THE MARYLAND NEWS SHEET.

VOL. I---NO. 105. BALTIMORE, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 22, 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 Review.

BALTIMORE, January 21, 1862.

The Stock market was moderately active to day and the feeling in it was quite strong. There was some inquiry for Railroad stock, and sales were made of 45 shares Baltimore and Ohio at $50, the market for it closing steady at $50 bid, $50¼ asked regular way. Ir Northern Central Railway there was no movement, but it closed firm at $17 bid, $17¼ asked regular way. Northern Central bonds were ¼ per cent. better than on yesterday, and they were quite active at the advance, sales being made of $9,500 1885's at 62¾. Sales were also made of $2,820 Baltimore and Ohio Railroad extra dividend bonds at 49¾, but nothing was done in any of the other bonds of this road. They were however firm, 83 being bid for 1867's; 76 for 1875's; 74 for 1880's, and 72 for 1885's. For City 6's there was some inquiry and sales were made of $108 1890's at 90, and $1,000 1875's at 90; 1875's closed at $89¾ bid, 90 asked, and 1890's at 90¾ bid, 91 asked. In State stocks there was nothing done. There was however some inquiry for them, and Maryland 1870 6's closed at 91 bid, 91¾ asked; 60 was bid for Louisiana 6's, and 43¾ was bid for Tennessee 6's. The Mining stocks were again inquired for but no sales were made. For Springfield $1.85 was bid, and $1.95 asked; Gardner Hill closed at 75 cts. bid 90 cts. asked, and for Guilford 35 cts. was bid.

SALES AT THE BALTIMORE STOCK BOARD.

TUESDAY, January 21, 1862.

$1,000 Baltimore 6's	'75	90
108 do.	'90	90
2,820 B. & O. R. bonds	'62	49¾
5,000 Northern Central Railroad bonds	'85	62¾
1,000 do. do.	do.	'85	62¾
3,000 do. do.	do.	'85	62¾
500 do. do.	do.	'85	62¾
15 shares Balt. & Ohio Railroad		50
25 do. do. do.		50
5 do. do. do.		50

The following are the rates at which the Baltimore Brokers are buying and selling Gold and Treasury notes:

	BUYING.	SELLING.
Gold	2 per ct. prem.	2¼ per ct. prem.
Treasury notes	¾ " " dis.	¼ " " dis.

PRICES AND SALES OF STOCKS IN NEW YORK BY TELEGRAPH.

Through WILLIAM FIRMAN & SON, Stock and Bill Brokers No. 22 South street.

	1st Board	2d Board.
Virginia 6's	50¾	00
Missouri 6's	42¾	42
Tennessee bonds	44	00
North Carolina bonds	60¾	00
Canton Company	10¾	00
Erie Railroad	35¾	34¾
New York Central Railroad	83¾	82¾
Reading Railroad	37¾	37¾
Treasury notes 2 years 6 per cents	99¾	00
	steady.	heavy.

The following is the statement of the Philadelphia banks for the past week as compared with the previous week:

	Jan. 13.	Jan. 20.	
Capital stock	$11,970,190	$11,970,190	
Loans	31,145,938	30,601,160	Dec. 544,778
Specie	5,692,122	5,723,459	Inc. 31,336
Due from other Bks.	1,702,716	1,578,116	Dec. 127,600
Due to other banks	3,992,942	4,120,261	Inc. 127,319
Deposits	21,324,510	20,698,396	Dec. 626,114
Circulation	2,162,152	2,120,796	Dec. 41,356

The following is a comparative statement of the banks of New York city, from January 11 to January 18:

	Jan. 11.	Jan. 18.	
Loans	$122,788,012	$122,081,433	Dec. 3,706,579
Specie	25,373,070	26,120,859	Inc. 747,789
Circulation	8,121,512	7,369,028	Dec. 752,484
Deposits	113,889,762	113,327,160	Dec. 562,602

The Custom-House statistics of the commerce of the port of New York for 1861, have been completed, and are as follows:

Imports	$125,650,407
Exports	138,594,904
Excess of exports	$12,916,494
As compared with 1860, the imports of merchandise show a decline of	$103,727,723
The exports an increase of	35,102,721
In favor of this country	$138,830,444

The *Post* says:

This statement does not include the movements of specie, of which $37,000,000 were imported during the year. The decrease in dutiable imports is over $100,000,000, mostly dry goods. The free goods show an increase of about $2,250,000—the warehoused goods a decline of $5 600,000. The exports of produce, manufactures, &c, show an excess of $37,000,000.

