at once to Halifax.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* says there is a prospect of trouble with the Sheiks, and that batteries of artillery at Bombay on the point of embarkation for England, had been stopped by a pressing telegram from Bengal.

In a letter written by Queen Victoria, she states that the only consolation she can hope to find in the rest of her life under her sad and hopeless bereavement is to endeavor to carry out the wishes and intentions of her husband.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER BREMEN.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8—The steamer Bremen has arrived, with dates from Southampton to the 25th.

The London papers of the 24th publish Count Thouvenel's despatch to M. Mercier, French Minister at Washington, on the Mason and Slidell case. Recruiting for the British army was going on in earnest in England.

The screw corvette Satellite, and gunboats Shelduck and Spider, have left for the Southwest coast of America. The steam frigate Orlando would take out winter clothing for the squadron at Halifax.

The screw transport Minataur was about to leave with three hundred tons of war stores for Canada, and a battery of 12-pounder Armstrong guns and 600 troops.

The iron frigate Defence, has been ordered to be ready to sail by January 2d, for Canada.

The Government has decided to form a reserve of troops at Bermuda.

The whole Coast Guard is ordered to hold themselves in readiness for war.

The London *Times* of the 25th says that Count Rechberg has written despatches to the Austrian Minister at Washington, fully justifying the British demand in the case of the Trent, and urging the American Government not to complicate its own affairs by any hesitation in satisfying the just demands of the English Government.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Charges Against Adjutant-General Thomas.

WASHINGTON, January 8.—It is ascertained on inquiry that it is now settled to the satisfaction of all parties that there are no grounds for the charges made against Adjutant-General Thomas or any member of his family.

United States Agricultural Society.

WASHINGTON, January 8.—The United States Agricultural Society met to-day, President Hubbard, of Ohio, in the chair. After some preliminary business the Society adjourned till to-morrow. Ex-Governor Reeder, of Pennsylvania, is among the recent arrivals.

Letter from Gen. Sherman—Successful Movement of Gen. Stevens' Brigade Against the Confederates in South Carolina.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8—The following letter has been received at the Adjutant General's office from Brigadier General Sherman, dated:

HEADQUARTERS, PORT ROYAL, S. C.,
January 2, 1862.

SIR:—As the steamer Vanderbilt leaves to-morrow, I deem it proper to enclose to you a letter of instructions to General Stevens, commanding the 21 brigade of this division, of December 30th. The simple object of this dash was to destroy the batteries which the enemy appeared to have erected on Coosaw river for the obstruction of the navigation, and to open the passage of that stream, and also to punish him for the insult in firing into the steamer Mayflower, on her recent passage through that stream for the purpose of sounding the depth of the channel.

The affair succeeded perfectly, and the enemy were driven out of their batteries—their batteries demolished, and the property found there brought away or destroyed, with little or no loss of life on our side. After the object of the movement was executed, General Stevens, agreeably to his instructions, returned to Port Royal Island. As soon as his report reaches me, it will be duly forwarded.

[SPECIAL.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8th, 1861.

Mrs. Greenhow was sent to Fort Lafayette last evening. She left this city in the 7 o'clock train in charge of two officers.

FROM THE UPPER POTOMAC.

FREDERICK, Jan. 8.—There is no new movement here or up the river. It is believed that Jackson has been joined by Gens. Anderson and Loring's Brigades and gone to attack Gen. Kelley. All eyes are now turned toward Romney. Jackson's Confederate force probably exceeds ten thousand men. Gen. Hamilton, of our 2d Brigade, is recovering from a severe bilious attack.

Last night was the coldest of the season here, but the troops are all comfortable, and no complaints of hardship.

FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA.

Successes of Federal Troops.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 8.—A special despatch from Huttonsville, Va., says that General Milroy's expedition, under Capt. Lacy, into Tucker county, has also dispersed 400 Confederates, capturing their commissary and a large amount of stores. Also a First Lieutenant and a private. Four Confederates were found dead and a large number wounded. A detachment of the forces was still in hot pursuit of the routed enemy.

Defeat of Two Thousand Confederates by a Portion of General Kelly's Army—Capture of Two Cannon, Wagons, Tents, and Twenty Prisoners.

WHEELING, Va., Jan. 8.—A special despatch from Cumberland says that a detachment of General Kelly's forces left Romney and attacked the Confederates, two thousand strong, at Blues' Gap, east of Romney, at daylight. The Confederates were completely routed, with a loss of fifteen men killed, and two pieces of cannon, wagons, tents, etc, and twenty men made prisoners, including one commissioned officer. Our loss none!!

