THE MARYLAND NEWS SHEET.

VOL. I---NO. 100. BALTIMORE THURSDAY, JANUARY 16, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

SEE FOURTH PAGE.

BOARD OF TRADE.
Committee of Arbitration for month of January.
A. H. STUMP.
H. VON KAPFF, | W. T. RIGGS,
GEORGE COOK, | A. S. CHASE.

Monetary and Commercial Reviews.

BALTIMORE, January 15, 1862.

To-day was a blank at the Stock Board, no business whatever being done there. The market generally was however firm. City 6's, which are in demand, were particularly firm, 1875's closing at 88 bid, and 1890's at 88⅝ bid, 89⅛ asked. For Maryland 6's 90⅛ was bid, but there were none offered. For Baltimore and Ohio Railroad only $47 was bid to-day but none was offered under $52 regular way, and Northern Central closed at $17 bid, $17⅛ asked regular way. Railroad bonds were generally firm, Baltimore and Ohio 1867's closing at 81⅛ bid; do. 1875's at 75 bid; do. 1880's at 72 bid; do. 1885's at 70⅛ bid; do. 1862's at 45 bid, 49⅛ asked; Northern Central 1885's at 61 bid; Northwestern Virginia first mortgage at 74⅛ bid, ex January coupon; and Western Maryland first mortgage guaranteed by the city of Baltimore at 77 bid, 78 asked. Baltimore Gas Co. left off at $101 bid, and Canton Co. at $10⅛ bid, $11⅛ asked. There was some inquiry to-day for Mining stocks and Springfield closed at $1.90 bid, $2 asked, and Gardner Hill at 70 cts. bid, 90 cts. asked.

The brokers are buying gold to-day at 2@2⅛, and selling it at 3 per cent. premium, and they are buying the demand Treasury notes at ⅜ discount, and selling them at ⅝ discount.

In New York to-day Missouri 6's advanced ⅛; Erie $1; New York Central ⅜; and Reading ⅛; North Carolina 6's declined ⅛; but Virginia and Tennessee 6's, Canton Co and Treasury notes all closed at yesterday's figures.

SALES AT THE BALTIMORE STOCK BOARD.

WEDNESDAY, January 15, 1862.

There were no sales at the Stock Board to-day.

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

	1st Board	2d Board
Virginia 6's	50	00
Missouri 6's	42⅛	42⅛
Tennessee bonds	43	00
North Carolina bonds	60⅛	00
Canton Company	10⅛	00
Erie Railroad	35⅛	36
New York Central Railroad	82⅛	83⅛
Reading Railroad	37⅛	37
Treasury notes 2 years 6 per cents	99⅛	00
	steady.	firm.

The following is a comparative statement of the exports (exclusive of specie) from the port of New York to foreign ports for the week ending January 14 and since January 1:

	1860.	1861.	1862.
For the week	$1,494,899	$2,093,404	$3,655,310
Previously reported	1,042,827	2,925,775	2,246,010
Since January 1	$2,537,726	5,019,179	5,901,320

The New York *Herald* of yesterday says:

The stock market was inactive to-day. Operators seem to be waiting for the action of Congress and the army. At the first board the principal changes were an advance of ⅛ in registered United States 6's, ⅛ in Pacific Mail, ⅛ in Erie, and ⅛ in Central; and a decline of ⅛ in Harlem, ⅛ in Michigan Central, ⅛ in Michigan Southern, ⅛ in Toledo, and ⅛ in Rock Island. Galena was firm at yesterday's price. Missouris rose ⅛. After the board the market was dull, and remained so throughout the afternoon. At the afternoon board there was an indisposition to operate, and the market closed dull.

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY, January 15.

COFFEE.—We have no transactions to note to-day in Coffee, but the market although quiet is firm. We quote as follows, viz: Rio at 18⅛@19 cts. for fair, 20@21 cts. for good to strictly prime; Laguayra at 22@24 cts. and Ceylon and Java at 24@26 cts. per lb. The stock of Rio here is about 18,000 bags, but of other descriptions there is very little here.

FLOUR.—Flour is firm and prices for it have rather an upward tendency. We have reported to-day sales of 1,100 bbls. Ohio Extra at $6.25, which at $6.25 is an advance of ⅜, 150 bbls. Howard Street do. at $6.25, and 100 bbls do. at $6.37⅛ per bbl. There is a demand for Super but we have heard of no sales to-day. We quote Howard Street firm at $5.75@5.87⅛, Ohio nominal at $5.62⅛@5.75, and City Mills steady and firm at $5.75 per bbl. for good brands. Extra Flour closes firm at the following rates, viz: $6.25 for Ohio; $6.25@6.50 for Howard Street; and $6.50@6.75 per bbl. for standard brands City Mills.

