THE MARYLAND NEWS SHEET.

VOL. I---NO. 117. BALTIMORE, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

BOARD OF TRADE.

Committee of Arbitration for month of January.

A. H. STUMP.

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

Monetary and Commercial Review.

BALTIMORE, February 4, 1862.

There was some movement to-day in Baltimore City 6's, sales being made at the Board of $2,000 1875's at 89¾, $500 1890's at 90¼, and $2,600 do at 90¼, but nothing was done in any of the other stocks on the list. The market for almost everything was however firm. Railroad shares were steady and firm at previous quotations, Baltimore and Ohio closing at $49¾ bid, $50 asked, and Northern Central at $17¾ bid, $18¼ asked regular way. Northern Central bonds were hardly as strong as on yesterday, 1885's closing at 62¼ bid, 63 asked, but other Railroad bonds were firm, Baltimore and Ohio 1867's closing at 83¼ bid; do. 1875's at 77 bid; do 1885's at 75 bid; do. 1862's at 49¼ bid, 50 asked; Western Maryland first mortgage at 79 bid, 80¼ asked; and do. second mortgage at 43 bid, 65 asked. State stocks were inquired for, and 91¼ was bid for Maryland 6's, 67 for Georgia 6's, and 41 for Tennessee 6's, but there were none offered. Baltimore City 6's closed at 89 bid, 89¾ asked for 1875's, and 90 bid, 90¼ asked for 1890's. Insurance stocks continue very firm, $40 being bid to-day for Fireman's, and $22¼ for Baltimore Fire. The latter was offered at $25, but of the former there was none to be had. There is nothing doing in Bank stocks, but there are very few on the market and they are generally firm. Canton Co. closed to-day at $10¼ bid, and Springfield Mining Co. at $1.50 bid.

In New York to-day Virginia 6's declined ¼, Missouri 6's ¼, Canton ¼, and Rock Island ¼, but Tennessee 6's declined ¾; Erie ¼; New York Central ¼; and Reading ½.

The interest coupons of the bonds for $2,600,000, due July 1st, 1861, will be paid on the 26th instant, at the banking-house of Messrs. J. S. Gittings & Co., of this city.

A dividend of one dollar per share will be paid to the stockholders of the Wrightsville, York and Gettysburg Railroad Company, at the office of the Northern Central Railway Company, Harrisburg, Pa., on the 20th instant.

The six per cent. interest on the outstanding scrip of the Great Western Insurance Company, of New York, will hereafter be paid at the office of the agent, Colin Mackenzie, Esq., No. 44 Lombard street.

SALES AT THE BALTIMORE STOCK BOARD.

TUESDAY, February 4, 1862.

$500	Baltimore 6's '90		90¼
500	do.	'75	89¾
1,000	do.	'75	89¾
600	do.	'90	90¼
2,000	do.	'90	90¼

AFTER THE BOARD.

$500	Baltimore 6's '75		89¾

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	40¾	41
Tennessee bonds	42¾	00
North Carolina bonds	62	00
Canton Company	10¾	00
Erie Railroad	33¾	33
New York Central Railroad	82¾	82¾
Reading Railroad	39¾	40¼
Rock Island	52¾	00
Treasury notes 2 years 6 per cents	99¾	00
	weak.	heavy.

The New York *Herald* of yesterday says:

Stocks opened buoyantly this morning, and an advance of ¼@¾ per cent. was realized on most speculative descriptions. The supply of stock, however, proved in excess of the demand, and prices fell off a shade as the call progressed. Conflicting rumors from Washington keep stock speculators in a ferment, and, though there is a general confidence in the patriotism and common sense of Congress, the protracted delays which have occurred are creating a great deal of impatience. Between the boards the market was steady, and remained so, without much activity, throughout the afternoon. The only change of any consequence which took place to day was a decline of 3¼ per cent in Illinois Central, which was caused by a rumor that Government would decline to pay the company for the transportation of troops and munitions of war to Cairo, on the ground that the land grant compels them to carry troops and army stores free of charge. At the close the market was called unsettled.

