THE MARYLAND NEWS SHEET.

VOL. I---NO. 99. BALTIMORE WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

SEE FOURTH PAGE.

LATEST NEWS.

TELEGRAMS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Instructions of the Austrian Government to the Austrian Ambassador at Washington Relative to the Trent Affair

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The President to-day submitted to Congress the following documents relative to the Trent affair:

COUNT RECHBERG TO THE CHEVALIER HULZMANN.

[Translation.]

VIENNA, 18th Dec., 1861.

To Chevalier De Hulzmann, Washington.

SIR:—The difference which has supervened between the Government of the United States and that of Great Britain, in consequence of the arrest of Messrs. Mason and Slidell made by the Captain of the American ship-of-war San Jacinto, on board the English mail packet Trent, has not failed to fix the most serious attention of the Imperial Court.

The more importance we attach to the friendly relations between the United States and England, the more must we regret an accident which has come to add so grave a complication to a situation already bristling with so many difficulties.

Without having the intention to enter here upon an examination into the question of right, we nevertheless cannot but acknowledge that, according to the notions of international law adopted by all the Powers, and which the American Government itself has often taken as the rule of its conduct, England could not in any wise in the present case refrain from reclamation against the affront given to the flag, and from asking for proper reparation for it.

It seems to us, moreover, that the requests reduced to form, in this respect, by the Cabinet of St. James, have in them nothing offensive to the Cabinet of Washington, and that it will be able to do an act of equity and moderation without the least sacrifice of its dignity.

In taking counsel from the rules which guide international relations, as well as from considerations of enlightened policy, rather than from manifestations produced by an over-excitement of national feeling, the Government of the United States, we are gratified to hope, will bring into its appreciation of the case all the calmness which its importance demands, and will deem proper to take a position which, whilst preserving from rupture the relations between two great Powers, to which Austria is equally bound in friendship, will be such as to prevent the grave disturbance which the eventuality of war could not fail to bring, not only upon each one of the contending parties, but upon the affairs of the world generally. You will please, sir, to bring the preceding reflections to Mr. Seward's notice, and make report to us of the manner in which the Minister shall receive your communication.

Accept, sir, the assurance of my distinguished consideration. (Signed.) RECHBERG.

MR SEWARD TO CHEVALIER HULZMANN.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington, Jan. 9, 1862.

To the Chevalier Hulzmann, &c., &c., &c.,

SIR:—I have submitted to the President the notice you left with me, which was addressed to you on the 18th December last, by Count Rechberg, touching the affair of the capture and detention of the British contract steamer Trent, by Capt. Wilkes of the San Jacinto.

I send you a copy of the correspondence which has passed on that exciting subject, between this Government and the Governments of Great Britain and France, and I have to request that you will transmit these papers to Count Rechberg.

The Imperial Government will learn from them two important facts, namely: First, that the United States are not only incapable, for a moment, of seeking to disturb the peace of the world, but are deliberately just and friendly in their intercourse with foreign nations; and, Secondly, that they will not be unfaithful to their traditions and policy as an advocate of the broadest liberality in the application of the principle of international law to the conduct of maritime warfare.

The United States, faithful to their sentiments, and while, at the same time, careful of their political Constitution, will sincerely rejoice if the occasion which has given rise to this correspondence shall be improved so as to obtain a revision of the law of nations which will render more definite and certain the rights and obligations of States in time of war.

I shall esteem it a favor, sir, if you will charge yourself with the care of expressing these sentiments to your Government, and will at the same time assure Count Rechberg that the President appreciates very highly the frankness and cordiality which the Government of Austria has practised on an occasion of such great interest to the welfare of the United States.

I avail myself of the circumstance to offer to you, sir, renewed assurances of my very high consideration. (Signed) WM. H. SEWARD.

Official Confirmation of the Defeat and Dispersion of Gen. Humphrey Marshall's Confederate Army.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The War Department has received intelligence that a despatch from Col. Garfield, dated Pointsville, Ky., 8th inst., confirms the report of the dispersion of Humphrey Marshall's forces. It says:—"Marshall's whole army are now fleeing in utter confusion. They have burned a large amount of stores. We have taken fifteen prisoners."

Another despatch from Col. Garfield to General Buell, dated at Prestonburg, Ky., on the 11th inst., says:

"We left Pointsville on Thursday, at noon, with 1,100 men, and engaged Marshall's forces of 2,500 men and three cannon, posted on the hills. We fought them till dark, and drove them from all their positions. This morning we found twenty-five of his dead on the field. The enemy's loss cannot be less than sixty. We took twenty five prisoners and a quantity of stores. The enemy burned most of his stores and fled precipitately during the night. To-day I have crossed the river and been occupying Prestonburg. Our loss is two killed and twenty-five wounded."

