THE MARYLAND NEWS SHEET.

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SEE FOURTH PAGE.

LATEST NEWS.

TELEGRAMS.

THE WAR IN NEW MEXICO.

A Band of Hungry Texans March on Fort Craig and Back Again.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 20.—The Santa Fe mail, with dates to the 7th, arrived here to-day.

An express from Mesilla arrived at Santa Fe on the evening of the 4th, bringing information that 1,500 Texans, with seven pieces of artillery, were marching on Fort Craig, and were within thirty-eight miles of that post. The scouts from the fort had been driven in, and a severe battle expected, as the Texans were fighting principally for food.—Gov. Connelly had called on the entire military of the Territory to prevent their progress.

A later express, which arrived on the evening of the 5th, says that the enemy had retreated without making an attack. It is not known whether Col. Canby, in command of the Federal forces, intends to pursue them or not. The scouts from Pecots had not arrived when the mail left. Col. Canby has a force of 1,000 regulars, and 1,500 volunteers and militia, in his command. Santa Fe was in a state of excitement, and martial law had been declared. The through passengers by this mail are Col. Street, J. Howe Watts, and John Gwynne.

FROM KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, January 22.—The *Journal* says that twelve cannon were captured from the Confederates at Somerset, and thinks that the retreating Confederate army cannot escape, as from seven to ten Federal regiments were thrown across the Cumberland river some days since to intercept their retreat.

Unless the Confederates divide into squads and find their way into Tennessee by unfrequented paths they must all be entrapped.

A letter to the *Commercial*, dated Somerset, January 19th, the day of the battle, says:

Zollicoffer is said to have been killed by Colonel Fry, of the Second Kentucky regiment. We have taken many prisoners. The loyal Tennesseans fought like tigers, and have suffered much.

The Tennesseans took one battery at the point of the bayonet.

The Ninth Ohio regiment is badly cut up.

This account is not so late as despatches heretofore published.

General Thomas In Pursuit of the Confederates.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 21.—No news has been received here from General Thomas to-day, nor any tidings of the Federal loss in the battle fought on Sunday.

General Thomas has taken the steamer and nine barges in which the Confederates conveyed their forces across the Cumberland, and which, in their precipitate flight, they failed to destroy.

The theory at headquarters is that General Thomas has been too busy in using the boats to convey his troops across the river southward, in pursuit of the retreating enemy, and providing other means of transportation, to send the details of the recent fight. No private telegrams of military matters can come over the line to Louisville, and no private information has been received here relative to the movements of our troops.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 22.—The total Federal loss in the battle of Somerset is now stated at 39 killed and 150 wounded.

General Thomas captured 14 cannon, and 1,400 mules and horses from the Confederates.

The Confederates burned one of a steamboat and eight of the barges in which they retreated across the Cumberland river. Gen. Thomas crossed the river with the remaining barges, and is now pursuing the retreating foe.

THE VICTORY IN KENTUCKY.

Official Despatch to the Government--The Total Defeat and Rout of the Enemy Fully Confirmed--Confederate Loss One Hundred and Fifteen Killed, Including Gen. Zollicoffer, and One Hundred and Sixteen Wounded.

WASHINGTON, January 22.—The following despatch was received at headquarters to-night:

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 22

To Major-General McClellan, Commanding U. S. Army:

The following has just been received from Gen. Thomas:

"The rout of the enemy was complete. After succeeding in getting two pieces of artillery across the river and upwards of fifty wagons, they were abandoned with all their ammunition at Mill Spring. They then threw away their arms and dispersed through the mountain by-ways, in the direction of Monticello, but are so completely demoralized that I don't believe they will make a stand short of Tennessee.

"The property captured on this side of the river is of great value, amounting to eight 6-pounders and two Parrott guns, with caissons filled with ammunition. About 100 four-horse wagons, upwards of 1,200 horses and mules, several boxes of arms which have never been opened, and from 500 to 1,000 muskets, mostly flint locks, but in good order; subsistence stores enough to serve the entire command for three days, and also a large amount of hospital stores.

"As soon as I receive the report of the brigade commanders, I will furnish a detailed report of the battle. Our loss was 39 killed and 12 wounded. Amongst the wounded were Colonel McCook, of the 9th Ohio, commanding a brigade, and his aid, Lieutenant Burt, of the 18th U. S. Infantry.

"The loss of the Confederates were Zollicoffer and 114 others killed and buried, and 116 wounded and 45 prisoners not wounded, five of whom are Surgeons; and Lieutenant-Colonel Carter, of the 17th Tennessee regiment.

[Signed] "GEN. THOMAS.

"To Gen. Buell, Commanding."