The New York *Herald* of yesterday says:

Stocks were better to day. At the close the coupon stock of the United States, due in 1881, was held at 91, and 90 was freely bid for the registered. In State stocks and railway bonds the business done was light. We note, however, an advance of ¾ in Galena, ¼ in Toledo, ¼ in Erie and ½ in Central. The market opened with heavy orders to sell, apparently for account of parties who were buyers at lower prices; but the news of the victory in Kentucky gave fresh courage to the bulls, and the market acquired a better tone. Stocks closed very steady.

In relation to American securities in England, Messrs Baring Brothers & Co. remark:

American stocks have nominally recovered a little from their depression, although we have no actual business to quote except in United States 5's, which have been sold at 67, and at this rate there are buyers. Our quotations are therefore not indicative of actual business. Massachusetts 5's, sterling, 88@90; Maryland do. about 70, ex div; Pennsylvania bonds, 63@65; Virginia 6's, 36@40; Pennsylvania Central, 77@80; New York Central 7's, 55; New York and Erie 7's, third mortgage, 73¾; Illinois Central, 77; Michigan Central, 77@79; Canada 5's, ex div., 97@97¾; Nova Scotia 6's, 105@106; New Brunswick do, 103@105.

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

TUESDAY, January 21.

COFFEE.—There is very little inquiry for Coffee, and we are without sales to report to-day. The market however continues steady and firm, and we still quote as follows, viz: Rio at 18¾@19 cts. for fair, 20@21 cts. for good to strictly prime: Laguayra at 23@24 cts. and Ceylon and Java at 24@25 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 in fair request and the market for it this morning was pretty firm. We heard of sales of 100 bbls. choice Howard Street Super at $5 87¾, 100 bbls. City Mills Super at $5.50, 200 bbls. Ohio Extra at $5.25, 400 bbls. do. at $5.31, 100 bbls. Howard Street Extra at $6 31, 100 bbls. do. at $6.37¾, and 100 bbls. do. at $6.50 per bbl., making a total of 1,100 bbls. Super may be quoted as closing to-day at $5.75@5 87¾ for Howard Street, the latter figure being for choice brands; $5 62½@5 75 for Ohio; $5 50@5.75 for City Mills; and we quote Extra steady at $6.25@6.31 for Ohio; $6 37¾@6 50 for Howard Street; and $6.50@6.75 for standard shipping brands City Mills.

FAMILY FLOUR.—Family Flour is still selling by the dray load to the trade at $8 25 for the best brands Baltimore, $5 50@7 for Ohio and Howard Street, and Baltimore high grade Extra is bringing $7.75 per bbl.

RYE FLOUR AND CORN MEAL.—Rye Flour is selling at $4.12½ and Corn Meal at $3.20@3.25 per bbl. for both Baltimore and Brandywine.

GRAIN.—Grain was in comparatively light supply today only about 14,000 bushels being at market, some 6,500 bushels of which were offered at the Baltimore, and 8,000 bushels at the Maryland Exchange. At both Institutions the market was very quiet, and but little business was done. Wheat is dull and prices looking downward. We quote red at 130@135 cts., the latter being now the top price for prime, and white at 140@150 cts. per bushel for good to prime lots. Corn sold to-day at 60 a 63 cts. for white, but prime dry parcels would doubtless have brought 65 cts., and 58@61 cts. for yellow. There is no Rye selling but we quote Pennsylvania at 75 @76 cts. per bushel. Oats may be quoted at 40@42 cts for Maryland, and 43@44 cts. per bushel for Pennsylvania.

MOLASSES.—There is nothing doing in Molasses to-day so far as we are advised. We quote as follows, viz: old clayed Cuba at 20@25 cts.; new crop do. at 29@32 cts.; old Muscovado at 26@28 cts.; new crop do. at 30@33 cts.; Porto Rico at 25@40 cts.; and New Orleans at 52@56 cts. per gallon.

PROVISIONS.—Provisions are very quiet, no movement of consequence having taken place in them for some days past. The government is for the present out of the market, and the demand from the regular trade is extremely limited. Some sales of old Bacon are making at 4¼@4½ cts. for Shoulders, and 5½@5¾ cts. for Sides, and we quote new do. at 5¼ cts. for Shoulders, and 6¼ cts. for Sides. Hams range at from 5½ to 8½ cts. for old and new. We quote Bulk Shoulders at 4¾ cts., do. Sides at 5¾ cts., but no sales of Hams have as yet been made, and we can give no quotations for them. Lard may be quoted at 8@8¾ cts. for Western in bbls. and tierces, and we quote Mess Pork at $12.50@13. Prime do. at $9 50 @10, and Rump do. at $9 per bbl. Beef closes steady at $12 50 for No. 1; $13.50 for Mess; and $14.25@14.50 per bbl. for Extra Mess.

RICE.—There is no Rice selling but we quote it at 7½ @7¾ cts for Carolina, and 5¾@6 cts. for East India.