Army Appointments.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Captain Tompkins, of the United States Army, has been appointed Quartermaster at Annapolis, to fill the vacancy there.

The following changes, it is rumored, will shortly be made: Col. Biddle Roberts, to be Provost Marshal for Washington in place of General Andrew Porter, who will enter upon the field; and General Seth Williams, Adjutant-General of the Army of the Potomac, to be Adjutant-General of the Army of the United States in place of Adjutant-General Thomas.

Sale of Condemned Army Horses.

WASHINGTON, January 14.—One hundred and twenty-five condemned Government horses were sold at auction to-day, bringing from one dollar to ninety-eight dollars each. It is said that some of these animals have contagious diseases.

The Nomination for Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The Senate did not go into executive session to-day on the nomination of Mr. Stanton as Secretary of War and Mr. Cameron as Minister to Russia.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, January 13.—A letter from Cattlburg, to the *Democrat*, dated the 11th instant, says: On the 7th, on Jennis creek, three miles west of Paintsville, a skirmish took place between part of the Second Virginia (United States) Cavalry, under Colonel Bowles, and a portion of Humphrey Marshall's forces, under ——— Shaw. The Confederates lost six killed, fourteen wound-d, and seven prisoners, while the Federal loss was two killed and one wounded.

Before Colonel Bowles made the attack, Humphrey Marshall addressed his men, advising the surrender of the whole force. The men refused to submit to this disgrace, saying that they preferred to fight, even with the prospect of a defeat, than such a cowardly course. After the skirmish Marshall's whole force fled, and three hundred picked Federal infantry and nine hundred cavalry pursued them, with the expectation of overtaking them and occupying Prestonburg on the 10th.

All is quiet down the road.

A delegation of ladies from Gibson county, Indiana, to-day presented a stand of colors at the Louisville Hotel to the Fifty-eighth Indiana regiment, encamped on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

A letter dated December 27, from Charleston, S. C., has been received here from Colonel A. Woodruff, who regrets that the Government has not effected his exchange.

FROM THE UPPER POTOMAC.

FREDERICK, Jan. 14.—It is reported, but not confirmed, that Jackson's troops threw several shells yesterday into our lines at Hancock.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

FREDERICK, Jan. 14, P. M.—Intelligence direct from Hancock, refutes the report that Gen. Jackson shelled that town. Up to noon yesterday he had not left his position at Bath.

FROM CAIRO.

More Union Troops Moving into Kentucky.

CAIRO, January 13.—Two more columns of Union troops will move into Kentucky to-morrow.

Fifty prisoners, taken by General Paine, were brought to Bird's Point to-day, among them Col. Bird. He contributed $35,000 to aid the rebellion, and voluntarily sent his slaves to work on the fortifications.

A nephew of Gen. Polk has been made prisoner by a scouting party. He had despatches to spies at Columbus.

A reconnoissance in the direction of Columbus, from Fort Jefferson yesterday, went to three miles beyond Elliott's Mills and drove in the Confederate pickets. At the same time the gunboats Essex and St. Louis went down the river towards Columbus, and heavy firing has been heard in that direction.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

Progress of the Revolution—Occupation of Buena Ventura by General Payson—Treasure from California.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—The steamer Champion, from Aspinwall, brings $885,000 in treasure.

The United States brig Bainbridge and store ship Falmouth were at Aspinwall on the 4th inst.

From the Isthmus it is stated that General Payson occupies Buena Ventura and the entire coast of Cauca, except Tumaco, against which he had sent three vessels and a land force of 600 men, and there was no doubt of its capture. The Governor of Buena Ventura had been made prisoner.

Among the passengers by the Champion is late Flag-Officer Montgomery, who is succeeded in command in the Pacific by Capt. Bell.

Preparations for a Movement.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 13.—This morning's *Gazette* says that the Governor received despatches from Washington on Friday night, informing him that there was a pressing necessity for troops in Western Virginia.

Gen. McClellan was advised that fourteen regiments of infantry, five batteries of artillery, and two regiments of cavalry could be thrown into Virginia by Tuesday night, and that more than half of these, which had received marching orders, would be out of the State by last Sunday night.

On Saturday instructions were received countermanding the orders of Friday night. The soldiers, however, have instructions to hold themselves in readiness to march.

An American Vessel Fired Upon by a British Corvette.

NEW YORK, JANUARY 13.—The bark Gazelle, which arrived at this port to-night from Demerara, reports the capture of the slave bark Lyra, of New York, with 825 negroes aboard, by an English gunboat. The Fleet Eagle is supposed to have got clear with 900 slaves.

Ex-Senator Johnson, of Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, January 13.—The *Republican* learns that ex Senator Johnson, of Missouri, is in Price's camp, with a commission from the Confederate Government to raise a regiment of Confederates in this State.