FAMILY FLOUR.—Family Flour is still selling by the day load to the trade at $8.25 for the best brands Baltimore, $6.50@7 for Ohio and Howard Street, and Baltimore high grade Extra is bringing $7.75 per bbl.

RYE FLOUR AND CORN MEAL.—Rye Flour is selling at $4@4.12⅛ and Corn Meal at $3.20@3.25 per bbl. for both Baltimore and Brandywine.

GRAIN.—The receipts of Grain were only moderate today, amounting in the aggregate to about 25,600 bushels, of which about 18,000 bushels were offered at the new, and 7,500 bushels at the old Corn Exchange. The demand for all descriptions of Grain was fair and the market tolerably firm in tone. There was no white Wheat offered, but of red there were about 4,500 bushels sold at 134@138 cts. Corn was in pretty good demand, and the receipts, about 10,000 bushels, were all sold at 60@62 cts. for yellow, and 60@63 cts. for white, the latter figure being paid for a lot of 1,100 bushels. The only sale of Rye we heard of was one of 100 bushels Pennsylvania at 78 cts. Oats, of which there were about 11,000 bushels received, were in good demand, most of the lots offered being sold at 41@42 cts. for Virginia and Maryland, and 42@44 cts. per bushel for Pennsylvania.

MOLASSES.—There is nothing doing in Molasses so far as we are advised, but we still quote as follows, viz: Cuba at 24@26 cts. for sweet clayed, and 28@30 cts for Muscovado; Porto Rico at 34@38 cts; English Island at 28@36 cts; and New Orleans at 50@55 cts.

PROVISIONS.—There has been no movement in Provisions for a day or two past, and for all articles the market is heavy as well as dull. Mess Pork we quote at $12.75@13 per bbl; Prime at $10, and Rump at $9 per bbl. Bulk Meat is very dull, and as there is nothing doing in it at present, we omit quotations. Lard—no sales. We quote Western and City rendered in bbls. and tcs. at 8⅛@8⅜ cts., and refined at 10⅛@10½ cts. per lb. Bacon—sales to a limited extent in jobbing lots at 4⅛@4⅜ cts. for Shoulders, 5⅛@5⅜ cts. for Sides, and 6⅛@8⅜ cts. for Hams. Beef we quote without sales at $12.50 for No. 1, $13.50 for Mess, and $14.25@14.50 per bbl. for Extra Mess.

RICE.—Rice may be quoted at 7⅛@7⅜ cts for Carolina, but East India is selling in New York at from 5⅜ to 6⅜ cts., the latter figure being for London dressed.

SALT.—Salt is in fair demand and Liverpool is selling in lots from shipboard and store at 110@115 cts. for Ground Alum, 170@175 cts. for Marshall's, Worthington's and Jeffrey & Darge's fine, and 185 cts. per sack for Ashton's do. Turks Island Salt is selling at 25@30 cts. per bushel from store.

SEEDS.—There was quite an active movement this morning in Cloverseed, sales being reported on Change of 80 bushels at $4.37⅛, and 450 bushels at $4.50 per bushel, which is an advance. We quote Timothy Seed at $2@2.25, and Flaxseed at $1.75@1.80 per bushel.

SUGARS.—There are no Sugars selling, but the general condition of the market is unchanged and we still quote as follows, viz: Cuba at $7.75@8 for refining, and $8.25@9 for grocery grades; English Island at $7.75@8.50; Porto Rico and New Orleans at from $8.25 to $9.75; and Manilla and Pernambuco at $8@8.25. Clayed Cuba Sugars Nos. 9 to 13 range at from $7.87⅛ to $9.75.

REFINED SUGARS.—The rates for refined Sugars are still as follows, viz: 11⅛@11⅜ cts. for loaf; 11⅛@11⅜ cts. for crushed, powdered and granulated; 10⅛@10⅜ cts. for soft crushed white; and 10⅛@10⅜ cts. for C yellow.

TALLOW.—A lot of 100,000 lbs. Butchers' Association Tallow was sold yesterday for export at 9⅛ cts.

WHISKEY.—Whiskey is dull and lower again. We quote it to-day nominal at 25 cts. for both City and Ohio, but we have heard of no sales.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

