THE MARYLAND NEWS SHEET.

VOL. I---NO. 110. BALTIMORE, TUESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

SEE FOURTH PAGE.

LATEST NEWS.

TELEGRAMS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Appointment of Aids-de-Camp.

WASHINGTON, January 27.—It is understood that the Senate to-day in Executive session decided the following point, namely:

That a confirmation of the Aids-de-Camps of Major Generals is not necessary, for the reason that they are in the nature of temporary appointments, and may be made by the President on the recommendation of any Major General, without the concurrence of the Senate. According to the act of August last more than fifty Aids-de-Camp had been submitted for confirmation.

Reorganization of the Hospital Department.

The Sanitary Commission have had several conferences recently, both with the War Department and the Military Committees of Congress, relative to a reorganization of the Hospital Department. It appears that they desire the selection of officers of the regular medical staff, more with regard to efficiency than to the prevalent usage of seniority. The Commission say they are acting on the principle that they had better take precautionary measures against sickness in camp than fill the Hospitals.

Private Advices from Mexico.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—General Don Domingo De Giauvis, from New York, arrived here to day on important business form the Mexican Government. Advices from the City of Mexico from distinguished sources confirm the published accounts of the union generally of parties heretofore opposed to each other making common cause against the European invasion.

Congressional Legislation.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The President has approved the bill repealing the provision of the law which exempts witnesses who have been examined before an investigating committee of either House of Congress from testifying before Court.

The bill introduced by Mr. Collax to-day relative to postage rates on printed matter is not a final draft, but has been referred to the Postoffice Committee for further consideration.

Lake Defences.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The Committee on Lake Defences, of which Representative Arnold is chairman, have been delayed in their action by the sickness of Gen. McClellan, but since his recovery they have been placed in possession of his views and opinions. They are now waiting the detailed estimates from Gen. Totten, but will, before long make a full report with regard to the defence of the Northern frontier.

Military Presentations, etc.

WASHINGTON, January 27.—Lieutenant-Colonel Jourdan, of the New York 10th Legion, was to-night presented by the officers of the 14th Brooklyn regiment, of which he was formerly major, with a splendid sword, sash, gauntlets, boots, spurs, etc.

The non-commissioned officers and privates of the 53d Pennsylvania volunteers, this morning, through Captain Wintrode, presented Colonel Brooke and Lieutenant-Colonel McMichael with beautiful and costly swords.

General Keim, of Pennsylvania, recently appointed Brigadier-General, has been assigned to a brigade in General Casey's division of the army of the Potomac.

Captain Gregg, U. S. army, has been appointed Colonel of the regiment of Pennsylvania cavalry formerly commanded by Colonel Chantry.

Gen. Siegel

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The resignation of Gen. Siegel not having been accepted, his military abilities being highly appreciated, he will not renew it. As a strong friend of the Union he will continue in service where he can be of most use, either in Missouri or on the Potomac. A series of events prompted him to retire from the army, but the more recent cause of complaint, it is believed, will be remedied.

Oath of Office Administered.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The oath of office was today administered by the Clerk of the Supreme Court of the United States to Associate Justice Swain, who took his seat.

Appointment Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, January 27.—The Senate to-day confirmed the nomination of B. B. French, as Commissioner of Public Buildings.

FROM KENTUCKY.

The Battle of Mill Springs—The Pursuit of the Confederates.

DAVISVILLE, January 24.—At Logan Cross Roads on the 15th inst. the 1st Tennessee regiment was next to the 10th Indiana, but they were ordered to hold the Cross Roads, and therefore were not in the thickest of the fight. The report that Colonel Fry, who shot Zollicoffer, was himself killed is false. The wounds of Colonel McCook and Lieutenant Burt are not serious. Wetmore's Battery, attached to the 12th Brigade, General Carter, did the most essential service on the field and upon the enemy's entrenchments on Sunday evening.

The Confederates in retreating burned four gun carriages at Monticello, but their cannon and guns were scattered all over the track that marks their flight. General Thomas' forces have not yet been heard from, but it is supposed that they will occupy Monticello.

FROM GENERAL BANKS' COMMAND.

HANCOCK, Jan. 26.—The existing freshet in the Potomac has produced disastrous results to the canal. At Cumberland there is a large break; another at Little Orleans, above Dam No. 6; another between Dam No. 6 and Hancock, and two between Hancock and the four locks. At Dam No. 5 the crib on the Virginia side, which was undermined and weakened by the Confederates some week ago, has yielded to the pressure of high water, and although the canal is now full, on the falling of the water, it will drain Williamsport level.

Above but near Dam No. 4, the guard bank has been carried away, and at the Dam the stop lock and a portion of the heavy masonry has broken and fallen in. Thus for the present the canal has been rendered useless, both to the Government and the public. The estimated time for repairs is about twenty-five days, and the cost $12,000 to $15,000. As the canal is a strong work for offensive or defensive operations, it seems eminently proper that the Government should lend its aid to the Company to restore it to a state of usefulness.