The Gunboat Penobscot.

BELFAST, ME., January 13.—The gunboat Penobscot sailed to-day for Portsmouth, to receive her armament.

Fire at Toronto, C. W.

TORONTO, C. W., Jan. 13.—The old Government House, lately occupied as barracks for troops, was burned yesterday morning.

Arrival of the Steamer Champion.

NEW YORK, January 14.—The steamer Champion, from Aspinwall, has arrived below.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

A RARE ARTICLE.—We invite the attention of our lady readers to the advertisement, in to-day's paper, of a choice collection of real India Shawls and Scarfs. For some time past the market has been entirely bare of these rare fabrics, and an opportunity for their purchase may not offer again for a long period. They are for sale at Mr. Daniel Holliday's dry goods warehouse, No. 5 Hanover street.

SLEIGHING.—The lovers of sleighing take the smallest opportunity of enjoying the luxury. At an early hour yesterday morning the sound of the sleigh bells was heard in every section of the city, and by ten o'clock hundreds of sleighs were flying over the streets as fast as horses' feet could carry them. The 2 40, and faster and slower nags, were called upon to do their utmost, and considerable rivalry occurred in some instances between the owners of noted teams. Last night "Young America" was abroad, and with hot whiskey punches and other fluids, had a very merry time.

BURSTING OF WATER PIPES.—The cold weather has had considerable effect on the water pipes. Yesterday several plugs, in different sections of the city, burst, and the Water Department was kept active repairing. The lead pipes also burst in many of the dwellings, and quite serious damage to walls and ceilings was the result. Whenever it is possible to cut the water off, occupiers of property should do so, as the heavy pressure and the cold weather will test the pipes severely.

WAGONS AND MULES FOR ANNAPOLIS.—Another train of army wagons, numbering about one hundred, arrived in this city at an early hour yesterday. After loading with grain they will proceed to Annapolis. Each train will be able to draw about as much grain as will suffice to feed a team of six mules for three days, and as they occupy just that much time in making the trip, it is fair to presume, that by the time they reach the metropolis, such stock of grain will have considerably diminished.

A SIGN OF THE TIMES.—A burly negro, who passes by the name of Daniel Easlert, was yesterday morning taken into custody, by a policeman of the Southern District, upon the charge of assaulting John Miller, a white man. After his arrest, the negro was searched, and upon his person was found a heavily-loaded pistol. Justice Showacre sent him to jail to answer the charge before Judge Bond.

INJURED BY A FALL.—Yesterday morning an elderly lady, Mrs. Anna H. Morton, was passing along Lombard street, at the intersection of Bond street, when she slipped and fell to the pavement, by which she sustained an injury to her spinal column of quite a serious character. She was unable to rise, and some gentlemen picked her up and carried her to her house near by, where she received medical attention.

REPORT OF THE EASTERN DISPENSARY.—Yesterday afternoon Mr. Evans, of the Sixth ward, in the First Branch of the City Council, presented the report of the Eastern Dispensary. During the year there were 2,554 patients. Of this number 15 died, 121 were relieved, and 2,396 were cured. The number of prescriptions put up during the year were over three thousand. The usual appropriation is asked for.

CHARGE OF STEALING.—A cabin boy named Richardson was yesterday arrested by constable W. H. Perine, upon the charge of stealing a gun valued at $30, and a watch worth $20, from a vessel on board of which he was employed. He was arraigned before Justice Shoemacre, who, after hearing the evidence in the case, committed the boy to jail in default of bail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

THE MARYLAND CORN AND FLOUR EXCHANGE.—The first meeting for the sale of grain at the Maryland Corn and Flour Exchange took place yesterday morning in the Hooper Building, corner of Pratt and South streets. There were between eighty and one hundred members present, and several sales of corn and wheat were made.

DEATH OF AN OLD CITIZEN.—Col. Thomas Lloyd well known as having been for many years engaged in the hotel business in this city and Washington, died at his residence Monday, on President street, in the 70th year of his age. Deceased held the position of naval officer of this port during the administration of President Tyler.

Amusements

HOLLIDAY STREET THEATRE.—Mr. E. Eddy, in his difficult characters of Henri Bragelonne and Le Febre, in the thrilling and scenic drama of the *Spirit Friend*, by his rendition has added another laurel to his already well-filled crown. This drama has been put on the stage with a great deal of tact, and the scenery and mechanism are truly of a superior order. The last scene is truly a gem, and shows that the management are ever careful in placing their pieces on the stage. We predict a run for the *Spirit Friend*. It will be performed this evening with the romantic drama of *Nick of the Woods*, with all the popular company in both pieces.

