THE MARYLAND NEWS SHEET.

VOL. I---NO. 112. BALTIMORE, THURSDAY, JANUARY 30, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

ENOCH PRATT BALTO.

SEE FOURTH PAGE.

BOARD OF TRADE.

Committee of Arbitration for month of January.

H. VON KAPFF, GEORGE COOK, | W. T. RIGGS, A. S. CHASE. | A. H. STUMP.

Monetary and Commercial Review.

BALTIMORE, January 29, 1862.

The business at the Stock Board was light again to day, but the market was, as it has been for some days past, generally strong. Northern Central 1885 bonds were better than on yesterday. They closed yesterday at only 62 bid, but to-day $1,000 of them were sold at 62½, and they left off at 62¾ bid, with none offering. For Northern Central Railway shares $17 was bid, and $18 asked, and Baltimore and Ohio do. left off at $49¾ bid, $50 asked. Nothing was done however in either stock. For City 6's there w. s some little inquiry and sales were made of $300 1890's at 90¾, the market for them closing at 90¼ bid-90¾ asked; 1875's closed without sales at 89¾ bid, 90 asked. Baltimore and Ohio Railroad bonds were firm at about previous quotations, 1867's closing at 83 bid; 1875's at 70¾ bid; 1885's at 73 bid; and 1862's at 49¾ bid, 50 asked. The latter are convertible bonds. Northwestern Virginia bonds closed at 77 bid for first, and 65 bid for second mortgage, and for Western Maryland first mortgage bonds guaranteed by Baltimore 78 was bid, and 80¾ asked. Bank stocks are generally steady and firm, but there are very few offering and we hear of no sales. Insurance stocks are wanted, but of these as well as Bank stocks there are very few offering. Fireman's closed today at 39¾ bid; Ba ltimore Marine at $50 bid, $51¾ asked; and Maryland at $9 bid. Canton Company closed as on yesterday at $10¾ bid, $12 asked, but for Baltimore Gas Company $102¾ was bid, which is an advance of ¼ a dollar. There was a little inquiry for the Mining stocks, and a sale of 200 shares Silver Valley was made at 20 cts. For Springfield Mining $1.05 was bid, and $2.05 asked.

In New York to-day at the first board Virginia 6's advanced ¼; Erie ¾; New York Central ¼; Rock Island ¼, and Reading ¾; Missouri and Tennessee 6's declined ¼ each; and North Carolina 6's, Canton Co. and Treasury notes closed at the names figures as on yesterday, but no second board quotations were received.

SALES AT THE BALTIMORE STOCK BOARD.

WEDNESDAY, January 29, 1862.

$300 Baltimore 6's '90.....90¾
1,000 Northern Central Railroad bonds '85.s10'..62¾
200 shares Silver Valley Mining Company.....20

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

	BUYING.	SELLING.
Gold	2¼ per ct. prem.	3¼ per ct. prem.
Treasury notes...	¼ " " dis.	¼ " " dis.

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

	1st Board	2d Board.
Virginia 6's.....	51¾	00
Missouri 6's.....	42	00
Tennessee bonds.....	41¾	00
North Carolina bonds.....	60¾	00
Canton Company.....	10¾	00
Erie Railroad.....	34¾	00
New York Central Railroad	83¾	00
Reading Railroad.....	40	00
Rock Island.....	55¾	00
Treasury notes 2 years 6 per cents...	99¾	00
	steady.	

No second board received.

The New York *Herald* of yesterday says:

Stocks were lower to-day, in consequence of the news from the Burnside expedition. The same indisposition to operate which has characterized the market for a few days past was manifested at the first board this morning, and under this influence prices dropped until the close of the session, when exaggerated reports of the disaster to the Burnside expedition began to be circulated. A sudden fall of ¾@¾ per cent. immediately followed; but as soon as the details as to the extent of the disaster became known the decline was arrested, and the market improved at the second board ¼@¾ on the lowest points touched in the street. New York Central opened this morning at 83¾, fell off to 83¾, with large sales at that price, and rallied to 83¾ at the second board. Erie opened at 34¾, fell to 34, and recovered to 34¾. Toledo, after touching 38¾, closed at 39. Michigan Central was weak throughout the day; it fell to 55 at the first board, and to 51¾ (ex dividend of 3 per cent) at the afternoon session—a decline since yesterday of 1¾ per cent. On comparing to-day's closing prices with those of yesterday, we notice a decline of ¾ in Tennessees, of ¼ in Missouris, of ¼ in Pacific Mail, of ¾ in New York Central, of ¾ in Erie, of ¾ in Erie preferred, of ¼ in Reading, of ¾ in Southern guaranteed, of ½ in Panama, of ¾ in Illinois Central, of ¼ in Galena, of ¼ in Toledo, and of ¾ in Rock Island. Governments are steady at yesterday's prices.