General Kelley left Cumberland last Thursday for Wheeling. The state of his wound almost precludes the hope of recovery. On the right side, where the ball entered, the wound is suppurating, and his ribs are visible. On his back, where the incisions were made to extract the ball, are large suppurating sores, surrounded with inflamed pustules. It is supposed this state of his wound arises from an unhealthy state of his blood, or some latent poison in his system.

Our troops at Cumberland are under the immediate command of Major Swearingen, who is also Provost Marshal. Acting Brigadier Colonel Evans commands those at New Creek, and General Lander, in person, is at Patterson's Creek, on the Virginia side, but has been furnished with ample means for crossing the Potomac by the management of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company should he be assailed by a superior force.

The sick of General Lander's command are all at Cumberland, numbering 677. A new additional hospital building is now being fitted up there.

There is considerable and increasing sickness in General Williams' brigade here, arising, it is believed, from the manner in which the men are crowded into the houses. The 5th Connecticut and 19th New York have left the houses and pitched their tents outside the town. The other regiments will follow their example as soon as new tents can be procured.

Jackson, with his full force, is reported to be at Unger's, twelve miles north of Martinsburg.

FREDERICK, January 27.—A report has reached here from Dam No. 5, that a portion of Jackson's force demonstrated against the Dam yesterday, but this requires confirmation.

News from the Confederate States.

CAIRO, January 25.—By a flag of truce, copies of the Memphis *Appeal* of the 16th, 18th, and 22d January are received, from which we extract the following:

The Little Rock *Journal* of the 17th inst. says that Gen. Frost, the Camp Jackson prisoner, who has been on parole, is now at Jacksonport with one hundred adherents, awaiting recruits to join his gallant old chief, Sterling Price.

The British residents of Mobile have organized into a company for home defence.

The Confederate *News*, of Columbus, of the 18th inst., has the following:

Col. Neaily's regiment and Kendall's battalion left here yesterday for Mayfield Creek, to search for Lincolnites. It also intimates that half a million of dollars will be sent to that place for the payment of the troops.

A letter from Richmond, dated the 15th instant, states that John K. Jackson, Colonel of the 5th Georgia regiment, has been appointed a Brigadier-General, and is in command at Pensacola.

The Memphis papers do not contain a word about the battle at Somerset, Ky., and the defeat and death of Gen. Zollicoffer.

The Memphis papers also say that Federal money is at 25 per cent. discount in New York.

Governor Jackson was at New Orleans the week before last.

Jeff. Thompson has again appeared on the Missouri border. He visited Commerce yesterday with a force of eight hundred men, completely sacking the houses of the Union citizens of that place. An expedition will leave Bird's Point this evening in pursuit of the marauders.

Virginia Constitutional Convention--Proposition for the Emancipation of Slaves.

WHEELING, January 27.—In the State Constitutional Convention to-day, Mr. Battelle, of Ohio county, offered the following proposition relative to slavery in the new State of Virginia:

"No slaves shall be brought into this State for permanent residence after the adoption of the Constitution. All children born of slave parents in this State on and after the 4th of July, 1865, shall be free. The Legislature may provide general laws for their apprenticeship during minority and subsequent colonization."

It was referred to the "Committee on General Provisions," which committee will probably report some time this week. It is not expected, however, that the committee will report any provision of the above character, the majority of the members being averse to the consideration of the slavery question, but whenever they do report this proposition will be brought forward, and, from present indications, be fiercely contested.

The Fire at Fulton Bank.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—The entire specie of the Fulton Bank has been removed safely from the vaults since the fire.

From Southwestern Missouri and Arkansas.

ROLLA, Jan. 27.—A prominent citizen of southwestern Missouri just arrived from Mount Vernon, Lawrence county, says that General Rains, with about four hundred Confederates, staid all of Tuesday night, the 14th, at Mount Vernon, on their way to Granby, where, his soldiers said, they were going to work in the lead mines. Threats were made to arrest all the men connected with the Home Guard and put them at work in the mines, and in consequence a large number of Union citizens were leaving the country. On the same night that Rains staid at Mount Vernon, report said that 170 or 200 Confederates were encamped at the head of Spring River, en route for Cassville.

In regard to troops in in Northern Arkansas, he says from good authority that there is only about five or six hundred troops at Cross Hollows and Base Hill, Benton county, but a body of from two to five thousand men were at Tillsforth Bend, about fifty miles below Van Buren, on the Arkansas River.

Several secessionists informed him that General Price's forces at Springfield did not number over ten thousand.

He met the scouts of the Federal army four miles beyond Lebanon, and other troops at different points this side.