Col. McCook Wounded.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 22.—A private despatch from Somerset, says that Col. McCook, of the 9th Ohio, was wounded in the recent battle. Three balls struck his horse, a fourth passed through his overcoat, and a fifth hit him. His wound, though painful, is not dangerous.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Secret Session of Congress on War Measures.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The Joint Committee on the Conduct of the War have agreed upon an amendment to the joint rules of the two Houses, to the effect that whenever any member rises in his place and states that the Executive wishes Congress to secretly act on any matter connected with the war, it shall be the duty of Congress to go into secret session, and deliberate and come to a conclusion thereon before adjournment. The speeches are to be limited to five minutes each, and any member disclosing the proceedings shall be expelled.

Confirmations by the Senate--Appointment of a Judge of the United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The Senate to-day in Executive session, confirmed a large number of nominations, among them John Lothrop Motley as Minister to Austria, and Robert Pruyn, of New York, Minister Resident for Japan.

The President to-day nominated Noah A. Swain, of Ohio, Associated Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge McLean.

Answer to a Resolution of Inquiry.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—It appears from a communication from the Secretary of the Navy addressed to the Senate, in answer to a resolution calling for information relative to Acting Lieutenants, Masters, Masters' Mates, Paymasters, and Acting Assistant Paymasters, that they are all employed, and when not disabled by sickness have been on duty since the date of their appointment. Only two paymasters on the active list are unemployed. One is unfit for duty and the other is in Virginia.

The Censorship of the Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The House Committee on the Judiciary to-day commenced their investigation into the Censorship of the telegraph. Several witnesses were before the committee.

FROM GEN. BANKS' COMMAND.

FREDERICK, Jan. 22.—No intelligence has been received here from General Lander's division during the past forty-eight hours, and everything here and in our upper brigades remains in *statu quo*.—The excitement and preparations commenced on the receipt of the news of Jackson's advance upon Romney have died out, and our troops are mainly employed in looking to their personal comfort.

Last Saturday forty condemned Government horses were sold at auction, by order of Inspector Perkins. The highest brought $70, and the lowest 25 cents. The average was $23, being an advance on the estimated value.

From Havana--Naval Intelligence.

NEW YORK, January 22.—The steamship Columbia, from Havana, is below.

The steamer Illinois, from Key West on the 18th inst., has arrived. The gunboat Tahoma was there repairing her machinery. The gunboat Itasca sailed on the 16th for Fort Pickens. The sloop-of-war Brooklyn arived on the 15th, and was taking in coal. The steamer Illinois passed the Ericsson on the 18th off Key West, and on the same day the gunboat Connecticut, with a schooner in tow, probably a prize.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

Later from Mexico.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—The Columbia left Havana on the 18th, and brings Mexican news of the 10th. Communication with the interior had been cut off. A regiment of Spanish troops started on the 4th, on the Medellin road, for a reconnoissance, but were driven back, after proceeding a mile, by an unseen foe. One correspondent says that Vera Cruz is surrounded inland, and almost besieged. No vegetables or fuel could reach the city. Many articles of prime necessity are sadly needed. Many Spanish troops are sick, and many desertions have taken place. There are great fears of an attack on Vera Cruz. Several Spanish sentinels have been sentenced to be shot.

An American vessel, 'the Beautiful Star,' had arrived at Vera Cruz with 4,000 guns and 300 pounds of powder, etc., for the Mexican Republic, all of which was seized by the Spaniards. Also a small lot of arms aboard the brig Puebla. Nine more vessels expected would also be confiscated. The English, French and Spanish flags wave over the Castle, the French and English fleets having arrived. General Prim is also at Vera Cruz.—There is considerable discontent among the French and English at the want of courtesy in the advance of the Spanish portion of the allied expedition not having hoisted the three flags at first. Three thousand men were to make a sortie to endeavor to clear the environs of the city, in order that the market may be supplied with fresh provisions.—Most of the French troops have disembarked.

Nassau dates to the 12th say that the British ship Conqueror would be a total loss. The crew had rescued Nassau; also forty cannon.

The schooner Whirlwind, which had intended to run the blockade of Charleston, was wrecked, and the American Consul sold the coal which was brought to Nassau for the use of Federal vessels, which, however, they were not allowed to take by the British authorities.

Later from the Gulf.

The United States gunboat Water Witch had arrived at Havana from Ship Island.

No one was to blame in the recent collision between the United States gunboat De Soto and the French ship-of-war Milan. The latter had her paddle box and one of her wheels injured, which was partly repaired at Ship Island. She has since reached Havana.

The health of the troops at Ship Island was excellent.

The gunboat Cuba was at Havana.

From New Orleans.

CAIRO, Jan. 21.—A report has been received from New Orleans that a large meeting of the French residents of that city was held on the 18th instant, to devise some means of leaving the city and the South.

A committee was appointed to communicate with the United States forces at Ship Island upon the subject to obtain the assistance of the Federal Government.