It is rumored here that the Confederates are in full retreat from Hancock.

FROM MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 7.—In consequence of disproportionate assessments having been made on the Secessionists of this city, under Order No. 24, General Halleck has appointed a new Board of Assessors to revise the old list and make such changes as they may deem proper. All other proceedings will be in accordance with the original order, and the Board are enjoined to assess no individual unjustly, as there will be no further appeal from their decision. There is no doubt that Wm. A. Hall is elected to Congress from the Third, and Thomas S Price from the Fifth District.

SEDALIA, MO., Jan. 7.—An express messenger from Colonel Nugent's regiment, stationed at West Point, in Bates county, arrived here yesterday evening, on his way to St. Louis, with important despatches to Governor Gamble. He left Bates county on Friday, and reports that Colonel Jennison had burned the village of Austin, in Cass county, instead of Rose Hill. Jennison, after leaving Austin, went in a northeasterly direction.

The Union men in Johnson county were so much exasperated at the outrages that have been committed by the Secessionists, that nothing but the presence of the Federal troops will save the towns of Lexington and Warrensburg from being burned. The movements of Colonel Jennison are kept secret, but enough is known to warrant the opinion that certain notorious Confederates in Johnson county, and their dupes, will be bagged. A Government train of about twenty wagons and seventy-five men is reported to have been captured about five miles northeast of Georgetown, by a party of Confederates. The intelligence was conveyed to Col. Thayer, of the First Nebraska regiment, at Georgetown, who promptly despatched a party in pursuit.

FROM CAIRO.

CAIRO, Jan. 7.—Flag-Officer Foote, with the gunboats Essex, Lexington and Tyler, made a reconnoissance down the Mississippi this morning. He went within two hundred yards of the range of the Confederate batteries. On his return he was fired at by the Confederate gunboat Mohawk, to which he replied, but the shots all fell short. The Flag-Officer is highly satisfied with the reconnoissance, and has examined all points on the river as near as two miles to Columbus. A despatch from Cape Girardeau to-day says that a detachment of the 7th Illinois cavalry, while scouting, had captured Major Williams, of Jeff. Thompson's band. The surveyor of the port of Metropolis has seized a large quantity of gold lace, morphine and other costly drugs, intended for the Confederates. The goods were from Cincinnati.

Message of the Governor of Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 8—The Message of the Governor of Pennsylvania to the Legislature to-day has been received. It shows a balance in the treasury of $53,000 on the 30th of November, including $606,000 received from the United States on account of war expenses.

After reciting the facts relative to the call for volunteers, he states that the regiments of Pennsylvania now number one hundred and fifteen, and that the total number of men now in service is ninety-three thousand five hundred and seventy-seven, whilst the number preparing for service is sixteen thousand and thirty-eight, making an aggregate of one hundred and nine thousand six hundred and fifteen, exclusive of twenty thousand six hundred and fifteen of the three months volunteers now disbanded.

Riot in Newfoundland.

ST JOHNS, N. F., January 8—There was an extensive riot at Carbonear yesterday, in which some twelve or fourteen persons were shot. None were killed outright. Troops were sent from here at midnight.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

ORGANIZATION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE CORN AND FLOUR EXCHANGE.—The Board of Directors of the Corn and Flour Exchange held their first meeting yesterday, and organized by the election of the following officers: President, Henry Warfield; 1st Vice President, John S. Williams; 2d do. George Cooke; Treasurer, James B. Brinkley; Secretary, John P. Pace; Executive Committee, James Warden, Samuel G. Miles and Richard Macgill.

Mr. John O. Foard resigned his position as a member of the Board, and the vacancy was filled by the unanimous election of P. P. Pendleton, Esq.

CHARGE OF ROBBERY.—A soldier named Wheeler, a private of the 106th Pennsylvania regiment, stationed at Pooleville, was arrested on Tuesday night in this city and taken to the Southern station house, upon the charge of having no pass. As he appeared to have an extraordinary quantity of baggage, an examination disclosed the fact that he had a quantity of baggage belonging to soldiers at the Union Relief Association rooms, as well as an altered pass. He was committed to Fort McHenry to await further orders.

STEALING LUMBER.—Yesterday a man named Thomas Nash was arrested on the charge of stealing lumber from Alex Allen & Co, No. 56 West Falls avenue. The firm missed the lumber some days since, and yesterday it was discovered on the ice on the back basin. Nash had conveyed it there and was using it as a platform for the purpose of gathering ice. Justice Whalen committed him to jail for Court.