New York Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—The weekly statement of the City Banks shows a decrease of $3,313,753 in loans; an increase of $577,869 in specie; a decrease of $541,011 in circulation; and a decrease of $2,452,374 in deposits.

Painful Occurrence.

BOSTON, January 27.—Rev. H. S. O. Durjee, Missionary to Turkey, was the person killed on Saturday on the Troy and Portland Railroad. He was on a visit to this country, and has two sons in the Union army.

Fire at Boston.

BOSTON, January 27.—The Quincy Market, owned by the city, has been damaged by fire. Loss $50,000.

WAR ITEMS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Washington Despatches to the New York Tribune.

MR. SEWARD'S DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE.

A pamphlet has just been distributed among Senators and Representatives, which is attracting attention, entitled Mr. Seward and his Diplomatic Correspondence. It very severely criticises his capacity as a diplomatist and a writer of the English tongue, and his skill as a writer. It purports to be written in Boston.

TAX ON THE PAY OF OFFICERS.

A proposition will soon be offered in the Senate, to impose a tax of ten per cent. upon the pay of officers, from a Major-General down to a private. The army prefers a tax to a reduction of pay, and large numbers have petitioned for it. From this source, Government will receive a revenue of about $25,000,000. The petition from the officers states that they prefer a tax of even fifteen or twenty per cent. to the reduction proposed by Senator Sherman. Many Senators and Members who have been consulted upon the subject, within the last 48 hours, approve the idea and will support it. It is also proposed to tax at the same rate the salaries of all Union employees.

Special Washington Despatches to the N. Y. Times.

THE COTTON AT PORT ROYAL.

Mr. Reynolds, the agent sent out by the Secretary of the Treasury to Port Royal, to take charge of the cotton on the islands in that vicinity, returned here yesterday. He had a long interview with Secretary Chase last night. He says he has already secured about a million of dollars' worth of cotton. He has now in his employment about three thousand negroes, who are at work on the different islands, gathering cotton. He says they are badly clothed, and one of the objects of his mission is to procure three or four thousand suits of clothes to take back with him. He also wants four or five good physicians. He says the negroes work very well, and attend to their labors properly. He also wants a steamer of small draft to ply between the islands. The Secretary will probably arrange for the articles which he requires, and have them dispatched at once.

THE CONFEDERATES AT MANASSAS.

A Confederate deserter who came into our lines last evening contradicts the report that the Confederates have fallen back from Manassas. He says about ten regiments have gone South, but that the main body of the Confederate army has not changed its position. They have nearly abandoned the idea that Gen. McClellan intends to attack them this winter. The Confederate line of defence extends upwards of sixty miles. They expect the most sanguinary battle to take place at Centreville, for they have that place for miles around almost impregnably fortified.

UNFOUNDED RUMORS.

Washington has been agitated all day by the most absurd fabrications of bad news from Kentucky, and from the Burnside expedition. Not a word has reached the Government to justify the stories.

Special Washington Despatches to the New York Herald.

A RECONNOISANCE AND PURSUIT OF CONFEDERATES.

Captain Seymour, of the Ira Harris cavalry, in making a reconnoissance this morning, with a detachment of cavalry, came upon twenty mounted Confederates in the vicinity of Burke's house, three miles outside our picket lines. They pursued them some two miles, and then fired upon them, which shots were returned, without effect on either side. No Confederates for a long time have ventured so near our picket lines in that vicinity.

THE PROPOSED BANKRUPT LAW.

The bankrupt law proposed by the merchants of New York is generally considered as just and equitable for the protection of creditors and the relief of debtors. It meets with general favor. The source from whence it emanates entitles it to great consideration. It will doubtless meet with some modifications, but probably will pass in the main as it now is.

THE CANADA RECIPROCITY TREATY.

The hope is expressed in high quarters in Canada that our Government and Congress will do nothing in regard to the Reciprocity treaty to disturb the friendly relations now existing between this country and Canada, but that whatever shall be done will be arranged with a view to promote and strengthen them, as far as it can be done consistently with our own interests.

MOVEMENT OF CONFEDERATE ARMY WAGONS

Yesterday over one hundred army wagons were observed passing down the river on the Virginia side, opposite to Budd's Ferry. It is surmised that they were either conveying stores to the Confederate forces stationed along the river below, or were sent to aid in transporting them from their present position to some other.

VORACITY OF THE OFFICE SEEKERS.

The recent passage of bills increasing the clerical force in the various departments has attracted to Washington several hundreds of applicants. The pressure upon the heads of departments for these few paltry appointments exceeds that experienced in the early days of the present Administration.

Was it the Sumter?