The Return of the Cairo Expedition.

CAIRO, Jan. 21.—The last of the expedition into Kentucky came up to-day. They saw no signs of the enemy during the return march. Only two regiments of Federal troops now remain encamped on Mayfield Creek.

High Water in the Ohio River.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 22.—The river rose last night 19 inches. There is now a depth of 5 feet 7 inches in the channel.

MAYOR'S MESSAGE

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, BALTIMORE, January 22, 1862.

To the Honorable, the Members of the First and Second Branches of the City Council:

GENTLEMEN:—We have passed through most serious trials in the last twelve months.

The dreadful infatuation of dismembering this glorious Union is horrible to contemplate. That there were many amongst us who had this end in view cannot be doubted. Prompted by the demon spirit of ambition, they lured others into the design of destroying the most beneficent Government on the earth. The storm gathered and spent its fury on the 19th of April last, and it would be folly to say that we owe our deliverance to our own strength.

But for the firmness of Governor Hicks—to whom every Maryland heart owes a lasting debt of gratitude, and the counsels of wise men at the seat of Government, Baltimore this day would, indeed, be a blackened ruin, and her inhabitants a wandering, distracted and unhappy people.

The Annual Message I present for your consideration may be deficient in many particulars; my inexperience must claim for it your indulgence. I shall give you a plain and concise view of facts as they present themselves to my mind. I would respectfully ask the appointment of a special committee to examine every department of the city government, and place on record their exact condition. I shall be pleased to co-operate in this labor, and assist in establishing the most judicious retrenchment in all the departments.

The financial condition of the city is in a most healthy state, considering the dreadfully depressed condition of all the different business interests. This is mainly owing to the experience, energy and ability of the able officer who fills the position of Register. The changes in the Executive chair of the city have been so frequent within the last twelve months, that the entire responsibility of the finances of the city have devolved upon him, and they have been managed with great ability.

You will receive his report in a few days, which will furnish you a detailed statement of the financial condition of the city.

The Comptroller has faithfully contributed his quota in protecting the city from extravagance and loss. His report will furnish much interesting information.

From an examination of the Collector's report it appears that notwithstanding the embarrassed condition of affairs the collection of taxes in 1861 compares favorably with 1860. The Collector attributes this favorable result to the separation of personal from real property by Ordinance No. 9, approved April, 1861.

This measure, devised by the Comptroller, is highly approved by the Collector, his experience being that a postponed personal tax is equal to a surrender of that interest.

It is evident that the city will be compelled to rely mainly upon this department to meet its engagements the present year. It will, therefore, be our imperative duty to examine thoroughly and bring out every interest not taxed, and subject it to its portion of the expenses of the city.

The City Commissioners have not exceeded their appropriation, except in one instance—for the repair of paved streets—and then with the approval of the Mayor. They claim to have labored assiduously and to have accomplished a large amount of work in keeping the streets in good order. Their paving rates seem to be much less than has been heretofore paid, but I imagine this is owing to increased competition amongst the players. A greater portion of their time has been occupied in the Back Basin and Falls, and this is really the place where their labors can be more serviceable than any other.

This Basin was made for the distinct purpose of receiving the sediment which comes down Jones' Falls and Harford Run, and if kept nine feet deep (which the ordinance requires) as high as the first bridge on the Falls, will render immense service to the main channel in the front Basin by preventing the sediment from flowing out into that channel. This Basin, being made for this purpose, presents great facilities for the collection of this sediment, and I should advise that one steam dredging machine be kept there continually.

I recommend these joint reports to your careful attention.

WATER WORKS.

This stupendous work was commenced some four years ago and steadily progressed under wise administration, and was nearly completed twelve months since, when those who originated it went out of power. Great credit is due to its projectors. The present supply is estimated to be sufficient for a population of 500,000. The principal lake is placed at the most available point for the introduction of the waters of the Gunpowder Falls when required by the increased population of the city. The desire to claim the credit of the completion of this great work is a compliment to those who originated it. The entire cost, including the property of the old works, is $3,750,000. The property of the old works, consisting of vacant lots, is estimated to be worth $200,000, making a net cost of $3,500,000 for the new works. The interest on this amount is $210,000. Expenses for the past year $10,600. The revenue for the year 1861 was $180,000, leaving a deficiency of $40,000. This work, conferring such immense benefits on the city and its inhabitants, ought to be self sustaining, and it has consequently occupied the united attention of the Board, who have produced the following rates of water rents as being best suited to that end:

A private family in a house over 22 feet front	$15
Over 17 and not over 22 feet	12
Over 14 and not over 17 feet	9
Under 14 feet	6
For each additional family (extra)	2
For warehouses	10

These rates, coming from the Board, who are practically acquainted with the workings of the Department, are entitled to your strict examination.