BOSTON, Jan. 13.—Flour.—The market is steady and firm. Sales of Western superfine at $5.25@5.37⅛; fancy $5.50@5.62⅛; extra $5.75@5.87⅛; superior $6@7.25 per bbl. Southern is quiet. We quote Baltimore choice brands at $7@8.75 per bbl. Corn is in moderate demand. Sales of Western and Southern yellow at 70@75 cts.; mixed 68 cts. per bushel. Oats are steady. Sales of Western and Canada at 41@43 cts.; Prince Edward Island 40 cts. per bushel. Rye is selling at 77@79 cts. per bushel.—Shorts are steady at $15@17; Fine Feed and Middlings $17@24 per ton.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 14.—Flour firm; sales 3,000 bbls. at $5.37⅛@5.50 for Superfine. Wheat—sales 5,000 bushels; red $1.37; white $1.45@1.50. Corn firm; sales 4,000 bushels at 58⅛ cts. Mess Pork $12.25@12.75.—Whiskey dull and declined 2 cents, at 25 cts.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—Cotton is firmer without sales. Flour is heavy—sales of 10,000 bbls.; State $5.50@5.65. Wheat is heavy—sales of 15,000 bushels; red $1.41. Corn is depressed—sales of 19,000 bushels at 65⅛@66 cts. for mixed. Lard is heavy at 7⅛@8⅛ cts. Whiskey closed firm at 23⅛@24 cts. Sugar is firm at 8⅛@8⅜ cts. Coffee is firm—sales of 28,000 bags at 19@20 cts. Spirits Turpentine dull. Rosin is heavy at $6. Freights are unchanged.

CAPTURE OF THE SLAVER LYRA, WITH EIGHT HUNDRED AND NINETY NEGROES.—A letter dated James' town, St. Helena, Nov. 26, says:

On the 18th inst., the bark Lyra, said to be American and of New-York, arrived at this port in charge of Lieut. Dales of the British Navy, and had on board on arrival 825 slaves. This vessel was captured by H. B. M. steam gunboat Ranger, on the 29th of October last, off the river Congo, and had on board when captured about 890 Africans, several of whom, from the crowded state of the vessel, perished on the voyage. The negroes have all been landed at the depot at Rupert's, and appear to be in a tolerably healthy condition. There were about 200 Africans already in the depot when the Lyra arrived, remains of other captures. About 250 adults will be shipped off to one of the British West India Islands, by the bark Clarendon, now lying in this port, and chartered by the Government for that purpose. The remainder will continue at the depot until opportunities occur for their being sent away. The slave-trade is reported very brisk on the South Coast, chiefly carried on by the vessels under the American flag, since the squadron has been withdrawn. The bark Fleet Eagle is supposed to have gone clear, with 900 slaves, to Havana; and the J. J. Cobb has either left on the same errand, or is still dodging about the coast, waiting an opportunity to ship her cargo.

The London papers announce that Mark Lemon, the manager of *Punch*, is about to appear in a new character. He's to give an entertainment "About London," with models and maps. The entertainment is to be divided into three sections: "Old London City Within the Walls," "Old London City Without the Walls," and "London to Westminster."

BRITISH OFFICERS IN BOSTON.—More than twenty British staff and field officers were at the Revere House on Friday and Saturday last, en route for Canada. From the tons of baggage which accompanied them, it is presumable they intend to remain some time in the Canadas.—*Boston Transcript.*

There arrived at Havana, from the Confederate States, from December 31 to January 6, inclusive, two steamers and five schooners.

Lieut. Fairfax, whom Miss Sildell so sweetly slapped in the face, has been appointed Commander of Ordnance at the Philadelphia navy-yard.

The pay of the laborers in the Portsmouth (N. H.) Navy Yard has been reduced from $1.50 and $1.25 to $1.25 and $1.

LATEST NEWS.

TELEGRAMS.

FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARABIA OFF CAPE RACE.

CONFIDENCE IN THE MAINTENANCE OF PEACE INCREASING.

ADVANCE IN CONSOLS---COTTON ADVANCED---BREADSTUFFS DULL AND PRICES DECLINING.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., January 15.—The steamer Arabia, from Liverpool on the 4th instant, via Queenstown on the 5th, passed Cape Race last night, having on board two batteries of artillery for Halifax.

The steamers Anglo-Saxon, Hansa and Glasgow arrived out on the 3d inst.

Confidence in the peaceful settlement of the Trent difficulty gained strength daily in England, and as the result of this persuasion Consols had advanced to the quotations current before the news of the Trent affair, closing at 92¼@92¾.

The Cotton market was also excited and prices were ¼d higher. The sales of the week were 80,000 bales. The sales of Friday amounted to 25,000 bales.

Breadstuffs closed dull at a declining tendency and prices slightly lower.

Provisions were quiet but steady.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

The advance in the Liverpool Cotton market noted in the first despatch was that of Friday—a considerable advance had taken place previously during the week. The official quotations were for middling New Orleans 12¾@12½d., while private authorities quote sales at 13d. during the week.

There was a strong conviction prevailing when the Arabia left that the steamer Europa, then almost due, would bring news of the peaceful solution of the Mason and Slidell affair.

There was a suspicious steamer cruising in the English Channel, believed to be the privateer Sumter, but more likely the United States gunboat Tuscarora.

The ship Shepherd had left Liverpool for New Orleans.