The Montreal *Advertiser* makes the following statement concerning the Confederate privateer at Cadiz:

"The Confederate privateer, or rather public armed ship, which has been playing the mischief with American ships off Cadiz, is not the Sumter, which is yet on her old beat; but one of the new vessels for which the Nashville took officers to Europe. Her name and that of her consorts will be known soon enough; in the meantime there will be weeping and wailing among the underwriters of Federal war risks."

Affairs in Missouri-Movements of Gen Price.

Correspondence of the Chicago Journal.

ROLLA, Mo., Jan. 20.—Things at Rolla begin to look like war, decidedly. About 6,000 troops have moved from that post, besides the 3,000 cavalry that had previously gone, and several more regiments have had orders to be ready, so as to march at a very early day, probably next week at the furthest. Among those who will go, the Thirteenth Illinois and Fourth Iowa will have a prominent place, and to the Thirteenth Illinois rough campaigning will not be news, for they have already had some little experience, but are not as well pleased to go that way again, for they had some how had strong hopes of being ordered to service down the river, as that looked more like coming directly at the enemy, and striking more directly at the heart of rebellion. But perhaps as much real progress will be made by striking a telling blow here in Missouri, as would be the case if we went to Kentucky, and we will not seem to doubt the strength of their army by hinting that they have any need of our help.

We have heard from Price's army almost every day from gentlemen well known here in Rolla, who have been living in Springfield until now. Yesterday a Sergeant of the regular army, and who has remained in Springfield, having been wounded at the battle of Wilson's Creek, came to our office and told us many things of interest about Price and his arrangements; and to-day another, whose name I do not feel at liberty to use, gave much more valuable information. These last accounts agree that Price has a very considerable effective force, and that he fully intends to give us battle this time, and has even chosen his ground about seven or eight miles on this side of Springfield. The ground is well covered with bushes and woods. He is said now to have an effective force of 20,000 to 25,000, with plenty of artillery and some excellent gunners. If all this is true, he must have produced a very powerful effect by his late speeches. He has lately been stumping the vicinity of Springfield for the purpose of raising recruits; and it is stated by men who have heard him, that he appealed to the audience with tears to take up arms to save Missouri; that if he was obliged to leave the State now it would be given up to Black Republican rule, for he would never come back to try and save it. But I cannot credit the story that Price has over half the effective force that these last statements figure up, or that he intends to give battle at all, unless he can, as usual, be sure of a great advantage.

The Expedition from Rolla.

The Chicago *Tribune* makes the following remarks on General Siegel's movements:

"There is danger that the public will overlook an important expedition from Rolla, of which the brave and loyal Siegel is to be the commander. We have no knowledge of the point against which it is directed; but from the number of men who compose the columns that he will lead, and from the fact that his line of march is southwest, we assume that he has orders to drive Price and his horde of ruffians out of the State, and, we hope, to follow them into Arkansas, or wherever else they may seek refuge. Our despatches assure us that he will move with a force not far from twenty thousand, included in which are several regiments of cavalry and a full supply of artillery—strength enough to cope with anything that the enemy, to be hereafter fully employed in Kentucky, on the Potomac, at Hatteras, at New Orleans, and in South Carolina and Georgia, will be able to bring against him. His men are mainly from Illinois and Iowa—a fact that justifies the belief that, when any fighting is to be done, they will, under his skillful leadership, do no discredit to the States that sent them to the field. Whether Siegel's movements have any relation to the greater and more formidable expedition of Lane, we are not informed; but we take it for granted that both he and Lane will carry out each his share of the details of a comprehensive plan which, within the next six months, will enable us to say that the rebellion in the Southwest is at an end."

Correspondence of the New York World.

A Sad Picture of the Grand Army of the Potomac.

WASHINGTON, January 25.—Across the river matters are really in an unpleasant condition. The rain and mist continue with us; we have not seen the sun for a fortnight; the mud is worse than ever, if possible, and obtains on all the roads leading from the river to the camps, to such an insufferable depth and stickiness that even the sick and dying of a hundred regiments—*men sickening and dying from exposure to this very weather—cannot be brought to the city hospitals for decent tendance and care.* Few ambulances cross the bridges; the army wagons with greatest conceivable difficulty supply our camps with their daily rations. Government teamsters look more like earth-burrowing Fins, or the mud-eating Indians of the Orinoco, than like civilized Yankees and patriots. Those regiments encamped in low-land, or side-hill locations, suffer untold misery from the mud, whipped to a jelly in and about their tents, *and some are [illegible] mation from resultant diseases. [illegible] regiment, attacked to-day [illegible] and inevitably encamped [illegible] cases of typhoid and other malad[illegible] reported!* These are sickening facts, and I hate to communicate them, but the public should know the distresses which the heroism of our soldiers patiently endures, and be silent over its own minor evils of hard times and prospective taxation. I do not see that military leaders are greatly to blame for the existing condition of the camps; it seems to be inseparable from the climate, and the position, which must be maintained at all hazards; and we trust that a week of sunshine, should it ever come, will put an end to the chief causes of these evils.