They also suggest a rate of taxes which they term the Water and Fire Plug rate.

Lot, with buildings over 22 feet front, 4 stories high	$5
" " 22 feet front and under 4 stories	4
" " 17 feet front and not over 22 feet	3
" " 14 feet front and not over 17 feet	2
" " under 14 feet	1

The Fire Plug Tax is imposed, from the protection to property from fires by the introduction of this abundant supply of water, and seems perfectly justifiable, as the Fire Department would be to an extent useless without a full supply of water. This tax will be abated when the water is introduced into the premises.

A impression exists with some gentlemen of great experience that the present rates had better not be changed, they appearing to give general satisfaction. In that case it will be necessary to impose the fire-plug tax on the 20,000 houses not using water, which will bring in a revenue of $60,000.

I commend this report to your early attention, and I desire to impress upon your minds the necessity of making a work, furnishing such important benefits to this community, self sustaining.

The Commissioner of Health calls our attention to the sewerage system as one likely to produce very bad results in engendering disease, if not properly attended to. The sewer down Central avenue is flat-bottomed, which allows the collection of stagnant water in all portions of this flat surface wherever it is depressed in the least. Any alteration in this structure at this time is impossible, but I do recommend in all cases in the construction of tunnels in future that the centre of the floor of a tunnel of this size shall be at least two feet lower than the sides, the ascent to the sides being a smooth plane, so that as the water diminishes after rains it may tend to the centre, leaving the sides to dry while the water is fresh. This rule to be observed in proportion to the size of the tunnel. A strict observance of this rule will almost, if not entirely, remove the nuisance.

I would further recommend that this sewer and others of a similar character be thoroughly examined during cold weather, and that every obstacle to the free passage of water be removed, so that rains may serve a good purpose in freeing them from pestilential matter. A plentiful supply of copperas—a cheap article—scattered over the surface and left to dissolve gradually, would serve a good purpose. The inhabitants living on the line of these structures enlist our sympathy.

Your attention is called to unpaved streets as producing another great source of disease and epidemic, and more particularly to that portion immediately north and bordering on the Back Basin. This locality has for a long time been a nuisance, and I think ought to be so declared, and ordered to be paved.

He also recommends the filling up of the Back Basin. The right to the property was granted to this city in 1814, on certain conditions, and if these conditions are further violated they may involve suits of great magnitude. This property is immensely valuable to the lumber interest, and returns the city a handsome revenue. It is entitled to much more attention than it has ever received.

I recommend the construction of a sewer from its east end directly down Caroline street into the Front Basin. I would also direct your attention to the condition of Harford Run below Eastern avenue. This run in its present condition is a nuisance, and ought to be tunnelled to the Back Basin.

In 1855 it was put under contract, and some of the work done, but was shortly abandoned, and is now in a very bad condition.

Your attention is called to the necessity of purchasing ground further from the city for a Potter's Field. The one in use is inside the city limits and can be sold for much more than it will take to purchase one further from the city.

The attention of our citizens is particularly called to the necessity of vaccination. The Vaccine Physicians are instructed to call at every house in their respective wards, and if not allowed to perform their duty, they will at least remind our citizens of their duty to themselves and families. This dreadful disease is now raging in the District of Columbia.

The Almshouse Report has not as yet been received, but will be presented in a few days. The poor have, no doubt, been cared for as well as the condition of things will admit. The house is in a dilapidated condition and is too small for the number that present themselves for admission. The rooms are crowded and uncomfortable, presenting an unpleasant reflection when contrasted with the inmates of the jail. The poor man is poorly housed, whilst the criminal occupies a superb edifice.

I conceive it to be my imperative duty to call your attention to the completion of that portion of the new Almshouse now under contract at as early a period as the public interest will allow. We are paying for rent and insurance on the building now in use $12,500 yearly. We are also paying for the insane poor in Mount Hope and the Maryland Hospital $11,000 yearly, making in all $23,400. That portion of the new building under contract, and an additional wing for the accommodation of the insane poor, can be constructed for $180,000. This amount can be borrowed at 6 per cent and paid for by the sale of 94 acres of old almshouse land when times improve. If the contractors are allowed to go on and complete their contracts, I am convinced that the city will save at least $10,000 every year. If the contractors are not allowed to proceed, heavy suits will be brought against the city, and must be ably defended or lost. The site purchased from Mr. Goldsborough, is, I believe, perfectly healthy, but I have always had an objection to it in consequence of its not being more elevated. This ground can be exchanged with the Canton Company for an elevated and beautiful site, commanding a fine view of the city, river and bay, and an extended view of the surrounding country. Eastern avenue, eighty feet wide, will run along the base of the hill on the south, and the Philadelphia Railroad touches it on the north. Pure water from the city works can be placed in the building for six thousand dollars by estimate.