Arrived from Baltimore on the 3d, ship Imperial, at Deal.

FROM KENTUCKY.

Official Despatches from Col. Garfield.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 14.—The following official despatches have been received at headquarters:

PAINTVILLE, Jan. 8, 1862.

To Capt. J. B. Fry, Assistant Adjutant General:

I entered this place yesterday with the 42d regiment of Ohio, 14th regiment Kentucky, and three hundred of the 2d Virginia cavalry. On hearing of my approach, the main rebel force left their strongly entrenched camp, and fled. I sent my cavalry to the mouth of Jennis, where they attacked and drove the rebel cavalry, which had been left as a vanguard, a distance of five miles, killing three and wounding a considerable number. Marshall's whole army is now fleeing in utter confusion. He had abandoned and burned a large amount of his stores. We have taken fifteen prisoners. Our loss was two killed and one wounded. I start in pursuit to-morrow morning.

J. A. GARFIELD, Commanding Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS BRIGADE,
PRESTONBURG, Jan. 11, 1862.

Capt. J. B. Fry, A. A. G.:

I left Paintville on Thursday noon with 1,100 men, and drove in the enemy's pickets two miles below Prestonburg. The men slept on their arms, and at 4 o'clock yesterday morning we moved towards the main body of the enemy at the forks of Middle creek, under command of Marshall. Skirmishing with his outposts began at 8 o'clock, and 1 o'clock P. M. we engaged his force of 2,500 men and three cannon posted on the hill. We fought until dark, having been reinforced by 700 men from Paintville, and drove the enemy from their positions. He carried off the majority of his dead and all his wounded.

This morning we found twenty-seven of his dead on the field. His killed cannot be less than 60.—We have taken twenty-five prisoners, ten horses, and a quantity of stores. The enemy burnt most of his stores and fled precipitately in the night.

To-day I have crossed the river, and am now occupying Prestonburg.

Our loss is two killed and twenty-five wounded.

J. A. GARFIELD,
Colonel Commanding Brigade.

All continues quiet down the road.

The Bowling Green correspondent of the Nashville *Courier* says that General Jackson has called upon the Provisional Government of Kentucky for 25,000 infantry and 5,000 cavalry for three years. Floyd's brigade, from Virginia, are going to Scottsville, Kentucky.

Destruction of Property by the Confederates

LOUISVILLE, January 14.—The Confederate Hammon's command came up the river on Sunday night and burned the depot and blacksmith's shop, and took all the goods from the store of Mr. Murtin, at Horse Cave. They also burned the Woodland Depot, the Cave City Depot, Cave City Hotel and stable. The citizens at all these points were notified and escaped to Munfordsville. As the Confederates stated, they intended to return on Monday night and burn every house that could be used by the Federal army in its advance as hospitals or quarters. They also burned up all the hay, oats and fodder stacks along the road, and drove off or killed all the cattle, horses and mules to be found.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Government Finances.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The results of the various conferences held in Washington by representatives from Boards of Trade, Chambers of Commerce, and Banking Institutions, among themselves, and with the Secretary of the Treasury, may be summed up briefly as follows:

First—The general views of the Secretary of the Treasury are assented to.

Second—The banks will receive and pay out the United States notes freely, and sustain in all proper ways their credit.

Third—The Secretary of the Treasury will, within the next two weeks, in addition to the current daily payment of $1,500,000 in United States notes, pay a further sum of at least $20,000,000 in 7 30-100 bonds to such public creditors as desire to receive them, and thus relieve the existing pressure upon the community.

Fourth—The issue of United States demand notes not to be increased beyond the fifty millions now authorized, but it is desired that Congress will extend the provisions of the existing loan acts, so as to enable the Secretary to issue in exchange for United States demand notes or in payments to creditors, notes payable in one year, bearing 3.65 per cent. interest and convertible into 7-30 three years' bonds, or to borrow under the existing provisions to the amount of two hundred and fifty or three hundred millions of dollars.

Fifth—It is thought desirable that Congress should enact a general law relating to currency and banking associations, embracing the general provisions recommended by the Secretary in his reports.

Sixth—It is expected that this action and legislation will render the making of the United States demand notes a legal tender, or their increase beyond the fifty millions now authorized, unnecessary.

Confirmation of Mr. Stanton as Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, January 15.—The Senate, in Executive session to-day, confirmed the nomination of Edwin M. Stanton, as Secretary of War, by a vote approaching unanimity.

Army Affairs.

WASHINGTON, January 15.—General McRein, recently appointed Brigadier-General, is here waiting orders.

The case of Captain Chauncey McKeever, Adjutant-General of General Fremont, who was placed under arrest at the time the latter was relieved from the command of the West, has been dismissed, and he is now the mustering-in officer of the army.