To-day's bank statement compares as follows with that of last week:

Week Ending.	Loans.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.
Jan. 25	$145,767,680	26,698,728	6,823,017	110,874,786
Feb. 1	144,675,778	27,479,583	6,404,951	112,057,003
Decrease	$1,091,902	—	423,066	—
Increase		780,855		1,182,217

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* of yesterday says:

The sales of stocks to-day sum up $26,200 loans and 3,495 shares. United States 7-30 notes sold at 97¼, a decline of ¼; Pennsylvania 5's at 82¼, a decline of ¼; the coupon 6's at 100, ex interest, an advance of 3; City 6's, new, at 96¼, and the old at 91, both the same as last report: Pennsylvania Railroad first mortgage at 104¼, a decline of ¼; and Philadelphia and Erie bonds at 80.

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

	Jan. 27.	Feb. 3.		
Capital stock	$11,970,190	$11,970,190		
Loans	30,385,600	30,353,300	Dec.	287
Specie	5,821,323	5,884,011	Inc.	62,688
Due from other bks.	1,558,638	1,707,136	Inc.	148,498
Due to other banks	4,209,006	4,572,872	Inc.	363,866
Deposits	20,058,098	20,068,893	Dec.	10,795
Circulation	2,121,146	2,144,398	Inc.	23,252

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

COFFEE.—There is nothing doing in Coffee, and the market for it continues dull and heavy. Rates are altogether nominal, but we still quote as follows, viz: Rio at 18¾@19 cts. for fair, 20@21 cts. for good to strictly prime; Laguyra at 23@24 cts. and Ceylon and Java at 24@25 cts. per lb. The stock of Rio here is now about 23,000 bags.

FLOUR.—There has been quite an active movement today in Flour, sales being made for export of 500 bbls. Ohio cut Extra at $5.75, and of 3,000 bbls. Ohio Extra at $5.25 per bbl. We note also sales of 200 bbls. Howard Street Super at $5.75 per bbl., but we quote it as closing dull at this figure. Ohio Super may be quoted at $5 62¼, and City Mills do. at $5 50@5.62¼ per bbl. Ohio cut Extra closed steady at $5 75 and we quote Extra as follows, viz: at $6.12¼@6.25 for Ohio; $6 25 for regular shipping brands Howard Street; and $6.50@6.75 per bbl. for standard brands City Mills.

FAMILY FLOUR.—Family Flour is still selling by the drayload to the trade at $5.25 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 $2.20@3.25 per bbl. for both Baltimore and Brandywine, but there is nothing of consequence doing in either of these articles.

GRAIN.—Grain was in moderate supply again to day, the receipts adding up about 26,000 bushels, 10,000 bushels of which was offered at the Baltimore, and 16,000 bushels at the Maryland Corn Exchange. The market was however quiet for all descriptions. Of Wheat, the receipts of which reached 4,600 bushels, there were sales made at the Baltimore Exchange of 1,500 bushels red at 133@138 cts., and at the Maryland of 2,500 bushels at 145 cts. for white, and 135@137 for red. Of Corn there were nearly 12,000 bushels at market, but sales of only about 3,700 bushels were reported; 2,500 at the Baltimore at 58@59 cts. for yellow, 60@65 cts. for white, and 1,200 bushels at the Maryland at 64@65 cts. for white. There were about 11,000 bushels Oats at market, the receipts being divided pretty equally between the two Exchanges. No sales were made at the Baltimore, but at the Maryland some 3,000 bushels were sold at 41@42 cts. for Maryland. We quote Pennsylvania at 42@43 cts. Of Rye there were 600 bushels sold at the Maryland Exchange at 75 cts., but this embraced all the transactions in this article.

MOLASSES.—Molasses is very dull, but we still quote nominally as follows, viz: old clayed Cuba at 20@25 cts.; new crop do. at 29@32 cts.; old Muscovado at 26@28 cts; new crop do. at 30@33 cts.; Porto Rico at 35@40 cts.; and New Orleans at 52@56 cts. per gallon. The stock here of all descriptions is very light.