So much for the soldiers themselves. *The condition of the majority of the horses belonging to the army and to the transportation department is still deplorable. Hundreds, thousands of them are [illegible] disabled; sufficient forage cannot reach them, [illegible] are exhausted with famine and diarrhea [illegible] localities they stand day and night fetlock deep in mud, shivering and sickening in that hopeless, [illegible] misery so pitiful to witness.*

I think that the standard of discipline and [illegible] is as high throughout the army of the Potomac as it was a couple of months since. [illegible] necessities of the weather and [illegible] brigade and division drills have been [illegible] the middle of December. The men [illegible] for exercise, and stand guard, the time [illegible] huddling for warmth within their tents, [illegible] of demoralization invariably attend [illegible] and changes, though a week of good service would make all right again. [illegible] letters, written during the past year [illegible] to present truthfully the condition of [illegible] so far as it is prudent to present it at [illegible]

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

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, January 27.—Several petitions were presented by Mr. SUMNER in favor of emancipation of slaves, and one for the same purpose by Mr. COWAN, from citizens of Philadelphia.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the correspondence between the Spanish Minister and the Secretaries of State and the Navy concerning indemnity in regard to a Spanish bark. Referred.

Petitions were also presented from Iowa and Pennsylvania for the employment of homeopathic surgeons in the army.

Mr. KING, of New York, presented a petition in favor of donating lands to actual settlers, and Mr. HARRIS the remonstrance of the New York Chamber of Commerce against the suspension of the coast survey.

Resolutions were also presented of the New York Legislature, instructing their Senators and requesting their Representatives in Congress to vote to abolish the franking privilege. Also a resolution from the New York House of Assembly, asking Congress to enact further and suitable laws for the punishment of fraud and peculation.

Mr. SUMNER presented a petition from Springfield, Ohio, [illegible] national armory at that place.

Mr. H[illegible] ted from the Naval Affairs Committee the [illegible] the Secretary of the Navy to the Senate [illegible] tion of inquiry relative to contracts for [illegible] of ships for the service, &c. Laid on the table.

Mr. HA[illegible] resolution of inquiry of the Secretary of the Navy in regard to the ship-of-war Pennsylvania and the ship Alabama, the latter now on the stocks at Portsmouth, as to what they cost, how long since they were built, etc.; and also as regards the Alabama, whether it is designed to do anything more with her than has been done for the last forty years.

Mr. HALE introduced the bill, of which he had given previous notice, for the more effectual suppression of the slave trade.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, introduced a joint resolution directing the collection of certain statistics by the census bureau, for developing the mechanical and other resources of the country, for suppressing the rebellion, and asked its immediate consideration.—After some debate, in which the importance of the statistics was urged as necessary to intelligent legislation, and the scope of the statistics directed to be enlarged, the resolution was adopted.

The resolution of Mr. Wade to amend the rules of Congress, came up as the business of the morning hour. It provides in effect that when, during the present rebellion, any member of either House shall rise in his seat and represent that the Executive desires immediate action on any matter pertaining to the rebellion, the Senate or House of Representatives, as the case may be, shall immediately go into secret session, with speeches limited to five minutes, and shall consider no other matter until such measure shall be disposed of—and that any member disclosing what transpires in secret session shall be expelled, and any officer, or other person doing the same shall be punished at the direction of the respective Houses.

The proposition excited considerable debate, and Mr. WADE in advocating it, thought five minutes was quite sufficient for a member to tell all he knew on any one subject.

Mr. SUMNER said he hesitated to adopt such a rule which would give a single member the power to wheel either House at any time into secret session, and moved an amendment that the question be submitted to vote on each occasion.

Mr. FESSENDEN had no objection to the resolution or amendment of the gentleman from Massachusetts, if it referred only to the Senate, but was opposed to the joint rule going so far as to put the House into a position to go into secret session.

Mr. TRUMBULL was glad the new rule was proposed—for there should be a close relationship between the departments of Government. Since committees of Congress had been at work on the war, he thought more activity had been infused into military matters, and there seemed to be evidences of preparation for a forward movement. He did not much like secret sessions, however, as this was a Government of the people, who wanted to know what their representatives were doing; but he did not like the garbled reports of the proceedings of Executive sessions which now go out. He would prefer that the regular reporters attend them—but since the Senate regarded it as necessary to act in secret on some matters, and especially in connection with the war, he would support the punishment clause of the proposition.

Mr. FOSTER, of Connecticut, spoke of what was facetiously called secret sessions, saying that what is done in secret session is brought before the public more promptly than what is done openly, and often more minutely, whether correctly or not. But he was opposed to punishing others than members at discretion for divulging what may transpire in secret session.