General McClellan Getting Ready for a Move.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Twenty-four wagons, designed for the conveyance of the baggage of General McClellan and staff, have been prepared. They all have matched horses, and the words "Commander United States Army" are painted on the canvass of the wagon covers.

Railroad Communication with the Camps in Virginia.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Notwithstanding the storm of snow and sleet, a force of five hundred men were at work to-day, preliminary to the construction of a railroad from Washington to Alexandria, over the Long Bridge. There will be a single track with sufficient turn-outs to accommodate the camps in Virginia. It is supposed the road will be in operation in three weeks. By this arrangement it is designed to supply our army from the North without change of cars.

Death of the Chief Clerk of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Mr. Rodman, Chief Clerk of the Treasury Department, died this morning after a few days' illness. His remains will be taken to Philadelphia for interment.

FROM MISSOURI.

Descent Upon Lexington.

SEDALIA, Mo., Jan. 14.—Advices have been received that the First Kansas regiment, which was sent from here some days since, arrived at Lexington on Friday last, where they arrested several of the most prominent and active secessionists of the town, captured and destroyed about 1,500 hogs, which were being packed for the use of Gen. Price's forces, and took possession of a good deal of other valuable property. About sixty secessionists belonging to the regiment of Col. Alexander, now a prisoner at St. Louis, were captured about six miles from here on Saturday last.

General Siegel at Rolla.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 14.—There is high authority for saying that General Siegel is still a Brigadier in the United States service at Rolla, Missouri, and has no intention of resigning.

Latest from Cairo.

CAIRO, Jan. 14.—The gunboats Essex, St. Louis and Tyler made a reconnoissance down the river to-day. They approached within a mile and a half of Columbus and fired several shots into the Confederates' camp. The Confederates returned the fire from three or four guns, without doing any damage to our boats. The effect of our shells is unknown. There was no obstruction in the river, and no masked batteries on the shore were discovered, as heretofore.

It is reported that Gen. McClernand's column moved in the direction of Blandville, Ky., to-day. Gen. Paine's column moved forward this morning from Bird's Point. The Second regiment of the Douglas Brigade will arrive to-night. The Seventh Iowa, Eighth Wisconsin and Forty fifth Illinois may be expected to-morrow.

Important from New Mexico.

KANSAS CITY, MO., Jan. 13.—The Santa Fe mail has arrived with dates to December 20.

Two thousand troops are reported to be marching up the Rio Grande river for the purpose of attacking Fort Craig, and the same number are marching up the Pecos river to attack Fort Union.

The troops stationed at Fort Wise have been ordered to New Mexico. Fort Union is well prepared to receive an attack, but fears are entertained that Fort Craig will be taken, and that the Texans will advance on Santa Fe. Considerable excitement prevails in the latter place in consequence.

Serious Accident on the Delaware Railroad.

DELAWARE CITY, Jan. 15.—A wood train on the Delaware road went through the draw of the bridge over the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal this morning, near St. George's Station. The cause is not known, and the loss of life has not been definitely ascertained. There were not more than fifteen persons on the train, all employees of the road, not passengers.

From Boston.

BOSTON, Jan. 14.—The Mercantile Block in Commercial street was damaged by fire to-day to the extent of $20,000.

The Eleventh New Hampshire regiment left Manchester to-day for Washington.

The Baltimore Corn Exchange.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 15.—The Philadelphia Corn Exchange passed resolutions to-day commending the action of the loyal merchants of Baltimore in their reorganization of the Baltimore Corn Exchange.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

HOME OF THE FRIENDLESS.—The seventh annual report of this noble Institution, which was read at the last anniversary meeting, has just been given to the public in a neatly printed pamphlet, issued from the establishment of Messrs. James Lucas & Son. This interesting report begins with the remark that each anniversary day has been a day of thanksgiving, and especially was the last one so regarded, from the fact that it was the first one which had been celebrated since the occupancy of the new and commodious "Home," on the corner of Ross and Townsend streets; and although this great charity has not escaped the depressing effect of the general prostration of business interests throughout the country, yet thankfulness is expressed for favors in the past, and the star of hope in the future is undimmed. A brief extract is given of what has been attempted and accomplished during the past seven years. Since the opening of the "Home," which was on the 23d of November, 1854, there have been under the care of the managers, 227 children, of whom there were only 24 during the first two years, owing to scanty means. Of this number 58 have been favored with homes by adoption and otherwise; 5 were sent to the House of Refuge; 3 to other asylums; 7 died; 13 left without consent; 82 were returned to parents and friends; and 59 remain in the Institution. Thus one-third of the whole number were returned to parents and friends—the explanation of which fact discloses one of the most admirable features of the Institution. These children were mainly children of virtuous and industrious poor, who from sickness or sudden misfortune, or in time of financial embarrassment and scarcity of labor, were thrown suddenly out of employment—people who toil one day for that which feeds them the next. This class have appealed to us for temporary assistance during a few weeks, sometimes months, and with returning health and prosperity, (their measure of prosperity,) they have reclaimed their children. Of the 227 children received in the Institution since its organization, 92 were under five years of age, and 85 under ten—showing it to be an Institution for the *prevention* rather than the *cure* of social evils. The Institution depends upon its annual subscriptions and donations to meet current expenses. At such a time as this the managers naturally feel unusually solicitous for the welfare of the Institution, but there is reason to believe that it will not want for friends in a community so proverbial for its Christian charities. The financial statement appended to the report shows there has been paid on account of the building of the "Home of the Friendless," for the year ending 23d Nov., 1861, $6,006.28, leaving a balance due of $1,455 23. The Treasurer's account shows that at the close of the year there was in hand $581.98. The appendix to the report closes with a list of the subscriptions and donations for the year.