SALT.—Salt is firm, and prices for it are looking upward. Liverpool is however still selling in lots at 110@115 cts. for Ground Alum, 170@175 cts. for Marshall's, Worthington's and Jeffrey & Darcy's fine, and 185 cts. per sack for Ashton's do. Turks Island Salt may be quoted at 25@30 cts. per bushel.

SEEDS.—There were some lots of Cloverseed offered to day, but no sales were made so far as we could learn. We quote it however steady and firm at $4.25@4.10 per bushel. We quote Timothy Seed as before at $2@2.25, and Flaxseed at $1.75@1.80 per bushel.

SUGARS.—There is very little inquiry for Sugars, and no sales are making so far as we are advised. We quote nominally as follows, viz: Cuba at $7.50@8 for refining, and $8.25@9 for grocery grades; English Island at $7.50@8 50; Porto Rico and New Orleans at from $8 25 to $9 50; and Manilla and Pernambuco at $7.75@8. Clayed Cuba Sugars Nos. 9 to 18 range at from $7 87½ to $9.75.

REFINED SUGARS.—The rates for refined Sugars are still as follows, viz: 11¼@11¾ cts. for loaf; 11¼@11½ cts. for crushed, powdered and granulated; 10¾@10¾ cts. for soft crushed white; and 10¼@10½ cts. for C yellow.

WHISKEY.—Whiskey is held to-day pretty firmly at 25 cts. for Ohio, and 24¾ cts. for City, but we have heard of no sales. Since writing the above we have heard of a sale of 300 bbls. Ohio Whiskey at 25 cts.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

BOSTON, Jan. 18.—The Flour market is steady with a moderate demand. Sales of Western Superfine at $5 25@5.37½; fancy $5.50@5.62½; extra $5 75@5 87½; superior $6@7.25 per bbl. Southern is quiet. Baltimore choice brands are held at $7@8.75 per bbl. Corn is in moderate demand—sales of Western and Southern yellow at 70 cts; mixed 65@67 cts. per bushel. Oats are in steady demand —sales of Western and Canada at 41@43 cts; Prince Edward Island 40 cts. per bushel. Rye is selling at 78 cts. per bushel. Shorts are steady at $14 50@15 50; Fine Feed and Middlings $17@22 per ton.

PHILADELPHIA, January 20.—Breadstuffs generally very dull. Flour unchanged. Wheat in moderate demand—red $1.33@1.35. Corn firm—new yellow 58@58½ cts. Sales of 3,000 bbls. Pork and 2,000 bbls. Beef, for Government. Whiskey 24@25½ cts.

ALBANY, Jan. 20.—Barley is in good demand; 78@80 cts. for four rowed State, and 78 cts for Jefferson County. Dressed Hogs dull. Sales 300 head State 4¾@4¾ cts.; and $3.50 for Western; from hooks, $4@4 20.

CHICAGO, Jan. 20.—Flour closed dull. Wheat ½@1 cent better; sales at 72½@72¾ cts. for No. 1, and 67¾@ 68 cts; for No. 2. Corn quiet at 22¾@22¾ cts Oats quiet. Mess Pork in fair demand, buyers and sellers report sales at $9 12½@9.25. Hogs, dressed more active, but prices unchanged; live—market heavy.

NEW BEDFORD OIL MARKET, Jan. 18.—The New Bedford *Mercury* reports Sperm firm with considerable demand for manufacturing—sales 280 bbls. at $1.48; 1,200 cargo ship Herald, at $1.41 for export, and 370 for manufacturing on private terms. Whale in active demand—sales 2,400 bbls. at 40 cts., in lots, and 700 on private terms, nearly all for manufacturing. In Boston the cargo of the Aser sold—228 bbls. at $1.41, and 100, selected, at $1.46.

LATEST NEWS.

TELEGRAMS.

FROM KENTUCKY.

Despatch from General Thomas.

LOUISVILLE, January 20, 7 o'clock, P. M.—The following despatch has just been received from Gen. Thomas, dated Mill Spring:

To D. C. Buell, Brigadier-General Commanding:

Since my despatch of yesterday I pursued the enemy into his entrenchments and this morning advanced to assault him, but found he had abandoned everything and crossed the river during the night. All their artillery and ammunition, upwards of eighty wagons and harness, and all their commissary and quartermaster's stores and camp equipments, fell into our hands. The rout is complete, and I believe the enemy has dispersed. It gives me great gratification to testify to the good conduct of our troops.

Particulars of the Battle in Kentucky

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 21.—Despatches received at headquarters relative to the battle say that it took place, as already stated, on Sunday morning; that General Thomas continued his pursuit of the routed enemy till night. Our forces followed hotly after the Confederates, who ran before them in the wildest confusion like flocks of frightened sheep, close up to their entrenchments on the north bank of the river. In front of these they laid all night, expecting to storm the works in the morning, but with the aid of their boats and barges the enemy managed to get across the river before daylight.