Mr. CHANDLER thought that the punishment ought to be left to the discretion of the body, and favored the new rule. He would even hang a member who would disclose war secrets.

Mr. PEARCE held that the present rules were sufficient. By the present 18th rule, "on a motion made and seconded," &c., "the chair shall order the galleries cleared, and the Senate go into executive session," whereas the amendment of the Senator from Massachusetts requires that the Senate should consider no other business until that on which it went into secret session was disposed of. This would often cause the wasting of time, as such subject might have to be delayed at times for the want of information or from other cause. The House, too, had a rule suited to itself. As to punishment for disclosures, the Senate could act at its discretion in each case.

Mr. WADE met the objections which had been made, and urged the necessity of the new rule under the present state of war. For many years the House had not gone into secret session, but that was because of the long state of peace. He said his committee (the committee on the war) did not intend that the war should remain in a quiescent state any longer. If we are not to do something here, he would say let the Executive Government usurp everything, and bring the rebellion to a close. On these war measures secrecy was of the first consequence, and it was only because the Senate went into Executive session on matters which could be as well acted on in open session, that the proceedings were disclosed.

Other members took part in the debate, and Mr. DOOLITTLE finally suggested an amendment, which was accepted by Mr. SUMNER. The resolution was thus modified, so that when any member shall make the motion to go into secret session the doors shall be shut, and the member state the reasons therefor, and a majority shall determine whether the body continue in secret session.

Mr. SHERMAN thought this amounted to nothing, and on his motion the subject was laid over till to-morrow.

The special order, the case of Mr. Bright, was taken up, and Mr. LATHAM, of California, addressed the Senate at length against his expulsion. He urged that the public opinion of to-day is not the public opinion that existed March 1st, 1861, when the objectionable letter was written by Mr. Bright, introducing T. B. Lincoln to Jefferson Davis, president of the Southern Confederacy, to present improvement in firearms, and protested, as the representative of a loyal constituency against judgment being passed against a member under these circumstances.

He examined the state of affairs here at the time of the writing of the letter, and asked would the Senate have expelled the gentleman from Indiana had the letter been found on Lincoln's person before he left the city? Such he held would not have been the case, as on the 22d of March they listened to Wigfall's speech, and subsequently, on the 8th of March, a resolution offered by Mr. Foster, of Connecticut, to the effect that as Wigfall had declared himself a "foreigner," &c., he be expelled, was laid over, and on the 12th referred (on motion of Mr. Simmons, of Rhode Island,) to the Judiciary Committee, where it was allowed to sleep. This showed the spirit which then prevailed here, and if Mr. Bright knew the designs of the secession leaders others knew them as well, and Mr. Lumner and others were as guilty as he was in allowing Davis, Toombs, Iverson and the rest to go out unarrested. Mr. Latham also referred to the fact that Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, in his speech the other day, pointed to Mr. Bright's having sustained Breckinridge as an evidence against him, and declared that he himself was one of the 800,000 who voted for that gentleman, and the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. Johnson) now so strong a Union man, did the same.

Mr. DAVIS interposed, and [illegible] the gentleman from California mean [illegible] he subscribed to the same principles [illegible] Breckinridge, the Virginia doctrine [illegible] right?

Mr. LATHAM said he did not [illegible] diverted from his subject in this way, [illegible] that he was among the first who [illegible] against the doctrine of secession.

Mr. DAVIS said the [illegible] rights now called Southern rights [illegible] our troubles.

[illegible] Mr. Bright refused to pledge [illegible] and closed, declaring that he had first been strongly opposed to coercion, and finally spoke of persons in prison without law, and declared that if the Union was to be restored, it was only by adhering to the constitution and the laws.

Without disposing of the subject, the Senate went into executive session, and did not adjourn till after five o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. WATTS, of New Mexico, introduced a bill to aid in the construction of a military railroad west of the Missouri river and Fort Leavenworth, by way of Fort Scott, Kansas. Referred.

Mr. COLFAX, from Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, introduced a bill to render more uniform the postage on printed matter.

He said this would simplify the rates so that every postmaster and subscriber could understand them more clearly than they could now, and would supercede the rates of three and a quarter, and six and a half cents per quarter, which no one could pay exactly in any postal account.

Joint resolution in relation to the interposition of France, relative to the capture of Mason and Slidell, was taken from the Speaker's table and referred.

On motion of Mr. STEVENS, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, (Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, in the chair,) and took up House bill 224, making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy for the year ending the 30 h of June, 1863.