I have felt it my duty to give you this view of the subject, feeling assured that the result will justify the change of location.

The Report from the Marine Hospital is limited in its character, and does not present full particulars as to its wants and condition. The Comptroller informs me that the interest of the city would be materially served by employing a married man as a Steward, his wife to act in the capacity of Matron, and to board the boatmen.—Your committee will examine this institution and recommend such improvements as they deem expedient.

I take great pleasure in calling your attention to the Report of the Commissioners of Public Schools. The perfection we have attained in this department is not surpassed by any city in the Union. The leading spirits engaged in this cause are interested heart and soul in its success, and will advise and recommend such improvements as their practical experience may deem expedient. Our attendance at their annual commencements fill us with respect and esteem for them in their self-sacrificing labors.

The House of Refuge deserves your most liberal encouragement. Its annual exhibitions call forth the most profound gratitude to its founders from every heart that has known what it is to be friendless in early life. I shall never forget the beautiful song "Mother, watch the little feet," as sung by one of its inmates in the presence of the City Council two years since.

Our City Jail is so complete in its arrangements that it invites the most systematic management. The report of this institution deserves a careful examination. The Warden discharges his duties with zeal and ability.

I think it can be safely said that our Fire Department is unequalled in the world. A city of 250,000 inhabitants, where insurance is effected to the amount of $120,000,000, to have a loss of but $60,000 in one year, is almost incredible and challenges a parallel. By reference to the report of the Commissioners you will find that they are not undmindful of the necessity of economy. They ask that the erection of factories for the manufacture of certain burning fluids may be prohibited. A change from the Washington Engine House to the Watchman Engine House, now vacant, will be beneficial.

The management of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is able, and has produced important results. The road at present claims our united efforts to place it in a working condition at the earliest moment. The uncertainty of time at which the road can be opened through Virginia convinces me that it ought to be placed under contract through Washington county, Maryland, at once. The portion of the road destroyed by the Rebels in that county, leaving Harper's Ferry, dips deep into Virginia for thirty five miles, and returns again to the Maryland line at Fort Frederick.

The original survey of the road was through Washington county, from Harper's Ferry to Fort Frederick, by way of Sharpsburg and Williamsport.

To repair that portion of the road destroyed will cost $500,000. The idea of a road through Washington county will be thirty-five miles long, which at eighteen thousand dollars per mile, will amount to $630,000. The Western Maryland Road costs that much per mile. Washington county is the third wheat-growing county in the Union. Her wealthy farmers will give the right of way, and I believe that the General Government also will lend a helping hand.

The Western Maryland Road is progressing satisfactorily and will be completed to Union Bridge in sixty days. This road passes through a beautiful and highly cultivated portion of our State, and when completed will be immensely valuable to the business interests of our city. It has promptly met its engagements and must continue to do so as business increases with the progress of the road.

Mayor Brown has been receiving his salary regularly during the entire time of his absence from the city. It would be well to pass an ordinance preventing any officer of the Corporation receiving pay except when in the performance of his duties.

The Police Commissioners have an amount in bank from which they are now paying themselves, and it can only be prevented by the Legislature. The old police seem to be confident of receiving full pay until the Police bill is repealed. If this be the case, we are under the severe and burdensome tax of $600 daily for men long since dismissed from service.

The General Government has been paying the police of our city, but the appropriation is expended. There is $89,000 of the police levy of 1861 collected and in the hands of the Register. Would it not be well to make some legal application of this money, or a portion of it, monthly, to pay this force until a City Police is inaugurated?

I would respectfully recommend that a different plan be adopted as to the employment of legal advice. I would advise that this Department consist of two advisers, their duties to be clearly defined in the ordinance creating them. It would put a stop to the practice of giving some extra counsel in almost every important case, and result in a great saving to the city treasury.

It would be folly in me to attempt to describe the natural beauties of Druid Hill Park. The power of depicting them has defied abler hands than mine. The lofty forest, with its majestic trees, the secluded vale, the entangled thicket, all convince the mind that its primeval condition has been preserved by no ordinary means. We are all loud in its praises, and I feel convinced that every mind that enjoys its beauties must ask itself, quickly—To whom are we indebted for this judicious selection? To know this is a great satisfaction, and is a conviction that the question will not remain unanswered.

There has been an attempt recently to induce the Legislature to incorporate a grant to certain individuals for a railroad, called the Druid Hill Railroad Company, to run on the intervening space between the terminus of the City Passenger Railway and this park entrance. The distance is three eighths of a mile, and to subject our citizens to an additional charge for this distance would be an abuse that would not be submitted to.

There were no contracts given out under the ordinance for building a new City Hall, but there is an unsettled claim of the architect which it will be your province to decide. His labors were in good faith, and I trust a mutual feeling as to an amicable settlement will prevail.