They left behind all their artillery and ammunition, horses, tents, eighty wagons loaded with quartermaster's stores and medical stores, which fell into our hands.

Our troops took possession of the entrenchments early in the morning. After reaching the opposite side of the river the Confederates dispersed in every direction.

Two hundred dead and wounded Confederates were picked up on the field.

Zollicoffer was found in a wagon, mortally wounded.

Our loss is not definitely ascertained, but must have been considerable. A surgeon in the 10th Indiana regiment telegraphs that his regiment had lost seventy in killed and wounded.

General Thomas' Division embraces some of the best regiments in this Department. As far as can be ascertained the 9th Ohio, 10th Indiana, 2d Minnesota, 18th Regulars, and the 4th and 10th Kentucky, were among those engaged.

Col. Manson's Brigade, including the 10th Indiana, 18th Regulars, and some of the Kentucky regiments, reinforced General Thomas during Saturday night. They made a forced march of 25 miles through heavy roads, and managed to arrive three hours before the commencement of the fight, in which they took a glorious part in spite of their fatigue.

The tenor of all the official despatches goes to show that the affair resulted in the most brilliant victory of the war.

No prominent officers are said to be killed on our side.

General Schoepff was utterly unable to cut off the retreat of the enemy, owing to the cliffy character of the country and the obstruction of the roads by felled timber.

Prospect of an Early Advance of the Army in Kentucky.

CINCINNATI, January 21.—The *Gazette* has advices that warrant the prediction of an early advance of the Federal army in Kentucky. The weather now is the only hindering cause. Everything else is ready and in fine order.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

No Arrival from the Burnside Expedition—The Released Wounded Prisoners—The Latest Southern News—Death of Ex-President Tyler—The Burnside Fleet at Hatteras Inlet.

FORTRESS MONROE, January 20.—There has been no arrival here from the Burnside expedition and no definite intelligence has yet been received from the fleet, which sailed hence over a week ago. Southern papers say nothing about it, although if a landing has been made the news ought to have reached Richmond and Norfolk before this. No anxiety whatever is felt however on the subject here.

Although it is highly probable that the first news from the expedition will be received at this point, yet as General Burnside's despatches would be sent to Washington direct, they might possibly reach their destination earlier if sent via Annapolis, and it is possible they may be sent without stopping here, where they might have to wait nearly a whole day for the Baltimore boat.

Captain Mendenhall, of the Fourth Artillery, leaves here to-night to join his company, which is now in Louisville, Kentucky. He has been at this post two years and a half, and has lately been busy drilling the new batteries just organized here.

The wounded prisoners who came down from Richmond the other day, and were taken to the Hospital here, are all doing as well as could be expected. None are thought to be in a dangerous condition, and a few have so far recovered that they will be sent North by to-night's boat.

The troops on board the transport Constitution were disembarked here this morning, and were marched and countermarched up and down the beach, within certain limits fixed by Gen. Wool, nearly all day. As they had been on board ship more than two weeks, they enjoyed much the pleasure of stretching their limbs and airing themselves in the almost summer weather which prevailed at the time.

Whilst the troops were exercising on shore their ship underwent a thorough cleansing, which was much needed. Nothing is known here of the destination of this vessel, nor of the time when she will sail. No orders have yet been received on the subject. General Butler is expected here to personally order her sailing.

A flag of truce went to Craney Island this morning, under command of Lieutenant Clinton, of Gen. Wool's staff. The boat brought back the Captain and crew of the ship New York, of Dublin, Capt. Whalen, from Valencia for Lewiston, Delaware, which was wrecked on the coast, near Swansboro', North Carolina, a week since.

The Latest.

Southern papers contain the following items, which no doubt refer to the Burnside expedition:

WILMINGTON, N. C., January 18.—A letter received here from a reliable source at Newbern, N. C., dated on the 17th, says that forty-three Federal vessels are at Hatteras.

Official despatches received at Wilmington on the 19th, from Goldsboro' on the 16th, say that thirty-four small steamers and sixteen sail vessels were inside and seven large steamers were outside Hatteras. More are reported in Pamlico Sound.—The above may be relied on as it comes from an officer in Hyde county.

A law recently passed by the Confederate Congress prohibiting the publication of war news in the newspapers probably accounts for the absence of more definite intelligence relative to the fleet.