The following is a comparative statement of the exports (exclusive of specie) from the port of New York to foreign ports for the week ending January 28 and since January 1:

	1860.	1861.	1862.
For the week.....	$1,431,842	$2,765,740	$2,090,767
Previously reported...	4,037,579	7,775,490	9,132,654
Since January 1.....	$5,469,421	10,541,230	11,223,421

For the first time for many weeks the weekly shipments of produce show a falling off as compared w ith last year.

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

COFFEE—We have to report a fair business for WEDNESDAY, January 29. Coffee, but the terms were kept private. The market for Coffee may however be said to be dull and rather heavy, the present very high prices having the effect of greatly restricting consumption. We quote as follows, viz: Rio at 18¾@19 cts. for fair, 20@21 cts. for good to strictly prime; Laguayra at 23@24 cts. and Ceylon and Java at 24@25 cts. per lb. The stock of Rio here is about 20,000 bags.

FLOUR.—The demand for Flour continues limited, and the feeling in the market rather heavy. The only sale we have heard of to-day is one 150 bbls. Ohio Extra at $6.25, at which figure this description can now be readily had. We quote Howard Street Extra at $6.25@6.37½, and City Mills do. at $6.50@6.75 per bbl. for standard shipping brands. Super Flour was steady at our previous quotations, viz: $5 75 for Howard Street; $5.62½@5.75 for Ohio, and $5.50@5.62½ per bbl. for City Mills. There was however no inquiry so far as we could learn for this description this morning.

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

RYE FLOUR AND CORN MEAL.—We quote Rye Flour at $4, and Corn Meal at $3.20@3.25 per bbl. for both Baltimore and Brandywine, but there is nothing of consequence doing in either of these articles.

GRAIN.—The receipts of Grain to-day added up about 30,000 bushels—some 15,000 bushels of which was offered at the Baltimore, and about the same quantity at the Maryland Corn Exchange. There was a fair inquiry at the former institution for Corn, and sales were made of about 10,000 bushels, at 57@58 cts. for yellow, and 61@65 cts. for white, but at the latter, Corn was dull, a few small lots only being sold at 56@58 cts. for yellow, and 60 cts. for white. In Wheat there was comparatively little done, the sales embracing only some 500 bushels ordinary white, at 140@144 cts., and about 2,000 bushels good red at 132@135 cts. Prime and choice white is scarce and much wanted, and it would sell readily if here at 155@160, and possibly 165 cts. might be obtained for a strictly choice lot. Oats are in fair request, some 3,000 bushels being sold to day at 41@42 cts. for Virginia and Maryland, and we quote Rye steady at 75 cts. for Pennsylvania.

MOLASSES.—There is nothing doing in Molasses but we still quote as follows, viz: old clayed Cuba at 20@25 cts.; new crop do. at 29@32 cts.; old Muscovado at 25@28 cts; new crop do. at 30@33 cts.; Porto Rico at 35@40 cts; and New Orleans at 52@56 cts. per gallon.

PROVISIONS.—Provisions continue dull, and the condition of the market is in other respects unchanged. For Bacon there is a moderate retail demand, and sales to a limited extent are making by the jobbers at 4¾@4¾ cts. for old Shoulders; 5@5¼ cts. for new do.; 5¾@5¾ cts. for old Sides; and 6@6¼ cts. for new do. Hams range at from 6 to 8¾ cts. for old, and new and old. Bulk Meat is held at 4¾ cts. for Shoulders, 5¾ cts. for Sides, and 6@6¼ cts. for Hams, but there is little or no inquiry for it and we hear of no sales. Lard is inquired for, but we have heard of no sales for a day or two past. We quote Western in bbls. and tcs. at 8 cts. per lb. We quote Mess Pork at $12.50@12.75, Prime do. at $9 50@10, and Rump do. $9 per bbl. Beef is steady at $12.50 for No. 1; $13.50 for Mess; and $14.25@14.50 per bbl. for Extra Mess.

RICE.—There is no Rice selling but we quote it at 7¾@7¾ cts. for Carolina, and 6@6¾ cts. for dressed East India.

SEEDS.—We have heard of no sales of Cloverseed today, but we quote it firm at $4.37½@4.62½ for good to prime lots. Timothy Seed is still quoted at $2@2.25, and Flaxseed at $1.75@1.80 per bushel, but we hear of no sales of importance.