There are various depositions in the city of which the city pays the expenses and the State takes the profits, and at the same time it is nobody's business to keep a supervision over them. This is certainly a very unfair state of things, and should be remedied. Would it not be better for the State to increase the amount of revenue she receives from these departments, and give the city a supervision over them, and also allow to the city all the profits?

The insurance interest in our city is supposed to have amounted last year to one hundred and twenty millions of dollars.

The loss by fire amounted in round numbers to $60,000. This is only one half per cent., which gives evidence of immense profits.

The annual expense of the Fire and Water Departments, together with the Police Telegraph, is very large, and this interest, deriving such immense benefits from them, ought to be subject to its portion of the taxes. If there is no law to reach this case, application should be made to the Legislature for assistance. I would recommend a stamp tax upon all policies, and that no policy be valid unless it be stamped.

The city owns from three to four hundred thousand dollars worth of vacant lots of ground. This is not good policy.

I should advise the sale of these lots at moderate prices, or the lease of them at low and permanent ground-rents, thereby increasing the income of the city and the basis of taxation.

The City Passenger Railway Company appears to be exerting its best energies to meet its obligations. In 1861 it paid into the City treasury $53,862.70.

I would like to call the attention of the Directors to the extension of their road to Druid Hill Park at an early day in the spring. This would be convenient and satisfactory to all classes.

I give you the result of an interview with John W. Randolph, Esq., President of the Board of Trustees of the Jones' Falls Sewerage:

Cash and notes handed to the Trustees by the agents in May, 1860:

Cash	$11,689.93
Notes	482,860.37
Notes due and unpaid	1,271.37
April, 1861, cash	10,000.00
	$505,727.64

The notes have the interest added on them, and fall due in 1861, '62, '63, and a small amount in 1864. The interest included is about $70,000; amount without interest, $435,000.

As the funds have been received the Trustees have purchased city stock. One hundred and twenty-three thousand seven hundred and two dollars and ninety-two cents have been invested, for which the Trustees hold certificates as follows:

In Water Stock of 1875	$67,475.60
In City Stock of 1890	11,460.00
In City Stock of 1886	10,000.00

The agents still retain the sum of $14,099.75, which is deposited to their credit in the Bank of New Orleans.—The agents report the following property unsold in 1860:

1,311 acres of land in the parish of Iberville.

800 acres of land in five small tracts.

1,000 acres of land in the parish of St. James.

Also a few scattering pieces of property of little value. There is a tomb fund to be expended by the agents in conjunction with the Presidents of the Select and Common Branches of the Council. It was arranged that the remains should be placed in a tomb erected on the lot purchased for the Institute, but as no one can foresee at what time the remaining notes will be paid, it is advised that the tomb fund, $3,767, be invested in city stock. The remains are deposited in a private vault.

Gentlemen of the City Council, we have a solemn duty to perform. Our streets are red with the blood of soldiers from Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, hastening at the call of the President to defend their property and the property from the spoil of the traitor's hand. True, we cannot restore the dead to life nor can we heal the broken hearts of the widow and the fatherless, but we can so improve the world that the Union men of Baltimore have an equal abhorrence of the act and the actors. The foul work was done by an infuriated mob, apparently marshalled by some of those in authority at that time. I would respectfully suggest that resolutions expressing the sense of the Councils and of the loyal people of our city be passed and forwarded to the authorities of Pennsylvania and Massachusetts.

Let us, one and all, unite in grateful thanks to the Almighty Ruler of events for the blessings we this day enjoy, and may the incense of grateful hearts ascend not only from chapel and closet, but from legislative halls, workshops and counting rooms; and may we all remember that

"Prayer is the soul's sincere desire, uttered or unexpressed;
The motion of a hidden fire that trembles in the breast."

JOHN LEE CHAPMAN,
Ex Officio Mayor.

The Canadian authorities at Montreal advertised 2,000 iron bedsteads for the troops arriving, whereupon some speculators bought up all the iron in the market suitable for the purpose, and held it for a large advance. The War Department decided at once to substitute baudets for bedsteads, and the speculators "missed a figure."

QUEER PLACE FOR A FOUNDLING.—In one of the churches in Boston, on Saturday evening last, after service, the sexton found a little girl not above five weeks of age, nicely stowed away in one of the pew corners. The little miss was given in charge of the authorities.

BILLIARDS.—Dudley Kavanagh, of New York, and Mike Foley, of Buffalo, are matched to play a game of billiards—1,000 points caroms, for $500 a side. The first match to be played in Buffalo, March 6, and the second in New York, April 3.