The Norfolk papers announce that ex President Tyler died at Richmond on Friday night, after a very brief illness.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Annual Meeting of the American Colonization Society.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The annual meeting of the Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society took place to-day. The following named States were represented: Massachusetts, Maine, Vermont, Connecticut, Maryland, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Ohio. The receipts during the past year were $112,200—over $1,100 are now in the Treasury. The Society's operations since last meeting have been principally confined to the internal affairs of Liberia, including the case of the recaptured Africans. No emigrants have been sent thither during the year—ninety-eight emancipated in Virginia, Louisiana and Tennessee were to have left this country in May, but were prevented doing so by the political troubles. Two intelligent colored men to-day gave the Board much valuable information, and a gratifying account of affairs in their Republic.

Army Orders.

WASHINGTON, January 21.—According to General Order No. 2, issued from the Adjutant-General's Office, a new military department, to be known as the Department of Key West, is constituted within the following bounds: Key West, the Tortugas and the mainland on the West Coast as far as Apalachicola, and to Cape Canaveral, on the East Coast.

Brigadier General J. M. Brannan, of the United States Volunteers, is assigned to the command of the new department.

It is also ordered that officers detailed for the volunteer recruiting service, under General Orders No. 105 of 1861, are to recruit for their own regiments respectively, and not for the general volunteer service. They will, however, be under the direction of the General Superintendent.

The full number of officers indicated for the recruiting service need not be detailed if a less number will suffice to fill up the several regiments.—The selections will be made by the Colonel, and the order for the detail given by Commanders of Departments or *Corps d'Armee*.

Anniversary Meeting.

WASHINGTON, January 21.—The forty-fifth anniversary meeting of the American Colonization Society was held to-night in the Hall of the House of Representatives. The President of the Society, Mr. Mason of New York, Dr. Pinney, and a colored merchant from Liberia, delivered addresses, the last-named urging the recognition of that republic by the United States Government, and showing the advantages presented to colored emigrants from this country.

The only members of Congress present were Representatives Maynard of Tennessee and Frank of New York.

Re-Organization of the War Department—New Member of Congress.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The passage by Congress to-day of a bill authorizing the President to appoint two additional Assistant Secretaries of War was, according to a statement made in the House, by request of the Secretary of War himself. This is preliminary to a thorough re-organization, by which not only will the transaction of all business of the army be facilitated, but visitors have an equal opportunity of obtaining access to the proper officers of the Department without unnecessary delay.

Thomas L. Price, elected to fill the vacancy from the 5th Congressional District of Missouri, occasioned by the expulsion of Reid, secessionist, was to-day sworn in as a member of the House.

Tax on Salt.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Salt, in consequence of the supply to the South being intercepted, is selling in Washington at 30 cents a bushel. This article, it is said, will be placed in the new tariff bill as a source of considerable revenue.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

Millions of Dollars' Worth of Property Destroyed by the Flood.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 17.—The State Legislature has adjourned until the 21st instant, to allow the water to subside from Sacramento. That city has been under water, from two to eleven feet deep, driving the people to the second stories of their houses, and preventing them from kindling fires and cooking food.

Cooked provisions, in large quantities, were sent from this city to the people there, by two steamers, on Sunday last. The water has materially subsided since then, but the weather is still unfavorable.

The whole valley portions of the State have suffered most severely from this unprecedented inundation. Many millions of dollars' worth of property have been destroyed.

Arrived to-day, steamer Golden Gate, from Panama; brig Gifford, from London. Sailed to-day, ships Carrier Dove, for Liverpool, and Benjamin H. Ward, for Hong Kong. Sailed from San Francisco, Jan. 10, ship Anne Mary, for Bombay.

We have had, if possible, the hardest rain storm of the season, melting the snow upon the mountains and almost all the summits, causing an immense flow of water from the foot of the hills into the valley, which the main rivers cannot carry off until after most of the agricultural parts of the State are more or less flooded. The prospects are that Sacramento will be inundated deeper than ever, though the people are prepared and the loss cannot be heavy. The farmers and miners have already been immense losers by the freshets this winter. The gold products will be reduced millions from this cause. The placer and river mines sustain this loss, the various dams, canals, aqueducts, &c., being swept away or damaged.

Gov. Downey's last message was delivered yesterday, Gov. Stanford was inaugurated to-day. The message represents the State still in a very prosperous condition in all interests. The funds of the State Treasury, however, are unusually low. The January interest on the State and Sacramento City bonds is paid.

San Francisco, January 11, sailed, ship Challenge, Callao; steamer Orizaba, Panama, carrying 75 passengers and $1,160,000 in treasure, $850,000 of which is for New York. Sacramento is more completely flooded than ever before. The Legislature proposes to adjourn its sessions to San Francisco. The rain is continuing.

FROM GEN. BANKS' COMMAND.