SUGARS.—There has been some little inquiry for Sugars to-day, and we note sales of 12 hhds. Porto Rico at $8.62½, and 10 hhds. Cuba at $8 50. The general condition of the market is unchanged, and we still quote as follows, viz: Cuba at $7.50@8 for refining, and $8.25@9 for grocery grades; English Island at $7.50@8.50; Porto Rico and New Orleans at from $8 25 to $9.50; and Manilla and Fernambuco at $7.75@8. Clayed Cuba Sugars Nos. 9 to 18 range at from $7.87½ to $9.75.

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

SALT.—For Salt prices are unsettled, but the market for it is firm with a decidedly upward tendency. Liverpool may be quoted to-day at 115@120 cts. for Ground Alum; 175@180 cts. for Marshall's, Jeffrey & Darcy's, and Worthington's fine; and 200 cts. per sack for Ashton's do., and we quote Turks Island at 30 cts. per bushel. Since writing the above we have heard of sales of two cargoes Liverpool Salt containing some 10,000 sacks, but the terms were kept private.

WHISKEY.—We have heard of no transactions of importance to-day in Whiskey, but we quote it steady and tolerably firm at 24¾@24¾ cts. for City, and 24½ cts. for Ohio.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

BOSTON, January 27.—The Flour market is dull; sales of Western sureflne at $5@5.25; fancy $5 37½@5.50; extra $5.70@5.80; superior $6@7.25 per bbl.; Southern is quiet—we quote Baltimore choice brands at $7@8.75 per bbl. Corn is in moderate demand—sales of Western and Southern yellow at 69@70 cts.; mixed 66@68 cts. per bushel. Oats are in steady demand—sales of Western and Canada at 41@43 cts. per bushel. Rye is dull—sales at 75@77 cts. per bushel. Shorts are steady at $16@18; Fine Feed and Middlings $18@24 per ton.

CHICAGO, Jan. 27.—Flour dull, and 5 cts. lower.—Wheat easier at 72@73 cts. for No. 1: 67@68 cts. for No. 2. Corn ¼ ct. lower, at 22¾ cts. Mess Pork firm at $9.25@9.37½. Hogs, dressed, active, and 5 cts. higher, at $2.50@2.60½; Live quiet and unchanged. Exchange unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 28.—Flour dull at $5.25 for superfine. Wheat firm—sales of 4,000 bushels red at $1.32@1.28. Corn declined—sales of 5,000 bushels at 56@57 cts. Mess Pork $12@12.50. Lard 8@8¼ cts. Whiskey firm at 25@25¼ cts.

ALBANY, Jan. 28.—Barley—active demand for car lots: sales of 15,000 bushels at 79@80 cts. for four rowed State and 75¾@80 cts. for two-rowed. Whiskey 22¾@23 cts.—sales of 300 bbls. Dressed Hogs—no receipts light sales at $4.20@4.25; sales of 1,000 head from hooks at $4 4.15.

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET, Jan. 28.—The receipts of the week up to to-night do not amount to much over 1,400 head, the bulk of the expected droves having been detained on the several routes by the recent storms. The note arrival of these lots served to redder to-day's market quite dull, and the amount in market was equal to the wants of operators. In a few instances rather higher rates were obtained, but we do not quote any change in prices. To morrow's receipts will probably be large, but we anticipate no material change in prices, there being very little margin for a further reduction, and the continued abundance of other eating commodities will alone prevent any advance.

LATEST NEWS.

TELEGRAMS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Authorizing of the President, when Necessary, to Take Possession of the Railroads and Telegraphs.

WASHINGTON, January 29.—The following named gentlemen voted in the House of Representatives against the adoption of the Senate bill authorizing the President, when he shall deem it necessary to the public interests, to take possession of railroads and telegraphs:—Messrs. Allen, Ancona, Baxter, Biddle, Conway, Crisfield, Diven, Dunlap, Harding, Helman, Johnson, Knapp, Muir, Leary, May, Menzies, Morris, Noble, Norton, Pendleton, Robinson, Shiel, Vallandigham, Wadsworth, Ward, White, of Ohio, Wickliffe and Wilson.

Staff Officers of General Lane.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The President handed to-night to Champion Vaughan, commissions for himself, and the following gentlemen who are to constitute the staff of General James H. Lane: Col. Wm. H. Merritt, Lieutenant Colonel Kilpatrick, Major Verplank Van Antwerp, Major T. J. Weed, Captain W. A. Phillips, Captain W. O'Donnell, Captain J. K. McClure, Captain Wm. Kyle and Captain Volney Hickey. Colonel Vaughan also had a social interview with Secretary Stanton.

The above Staff officers are ordered to report, forthwith, to Major-General Hunter, to be by him detailed to General Lane. They leave for the West to-morrow to enter active service.

A Skirmish Across the Potomac—Desperate Fight Between Fifty Federal Soldiers and About Thirty Texan Rangers.