FRONT STREET THEATRE.—The appearance of Mr. McDonough at the Front Street Theatre has excited the liveliest interest in dramatic affairs, and the Theatre has been well attended to witness his admirable presentation of character. His Jack Cade was a close conception and given with great force and energy. To-night he appears as Michael in the *Fisherman's Trust*, and William in *Black-Eyed Susan*, two admirable plays. The after-piece will be *Handsome Jack*, with pretty Ellie Garmon as the Young Rogue.

BALTIMORE MUSEUM.—Kunkel's nightingale troupe will appear this evening for the last time in "Science Overthrown" and "Won't You Smoke," in addition to other laughable negro acts, songs, dances, &c. The Museum is decidedly a rare place for fun. There will be a grand matinee on Saturday afternoon.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM OF WONDERS.—Those who have not seen Barnum's great living curiosities should go to the Museum at once and enjoy an opportunity which will be lost to them in a few days. We can assure our readers that they are really worthy of a visit from every man, woman and child.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

(Regular Session.)

FIRST BRANCH—President WM. S. CROWLEY, President *pro tem.*, and all the members.

Mr. WILLIAMS presented a petition from John Ross & Co., asking aid for the Broadway and Locust Point Ferry. Referred.

Mr. LAMDEN presented a petition from numerous citizens of East Baltimore, praying that a subsidy be granted to the Broadway and Locust Point Ferry-boat Company. Referred.

Mr. EVANS presented a petition from others, asking aid for the said object. Referred.

Mr. NORRIS presented a petition from E. M. Warner, asking the return of taxes paid in error. Referred.

Mr. KIRKWOOD presented a petition from numerous persons, asking aid for the Broadway and Locust Point Ferry. Referred.

Mr. YOUNG, from the Committee on the Fire Department, presented a report, with a resolution, granting permission to Henry Wilkens & Co. to erect a small steam engine on their premises, No. 179 West Pratt street. Adopted.

Mr. HOOPES, of the Committee on Claims, presented a report with a resolution, referring the accounts of Drs. Mahon and Baldwin for services in a *post mortem* examination, to the City Comptroller. Laid on the table. Also, a report with a resolution, referring the claim of P. Y. Reed, for taxes paid in error, to the Board of Arbitration. Laid on the table.

Mr. LAMDEN offered a resolution directing the City Comptroller to lay gas mains on Central avenue, between Pratt street and Eastern avenue. Referred.

Mr. EVANS presented a report of the Eastern Dispensary. Referred. Adjourned.

SECOND BRANCH.—Branch met. CHAS. J. BAKER, Esq., President, in the chair, and all the members present except Mr. Miller.

Mr. ROBB, from the Special Committee to which was referred the communication of C. J. Baker, Esq., prepared while Acting Mayor, made a report with a resolution that the matter therein contained be referred to appropriate committees. Adopted.

A resolution recommending Thomas J. Sprague, a deaf-mute, to the Governor of the State as a beneficiary under the 1st and 2d sections of Article 33, new Code, was received from the First Branch and adopted.

The Branch then adjourned till this afternoon at o'clock.

THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.—FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Several petitions were presented, among them some by Messrs. Harris of New York, Wilmot, of Pennsylvania, and Foster of Connecticut, for the abolition of slavery.

Mr. FOSTER, of Connecticut, introduced a bill to authorize the President to accept the services of officers in the army without pay. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The resolution of Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, calling the attention of the Secretary of War to certain resolutions of inquiry passed at the last session, July 17th, 1861, relative to contracts for the army, and the prices paid thereon, came up as the unfinished business of the morning hour.

Mr. P urged that, notwithstanding the plea that had been put in by the Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, (Mr Wilson, of Mass.,) that the War Department had not time to answer this and all the similar inquiries made, there was at least one portion of the resolution which it would give but little trouble to answer—that is, that part which asks "from what appropriations" (payments to the troops called out under the proclamation of the 15th of April, 1861,) were made, or by authority of what laws the warrants have been paid. Under the Constitution no money could be paid out of the Treasury without appropriation by law, and he was satisfied the Secretary of War had paid money out without appropriation having been first made.

Mr. COWAN, of Pennsylvania, said he regarded the resolution as of a vicious character. He regarded those sort of things as a drag net, which it had become the practice here to throw over the War Department, and so general and loose as to be impracticable—impossible of being answered.

Mr. POWELL denied that it was of such a character. It was very specific, simply asking with whom the Secretary had made contracts, the sums paid, the authority and laws under which this was done, &c.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, said that the gentleman from Kentucky had said that he (Mr. W.) seemed to be the guardian of the War Department.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, repelled the idea that the Secretary of War should be allowed to withhold replies to inquiries of the Senate. He mentioned a resolution offered by himself, and passed in July last, asking the Secretary if purchases had been made by civilians where the duty properly devolved on quartermasters—and it had never been answered. Mr. TRUMBULL entered into an exposition of the transactions of the Department in connection with the purchases made by Mr. Cummings for the army, under appointment of Mr. Cameron, and as developed by the investigating committee of the House?