FREDERICK, January 20.—The latest intelligence from Western Virginia is to the effect that Jackson is near Romney, and partially occupies the town, while General Lander has fallen back a few miles towards Cumberland. There has been no action. General Williams' brigade remains at Hancock.

Refugees from Martinsburg bring intelligence that there are but seventy militia in that town under Nadenbousch, and these are anxious to throw down their arms and join the Union forces. This seems to be the general sentiment throughout that region. Jackson was near Romney with 17,000 men, and a few more, principally mounted militia, were at Duffield's Station, Bloomer's Furnace and Kearneysville Cross-Roads. At Winchester there were but 200 militia.

The Martinsburg *Republican* of the 17th appeals to the Governor to arm the negroes. It says that at the late battle near Bath the Confederate forces were met by 700 negroes on the Union side, who killed three of the Confederate officers, two privates, and wounded fifty others belonging to a Southern German regiment.

An officer in the Twelfth Indiana has received a letter from Captain Williams, recently captured opposite Dam No 4. He is in prison at Richmond and writes for assistance. He says the prisoners have but little to eat, and are literally eaten up with vermin.

A man named Wright, formerly of Baltimore, has been detected in endeavoring to procure the transportation of several sacks of salt into Virginia, at Dam No. 4, on speculation. He is now in custody.

The Massachusetts Legislature.

BOSTON, January 20.—In the State Legislature to-day voluminous correspondence was presented relative to the difficulties between Governor Andrew and General Butler. Some of it is said to be of a very spicy character, particularly that which has reference to the appointment of officers under General Butler. The Governor charges unfitness of character against some of the officers under General Butler; to which the latter replies by charging the appointment by the Governor of a man guilty of adultery, alluding to an officer who was alleged to have run away with Mrs. Brannan, whose disappearance from Staten Island caused so much excitement a few years ago.

The Strike at the Philadelphia Navy Yard.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 21.—The trouble at the Navy Yard are about concluded. This morning more men were ready to go to work than were required. There is no probability, therefore, of the yard being closed at present. It is stated that the order for the steamer Rhode Island, to go to Boston for repairs has been countermanded upon a representation that the workmen here were willing to resume work.

More Ohio Troops Sent to Romney.

COLUMBUS, Jan. 17.—The following regiments have left for Romney to-day: 29th, Col. Buckley; 62d, Col. Bond; 66th, Col. Candy. The 67th, Col. Bartenbinder, will move to the same destination to-morrow.

The Great Cock-Fight at Troy.

TROY, Jan. 21.—The long anticipated cock-fight—the Athenian amusement, the boast pleasure of China, India and the Philippine Islands, and the favorite subject of Aristophanes, the Greek—between Albany and Troy cocks, came off in this city this evening, in the cock loft of Paul Kavanaugh's saloon, in Congress street. The *elite* of American sportsmen, from John Morrissey down, were present, and the whole scene was mostly characteristic of liberal American life, unrestrained by the police. The contest engaged the attention of Albany and Troy cocks exclusively, and up to half-past twelve this morning the Albany birds were in the ascendant, hopes turning evidently upon the final victory of the Troy game. The main will close at a late hour in the morning, and it is impossible to shadow the result.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—Cotton is dull at 32 cts. Flour is dull—sales of 10,500 bbls.; State $5.45@5.50; Ohio $5.90@5 95; Southern $5 75@6. Wheat is unsettled—sales of 42,000 bushels; Milwaukie club $1.32@1.33; red Western $1 40. Corn is heavy—sales of 17,000 bushels at 64@64½ cts., and buyers demand a reduction. Beef is firm. Pork is firm. Lard is heavy—sales of 1,000 bbls. at 7¾@8¾ cts. Whiskey is dull at 25 cts. Sugar is firm. Naval stores are dull. Freights are dull.

WAR ITEMS.

Special Washington Despatches to the Philadelphia Inquirer.

PECULIATION ON A SMALL SCALE.

One of the employees of the Government Printing Office, formerly the publisher of a paper in Indiana, has been detected in stealing type from the establishment. Invariably with a large carpet-bag he came early and stayed late. Obtaining access to the depository of new materials, every opportunity was improved to convey type from the office to his boarding-house. Last Thursday one of the workmen had the curiosity to pick the carpet bag up, when he found it difficult to raise from the floor. Suspicion was now aroused, and a watch was instituted upon his movements. The next morning early he came to the office as usual, carpet bag in hand, ready to pack up another lot of material for removal in the evening. The watchman detected him in the act of placing pages of type in the bag, and informed the foreman, who accused the thief, which he did not deny. A search of the boarding-house was then made, and secreted under a pile of ashes, in an outhouse, a lot of new type was found, and, in the sink, another lot—altogether weighing two hundred pounds. The thief, who should have been arrested as soon as the theft was discovered, was allowed to escape, and it is believed he took the early train on Friday morning, for the North.