WASHINGTON, January 29.—A despatch from General Heintzleman, dated Fort Lyon, to-day, addressed to Adjutant Williams, says: "Last night a force of fifty men of the Thirty-seventh New York regiment, under Lieut-Colonel Burke, sent out by Col. Havman, surprised a small body of the enemy, Texan Rangers, at Mrs. Lee's house, at the head of Belmont or Occoquan Bay. The Confederate force was about thirty men. They fought till all but one was killed, whom Col. Burke took prisoner. Our loss was only one killed and four wounded. He thinks that none of the enemy escaped, as the house was surrounded."

An Army of Musicians.

WASHINGTON, January 29.—The Paymaster-General of the Army, in a letter to Representative McPherson, answering an inquiry, estimates the annual cost of the bands of the volunteer regiments at over five millions of dollars, exclusive of the cost of clothing, subsisting and transporting the men composing them. The estimate is founded on the 700 regiments now in service, besides the liability to pay each of these musicians, in all 17,500 men, (as large a force as the whole army of the United States before the commencement of the war,) the $100 bounty if kept in the service two years or until the expiration of hostilities. Mr. McPherson last week introduced a bill to discharge them from the service on the 1st of March next.

Army Orders.

WASHINGTON, January 29.—Under instructions from the Secretary of War, dated January 7th, 1862:

Guidons and camp colors for the army will be made like the United States flag, with stars and stripes.

The Inspectors-General, while on their tours, will inspect the bonds of all regiments, and discharge all men mustered therewith who are not musicians.

Commutation in lieu of rations in kind will not be paid to recruiting parties while at their stations. This is not intended to interfere with a strict construction of the regulations affecting enlisted men while travelling.

Fort Hamilton, New York, is, by direction of the Secretary of War, announced as a Chaplain post from January 15th, 1862.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

The Rainy Weather Still Continues—Sacramento Still Overflowed—The Legislature Adjourned to San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 21.—The weather is still rainy here. The money market is universally tight. Business has been suspended on account of the weather.

The Legislature re-assembled at Sacramento yesterday. Most of the city is still under water, but the last inundation had caused but little damage to the houses.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan 22.—The rainy weather still continues. The members of the Legislature at Sacramento are obliged to pass to and from the Capitol building in small boats. A proposition to adjourn the session to San Francisco has been passed, and the whole Legislature is expected in this city to-night.

The steamer St. Louis sailed yesterday for Panama with ninety passengers and $873,000 in treasure, of which $600,000 is for New York.

From Key West and Fort Pickens—The Confederates Withdrawing their Force from before Pickens to Strengthen Mobile, which they regard as in Danger.

NEW YORK, January 29.—The steamer Philadelphia, from Key West, has arrived. She brought a company of U. S. cavalry.

The troops at Fort Pickens and Key West were in good health and spirits.

There is not much news.

The steamer Ericsson, from New York, arrived at Key West on the 19th. Troops aboard all well.

The advices from Fort Pickens state that the Confederates have withdrawn a portion of their forces to Mobile, which they consider in special danger. It is understood that the Confederate force opposite Fort Pickens is not now over 6,000, exclusive of that at Live Oak plantation, which is held by from one to three thousand troops, and fortified.

Contrabands were constantly coming in to Col. Brown.

An Unfounded Rumor.

CAIRO, January 29.—The Expedition which left Bird's Point last Saturday in pursuit of Jeff. Thompson returned unsuccessful, not having even met with him. Hence the rumors here yesterday of a fight, and the capture of Thompson, were entirely unfounded.

The News of the Disaster to Burnside's Expedition in Trenton.

TRENTON, Jan. 28.—The news of the loss of Col. Allen and other officers and men of the New Jersey Ninth regiment, created a profound sensation in the Legislature. The melancholy event was announced in both Houses, and out of respect to the memory of the dead, both Houses adjourned.

Arrival of the Steamer City of New York.

NEW YORK, January 29.—The steamer City of New York, from Liverpool, has arrived. Her advices had been anticipatad by previous arrivals.

KENTUCKY.

General Buell's Plan of the Campaign

From the Memphis Avalanche.