CHARGE OF ROBBING A FORTUNE TELLER.—Three negro women, named respectively Elizabeth Jackson, Christina Smith and Georgiana Brooks, were yesterday before Justice Spicer, upon the charge of plundering the house of Mrs. Anna Beckett, located in Bell alley. From the evidence elicited at the examination, it appeared that Mrs. Beckett, who [illegible] practice among the colored population of the vicinity, has for some time been absent from her house, in which was a quantity of valuable furniture, and during her absence the three negro women have carried off about five hundred dollars' worth of articles. In view of these facts, the Justice committed them to jail, for the action of the Grand Jury.

ACCIDENT.—Mr. Amos Lovejoy, a merchant of this city, was quite painfully injured yesterday morning, between eleven and twelve o'clock. He was attempting to cross Baltimore street at the intersection of Charles, when his foot slipped, and he fell on the crossing, breaking one of his legs in two places. He was taken up and carried into the store of Messrs. Gates & Small, where Dr. Dulin bandaged the injured limb, after which he was placed in a carriage and conveyed to his residence on the corner of Eutaw and Mulberry streets, where Professor N. R. Smith attended him and adjusted the fracture.

DISCHARGED FROM SERVICE.—Jacob Engler, a private in the Third Maryland regiment, Colonel McConnell, was yesterday before Judge Giles, in the United States District Court, in obedience to a writ of *habeas corpus* sued out by his father, John Engler, who alleged that at the time of his enlistment his son was a minor, and did not enter the service with his consent. As the evidence elicited sustained the allegation of the parent, the boy was ordered to be discharged from the service upon the payment of the costs by the father.

ARMY MEDICAL EXAMINING BOARD.—The Medical Examining Board—convened by special order No. 125, Headquarters Division, Baltimore—consisting of Brigade Surgeon Rufus H. Gilbert, Brigade Surgeon C. C. Cox, Robert Bartholow, Medical Corps, United States Army, is now in session daily at the United States General Hospital, Adams House, corner of Pratt and Hanover streets, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

BEAT HIS WIFE.—Daniel Purnell, colored, was arrested on Tuesday night upon the charge of assaulting and beating his wife, Rebecca. He was taken before Justice Logan, who committed him to jail in default of bail to answer the charge at Court.

ASSAULT WITH A FLAT-IRON.—Joseph Brown was yesterday taken into custody, for having struck Georgiana Bosley, on the head with a flat-iron.—Justice Spicer sent him to jail, in default of bail to answer the charge at Court.

Amusements

HOLLIDAY STREET THEATRE.—The thrilling romantic drama entitled *The Chamber of Death* will be performed to-night, the popular American actor, Mr. Eddy, appearing as Buridan, and Mrs. Phillips as the Queen of France, supported by the entire company, who have become established favorites with our play-goers. The jovial Irish interlude, entitled *Paddy Murphy's Magic Shirt*, in which Mr. Eddy will sustain the character of Paddy; and the drama of *Robert Macaire*, will constitute this gala entertainment, which is sure to attract a crowded audience.

FRONT STREET THEATRE.—Mr. McDonough will appear this evening in the celebrated character of Rolla. The audience last evening was very large and fashionable, notwithstanding the inclement weather. The performance to-night will conclude with the admirable comedy of *Toodles*, with Mr. E. Lumb as Timothy Toodles. Those who desire to see this admirable performance, and at the same time have good seats, should secure them in advance.

BALTIMORE MUSEUM.—Kunkel's admirable troupe of Nightingales will appear this evening in a new and elegant performance, full of fun. The new burlesque on the admirable opera of *Il Trovatore* will be produced for the first time to-night.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

CRIMINAL COURT.—Judge Bond.

The Grand Jury was called and sworn, and Wm. Woodward appointed foreman.