OFFICERS' BOARDS.

It is stated that Adjutant-General Thomas, by order of General McClellan, has issued an order declaring the regiments forming General Sickles' Brigade to be United States Volunteers, and not State Volunteers.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

President Lincoln continues to be laboriously employed, and is considerably careworn from the continual pressure of private and public claims upon his attention. He finds but little time for relaxation.

THE FRENCH PRINCES.

On Saturday afternoon, Mr. Seward and the two French Princes will leave here for Philadelphia, to visit the most important institutions of your city. These distinguished foreigners have manifested a deep interest in the American prison system, and during a recent visit to Auburn were absorbed in the examination of the institution there. Their desire is to inspect the Eastern Penitentiary, which has a European reputation. They will, no doubt, be gratified at the many public, charitable, and benevolent establishments of your beautiful city.

Special Washington Despatch to the New York Post.

GEN. LANE'S PROGRAMME.

General Lane has had a very cordial reception from the new Secretary of War, as well as from the President and General McClellan. It is expected that he will soon leave for Kansas to command his brigade. He has, in several interviews with the President, discussed his plans. General McClellan asked him, at an interview the other day: "Suppose you find no Union sentiment whatever where you go?" "*Then*," replied Lane, "*I will take good care to leave no rebel sentiment behind me.* If Missouri, Arkansas and the Indian country will not come peaceably under the laws of the Government, *my plan is to make of them a wilderness. I would give the traitors twenty-four hours to choose between exile and death. Sir, if I can't do better, I will kill off the white traitors and give their lands to the loyal black men!*" The friends of Lane assert that upon hearing this reply, McClellan laughed heartily and said, "You must work out your own plans. Go your way, and see to it that no rebel sets his foot in Kansas."

Special Washington Despatches to the N. Y. Tribune.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

The Senate Military Committee to-day passed upon a large number of military appointments. The following Brigadiers were sent up for confirmation:—Gens. Shields, Meagher, Keys, Richardson, Stanley, Palmer, Van Vliet, French, Brooks, and Steele. Among those who are hung up are Gens. McKinstry, Gorman, Todd, Sykes, Stevens, Strong, Sickles, and Ward. These latter are not reported against, but laid aside for inquiry.

GEN. STONE.

Gen. Stone's place on the Army list is admitted by his friends to be very precarious. When the great list of military nominations was sent into the Senate it was printed for the private use of Senators, and an understanding had that each might erase from it names that they knew to be objectionable, and that at an early day all the rest of the nominations, with these exceptions, should be confirmed—the excepted nominees to be subsequently passed on by themselves. Of the higher officers we can comfortingly say that not a single one convicted in Senatorial inquest of surrendering slaves will be confirmed—not one of them.

CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES.

The claim business arising out of this war will soon set in in a flood. Senator Clark introduced a bill to-day to compensate for the occupation of property in Maryland and the District by the troops. It provides for four Commissioners, two military and two civil, with clerks and salaries, and two years term of office, and power to issue commissions to take testimony, and the duty to allow just rent and pay just damages. Secession farms will be fenced again.

The Burnside Expedition Reported Off Wilmington, N. C.

From the Philadelphia Enquirer, Jan. 21.

From Fortress Monroe we learn that a private despatch had been received in Richmond from Wilmington, N. C., to the effect that a fleet of thirty United States vessels had anchored off the mouth of Cape Fear river, and that a demonstration upon Wilmington was hourly expected. This doubtless is a portion of General Burnside's expedition, a report of the proceedings of which, since their departure from Fortress Monroe, we should receive at an early hour. Wilmington, the capital of New Hanover county, N. C., is situated on the left bank of Cape Fear river, just below the entrance of its Northeast branch, thirty-four miles from the sea, one hundred and thirty-five miles southeast from Raleigh, one hundred and eighty northeast from Charleston, and four hundred and sixteen miles from Washington. It is the largest and most commercial place in the State, the business and population having been greatly increased by the construction of the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad, which extends north to Weldon, on the Roanoke river, 162 miles, and forms a part of the great highway of travel North or South. Another railroad was not long since opened from Washington to Manchester, in South Carolina, where it connects with the Camden Branch Railroad. The length of this line is 156 miles. In 1860 Wilmington had 9,553 inhabitants.

The Late General Zollicoffer.