General Buell's plan is now being clearly exposed. It is wholly based on a vast superiority of numbers. On this it depends for success. It seem that the Federals intend to continue menacing both Columbus and Bowling Green, and then, with a force only to be resisted from our entrenchments; and that *another* force is to march on, if it can, to Nashville, via Scottsville and the Bowling Green and Nashville Railroad. This expedition to Nashville will be under the command of McCook. Crittenden is to cross the Green river, and moving on Hopkinsville, threaten our line of retreat over the Memphis branch of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

They hope thus to force Hardee out of Bowling Green into the open field, or to a surrender. The plan, a sort of miniature of that of Gniesnau in Germany in 1813, is of the ablest; but it requires what Gniesnau had, a vast superiority in numbers. Some say the Federals have it, some say they have not. We can only trust in God that even this plan, the ablest, in every respect, laid down in this war, will be baffled by the same bravery that defeated the no-plan at Manassas. A glance at the map will enable the reader to understand it, and to see that, menaced by a superior force in front, with one on his flank and another on his rear, with an unobstructed road to Nashville, our brave and able General would be like Napoleon at Rivoli, in a position whence only eagle-like rapidity in the calculation and use of time could extricate him victorious. Again we ask, have they the numbers? for that, after all, is the question. If they have, the great battle of the campaign may have to be fought along that range of hill, which, a few miles north of Nashville, afford a series of natural defences of great strength.

Our men are brave, General Hardee is a well-trained, a skillful and practiced leader, our cause is just, and unless positively crowded down, we feel certain the victory will be thus either at Bowling Green itself or at Nashville. The more we try to get at the exact force of the Federals, the more we are inclined to doubt that they possess the needed superiority to carry out this plan, devised, we think, on an erroneous estimate by them of our forces, especially of those parts of it outside of Bowling Green.

MRS. LINCOLN AND MRS. JAMES GORDON BENNETT.

From the New York Tribune.

We learn that a truly remarkable correspondence, relating, in good part, to affairs of public interest, though, of course, not destitute of those lighter and more charming features which lend such graceful point to the letters of highly cultivated ladies of the world, is regularly carried on between Mrs. James Gordon Bennett and Mrs. Lincoln, of the White House. Mrs. Lincoln's letters are spoken of by those who have been favored with an occasional glimpse at their pages, as remarkable for shrewd observation, witty, yet good-natured satire, and a most genuine spirit of patriotism. Graceful gifts of flowers and other beautiful trifles frequently accompany these most interesting missives; and for some time past Mrs. Bennett has been weekly honored with a superb bouquet from the Presidential conservatory. We believe that Mr. Henry Wikof has several times had the honor of being the bearer of these elegant tokens of friendship.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* says that the heaviest shipment of army goods ever made from that, or indeed any other point, has just been sent to Louisville. It consists of 40,000 blankets, 40,000 shirts, 20,000 pairs of pantaloons, 20,000 blouses, 20,000 frock coats, and 20,000 pairs drawers and socks.

The navy yard difficulties at Philadelphia appear to have been settled for the present. There are over one thousand five hundred workmen now employed there.

There are now at Annapolis six regiments of infantry and three of cavalry, and more troops are expected within a few days. Another expedition is talked of.

WAR ITEMS.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The news by the Georgeanna yesterday morning was very meagre. The reports relative to the disasters in the Burnside expedition were confirmed, but there were no further particulars. Fifteen slaves had escaped in a small schooner from a point near Sewall's Point, and had reached the Fortress. Of course they had a woeful tale to tell of their hardships and the cruelty of the Southerners.—There was a flag of truce on Tuesday but there was no exchange of newspapers. The Confederates were not at all communicative. The news from Port Royal was void of interest.

There was a report at Old Point, brought by a passenger who came from Port Royal in the steamer S. R. Spaulding, that on Thursday last, when he left Hilton Head, the joint expedition against Savannah was about to sail. The gunboats of Commodore Dupont were moving towards Tybee Island by the way of Skull Creek, a much shorter route, and intended to pass in the rear of Fort Pulaski, so as to avoid that formidable fortress. The troops were in good health and spirits, and General Sherman and Commodore Dupont were getting on harmoniously.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the New York Post.

Secretary Stanton's New Plan.

LANE AUTHORIZED TO ARM THE SLAVES—FREMONT TO HAVE A MILITARY TRIAL.

WASHINGTON, January 28.—It is rumored that Secretary Stanton has despatched written instructions to General Lane, authorizing him, as a final resort, to arm the slaves, and employ them in military operations against the enemy. Mr. Stanton yesterday remarked to a civilian that we have eighty regiments of cavalry, and that that number was just thirty more than can could be used with advantage. General Fremont is to have a regular military trial, at his own request.

Washington Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

CONTRACTS ANNULLED.

Van Wyck's investigating committee is in possession of about thirty contracts with the signature of Simon Cameron, Secretary of War, attached to them. This is at direct variance with his statement to Congress, that all contracts were given out by the proper bureaux of his department. It will be difficult to reconcile the deliberate assertion of the late Secretary with the startling facts that are being daily brought to light. These contracts, it is understood, are countermanded, and will be held in abeyance until thoroughly sifted and examined.

THE WAREHOUSING ACT.