Mr. MENZIES, of Kentucky, proceeded to reply to a speech delivered a few days ago by Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania. He said the disunionists of Kentucky were worse than the rebels of the revolted States, because they used their endeavors to turn the State over to the rebels. The gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Stevens) in his speech the other day said—"Oh for six months' resurrection for General Jackson, and then this war would soon be at an end." He had read the history of General Jackson with some interest, and studied his character, he trusted, with some profit.—But this he would say, the very men who did the most to traduce and denounce General Jackson are now ready to exclaim "Oh, if we could just have his ghost for six months" to put this rebellion down. General Jackson was a man of great energy; he would turn against his friends when they turned against the Constitution. If he could be resurrected here to-day he (Jackson) would be against this rebellion just as much as the gentleman from Pennsylvania, and he would denounce every man that would attack the Constitution. Kentucky wants to remain under the Constitution of the United States, and she is just as willing to extend her protection to the gentleman from Pennsylvania as to any other part of the country. She stands here to-day fully believing in that motto, "United we stand, divided we fall."

Mr. RIDDLE, of Ohio, said slavery is over, and through everything slavery is war. He said that there was ample provision in the Constitution for the personal *status* of and for the disposition of the slave.

Mr. WICKLIFFE of Kentucky, desired to know if the gentleman said that the Government had the right to enlist slaves in the army.

Mr. RIDDLE replied that the gentleman might call them slaves, but he (Riddle) did not. They, as men, could be enlisted.

He was one of those who believed that there was a force now at work which would strike out slavery.

Mr. SHEFFIELD, of Rhode Island, said he was somewhat surprised to hear the views expressed by the gentleman who has just spoken (Mr. Riddle), also those expressed the other day by the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, when he announced that extraordinary doctrine that this House had the power to pass enactments for the emancipation of the slaves that are held under the laws of all the States of this Union.

He would put down the rebellion by fighting it down. He would move on the army, and as the army moved he would capture the slaves and put them in the rear of the army and keep them until the end of the war, and then deal with them as circumstances would seem best. He was no apologist for slavery; it was a curse. He would put down this rebellion let it cost what it may.

The committee then rose and reported the bill to the House, and recommended its passage. The bill then passed.

The bill provides as follows:

For pay of officers, instructors, cadets and musicians, $100,000. For commutation of subsistence, $1,160. For forage for officers' horses, $1,440. For pay in lieu of clothing to officers' servants, $60. For current and ordinary expenses as follows: Repairs and improvements, fuel, apparatus, forage, postage, stationery, transportation, printing, clerks, miscellaneous and incidental expenses, and departments of instruction, $35,000. For gradual increase and expense of library, one thousand dollars. For expenses of the board of visitors, one thousand five hundred dollars. For forage of artillery and cavalry horses, five thousand dollars. For supplying horses for artillery and cavalry practice, $1,000. For repairs of officers' quarters, $1,500. For targets and batteries for artillery exercise, one hundred and fifty dollars. For furniture for hospital for cadets, $100. For annual repairs of gas pipes and retorts, $300. For warming apparatus for academic and other buildings, $3,000. For kitchen of cadets' mess hall, $1,000. For latrines at cadets' camp ground, $1,000.

On motion of Mr. STEVENS, the House again resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the Union, and took up the bill making appropriation for the Legislative, Executive and judicial expenses of the Government. After some time spent therein, the committee rose, and on motion of Mr. CONKLING, of New York, the House adjourned.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.....REGULAR SESSION.

SENATE.

ANNAPOLIS, January 27.—The Senate met at eleven o'clock, was called to order by the PRESIDENT, and opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. DAVENPORT.

Mr. DENNISON presented a petition from the banks and bankers of Baltimore in reference to holidays, which was referred to the Committee on Corporations.

Mr. DENNISON obtained leave for the Committee on Corporations to report a bill relating to bills of exchange and promissory notes.

Mr. SMITH obtained leave for the Judiciary Committee to report a bill giving authority to the Governor to fill all offices when vacancies occur when they are not otherwise provided for by the Constitution and the laws.

The resolutions requesting the United States Senators from the State of Maryland to resign were read a second time and referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

The bill relating to guardian and ward was read a third time and rejected, but the vote was immediately re-considered, and the bill was made the order of the day for Friday next.

The bill authorizing T. T. Frazier, guardian, to execute a deed, was read a second time.

The bill to compensate Charles Townsend for services at the State House was read a second time.

The bill for the benefit of the Consistory of the German Reformed Congregation of Jefferson, Frederick county, was read a third time and passed.

The bill relating to Supervisors of Roads was read a third time and passed.

Mr. GODDSNOUGH, from the Committee on Federal Relations, reported that the Committee had had the memorial of Dr. A. A. Lynch, Senator from Baltimore county, before them, and that some of the committee had communicated with the State Department at Washington in reference to the imprisonment of Dr. Lynch. The Department had returned an answer that messures had been taken for his release on certain conditions.

The bill amending the law relating to indictments was read a third time and passed.

The bill relating to forgery and the passing of forged bank notes was read a third time and passed.

Mr. FIERY, from a select committee, reported a bill authorizing the Hagerstown Bank to cancel a portion of their stock, which was read a second time.