The Court then delivered the charge, in which he called their attention to what is known as the election law relating to Baltimore city, and particularly that part of it requiring the Judges of election to report to the Grand Jury proceedings at the polls; and also to that part of the code of General Laws which requires the Courts to give in charge to the Grand Jury the law relating to obscene and incendiary publications.

The Judge remarked to the Grand Jury that upon their diligence depended in a great degree the amount of expense to the city from the sessions of this Court. That if in their deliberations they found but one bill a day, when it was necessary to find fifteen hundred during the term, it would require the Court to sit every day of the term, and the *per diem* of witnesses and jurors would be proportionately great.

Witnesses would attend at their doors from day to day for weeks, and if not called would go away and come no more. Attachments would be asked against them, and the city put to that additional expense which a little attention and diligence on the part of the Grand Jury will prevent.

The Judge stated to the Grand Jury that the Court was aware, under the present Jury system which worked so well as to the Petit Jury, the Grand Jury was frequently composed of gentlemen who had no acquaintance with the duties or mode of proceeding of the Grand Inquest. Could a foreman always be obtained who had served before, much time, labor and expense could be saved; but under the present system that is impossible, and it only remains for the Grand Jury to be as diligent as possible, and for the Court to look leniently upon their efforts and give such assistance as may be necessary.

The Court directed the Grand Jury to commence with the cases of those parties confined in jail without bail, and after these were indicted or discharged, to proceed with such cases as were bailed.

The Court also called attention to the removal of cases. The Constitution had given parties the right to remove cases during the first term after indictment without leaving any discretion in the Courts to check or restrain it, of which provision the evil and expense was enormous; but the Code, as if the provision did not sufficiently subject the city to expense and promote perjury, gives an additional term, which almost precludes the prompt punishment of crime, which is all that deters men from its commission at all. He stated that he looked to the present legislature for reforms in that matter.

The Jury then retired to their room.

The following city appeal cases were then disposed of. George M. Gill, Esq., counsellor for the city: Philip Buhl *vs.* the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore. Appeal from Duncan. Judgment reversed.

A. E. Kuhn *vs.* same. Appeal from Johnson.—Judgment affirmed.

John O'Brien *vs.* same. Appeal from Griffin.—Judgment reversed.

Mary Schewenthal *vs.* same. Appeal from Hebden. Judgment affirmed.

Henry Winternicht *vs.* same. Appeal from Hiss. Judgment affirmed. Motion for new trial overruled.

The Court then adjourned till this morning at ten o'clock.

SUPERIOR COURT—Judge Martin.

Bank of Commerce *vs.* W. G. Price and C. H. Brundige. Demurrer to *nar.* Demurrer overruled.

G. K. Kane *vs.* E. N. Carr and wife. Exceptions to ratification of sale. Opinion of Court filed. Exceptions overruled and sale finally ratified.

There was nothing of public interest done in the other Courts.

Reported for the Maryland News Sheet.

BALTIMORE COUNTY COURT—Judge Price.

TOWSONTOWN, January 15.—The attention of this Court was occupied to-day in the further trial of Francis H. Smith *vs.* the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore. Before reported. Not concluded.

Godwin, as trustee, *vs.* the Northern Central Railway, which was submitted to the Court in action of damages, was sustained. Verdict in favor of the defendants.

Adjourned for the day.

COURT OF APPEALS OF MARYLAND.

DECEMBER TERM, 1861.

Mayor and City Council of Baltimore *vs.* Porter. Appeal from the Circuit Court for Baltimore city. The argument in this case was commenced by H. R. Dulany and J. M. Campbell for the appellants. A written argument was also filed by George H. Williams for the appellants.

THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS----FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Among several petitions presented were the following. From the Kentucky Legislature presenting claims for military expenditures; from the Farmers' Club, of Concord, Mass., respecting the importation of imperfect seed; from Peter Cooper and others, of New York, protesting against the authorization of paper money; and from the workmen at the Charlestown (Mass.) Navy Yard, praying the repeal of the 8th section of the act to promote the efficiency of the navy.