Senator Harris presented a memorial to-day from merchants and importers of New York requesting such modification of the present laws as will permit goods to remain in bond for at least three years. The memorialists assert that exports of foreign merchandise increased under the old warehousing system from six and a half millions in 1843 to thirty-one millions in 1858; and that if the present system be continued, this commerce, with all its benefits, must of necessity be directed from our ours to other nations.

A TAX ON COAL OIL.

Representations have been made that a revenue of a million and a half of dollars can be collected upon the single item of coal oil. An inquiry has been set on foot to ascertain the correctness of this statement.

A CHURCH TURNED INTO BARRACKS FOR THE TROOPS.

The Methodist Episcopal Church South, in Alexandria, has been converted into barracks for our troops. The upper portion of the buildings used for service will not, however, be interfered with.

THE ARMY TELEGRAPH TO FORTRESS MONROE.

The new army telegraph line to Fortress Monroe is being pushed rapidly forward. The wires are being run south from Wilmington, Delaware, to Cape Charles, Virginia, and will be done in about fifteen days, and in operation unless the weather should prevent. The cable is not yet done, but it will be ready to commence laying by Friday or Saturday next.

THE ALEXANDRIA RAILROAD.

Regular trains commenced running on the new railroad to Alexandria to-day.

TAX ON GAS.

One of the first subjects of taxation will, no doubt, be the illuminating gas which now enters so largely into the consumption of every village, town and city in the land. Statistics have been obtained from all parts of the country, going to show the enormous aggregate business done in this single article. A very slight excise duty on each thousand feet manufactured will yield a handsome revenue, which, by a slight economy, will not be felt by domestic consumers. "Gas need no longer be made light of."

LETTERS NOT TO BE SENT SOUTH.

Secretary Stanton has issued an order to prohibit letters being sent by a flag of truce other than to our prisoners of war. This is on account of the privilege having been abused.

APPOINTMENT OF SUTLERS.

The Adjutant-General has issued an order changing the mode of appointing sutlers. Hereafter the Regiments will elect their sutlers.

CANADIAN RECIPROCITY.

The Committee on Commerce of the House to-day authorized General Ward to make a report against the abrogation of the Canadian Reciprocity Treaty. It recommends several important changes in the enlargement of its provisions so as to operate more favorably on our commerce.

GEN. RIPLEY NOT REMOVED.

There is not a word of truth in the statement in a New York newspaper that Gen. Ripley, Chief of the Ordnance Bureau, has been removed. Such reports are calculated to embarrass the Government, and should not be tolerated. The city is filled with rumors of changes in heads of bureaux, but none have yet been determined on.

ACROSS THE POTOMAC.

The men are suffering from this continued state of the weather; many of them still expecting daily, all winter, to be moved, have never been provided with a single article they did not have in the summer. A report from the extreme left, Gen. Heintzelman's division, shows an equally distressing state of affairs. Everything is being done by the new Administration of the War Department to remedy this.

THE CURRENCY BILL.

The bill reported by the Committee of Ways and Means, for the issue of one hundred and fifty millions of Treasury notes, is as yet in an uncertain condition. The chairman of the committee gave notice to the House that the fullest and widest debate would be invited and encouraged. It may be ten days or two weeks before it shall be finally passed. It is expected that Mr. Chase will express his views on the bill, which may result in some modification springing from the committee itself.

The Burnside Expedition.

Special Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 27.—On Saturday night, the 11th of January, 1862, the Burnside Expedition sailed from Hampton Roads, and as it moved out of the harbor in the bright moonlight, it seemed to bespeak, in its grandeur and apparent perfection, the most magnificent results. Fortune seemed to favor the efforts of the accomplished commander and his brave soldiers, during the first few hours' sail. The capes were made under steam and a gentle breeze. The waters of the Atlantic were quite calm. Sunday morning found the swiftest steamers in sight of Hatteras light, and many were over the bar at Hatteras Inlet by dusk. On the others came, until the morning dawned, when General Burnside determined to "lay to" until the arrival of Commodore Goldsborough, in the steamship S. R. Spaulding, accompanied by the necessary gunboats, pilots, &c.

During Sunday night a storm gathered and the wind blew a terrific gale from the northwest, with a severity only known in the region of Hatteras. Fortunately for the fleet, as a whole, it had got inside the bar at Hatteras Inlet, which served as a slight breakwater against the billows of the ocean, and in any ordinary storm of reasonable duration, vessels would be safe while lying here, to a great extent. But the gale blew with such violence that upon two separate occasions, during two whole days and nights, no communication could be had from one vessel to another. The S. R. Spaulding arrived on Monday, about noon, having had heavy weather, and placed Com. Goldsborough on board of the steamer Philadelphia. Having taken on a considerable amount of freight at Fortress Monroe for Port Royal and Beaufort, it was necessary for the Spaulding to proceed thither, and she accordingly landed her Hatteras freight and mails, and went steaming off, leaving the fleet, as every one thought, to ride out the storm in safety.