The Quincy (Fla.) *Dispatch* of the 8th instant says the British steamer Gladiator, which recently ran the Federal blockade, is safely moored in a Florida port. Her cargo of arms is valued at two millions of dollars.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* says that an accident occurred on the Central Ohio Railroad on Saturday, by which three or four soldiers of one of the Ohio regiments, en route for Patterson's Creek, were killed.

The Montgomery *Advertiser* of the 5th estimates the number of troops in the Confederate army from Alabama at 17,000. Governor Moore, in his October Message, puts it at 30,000.

The prize schooner Ocean Wave, a handsome vessel of about 200 tons burden, was sold in Philadelphia on Monday by the United States Marshal, and brought $2,650.

THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS---FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, January 22.—Petitions were presented from Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Illinois, for the abolition of slavery.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the reply of the Secretary of the Navy to the call for the number of acting lieutenants, masters and masters' mates, &c., appointed since the commencement of the rebellion. The Secretary gives the names, dates of appointment, and States from which appointed—the earliest date being May 13, 1861, and the latest, December 31, 1861. The appointees have all been on duty since the date of their appointment, except when sick.

Mr. HOWE, of Wisconsin, from the Committee on Finance, reported back the joint resolution to appropriate $10,000 for the expenses of the Joint Committee of the two Houses of Congress, to investigate the conduct of the war, and it was passed.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom it had been referred, reported favorably on the bill (introduced by Mr. Wade, of Ohio, chairman of the special joint committee on the part of the Senate, to inquire into the conduct of the war), for "the administration of justice." The bill repealed so much of the act of January 24, 1857, as exempts from criminal prosecution all persons testifying before either House of Congress, or their committees, on account of any fact or act relative to which they may testify.

Messrs. MORRILL, of Maine, and HARRIS, of New York, BAYARD, of Delaware, and Mc DOUGAL, of California, urged that the bill was in conflict with the common law principle, under which a witness may decline to answer in that which would criminate himself, and therefore improper and a dangerous innovation.

Mr. HARRIS moved to amend by adding to the original act "nor shall this act be so construed as that the evidence of the witness shall tend to criminate himself."

Mr. TRUMBULL earnestly opposed the amendment, reiterating that it was through the law as it now stood that Floyd and others had escaped punishment for frauds on the Government.

Mr. WADE said that he wished to go beyond the common law, as the cases they had here to inquire into effected often a great many, and the general interests, involving combinations for frauds and their concealment—at times reaching millions of property and hundreds of men. The common law was well enough for ordinary cases before courts, but not for such as had to be investigated by Congress.

The amendment was rejected—yeas 19, nays 21, and the bill was then passed.

Mr. WADE introduced a bill to authorize the President of the United States to take possession of railroads and telegraph lines in certain cases.—Referred.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, reported a bill to repair and complete the postoffice and court house in Philadelphia, which was referred to the Committee on Postoffices and Roads.

The special order, the report of the Judiciary Committee adverse to the expulsion of Mr. Bright, was taken up.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, addressed the Senate at length, taking the ground that all of the antecedents of Mr. Bright, through from the first movements toward rebellion down to the writing of the letter for T. B. Lincoln to Jefferson Davis, on the 1st March last, showed him to be in sympathy and acting with the conspirators. He had voted with them in those things which set up the rebellion, and with those who were against all the earlier measures which might have thwarted the rebellion. His letter of March 1st was in keeping with this—and he had in the subsequent letter written in September last to Mr. Fitch, declared himself opposed to all the "coercive measures of the Administration," and here declared he had done nothing that he would not do again.

On this basis Mr. Davis argued at length that Mr. Bright was still in sympathy with the traitors, and inimical to the necessary steps for the restoration of the Union, looking to peace without it.—But he said peace could be had only by the South giving up all the property of the government they had seized, and laying down their arms. Then all could enjoy again the blessings of the government, unless it be some individuals who might be tried and hung, and he hoped many of them would be.—But the masses, in a great rebellion, are treated differently, and an act of amnesty would give them every privilege, every right of those who had remained faithful. We would receive them with open arms, in fraternal bonds. But the leaders had declared that their independence was the only consideration for terminating the war. He admitted they had waged it with energy and spirit, and he had told the President from the first that both parties would probably underrate each other, and this had been the case. When Jefferson Davis declared war, and war to the knife and forever, the Senators from Maryland and Delaware, (Messrs. Pearce and Bayard,) and the Senator from Indiana (Mr. Bright) knew its import, though now holding that war did not exist at the date of the obnoxious letter.