Mr. COWAN, of Pennsylvania, introduced a joint resolution giving a vote of thanks to A. D. Harrell, Commander of the steamer Union, his officers and men, and to Midshipman W. F. Stewart, and Acting Master Amos Foster, of the Resolute, for their gallantry in the destruction of a rebel vessel at Quantico Inlet on the 11th October last; and also giving one month's additional pay to the petty officers and seamen who assisted in that bold enterprise. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. COLLAMER introduced a bill for a joint commission for the preservation of the Atlantic fisheries.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Navy in response to the resolution of the Senate making inquiries in regard to the purchases made by George D. Morgan, of New York, of vessels for the naval service, under appointment of the Secretary, and the compensation allowed him. Without being read, it was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back the bill authorizing the increase of the clerical force in the Departments of War and Navy, with amendments, which were adopted and the bill passed.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, called up the joint resolution introduced to promote the efficiency of troops serving in Kansas. It provides that as the troops march into the country, the commander shall have authority to muster into the service of the United States such persons as may present themselves therefor.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, [illegible] referring to this resolution, said "it meant something." He had no doubt that it did—that it meant the arming of all the fugitive slaves and free negroes and Indians that could be gathered up to make war on the whites. The adoption of the resolution would be the death-blow of every hope of the Unionists in the Southern States. It might be said that the South employed slaves in their armies. He neither claimed morals nor patriotism from the Southern Confederacy, but that policy was inaugurated here, they would not have one-tenth part of the Union men in the border Slave States that they have now—they would not then indeed find any Union men in those States, except such as are so from the force of arbitrary power and military subjugation. Mr. SAULSBURY concluded by moving to amend by inserting "white" before the word "persons."

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, responded that the object of the resolution was plain. Maj. Gen. Hunter, the command in Kansas, expected to operate without base, moving into the country so as to be cut off from the Government, and thus he would need authority to fill up his ranks, as in victory after victory men might be lost. There was no authority asked to arm the slaves or the Indians, but they did want their services in helping the loyal men by their labor, in attending to transportation and the horses of the soldiers. The colored population in the slave States had fed this rebellion by working and producing that which sustained the rebels. That population should be brought to the advantage of the Union side, and they should call on all the territory which the army entered to come with whatever arms they could bring and join them. When this policy was adopted we would begin to see the "beginning of the end."

Mr. HARLAN, of Iowa, argued that it was as proper that the colored man should expose his body and his life in this war as the white man, if he were willing to do so. The slave should be armed if he would strike in their common cause—though he did not suppose that the resolution of the Senator from Kansas contemplated directly all that he himself had said on this subject.

Mr. LANE said that though the resolution did not commit the Government to that policy, yet he himself was in favor of it. If the slave had not arms, he would say—take them from the rebels, come to me, and I'll use you as soldiers. [Applause in the galleries, which was immediately checked.]

The morning hour was here about to expire, and the subject was laid aside.

Mr. TRUMBULL reported from the Judiciary Committee on the several memorials, resolutions and bills which had been referred to it, relative to the confiscation of property of rebels, a bill designed to cover the whole purpose of these several papers. The bill is entitled "a bill to confiscate the property and free the slaves of rebels." It was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

The Kansas contested case was then taken up, as unfinished business, and Mr. SUMNER made a few remarks, citing precedents in the House of Representatives, to show that a person is not to be regarded as a member until sworn in.

Mr. STANTON, the contestant of General Lane for the seat, took the floor. He urged that the sitting member vacated the post of Senator by accepting the appointment of Brigadier-General, and controverted the idea that he did not become a Senator till sworn in. When the Governor of Kansas tendered him the appointment of Senator he was particular to satisfy himself that there was a vacancy, and telegraphed the Secretary of War as to whether Mr. Lane was a Brigadier, and received the reply: "Lane is appointed, and has accepted."

He had no idea, therefore, that when he should reach here he would find Mr. Lane in the seat. He would even then have returned home if Gen. Lane had unequivocally at the last session indicated his non-acceptance of the military appointment, but he did not do so. He cited the statement of Col. Weir, who was Gen. Lane's assistant, that the only authority under which the latter acted in mustering troops in Kansas was his appointment from Gen. Lane, who had accepted the Brigadier Generalship.

He held that Mr. Lane had never declined the Brigadier Generalship, and produced a letter from the Adjutant General of the 26th of July last, to General Lane, reminding the General that he had not signified his acceptance or non-acceptance of the Brigadier Generalship—and also the reply of General Lane, in which he indicates he is waiting the completion of the brigade in Kansas, in order that it may signify its choice of brigadier. If the President could thus combine with a Senator continuing to hold his seat here, to be his officer in the field, it could be done in regard to other officers also; and contrary, to the Constitution, government officers would be here in Congress. This was a usurpation, and in accordance with monarchical principles, and which the Rebel Government in the South had imitated.

Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, said that if a person was exercising the duties of an office, civil or military, he was an officer of the United States, and, therefore, could not be a Senator at the same time. Gen. Lane took the oath and was an officer of the army, whether regular or volunteer made no difference. He thought that when it was contended that a member elect was not a Senator till sworn in, they were on doubtful ground. When he was sworn in he received his pay for the whole time from which he had been appointed. Mr. B. proceeded to speak of the acts of General Lane under the President's appointment as Brigadier in conducting operations in the field in Kansas and in Missouri.

Mr. LANE said that he did not act in the command of the troops in Kansas and Missouri under appointment of the United States. They were State troops, and he had there,