More vessels arriving at the Inlet belonging to the expedition, it was deemed expedient to take the gunboats and light-draft vessels through the Inlet, the "swash" channel, and into Pamlico Sound. This work was nearly accomplished when the storm came on with increased violence, and it was impossible to bring the pilots from the gunboats to take the transports into the Sound. It was at this time, Wednesday, 15th instant, that the gunboat Zouave, one of the staunchest vessels of the fleet, dragged her two anchors, and was dashed against the beach with such force that a large hole was stove in her, and she filled rapidly. An attempt was made to pump the vessel, but with little success, and her battery and ammunition, with ballast and stores, were cast overboard, but the water gained rapidly, and the crew found it necessary to abandon the ship and take to the life-boats. These men were all saved, but the Zouave sunk, and it is presumed went to pieces.

The water, stores, hospital and other ships stood out some miles at sea, and many were no doubt saved thereby. Some of these vessels have arrived in the Inlet safe, and others were arriving when the steamer Eastern City left. The steamer City of New York arrived at the Inlet on Wednesday. She left Fortress Monroe, with the bombboat Grapeshot in tow, but, in consequence of the heavy sea, the hawser parted near the stern of the steamer, and the canal boat sunk soon after. Two seamen on board of the latter are said to have been drowned. The old bay steamer Pocahontas left Fortress Monroe on Monday, the 13th instant, having on board a cargo of water, ninety horses belonging to the 5th Rhode Island, and the horses belonging to several of the staff officers, some of which were valued at five hundred dollars each. Besides this, she had a considerable quantity of hay, oats and beans on board. When opposite Hatteras light, on Wednesday, she went ashore accidentally, and in a short time was a total wreck. Only fifteen of the horses were saved. The crew of the vessel were landed in safety on the beach, and came to Fortress Monroe in the Eastern City.

The steamer City of New York—one of the finest in the fleet—got aground on the Swash bar, and it is feared will be a total loss. The suffering on board this vessel was terrible. Her valuable cargo will of course be lost. She was loaded with shot, shell, ammunition, ordnance, and fifteen hundred new rifles. The captain, crew and soldiers on board of this vessel were rescued, after remaining many hours in the rigging without food or water. The steamer Louisiana is also hard ashore on the inner bar, but on Sunday afternoon, when the Eastern City left Hatteras, it was thought that she might be got off when sufficient tugs have arrived. The splendid steamer New Brunswick ran into the Louisiana, and is also aground near by, but will be got off. The scene presented at the time of the disaster was truly heartrending, and language cannot picture it. The soldiers on board of the transports manned the yards and rigging—the boisterous waves meanwhile breaking over the hulls beneath—and cried aloud for help.

At one time twenty vessels were seen riding in the gale, with their flags union down, as a signal of distress, but as the best life-boat could not live in the roaring waters, no assistance could be rendered. In consequence of the non-arrival of the waterboats and store-ships, water and food became scarce, and the soldiers had to eat raw beans for three days, and caught the water they got to drink in their hats, in pans, tubs, buckets, etc. Commodore Goldsborough was attacked during the violent storm with a fit of rheumatic gout, which completely disabled him for active duty, and he said he could not depend upon the volunteer naval officers. At one time the gigantic old Commodore arose from his lounge, and asked the Almighty to spare him his sufferings for a few minutes, for the sake of his dear country. General Burnside was ubiquitous; he was everything, everywhere. With nothing to distinguish him but *his yellow belt, in his blue shirt, slouched hat and high boots, he stood like a sea-god in the bows of his light-boat* speaking every vessel, and asking affectionately about the welfare of the men.

His master-mind lost nothing in this time of terror. Suddenly learning that the troops were suffering for water, he made the beach near Fort Clark, and directing the work of the condenser there, he succeeded in preparing the sea water for drinking, at the rate of three hundred gallons an hour, and the sun had scarcely set last Monday week when he had the fleet supplied. At one time he was begged to take some rest, but this he refused to do, exclaiming *"the contractors have ruined me, but God holds me in His palm*, and all will yet be well!" It is gratifying to announce that, considering the great chance of accidents, but few lives were lost, owing in the main to the self-sacrificing efforts of the seamen from the gunboats.—Great credit is due to Captain Howee, of the steamer Spaulding, for his valuable services in piloting and towing the vessels over the Swash.