ANOTHER PARDON.—One of the last official acts of Governor Hicks was to pardon Joshua Morgan, who was convicted about ten years since of the murder of James McGovern, and sentenced to be hung, but his sentence was commuted to imprisonment for life. The pardon was yesterday placed in the hands of the Warden of the Penitentiary, and Morgan, after an imprisonment of ten years, is restored to liberty.

THE CITY IN THE MARKET.—Yesterday afternoon, Mr. Dukehart, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means in the First Branch of the City Council, offered an ordinance authorizing the City Register to borrow $45,000 on the credit of the city, to pay the interest on the bonds of the Northwestern Virginia Railroad Company, guaranteed by the city, and which is now past due. The ordinance passed the Branch.

CUTTING AFFRAY.—Yesterday afternoon a fight took place between two men named Sylvester Wolford and JAS H. Thompson, near the drawbridge, in which the former cut the latter badly with a razor. Wolford was arrested and Justice Spicer committed him for Court. Thompson was taken to the office of Dr. Dwinelle, where the wound was dressed.

ACCIDENT.—A boy named Shay met with a painful accident last evening at Camden station. He attempted, as a number of boys are in the habit of doing every day, to jump upon a train while in motion, when he fell with his left foot upon the track, and the cars passed over it, crushing it badly. He was taken to his home near by, where surgical aid was procured.

FIRE.—On Tuesday evening, as a soldier named Jenks was passing along Lee street, he discovered smoke issuing from house No. 119, occupied by Samuel Tennebaum. He at once alarmed the occupants, and the fire, which was found to be in a cupboard, was extinguished without creating a general alarm.

LARCENY.—Yesterday afternoon a negro named Henry Johnson was arrested on the charge of picking the pocket of a negro named James T. Myers. The parties were in a groggery, No. 99 Dallas street, kept by William Gunder, when Johnson stole Myers' pocket-book containing $4 50. Justice Spicer committed him for court.

THEFT OF A BLANKET.—Thomas Boyd was taken into custody on Tuesday night upon the charge of stealing a horse blanket, the property of Alfred Welsh. He was arraigned before Justice Showsere, who committed him to jail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Amusements.

CUBAS.—Senorita Isabel Cubas, the renowned Spanish *danseuse*, has already become decidedly popular. This evening she will develope the French style of dancing, as well as the Spanish. This will enable the critic to judge of her merits as a general *artiste*. The two styles are entirely different in the figures, steps or positions. Those who have seen her in the French character claim for her a very high order of merit, and it is only by thus seeing her that we can form a correct judgment, by comparison with others of the French school who have appeared before the Baltimore public. This *artiste* is under a written engagement to perform at Washington next Monday night; therefore there are but a few more nights left us to witness her performance. There is an entire change in the bill to-night, which is exceedingly attractive.

HOLLIDAY STREET THEATRE.—The great French sensation drama of the *Courier of Lyons*, with the popular American actor, Mr. Eddy, in his celebrated characters of Lesbusque and Dubosque; also the thrilling drama of the *Robber's Wife*, in which Mr. Eddy will appear as Larry O'Gig, will be performed this evening. To conclude with the laughable farce of the *Two Polts*. Two beautiful dances by the graceful American danseuse, Miss Olivia, will diversify this highly attractive entertainment, which we feel assured will be rewarded by a crowded audience.

BALTIMORE MUSEUM.—Attraction follows close on attraction at the Baltimore Museum. To-night will be presented "Scenes at Whitehurst's Gallery," the "Congo Minstrels" and the celebrated burlesque on the "Anvil Chorus." The recent severe loss of Mr. Kunkel at Richmond has apparently had the effect of stimulating him to greater exertions, and our citizens have now a good opportunity of appreciating the genius and enterprise of a worthy and esteemed fellow-citizen.

MARYLAND INFANTRY—*French Zouaves*—The citizens of Baltimore, as well as the soldiers in the vicinity, should not forget the exhibition which will be given to-night by the original French Zouaves. The stage has been fitted up so as to represent, in an exact manner, the barracks occupied by the Zouaves in the Crimea. We bespeak for them, to-night, a full house to witness their unequalled and novel entertainment.

BARNUM'S BALTIMORE MUSEUM.—The "What is It?" "Albino Family," and great "Black Sea Lion," are at the lower saloon of the Baltimore Museum, where they will remain for a few days, subject to the gaze of the curious. These curiosities are well worth a visit, and those who intend to see them should embrace the present opportunity.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE GILES.

United States *vs.* one box containing dry goods, army buttons, &c., seized on board the schooner John G. Campbell, January 8, 1862. Decree of condemnation and sale ordered.