The linen pantaloons and straw hats purchased by Mr. Cummings—the herrings, etc.—were all enumerated, as well as the Hall's carbines at $15 apiece, which had previously been sold to the Government at less than $2. And he said these same carbines had been again sold at a very low price, and the committee was now endeavoring to get rid of paying for them on another contract at $22 apiece by compromising at $12. It was evident, he said, that there was much to inquire about, and which should be answered.

Mr. WILSON admitted that the Secretary ought to have made answer to the resolution offered by Mr Trumbull in July, but reiterated the physical impossibility of answering such general and numerous inquiries.

Mr. POWELL said that the inquiries were not new ones, but those already made by the Senate under a resolution passed at the last session, and embraced transactions extending only from the 15th April to the 17th of July last. The present pressure in the department, therefore, did not apply.

Messrs. BAYARD, of Delaware, and FESSENDEN, of Maine, did not regard the alleged voluminous character of the inquiries as any excuse for not making some answer to the Senate. Mr. BAYARD said that if Congress once allowed its privilege of supervision over the departments to be overthrown, as it would be by such a course as this, a vital and most necessary principle would be departed from.

The question was taken on the passage of the resolution, and it was adopted—yeas 34, nays 3—The nays were Messrs. Browning, Cowan and Harris.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Marshal of the District of Columbia (Mr. Lemon), stating that the officers in charge of the jail in this city and the prisoners had been much troubled by the frequent visits of persons to that establishment, and prescribing therefore certain regulations to be observed in that regard hereafter. By them the President and members of the Cabinet, and the presiding officers of the two Houses of Congress are permitted to visit the jail, but the members of the House can only do so on written passes granted by the said presiding officers.

The reading of the paper gave rise to evidences of some little feeling among members, and Mr. HALE said that if the Marshal had issued a ukase forbidding the members visiting the public institutions, the Senate should rebuke the outrage.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, moved to postpone the special order and take up the bill germain to this subject, for the administration of criminal justice in the District of Columbia and discharging from the jail all prisoners whom, after the adjournment of the Grand Jury, no indictment has been found against, excepting those held on final judgment. The question was on the proposed amendment of Mr. Powell, of Kentucky, to exclude fugitive slaves from those thus to be discharged.

Mr. GRIMES, who is Chairman of the Committee on the District, said that if this foreign satrap, brought from Illinois, could thus lord it over Congress, it was time that some notice was taken of the matter. He said this man had no sympathy with the 80,000 citizens of the District. He yesterday went to the jail, and was refused admission, though informing the jailor that he was Chairman of the District Committee in the Senate. The jailor said it made no difference, he had an imperative order now from the Marshal to admit no one. He then, for the first time in six months, approached the footstool of executive power, and was refused admission on the delivery of his card, though he would not attribute it to the influence of the Marshal.

Thence Mr. G. went on again to expose the condition of the jail, as he did the other day. He said he had seen there two young women confined as witnesses, with a notorious woman charged with murder. There had been 218 prisoners there at one time, with no proper facilities for cooking or washing, no water-closets, and nothing, indeed, decent or comfortable. He further proceeded to expose the character of the Marshal, whom he represented as having been appointed at one time a Brigadier General, and as such obtaining the removal of a regiment from one point to another, at a cost of $30,000, for the purpose of making up his brigade, and obtaining the favor of special trains for himself and friends, at the cost of the Government.

Mr. PEARCE, of Maryland, said that this was a bill for a specific object, applying to criminals as well as to other persons, and he hoped, therefore, the charges which had been made against the Marshal would not be mixed up with it. They had nothing to do with the merits of the bill. With regard to criminals, he said that the practice here was the same as under the law of Maryland, when the territory for the District was ceded to the Government. All such were duly discharged who were not indicted. He read a letter from the officer of the Criminal Court stating that it held three terms yearly, and at the close of each an order was made for the discharge of prisoners. Some times it happens that witnesses were kept out of the way by contrivance or otherwise, and these cases have to go over where the Marshal is satisfied in his own mind that the party should not be discharged.

Mr. PEARCE referred to a case of a white man, mentioned by Mr. Grimes the other day, imprisoned in the jail, and against whom there is no charge. This man Mr. Pearce had ascertained was sick, was a pauper, and was remaining in the jail voluntarily—and as there is no law for the case, he is there actually at the Marshal's individual expense.

Mr. GRIMES interposed that the man, then, ought to be sent to the almshouse.