I am happy to say, from General Burnside himself, that, notwithstanding his great losses, if the people and Government will only give him a little time, he will yet carry out his plans. More than two-thirds of the expedition were safely anchored in Pamlico Sound beyond the Swash, on Sunday afternoon, when the Eastern City left, and before this nearly all are safely over. Some vessels, mostly schooners, are missing; but Commodore Goldsborough thinks they stood out to sea some miles, and were safer there than those close into shore. Many of these were in sight on Sunday afternoon. The steamer Spaulding will sail for Fortress Monroe on Sunday next, with the mails and further particulars. General Burnside differs with General Butler and Colonel Hawkins *with regard to the Union feeling* at Hatteras. He and his reconnoitering parties *have had to pay away gold for every bit of information received*, and *the truth had to be culled out of* the statements at that.

The storm washed most of the forts at Hatteras, and the new works have been abandoned.

How the News of the Losses of the Burnside Expedition was Received in New York.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

NEW YORK, January 28.—The misfortunes of the Burnside Expedition were the theme of every tongue this afternoon; it is scarcely necessary to say different classes of people take different views of the disaster. The Wall street bankers and brokers see in it only so many thousands of money apparently gone for nothing. The ship brokers and merchants discover in it a fresh market for the sale of old ships and other craft to the Government with big commissions, according to "mercantile usage," you know. But the masses of the people—I mean those who are really patriotic at heart, and who have no selfish interests at stake, one way or another—cannot help contemplating the disaster as a most untimely one.

Charges Preferred Against Gen. Lockwood.

Washington Correspondence of the New York Tribune.

Serious charges have been made against General Lockwood, such as that he was guilty of severe and even barbarous treatment of fugitive slaves, and of acts of unrepublican clemency toward their Confederate masters, who had been in arms against the Government—such as surrendering to them cavalry horses, and other property, which had been used for insurrectionary purposes.

The Confederate Steamer Carolina.

Correspondence of the New York Times.

NASSAU, N. P., Jan. 18.—This morning, a Confederate steamer, called the Carolina, arrived here from Charleston with a cargo of cotton and a number of passengers, several of whom were ladies.—The steamer has gone alongside the ship Eliza Bonsel, (formerly of Bath,) to discharge her cotton, when she will probably haul alongside the main reports the steamer Fingal, having arrived here in Charleston with her cargo, and would probably be back here again in the course of a week or ten days, with a load of cotton, and will take in the balance of the Gladiator's cargo. The Flambeau leaves to-morrow morning. Whether she is frightened off by the appearance of the Carolina or not, I cannot say, but it certainly looks very fishy.

THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS----FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, January 29.—Mr. WILSON, of Missouri, presented the credentials of John B. Henderson as a Senator from Missouri, to fill the vacancy created by the expulsion of Trusten Polk, the credentials being given by William P. Hall, the acting Governor, and Mr. Henderson was sworn in.

Mr. HALE, from his Committee on Naval Affairs, reported adversely on the bill for the appointment of cadets to the Naval Academy on the score of merit.

He also reported adversely on the memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco for a steam line from San Francisco to China and Japan, by way of the Sandwich Islands.

Mr. WILKINSON, of Minnesota, introduced a bill in relation to certain squares in the city of Washington. Referred.

On motion of Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, it was resolved that all books and documents which would have gone to the members from States not here represented, be distributed among those from the other States.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, offered a resolution assigning copies of the report of the Colorado Expedition—250 copies to the Smithsonian Institution, and 250 copies to Dr. Newbury—which was adopted. He stated that this disposes of 500 copies which had been prepared for Lieutenant Ives, commander of the expedition, who had gone over to the rebel.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, introduced a bill to incorporate the Citizens' Gas Light Company; which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. HOWE, of Wisconsin, offered a resolution requesting the Secretary of War to inform the Senate as to the number of cavalry regiments from the different States mounted and dismounted.—Adopted.

Mr. HALE, of New Hampshire, introduced a resolution authorizing the taking down of the ship Alabama on the rocks at Portsmouth, and the Virginia at Charlestown; which was referred to the Naval Committee.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, called up the resolution of Mr. Wade, of Ohio—laid aside the other day after a long debate—for amending the rules of both Houses of Congress in reference to the holding of secret session on subjects connected with the army. Mr. Sherman moved to amend by striking out the whole of the first clause, and inserting the following:

"When, during the present rebellion, any member of the Senate or House of Representatives shall rise in his place and state that the President desires immediate action on any matter pertaining to the suppression of the rebellion, the gallery shall be immediately cleared, and after such member shall state the subject on which the President desires prompt action, and the reasons, such House shall determine, without debate, whether the proposed measure ought to be considered. If decided in the affirmative, the doors shall be confined to the subject-matter, and be closed for five minutes by any member. Provided, any member shall be allowed five minutes to explain or oppose by amendment, and provided this rule shall not interfere with the rule of the previous question in the House of Representatives."

A conversational debate ensued, in which several Senators took part, and finally the amendment was adopted.

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