Same *vs.* one large package of dry goods, etc., seized in the Patapsco river, January 8, 1862. Decree of condemnation and sale ordered.

Same *vs.* schr. Ida May. Decree of condemnation and sale ordered.

SUPERIOR COURT—JUDGE MARTIN.

Jacob Hecht and others *vs.* the Pennsylvania Insurance Company of Pittsburg. Motion by defendant to amend sheriff's return. Under *curia*. There was nothing done in the other Courts.

COURT OF APPEALS OF MARYLAND.

DECEMBER TERM.

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 7.—State of Maryland *vs.* The Northern Central Railway Company. Appeal from the Circuit Court of Baltimore city. The argument in this case was commenced by Milton Whitney for the State.

The Ella Warley at Charleston.

The Baltimore correspondent of the New York *Herald*, writes as follows:

I telegraphed to you briefly last night the main facts of the important intelligence which reached Richmond on the 2d of January, and which was brought here yesterday by gentlemen who left that city on the 3d. I proceed now to give the details of the news. The arrival of the steamship Ella Warley, formerly the Isabel, from Nassau, had been expected at Charleston for more than a week. After the stone-laden vessels had been sunk in the harbor, it was feared that she could not get in, even if she could succeed in eluding the vigilance of the Union blockading vessels, which were known to be cruising near by. It was known, however, that she had on board one of the oldest and most experienced pilots on the Southern coast—a man familiar with every creek, sound and inlet from Cape Hatteras to St. Augustine—and it was hoped that he might succeed in running her in. The event proved, indeed, that it was owing to the skill of this pilot, in a great measure, that the steamer ran the gauntlet in safety. She arrived at Charleston soon after sunrise on the morning of January 2, and commenced unloading her cargo immediately. The latter was brought over from England to Nassau in one of the steamers that were loaded at Liverpool some time before the Queen's Proclamation was issued. It consists in part of iron and brass rifled cannon, gunpowder, drugs and small wares, such as are greatly needed at the South. The Ella Warley brought several passengers from Nassau, some of whom are direct from Europe. Among the latter is a gentleman who is the bearer of despatches both from Mr. Yancey and from the agent of the Confederate Government in Paris to Jeff. Davis. The nature of these despatches, of course, was not known.—Their tenor may be inferred, however, from that of a private letter to a gentleman in this city, which was brought over in the same steamer.

The Mayor of New York, in his recent message, states that New York City has furnished, since the begining of the war, 60,445 soldiers, and loaned to the Government over $100,000,000.

THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.----FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, presented resolutions of the Legislature of that State adverse to the holding of sessions of the United States courts at Covington, Paducah and Louisville. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. P. also presented the resolutions of the Kentucky Legislature approving of the construction of a railroad connecting Kentucky with East Tennessee and Western North Carolina, as suggested in the President's message, and indicating a readiness to co-operate therein. Referred to the select committee on that subject.

He also presented the resolutions of the Legislature of Kentucky on Federal relations, affirming the readiness of the people of that State to support the Government in carrying on the war to repel the Confederate invasion, and restore the Union with the rights of all the States unimpaired, and also, calling on the President to dismiss Mr. Cameron from his Cabinet. The resolutions were ordered to lie on the table and be printed. Mr. P. also presented the resolutions of Kentucky assuming the Federal war tax for that State, which were also laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. TRUMBULL and Mr. SUMNER presented petitions for the abolition of slavery; and Mr. SUMNER also presented one from citizens of Brooklyn, N. Y., protesting against any scheme for the deportation of slaves, and praying that their masters be expelled from the country instead.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, presented petitions for the employment of homœopathic physicians in the army.

Mr. COWAN, of Pa., presented petitions for the confiscation of the property of rebels; for the pensioning of the widows of soldiers of the war of 1812, and one from Edw. Will and others, praying that clergymen not of a Christian denomination may be chaplains in the army.

Mr. HALE, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported back the House bill, with amendment, for the construction of twenty iron-clad gunboats. The amendment proposes that the expenditures be made by the President, instead of the Secretary of the Navy, because of his course in the purchase of ships through Mr. Morgan, of New York, his brother-in-law, by which the latter had in a very short time pocketed about $95,000 in commissions. He read from the report of the investigating committee of the House of Representatives, the disclosures on this subject.