He spoke also of the disposition lately manifested by many sympathizing with rebellion to welcome a war with England, that imperious and selfish and domineering power. The leaders of the Southern Confederacy would rather be subject to colonial dependence than return to the Union; but he, rather than the Union be not restored, would prefer that the whole be sunk to the bottom of the ocean. He noted the declaration of Mr. Bright, made yesterday, that he had opinions which he could not change if he would, and would not if he could, as a further proof of his disloyalty, and then passed to the consideration of the legal points concerning the punishment of members. Whatever rendered a member disqualified to discharge his duties was sufficient for his removal, and any line of conduct inconsistent with his duty, as a Senator, was sufficient for expulsion. He referred to the case in 1808, when the charge against John Smith was for supposed complicity in the treasonable conspiracy of Burr. Finally, Mr. Davis passed to the consideration of the abolition question, and denied that slavery was the cause of the war, as declared by Mr. Sumner; when

A motion was made to go into executive session.

Mr. BAYARD, rising, said that he thought that the gentleman from Kentucky would not intentionally misrepresent him. He had never said he would vote neither a man, a dollar, or gun for the prosecution of the war.

Mr. DAVIS said he had not so meant to state; that only was an inference, which he deduced from Mr. B.'s course.

The Senate then went into executive session, and afterwards adjourned.

[In justice to Senator Bright, a point made at the close of his remarks in the Senate yesterday, and which, in the hurry incident to the late hour of adjournment, was omitted, should be noticed. In reply to Mr. Fessenden's question he did not mean to be understood as saying that he had never written any such letter as that introducing T. B. Lincoln to Jefferson Davis, but that he had said repeatedly that he had no recollection of giving the letter to Mr. Lincoln. He had before given Mr. Lincoln a letter to Mr. Floyd when Secretary of War here, and if he had been in collusion with the South, he would not have sent an improvement in arms to this Government. But he had no doubt Mr. Floyd threw the matter overboard; and then Mr. Lincoln bored him for another letter, and he gave it.

[The letter in question, it will be recollected, was found on Mr. Lincoln's person when arrested at Cincinnati, but the original has never come to Washington, though a certified copy has been procured by the committee, and as a friend says the original is in Mr. Bright's handwriting, he presumes it is correct, especially as his long acquaintance with Mr. L would have justified his giving him any letter of introduction he should have asked him for at that time.]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. DAVIS, of Massachusetts, offered certain papers relative to the Congressional Representative of the seventh Congressional district from the State of Virginia. Referred to Committee on Elections.

The special order, the bill respecting the sale of Postage Stamps, was further postponed until to-morrow.

Mr. SPAULDING, of New York, from the Committee on Ways and Means, offered as a substitute for the Treasury demand note bill, a bill authorizing the issue of Treasury notes, and the funding of the same, and also the floating debt of the United States. Referred and made the special order for Tuesday next.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported Senate bill 107—an act authorizing the increase of the clerical force in the War and Navy Departments. Adopted.

Also, a resolution inquiring of the President of the United States, whether the act of Congress assigning regular officers to service in the field, and volunteer officers to recruiting service, has been complied with, and how many are engaged under the provisions of that act. Adopted.

Mr. DUNN, of Indiana, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill for the payment of the field officers and volunteer officers of regiments for services rendered prior to the full organization of the regiments. Further consideration postponed until Wednesday next.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported the Senate joint resolution authorizing certain naval officers to accept presents from the Japanese Government. Passed.

Mr. MALLORY, of Kentucky, from the Committee on Post Roads and Canals, offered a resolution that the Secretary of War be requested to inform the House, as soon as practicable, whether and at what time military protection can be placed over the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, so as to enable the company to put it in running order. Passed.

On motion of Mr. STEVENS, the House went into Committee of the Whole—Mr. Blair, of Missouri, in the chair—and took up the bill making appropriations for the legislative, judicial and executive expenses of the Government of the United States for the year ending June 30, 1863, and an additional appropriation for the year ending 30th of June, 1862.

Mr. DIXON, of New York, said that, since the assembling of the present Congress, a practice has been gathering strength that has divided the counsels of the House and counsels of the country. All the attacks in this House have come from the Republican side of the House, and those who have repelled the attacks were either Democrats or representatives from the Border States, who were neither for or against the election of the President. There are those upon this floor who would rather not have this war terminated without the abolition of slavery.

Mr. LOVEJOY desired to correct the statement of the gentleman.

Mr. DIXON, of New York, said he would not yield for any such purpose; he was as competent to judge of that as the gentleman from Illinois.

The Constitution does not give to Congress any power to interfere with the laws formed by a State. How deluded must be the man who thinks that the laws of Congress can put down the rebellion. Would to God they could, and long ere now it would have been ended. Legislative enactment could no more put down the war than it could admit the independence of these rebellious States. In a foreign war all the citizens at war with us are common enemies, but in civil war none are enemies but those who voluntarily embark in the war. All others are entitled to our protection; the citizens of South Carolina as much as the citizens of Massachusetts. No legislation can enlarge the power of the Government, and the rights reserved to the people of a State cannot be infringed upon by any assumed war power. We have no right to employ the army for any other purpose than the suppression of this