General Felix K. Zollicoffer, reported to have been killed in the battle near Somerset, in Kentucky, was born in Mowry county, Tennessee, on May 19th, 1812. He received an academical education, served some time in a printing office, and in 1829 became the editor of a newspaper in Paris, Tennessee. He was afterwards, in 1834, editor of the Columbian (Tenn.) *Observer*; 1835, State printer, and 1842, editor of the Nashville *Banner*, the official paper of the Whig party in that State. 1843-9, he was Comptroller of the State Treasury; 1849, he was chosen to the State Senate; 1850, he built the suspension bridge at Nashville, and after another period of editorship of the Nashville *Banner* he was, in 1853, elected to Congress, where he served three terms. When the rebellion broke out he at once took a prominent part in it, and for some time held Cumberland Gap with a small force, was appointed Brigadier-General, advanced into Kentucky, and was defeated at Camp Wild Cat.

THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS----FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, January 21.—Various petitions were presented in favor of emancipation, among them one by Mr. WILMOT, from citizens of Kensington, Philadelphia.

Mr. FESSENDEN presented a petition in favor of the continuance of the coast survey.

Mr. SHERMAN presented the petition of the Mayor and others of Sandusky, Ohio, for the establishment of a naval depot at that place.

Senator TRUMBULL presented a memorial from W. G. Ewing, of Colorado, urging upon Congress to take no action at present upon the slave question, from its tendency to prevent peace, and suggesting joint action between the two sections for an amendment of the Constitution requiring the gradual emancipation of the slaves within thirty years.

Mr. SUMNER, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported favorably on the joint resolution authorizing certain officers of the navy to accept presents from the Government of Japan.

Mr. HALE, of New Hampshire, thought the resolution very loose, and counteracted the provision of the Constitution prohibiting officers of the Government from accepting presents from foreign potentates. Neither the officers nor the considerations were named, and he thought the whole thing improper.

Mr. SUMNER explained that the presents received were at the State Department, and did not exceed the value of $100. The names of all the officers were not known who were with Captain McKean, of the United States frigate Niagara, on her visit to Japan. There were two precedents for the course proposed.

Mr. HALE called for a division on the passage of the bill, and there was no quorum voting; but finally the bill was passed—ayes 22, nays 14.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, introduced a bill in relation to a railway along Pennsylvania avenue and other avenues in this city and the streets of Georgetown. Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, introduced a bill to regulate the compensation of district attorneys.—Referred.

Mr. BROWNING, of Illinois, offered a resolution that the Committee on the Judiciary inquire into the expediency of so amending the naturalization laws as to confer the rights of citizenship on foreigners who may serve in the present war. Adopted.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, introduced a bill to authorize the examination of parties in the Courts of the United States. Referred.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, the bill from the House appropriating $150,000 for the defences of Washington, was taken up. The bill had been amended when last up, providing that all the debts heretofore incurred shall be first paid out of the appropriation. Another was pending that no part of the money shall be devoted to new fortifications.

Mr. WILSON moved to amend by providing that hereafter no minors under 18 years of age shall be mustered into the service of the United States, and the oath taken by the recruit shall be conclusive as to his age—repealing the fifth section of the present law (act of 1850), providing for the discharge of minors, enlisting without the consent of their parents.

Mr. POWELL moved to strike out from the amendment the words "and the oath taken by the recruit shall be conclusive as to his age."

Mr. HALE thought the making of the oath conclusive on the minor was a very slight penalty for the perjury he commits.

Mr. POWELL urged that the proposition was only an inducement to disobedient youths to take refuge in the army, from the control of their parents.

Mr. WILSON said men had been discharged under the present law, in the last few months, who were 24 or 25 years of age, and urged the necessity of retaining the words in question.

Mr. CLARK, of N. H., said that the father had a right to the service of the minor, and asked, shall the father be bound by the act, the perjury, of the son?

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Ill., took ground against Mr. Wilson's proposition.

Mr. WILSON explained at length the difficulties which the War Department had had under the existing law, by which they were compelled to discharge minors. He said that in the Military Committee the matter had been fully discussed, and unanimously recommended.

Mr. NESMITH, of Oregon, sustained this statement, and urged that large numbers had been discharged from the military service in different parts of the country, at a material loss, means having been spent in their maintenance, uniforming and drilling them.

The question being taken on Mr. Powell's proposition to strike out the words relative to the oath, it was rejected, and the amendment was then adopted.

Mr. WILSON proposed another amendment, as follows:—That in times of war or rebellion against the supreme authority of the United States, all persons who shall be found lurking as spies, or acting as such, in or about the fortifications, encampments, posts, quarters or headquarters of the armies of the United States, or any of them, shall suffer death, by sentence of a general court-martial.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, said that court-martial applied only to persons belonging to the army and navy—that others, under the Constitution, were entitled to trial by jury. He thought, however, we might, under a state of rebellion, have the right to extend the scope of action. With the view of being clear on this subject, he moved to amend by adding the words: "within any parts of the United States which have been or may be declared in a state of insurrection by the President," which was agreed to.

Mr. WILS