Mr. FOSTER thought that the object would not be attained by the amendment. The Secretary of the Navy was in fact only a clerk of the President, and if not faithful should be removed by the President. If we pass the amendment the President will simply tell his clerk, the Secretary of the Navy, to do the work, and practically the amendment would have no effect.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, said that this was a side-thrust against an important officer of the Government. If there were unfaithful officers it was their duty to deal with such cases directly, and as became the dignity of the Senate, by specific charges and evidence. The whole allegation at present rested on a report from the other House, and yet that House had since passed this very bill, authorizing the expenditure to be made by the Secretary, which was evidence in his favor.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, said that he was opposed to the amendment, but on the ground that if charges were to be preferred against the Secretary of the Navy, they should be direct, or upon resolution of inquiry. These charges, however, against the Secretary were not loose ones, made in newspapers, but through a committee, and deliberately. He did not think the amendment likely to make the matter better by placing the trust in the hands of a President who would keep such a person, as the Secretary is represented to be, in office; and besides, it was impossible that the President could, of himself, attend to all the different departments. Mr. Powell was further proceeding when

THE VICE PRESIDENT announced the expiration of the morning hour—the order of the day being the report from the Judiciary Committee on the contested seat of Mr. Lane, of Kansas, in favor of giving it to Mr. Stanton. The report was laid aside.

The resolution from the House authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to allow tea, coffee and sugar, in warehouse at the time of the passage of the late Act increasing the duties, to be withdrawn under the old rates, was taken up, and its immediate passage urged.

After some discussion, on motion of Mr. SIMMONS, the resolution was laid over until to-morrow.

A communication was received from the Secretary of the Treasury, in reply to an inquiry of the Senate, stating that James W. Taylor was employed as a special agent of the department, acting in connection with matters under the Canadian Reciprocity Treaty, &c. The Secretary states that Mr. Taylor's compensation is $6 per diem, with ten cents per mile for travel.

The report of the Kansas contested case was then taken up, and Mr. Foster made an argument sustaining the Committee's view, and contended that it was a settled principle that a man could not be an appointed officer in the army and at the same time a Senator. He sent to the clerk and had read letters from the Secretary of War and the Adjutant-General announcing the appointment of Mr. Lane as a Brigadier-General, and copies of orders to General Lane as such. He held that these constituted an appointment from the Executive, though there was then no commission issued, and was similar to the other appointments made.

As regards the acceptance of the office, he stated that Mr. Lane had gone before a magistrate, (John D. Clark, Esq., of this city,) and subscribed the required oath, which Mr. Foster sent to the Clerk and had read, with the certificate of the magistrate. This was on the 20th of June, the same day of the appointment. He also produced the proclamation subsequently issued by General Lane, as a brigadier, calling on the citizens of Kansas to rally under him, and also copies of requisitions made by him for clothing and arms, which were supplied by the department.

Mr. Lane had called the attention of the committee to the fact that the requisitions signed by him had not the title of Brigadier-General attached, but Mr. Foster held that this signified nothing; as, had he not been a Brigadier, the department would not have recognized his requisitions. The ground had been taken also that the President had no power to make such appointments. He cited the laws of Congress through a series of years, to controvert that position. But if there was any doubt on that subject, it was removed by the fact that Congress, subsequent to the 20th of June, passed an act confirming all the proceedings of the President in connection with the calling out of troops, making of appointments, &c., for defence against the rebels.

The balance of Mr. Foster's argument was directed to proving that Mr. Lane was at least *de facto* a Brigadier-General.

Mr. HARRIS, of New York, said the Judiciary Committee on this question stood four to three, and he himself was of the minority.

Mr. FESSENDEN interposed that it was improper to state here what had transpired in committee, and the Chair sustained that view.

Mr. HARRIS said that had a minority report been made, the state of the committee would thus have been shown. As regards the views of the minority, if General Lane had accepted any other office, it of course disqualified him as Senator. But the appointment of Brigadier General was under the proclamation of the 3d of May for 75,000 troops to defend the capital.

Had the rebellion ceased there would have been no office of brigadier of volunteers. Thus there was no office really existing to which to appoint Mr. Lane on the 20th of June. The act affirming the acts of the President in connection with the call for volunteers, &c., was not passed until the 22d of July, and yet it was on the 8th of July the Governor of Kansas commissioned Mr. Stanton as Senator. The question was simply a matter of law, and while either gentleman was equal to the position, he could not suppress the conclusion of the minority.

The subject was laid over until to-morrow, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. COLFAX, from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, reported a bill, which was passed, extending the provisions of the law of July last—which authorizes soldiers to send letters through the mails without pre-payment of postage—to sailors and marines in actual service of the United States, under such regulations as the Post Office Department may prescribe. The postage to be paid by the recipient.