Mr. PEARCE said there was no such institution here supported by the Government, as was the jail, and the Marshal had no authority to send persons to the corporation almshouse. It was true there were things done in this District now without regard to law—and he thought that the present bill was designed for others than criminals. We had an instance in the fact that a jail delivery had been recently made by the Provost-Marshal. He held in his hand a list of seventeen persons, some contrabands from Virginia and some from Maryland, who had been discharged from the jail last month, and denounced the act as a usurpation.

If this can be done, he didn't know how soon Congress may be told, as Cromwell told Parliament, "Lord, no need of you."

He suggested that the bill, as it now stood, proposed to do that which Congress had no authority to do—that is, declares all held in jail, with the exception stated, shall be "set free" after the terms of Court. This might be interpreted to mean emancipation at once of all fugitive slaves who may happen to be in jail. He thought, at least, that some other expression ought to be used, simply to release from confinement. He held that we could not expect to restore the Union if the policy was to be emancipation. In that case there would not be a Union man in the South.

Mr. POWELL contended that the common law afforded a remedy for all the abuses which the bill proposed to abolish, and quoted the bill of rights and the law of Maryland, showing ample provision in that regard, if properly executed.

Mr. PEARCE explained also the process by which fugitives are discharged in Maryland—that is, after sixty days advertisement if no owner appear. He stated they were not sold for the jail fees, the Marshal bearing the cost.

Mr. POMEROY, of Kansas, agreed with the Senator from Kentucky that the fault was not so much of law as it was for the want of its proper execution. There was no perpetual slavery in the District of Columbia, for Congress had not extended the Maryland laws relative to it which had been passed since the cession in 1791 by that State, and the laws for jail delivery did not apply which had been passed since that time.

Mr. CARLILE, of Virginia, said that if the same humane provisions did not exist in the District that there did in all the slave States, in regard to prisoners both white and black, it was the fault of Congress alone, and he deprecated the effort that had been made to avail of the presence of a few negroes in the jail to manufacture sympathy and excitement on this head.

Mr. MORRILL indignantly repelled the fling thrown at his side of the chamber, calling into question their motives in regard to this bill.

Mr. WILSON said it had become the habit of the Senator from Virginia to thus rebuke Senators in regard to the institution of slavery, which no longer could be tolerated. He feared the gentleman was imitating Mr. Mason, of Virginia, who so long pursued a like course here. Mr. W. approved all that had been said in regard to the Marshal of the District, and agreed that since his party had come into power the condition of the colored population in this District was worse than it had ever been before. He said that he had seen an order from a Brigadier General for the return of an alleged fugitive slave from the other side of the Potomac.

Mr. LANE—Will the gentleman give the name of the brigadier?

Mr. WILSON said he would do so in executive session, as the brigadier was not yet confirmed.

Mr. CARLILE denied any purpose of rebuking Senators. His only purpose was to turn the body to the consideration of important business in connection with the finances and the great interests of the country, and the discharge of their duties to the white race, as well as all others, under the Constitution.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, thought the remarks of Mr. Carlile had been very proper, and deemed the coupling of the name of a traitor and rebel (as Mr. Mason) with that of the gentleman who had risked his property and his life in the Union cause, as very improper.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, referred to the alleged waste of time, in which it was represented Congress indulged. It was urged that the financial measures should be first passed, but he went on to show that there were being duly considered outside of the chamber.

Mr. LATHAM said he intended to vote for the bill, because it was necessary, as he found it provides for the discharge of prisoners here in a manner similar to that provided in every State in the Union.

Mr. HOWE, of Wisconsin, and Mr. MORRILL and Mr. MCCULLAMER, of Vermont, continued the discussion in favor of the bill.

Mr. WILSON said, in reference to Mr. Carlile's previous remarks, he did not speak for the gentleman from Ohio, but for himself, and proceeded to condemn the tone Mr. C. had assumed in reference to slavery discussion.

Mr. CARLILE interposed that he had no design to reflect on gentlemen for their opinions. He had entered this Congress with the determination to say nothing on that subject, and, he would add, that no gentleman from the slaveholding States had ever introduced a proposition for extending the institution into the North. He hoped for a mutual spirit in this regard, and that the example of the past, when Virginia's Washington went to fight the battles of the North, and little Rhode Island sent her Greene to fight the battles of the South, would be the example for the future.

Mr. MORRILL said it seemed to be a great crime that a fugitive slave might be released. In the Dred Scott decision the Chief Justice had said that the black man had no rights which the white man was bound to respect. No man should be confined in prison without inquiry or trial, or on process of law.

Mr. PEARCE was glad to hear the gentleman say that—as on that very proper privilege some of his friends would be released from Fort Warren. In regard to what the Chief Justice said in the Dred Scott case, the gentleman from Vermont was mistaken. The contest was in regard to political rights, and the Chief Justice had remarked upon the error of the declaration quoted, in attempting to apply it to other things. The laws of the Slave States all recognize the rights of the slave, protecting them from wrongs that may be inflicted by the master—compelling the latter to properly feed, clothe, and take care of the slave. He had known juries to give verdicts against masters in this regard.