The bill amending the charter of the Frederick and Monocacy Turnpike Company was read a second time.

The order of the day, the bill providing for taking the sense of the people as to the expediency of holding a Convention to frame a new Constitution, was then taken up.

A motion was made by Mr. BRISCOE to re-commit the bill, which was not agreed to.

The bill was pending when the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

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

Mr. WILLIS obtained leave for the Caroline delegation to report a bill regulating the compensation of the State's Attorney for Caroline county.

Mr. MATHEWS obtained leave for a special committee, composed of Messrs. Mathews, Warner and Morton, to report a bill supplementary to the act of incorporation of the Baltimore United Fire Department.

Also, for the Committee of Ways and Means to report a bill providing for the more certain payment of fines and forfeitures.

Mr. SMITH obtained leave for the Judiciary Committee to report a bill relating to the serving of summons in civil suits.

Also, for the Committee on Ways and Means to report a bill providing for the refunding of a sum of money erroneously paid by J. Bishop, late sheriff of Worcester county.

Mr. ESSON obtained leave for the Committee on Corporations to report a bill amending the charter of the Curtis Creek Railroad Company.

Mr. ALEXANDER obtained leave for the committee to report a bill amending the laws relating to appeals.

Also for the same committee to report a bill adding a new section to the laws relating to the issuing of subpœnas by courts in certain cases.

Mr. DOUGHERTY obtained leave for the Somerset delegation to report a bill changing a name.

Mr. REESE obtained leave for the Judiciary Committee to report a bill amending the laws relating to the rights of married women.

Mr. REESE, from a select committee, reported a bill giving authority to the Secretary of State to charge fees in certain cases, which was read a first time.

Mr. GUNDY, from a select committee, reported a bill changing a name, which was read the first time.

[illegible] Mr. MATHEWS, from a select committee, reported a bill changing a name, which was read a first time.

The Senate bill providing for a division of the second election district in Frederick county into two polls was read a second time.

The Senate bill authorizing the refundment of money overpaid by S. T. Hopkins and J. Dunnawen, was read a second time.

A bill to make valid a deed in Dorchester county was read a second time.

The bill allowing J. W. Phillips, late sheriff of Somerset county, further time to complete his collections, was read a second time.

The bill authorizing the Court of Appeals to hear and determine at its present term cases of petitions for writs of mandamus growing out of the opening and widening of Holliday street, which was rejected some days since, and the vote by which it was rejected reconsidered, was again taken up, read a third time and rejected. Yeas 17, nays 25.

Mr. REESE moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill was lost, which was agreed to and the bill reconsidered.

The order of the day (the bill for the relief of the families of the Maryland volunteers) was taken up at 12 o'clock, the bill being on its second reading.

Mr. MATHEWS moved to insert "one hundred" in lieu of "fifty" in the second line of the first section, thereby increasing the amount appropriated to one hundred thousand dollars, which was lost.

Mr. DENT offered an amendment applying the benefits of the act to those who were citizens of Maryland at the time of their enlistment, which was lost.

Mr. MATHEWS offered an amendment to the second section, striking out the names of the Board of Relief B. Deford, G. R. Dodge and S. F. Streeter, providing that the Board be appointed by the Governor, which was lost.

Mr. MATHEWS moved to strike out the names of the Commissioners and insert "the Executive Committee of the Union Relief Association," which was lost.

Mr. FINDLAY moved to amend the second section so that the sum to be paid to clerks in the office of the Board shall not exceed six hundred dollars per annum, which was adopted.

Mr. MAGRUDER moved to insert a proviso at the end of the third section, confining the benefits of this act to persons who had been residents of the State for six months prior to their enlistment, which was debated by Messrs. Magruder, Harris, Dent, Mathews, Findlay and Cresswell, and lost—yeas 31, nays 34.

During the debate on the amendment Mr. Dent was called to order by Mr. Mathews, and the Chair sustained the point of order. Mr. CRESSWELL, to whom Mr. Dent was replying, moved that Mr. Dent be allowed to proceed without his remarks which was agreed to—yeas 39; nay—Mr. Mathews—1.

At three o'clock the bill was postponed and made the order for Wednesday next.

The Senate bills relating to forgery and forged bank notes and indictments, were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The bill for the benefit of the German Reformed Congregation at Jefferson, Frederick county, was received with amendments, which were concurred in.

At fifteen minutes past three the House adjourned.

In the report of Friday's proceedings the name of Mr. Hammond, of Howard, was placed among those voting against Mr. Stockdale's amendment to the "Treason bill." Mr. Hammond voted for the amendment proposed. Mr. Donaldson's name should have appeared in the place of Mr. Hammond's.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

(Regular Session.)

FIRST BRANCH—Branch met at 5 o'clock. Present WM.