Mr. HICKMAN, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a resolution, which was adopted: That the committee be authorized to send for persons and examine witnesses as to the telegraphic censorship of the press, which subject has been referred to the committee, and compel the production of papers and despatches sent or proposed to be sent; and that, if necessary, the committee employ a stenographer.

On motion of Mr. HOLMAN, the Secretary of War was requested to inform the House whether it is proposed to compensate, for the transportation of troops and munitions of war, those companies which have received public lands for the construction of railroads on condition that they would perform the service without pay, etc.

Mr. STEVENS, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill appropriating $35,000 to carry into effect the act heretofore passed providing for the exhibition of American products at the World's Fair.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM (this being the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans) ineffectually moved that the House adjourn.

Mr. WARD introduced a bill providing for a Coinage Department in the New York Assay Office. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM's resolution was adopted requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish the sum total of the floating debt of the United States, giving, as far as practicable, the heads under which said debt may be arranged.

On motion of Mr. UPTON it was resolved that the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to consider the expediency of reporting a bill at their earliest convenience, amending the eighth section of the act of August last so as to provide for raising one hundred millions, instead of twenty millions of dollars, by direct taxation; and that in this connection they consider the expediency of telegraph and stamp duties, and excise duties upon cotton, tobacco, and all malt and distilled liquors.

On motion of Mr. COX, it was resolved that the President be requested to communicate to the House what, if any, steps the Executive Department has taken for the systematic exchange of prisoners.

Mr. LOVEJOY offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Public Lands to report a bill looking to the sequestration of rebel property, and giving homesteads to actual settlers in such parts of the disloyal States as may be conquered by our arms. Adopted.

Several hours were spent in consideration of the Civil Appropriation Bill, but no conclusion was reached, when the House adjourned.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.----REGULAR SESSION

SENATE.

ANNAPOLIS, January 8, 1862.—The Senate met at 11 o'clock, and was called to order by the President, and opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Davenport. The proceedings of yesterday were read and approved.

This being the day fixed by the Constitution for the inauguration of the Governor, the committee appointed from each House to wait on him and escort him to the Senate Chamber, proceeded to his residence where they, in conjunction with Governor Hicks, Thomas J. Wilson, Secretary of State, and the officers of Schley's Public Guard and the Purnell Legion, with the full brass band belonging to the Public Guard, escorted him to the State House, on arriving at which Governor Bradford was escorted to the President's chair by Governor Hicks, who introduced him to the members of both Houses (the House of Delegates having by this time entered the chamber to witness the ceremony).

The Governor then proceeded to deliver his Inaugural, the delivery of which was frequently interrupted by outbursts of applause.

At the conclusion of the address the oath of office was administered by Mr. Chief Justice Bowie, of the Court of Appeals.

The crowd then gathered around the Governor, who received their congratulations.

At an early hour the chamber was filled to its utmost capacity by ladies and others, among whom were many officers of the army, including General Burnside and staff. The bands of the Public Guard regiment and the Eleventh Pennsylvania regiment were stationed in the gallery, and during the ceremony added not a little to the interest of the occasion by performing appropriate airs.

After the conclusion of the ceremonies the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

The House was called to order at 11 o'clock and opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. PATTERSON. The roll was called and the proceedings of yesterday were read and approved.

Mr. HAMMOND, from a Joint Committee, reported the resolutions of thanks to Governor Hicks, which were read and adopted. Ayes 59, nays 3—Messrs. Maguder, Bond and Carrion.

Mr. ALEXANDER obtained leave for a Special Committee, composed of Messrs. Alexander, Given and Pierce, to report a bill amending the charter of the Green Spring Avenue Company.

Mr. CARROLL presented sundry petitions of citizens of Dorchester and Somerset counties against the passage of laws allowing the citizens of one county to take oysters in the other, which were referred to the delegations of such counties.

Mr. DUNCAN obtained leave for the Committee on Inspections to report a bill amending the law relating to the cording and inspection of firewood.

Mr. COALE, of Frederick, from a Special Committee, reported the bill providing for holding elections in Frederick city, which was read three times and passed.

Mr. WARNER, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill authorizing the State Treasurer to pay an appropriation to the Maryland State Colonization Society, which was read a first time.

Mr. PURNELL, from a Select Committee, reported a bill relating to the improvement of Pocomoke River, which was read a first time.

Mr. WILLIS obtained leave for the Caroline delegation to report a bill allowing certain persons to transmit real estate by last will and testament.

The hour of twelve having arrived, the members, preceded by their officers, proceeded to the Senate Chamber to witness the inauguration of the Governor.