The question was then taken on the amendment of Mr. POWELL, to exclude fugitive slaves from those to be discharged, and it was negatived—yeas 5, nays 35. The yeas were Messrs. Bayard and Saulsbury, of Delaware, Kennedy and Pearce, of Maryland, and Powell of Kentucky. Messrs. Bright, of Indiana, Thompson, of New York, and Willing said Carlile, of Virginia, not voting or absent.

Mr. PEARCE then moved to amend by striking out "first at liberty," and kindred expressions, and inserting discharged from confinement. Rejected.

Mr. HARLAN, of Iowa, moved to amend by discharging persons confined for imprisonment for debt.

This excited considerable discussion, and it being stated that the subject of imprisonment for debt in the District was to come up in a separate bill, it was subsequently withdrawn.

Mr. CLARK, of New Hampshire, moved to amend that "no person hereafter shall be confined in jail unless by order of some Justice or Judge, or either House of Congress," and, in regard to discharges, unless held by some Court of Record or either House of Congress. Both of which were adopted.

The question was then taken on the passage of the bill, and it was passed—yeas 31, nays 4. The nays were Messrs. Carlile of Va., Kennedy of Md., Powell of Ky. and Saulsbury of Delaware.

At the time of taking the vote, it being then half past five o'clock, neither Mr. Pearce nor Mr. Bayard were in their seats. The names of Messrs. Bright, Willey and Thompson, also remained absent from the vote.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, now called up the House bill to indemnify in $1,000 the owners of the British ship Perthshire for illegal detention by the blockade, and it was passed.

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The SPEAKER laid before the House a message from the President of the United States, transmitting a translation of the correspondence from the Austrian Ministry, in relation to the Trent affair. Referred to the committee on foreign affairs. Also communications from the Secretaries of the Interior and Treasury, transmitting the financial statements of the respective Departments. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. CLEAK said this was the day assigned for the previous question in the passage of the franking bill, but he would withdraw it, in order to allow a brief debate on it.

Mr. PORTER, of Indiana, advocated the bill, on the ground that it was a great abuse.

Mr. THOWBRIDGE, of Michigan, thought if we could not cut off all the unnecessary expenditures of the Government, we certainly ought to cut off as much as possible.

Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, offered an amendment, to recommit the bill to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, with instructions to modify the bill so that the franking privilege shall be exercised only during the session of Congress, and continue for twenty days after the adjournment.

He was satisfied that the committee could not get this bill passed by both Houses of Congress.—He said when it was his duty to inquire into this abuse, he found that members when leaving this city during the recess, would have as many franked envelopes at their different boarding-houses as would be necessary for their whole correspondence in the city of Washington.

Mr. HUTCHINS, of Ohio, was in favor of the unconditional abolition of the franking privilege.

Mr. BLAKE, of Ohio, believed that the franking privilege should be abolished, because of the abuses that are carried on under this privilege. He was in favor of this bill because it cuts off all those abuses that attend the franking privilege.

Mr. BIDDLE, of Pennsylvania, did not wish to make himself magnanimous at the sacrifice of other people.

Mr. COFFAX called the previous question, on the passage of the bill.

Mr. Wickliffe's amendment was rejected by—yeas 59, nays 87.

The yeas and nays were ordered on Mr. Duell's amendment to strike out all after the first section of the bill—yeas 108, nays 41.

He then offered a substitute which was rejected.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Illinois, moved to lay the bill on the table.

Mr. R. CONKLING, of New York, called the yeas and nays, which were ordered. Yeas 43, nays 103.

The bill was then put on its passage, the yeas and nays being ordered, and passed. Yeas 107, nays 42.

On motion, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and took up the bill making appropriation to carry into effect the joint resolution approved 27th July, 1861, for the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations, at London, in the year 1862.

Mr. R. CONKLING, of New York, was opposed to the bill.

Mr. LOVEJOY opposed the bill. He thought it was enough, in all conscience, for us to have been so disgraced and dishonored by the British nation, without voting for thirty-five thousand dollars to be represented with those who have been instrumental in this dishonor. He said we marched up to this disgrace as did Christ, when He said, "If it be possible, let this cup pass from me!"

He wished that the day would soon come when this rebellion would be crushed out, and then we would meet this British nation. And when that war comes off, he will, regardless of age, take his musket and fight. The same principle he intended to bequeath to his children.

Mr. JULIAN, of Indiana, advocated the abolition of slavery throughout the South, even if we had to trample under foot some of the vital principles of the Constitution.

On motion, the bill was laid on the table. The House adjourned.