On the return of the members to the House Mr. JOHNSON conveyed to the House an invitation from the Governor for the members to call on him at two o'clock, which was accepted, and

The House then adjourned.

Mr. FIERY, from the Joint Committee, submitted the following joint resolutions of thanks to Governor Thomas H. Hicks, on Tuesday, which were read a first time:

JOINT RESOLUTIONS OF THANKS TO GOVERNOR THOMAS H. HICKS.

WHEREAS, The practice of fulminations points out the wisdom of rewarding eminent public services by marked tokens of admiration and gratitude; therefore,

Resolved, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That amidst the loud, continuous and powerful efforts which have been made for the last year to destroy the Government of the United States, and to reduce the country to a condition of moral and physical imbecility—in despite of the traitorous poison of able and reckless emissaries from rebellious States, openly sent in abuse of the known comity of our people, to corrupt and thus subvert the Government of Maryland—in despite of the example of States and Governors, and of the most disingenuous appeals to sectional prejudices—and in disregard alike of solicitations and threats of men of talents, and of menaces and personal insult and violence, the Governor of this State, through the dark and gloom of our National adversity, has stood faithfully by the country, faithfully by the State, and faithfully by his oath and his official integrity.

RESOLVED, That this position of loyalty, so steadily maintained by Governor Hicks, has averted from the State violence and bloodshed between its own people, and the occupation of its territory by contending armies, and the consequent destruction of its towns and country homes, as well as the desolation within her limits of that species of property whose safety was the ostensible object of this rebellion.

Resolved, That of all the States of the Union in which the rebellious spirit obtained considerable hold, Maryland is the only one whose Governor has elevated himself to that lofty standard of patriotism, which the exigencies of the country; and, that this course has proved not more honorable to himself than beneficial to the people over whom he was called to preside, the deplorable condition of our sister States of Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri makes mournfully manifest.

Resolved, That had the Governor followed the examples by which he was surrounded, Maryland would have had affixed to her name the burning shame of having repudiated without cause that great constitutional compact to which she was bound by the most solemn pledges of our ancestors.

Resolved, therefore, That the thanks of the people of Maryland are due, and are hereby cordially tendered by the Representatives of the State, in General Assembly convened, to Governor Thomas H. Hicks for the manner in which he has met this solemn crisis in our national history.

Resolved, That both Houses of the General Assembly congratulate Governor Hicks that his term of office closes so honorably to himself, and with so elevated an example to his successors.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, signed by the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Delegates, be by them presented to Governor Hicks.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF GOV. BRADFORD.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House of Delegates:

The present is one of those occasions periodically occurring in our political career that usually excites a lively interest—an interest that may be chiefly accredited to the fact that it presents a spectacle seems to call to mind the value and success of Republican institutions, in recognizing, as it were, the power of the people peacefully to select and inaugurate their political rulers by the simple expression of the voice of the majority.

The communion with which that voice has spoken in our recent election, and the majority so unprecedented in previous political contests, indicate that some question of more than ordinary interest has stirred the popular heart.

It is a cheering reflection to every patriotic Marylander that the cause which has aroused this popular demonstration, and united the people of our State with an ardor and unanimity never before witnessed, is the cause now, as ever, uppermost in their affections—the Federal Union and the National Constitution.

To preserve these institutions against the unhallowed efforts of those now engaged in the attempt to subvert them is the purpose to which the people of Maryland have emphatically pledged themselves in their recent election.

Turning a deaf ear to every insidious appeal calculated to divert them from that purpose, and to the false issues invented to embarrass them, they have made known their unwavering attachment to the cause in which they are enlisted by a vote such as no other cause ever did or can command.

So long as the Federal Administration shall continue to devote, as we believe it has hitherto done, the powers of the Government fairly to the accomplishment of the same national objects, and, steadfastly resisting all attempts to misapply these powers, shall continue honestly to exert them with the single and sacred purpose of sustaining the supremacy of the Constitution, so long will the people of Maryland, impelled by every instinct of interest and affection, unite as ardently as she does to-day in upholding the Union of which she is proud to be the heart.

The sooner that those engaged in this rebellion come to understand that this is the position and unalterable determination of the people of Maryland, the better will it be for all concerned.

There is good reason to believe that much mischief has been already done, many groundless hopes ingeniously excited and the rebellion itself stimulated and encouraged by the grossest delusions existing abroad in reference to the condition of popular sentiment in Maryland. It may be useless to speculate upon the circumstances which have led to this delusion; the one perhaps which more than any other has contributed to it, and caused those at a distance to conceive that the public sentiment of our State sympathized with this rebellion, has grown out of the prominent positions, political or personal, which those who really did so sympathize have occupied or assumed.

The State Legislature, usually supposed to reflect the popular will, would have indicated that three-fourths of its members six months ago united in this sympathy; yet, with the exception of those who represented the city of Baltimore, and who five days after the April mobs were elected without the notice required by the Constitution, every member of that Legislature was elected, as we all know, more than a year before South Carolina passed her ordinance of secession; and so far from that body having ever been an index of Maryland's sentiment, that sentiment on the first opportunity has indicated itself not only by the unprecedented vote it has put on record, but by a result hardly less remarkable that, with the single exception of one faithful Union member, it has not left in your popular branch one of those elected at the times referred to.

The people of other States have been misled as to the true position of Maryland, not merely by the declarations and proceedings of those who, as delegates, were naturally supposed to faithfully represent her, but the activity, the pursuits, the social prominence and business relations of a class of her people who espouse the Disunion cause, added to their ceaseless and persistent efforts, have given to their action, especially with those at a distance, an apparent importance which their numbers never justified. They themselves almost seem to fancy that as the assumed representatives of a social class they outweigh the old fashioned power of numbers, and were well calculated to create false impressions of our real condition.

That condition was at all times sufficiently manifest to those who would take the trouble to seek for it through those sources from which the great channel of public sentiment is always supplied—the mighty masses of our industrial population. Traced by that deep current, Maryland's sentiment has never varied, and there was never a time when her people, upon the same issues recently presented, would not have recorded their verdict in the same emphatic terms.

That this has been effected by any collateral circumstances, or, in the favorite phrase of secessionists, is the result of "Maryland's subjugation," is an insult to the intelligence and patriotism of her people which it scarcely becomes me to refute. Any one who will recur to the history of this rebellion, the assumption on which it is founded, and the objects it avows, and then in connection with them advert to the character of our people, the geographical position of our State, and the effect of disunion upon her most important interests, the value and very existence of a material part of her property and her own security and peace, can come to no other conclusion than that for her people to declare unconditionally for the Union is as much an instinct of self-preservation as of patriotic attachment to the principles of the Constitution.

It is not my purpose to detain you with a discussion of that fanciful theory invoked to the aid of those who have inaugurated the existing revolution, and which, under the title of "Secession," claims the right of any State, at any time, and for any cause which she may declare sufficient, to cancel all her obligations to the Federal Constitution, and assume the exercise of powers which it emphatically prohibits. The notorious fact that even among those who most openly avow their sympathy with Secession there are but few anywhere to be found who do not indignantly repudiate its name, ought of itself to be sufficient to show that in Maryland, at least, no argument is necessary to overthrow this fallacy. She long since defined her position on this subject with a clearness and a unanimity that should have assured all of what might be expected of her now.

When South Carolina, thirty years ago, by her nullification ordinance first formally put forth that pernicious dogma of State's supremacy, the Legislature of Maryland, as soon as it was brought to their attention at their session of 1832, adopted resolutions clearly showing that we repudiated it then not less distinctly than we do to-day. These resolutions declare "that the right to annul a law of the General Government, assumed by one State is incompatible with the existence of the Union, contradicted expressly by the letter of the Constitution, unauthorized by its spirit, inconsistent with every principle on which it was founded, and destructive of the great object for which it was formed; and that if any State, regardless of the constitutional remedies which are afforded for every grievance and oppression, should attempt to withdraw from the Union, it is the right and duty of the General Government to protect the Union, and the other States from the fatal consequences of any such attempt."

And, although we had but just emerged from an animated Presidential contest, in which the people of Maryland were nearly equally divided, and party spirit displayed its usual influence in our Legislative Assemblies, no such spirit in these days was suffered to encourage a blow aimed at the integrity of the Union, and the House of Delegates passed these resolutions with but one dissenting vote. The manifest aversion, therefore, of Southern sympathizers to the title of Secessionists, is but a proper acknowledgment of a practical fidelity to common sense, which, with but few exceptions, has marked the course of our public men in the construction of the Constitution.

We have been at all times, and are still, as jealously alive as any people to all the rights which under our system of government justly belong to our State; but we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that there are other rights from which all the States are as positively excluded, and when the Constitution provides, as it does, that "no State shall enter into any alliance, treaty or confederation," "grant letters of marque or reprisal," "enter into any agreement or compact with another State" and "that the Constitution and laws made in pursuance of it, shall be the supreme law of the land, and the judges of every State be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding," no sophistry has been ever yet invented under the guise of State sovereignty or a supreme State allegiance that could so divert these plain provisions as to make them