AN ARMISTICE PROPOSED IN THE MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

The following preamble and resolutions were introduced in the State Senate on Monday last, but, strange to say, were omitted in the report of the proceedings as furnished to the daily papers. The author of the resolutions is Mr. Fiery, of Washington county. They were referred to the Committee on Federal Relations, and it is said have given rise to much comment:

WHEREAS, The horrors and devastations of war are ever repulsive to the Christian heart, and especially and particularly so when that war is waged between brethren, who are commanded in the simple but affecting language of God's inspired word, to "love one another;" and whereas, every honorable means of averting conflicts, and of arresting them when begun, ought to be resorted to in a spirit of civilized humanity; and whereas, notwithstanding an unfaltering determination to maintain the sanctity and indissolubility of the Union at every hazard, and to suppress the unholy rebellion reared against it, we are yet not without hope that the sad and melancholy experience of the past year has prepared the hearts of those in arms against the Government of the United States to listen favorably to fair and just propositions of an adjustment of existing difficulties, on the basis of the restoration of peace and unity among all sections of the Union; therefore,

RESOLVED, By the Senate and House of Delegates of Maryland, That the President of the United States be requested to present to the President of the Confederate States, a proposal for an armistice for — days, for the purpose of effecting an amicable adjustment of our national difficulties upon the basis of an entire restoration of the Union.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.—REGULAR SESSION.

SENATE.

ANNAPOLIS, JANUARY 14.—The Senate was called to order at eleven o'clock, and opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. PATTERSON.

Mr. SMITH presented the petition of Joseph Palmer, asking compensation for services rendered the State, by order of the Governor, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. BLACKISTON obtained leave for the Committee on Corporations to report a bill authorizing certain persons in Kent county to purchase certain real estate from Samuel Baker, to be held in trust for the Methodist Episcopal Church, for the purpose of holding camp meetings, &c.

Mr. FIERY submitted the following resolution, which was read a first time and referred to the Committee on Federal Relations:

RESOLVED by the Senate and House of Delegates of Maryland, That we recommend to the Congress of the United States the adoption of the Crittenden Compromise prior to its amendment.

Mr. BILLINGSLEY, from the Committee on the Chesapeake, reported the House bill relating to the taking of oysters in Worcester county, which was read the first time and ordered to be printed.

The bill to compensate George Vickers for legal services was read a third time and passed.

Mr. SMITH, from a select committee, reported the House bill relating to the apprehension of slaves running away from Worcester county, and it was read a second time.

The House bill relating to stock running at large around Annapolis was read the third time and passed.

The House resolution relating to the compensation of committees, was received, read the first time and referred to the Finance Committee.

The House bill relating to licenses was referred to the Committee on Judiciary and ordered to be printed.

The bill relating to the almshouse of Dorchester county was read the first time and referred to Messrs. Goldsborough, Lankford and Blackiston.

The bill relating to the killing of partridges was read the first time and referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

Mr. EICHELBERGER obtained leave to report a bill for the relief of Jos. M. Ebberts, of Frederick county.

Also leave for the Committee on Judiciary to report a bill amending the stay law.

The Baltimore City Passenger Railway bill was taken up, amended and passed.

One thousand copies of the Comptroller's report was ordered to be printed.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

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

The bill by which the bill relating to the catching and killing of patridges was passed, was reconsidered, it having been passed by barely a constitutional majority, and since its passage it having been discovered that a member's vote had been accidentally recorded in favor of the bill who was not present in the House at the time.

The bill was then put on its final passage and passed.

Dr. PHELPS submitted a message to the Senate, asking the appointment of a Joint Committee to apportion the Congressional Districts of the State.

Mr. CRESSWELL stated that leave was given to the Committee on Elections to report a bill for that purpose, and he thought the committee would be able to report a bill in a few days.

Mr. MATHEWS was opposed to the appointment of joint committees, which were becoming too common. He preferred that the committee having the matter in charge and the House should investigate the matter in the usual manner and transmit the result to the Senate.

Dr. PHELPS said that this was not an ordinary law, and thought, as the matter concerned the whole State, its reference to a joint committee would be more appropriate.

Mr. CRESSWELL said that the Committee on Elections had already proposed a bill but could not go on with it until they had the population of the city of Baltimore by Wards, which they had sent to Washington to obtain.

The vote was then taken on the order and it was lost.

Mr. EVERHART presented the petition of David Shaw, praying the passage of a bill to define the limits of Manchester, which was referred to the Committee on Corporations.

Mr. ALEXANDER offered an order directing the Committee on Judiciary to inquire into the expediency of publishing such of the old English statutes as are applicable to the present time, and providing for the preparation of an index to the statutes of Maryland from 1846 to 1860, which was adopted.

Mr.