PROVISIONS.—We heard this morning of a sale made yesterday of 300 bbls. Prime Mess Pork for export, the terms for which were kept private, but to-day there has been no movement worth noting in Provisions so far as we have heard. There is a little retail demand for Bacon, and sales to a limited extent are making at 5@5¼ cts. for new Shoulders, 6@6¼ cts. for new Sides, and 6@8¼ cts. for old and new Hams, but beyond there is nothing doing. Bulk Shoulders may be quoted at 4@4¼ cts., do. Sides at 5@5¼ cts., and do. Hams at 6@6¼ cts., but there are no sales making. We quote Lard at 7¼ cts. for City, and 8 cts. for Western in bbls. and tierces. Mess Pork is held at $12.75@13, and we quote Prime do. at $10@10.50; Rump do. $9@9.50; and Beef at $12.50 for No. 1; $13.50 for Mess; and $14.25@14 50 per bbl. for Prime.

RICE.—There is no Rice selling but we quote it at 7¼@7¾ cts. for Carolina, and 6@6¼ cts. for dressed East India.

SALT.—Liverpool Salt is still selling at the following rates, viz: 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., but is very firm and tending upward. Turks Island Salt is held at 35 cts. per bushel.

SEEDS.—Cloverseed is advancing. We notice sales to-day of 100 bushels prime at $4.75, which is an advance of 12½ cts. per bushel, and we quote it as closing firm at $4.50@4.75 per bushel for good to prime parcels. Timothy Seed is steady at $2@2.25, and we quote Flaxseed at $1.80@1.90 per bushel.

SUGARS.—A lot of 196 hhds. New Orleans Sugar was sold to-day to the General Government for the use of the army on private terms, but understood to be at from $8.75 to $9.25. The trade are however buying very little indeed, and the market generally may be said to be dull and heavy. We quote as follows, viz: Cuba at $7@7.50 for refining, and $8@8.50 for grocery grades; English Island at $7@8; Porto Rico at $7@7.25 for common; $8 @8.75 for fair to prime; and New Orleans at $8@8.75 for fair to prime.

REFINED SUGARS.—The following are the quotations for refined Sugars, as given in the last circular of Messrs. F. W. Brune & Sons, agents of the Maryland Sugar Refining Company, viz:

CASH PRICES FOR TWENTY OR MORE PACKAGES.

Double Refined Cut Loaf	11¾ cts.	per lb.
Double Refined Small Loaf	11¾	"
Double Refined Large Loaf	11¾	"
Double Refined Crushed, Powdered and Granulated	11¼	"
Extra Fine Powdered	11¼	"
A., Crushed	11	"
Circle A., Crushed, Powdered and Granulated	10¾	"

SOFT CRUSHED.

White Sugar—A	10¾ cts.	per lb
do. do. B	10¾	"
Extra do. C	10¼	"
Yellow do. C	10	"

Yellow Sugars of lower grades at prices according to quality.

WHISKEY.—Whiskey is firm with an advancing tendency. We have heard of no sales to-day, but for both City and Ohio holders are asking 26 cts. per gallon.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA CATTLE MARKET, Feb. 3.—The Cattle market to-day was a little more active than last week, and prices firmer. The total number at market was 1,295 head, most of which were sold at our quotations, which ranged from $6.50 to $8.25 per 100 lbs. On the better grades an advance of 25 cts. more was realized. Of Cows only 60 head sold at $20@32 per head. The offerings of Sheep amounted to 3,500 head, which were all sold at from 4¾@5¼ cts. per lb. net. At the Avenue Yard 1,160 Hogs sold at $4.50 to $5 per 100 lbs. net. At the Union Yard 2,961 head sold at about the same prices.

PHILADELPHIA HAY MARKET, Feb. 3.—During the past week four hundred and ninety-seven loads of Hay and seventy-two of Straw were weighed and sold at the Farmers' Hay and Straw Market, North Seventh street. The supply was abundant, and no change was observed in prices as last quoted. Best quality Timothy Hay sold at 75@80 cts. per 100 lbs. Good mixed Hay sold at 65@70 cts. Straw averaged 55 cts. for best bright.

BOSTON, February 1.—The market for Flour is firmer, with rather more inquiry from the trade—the sales have been at $5@5.12½ for common brands Western; $5 37½ @5.50 for fancy; $5 62½@5.87½ for extra; and $6@ 7.25 for superior, including choice St. Louis brands; Southern Flour is quiet and prices are nominal. Corn is quiet with small sales—we quote Southern and Western yellow at 67@70 cts., including new and old; and Western mixed at 66½@67 cts. per bushel. Oats have been selling at 41@43 cts. per bushel for Western and Canada; and Prince Edward Island at 41 cts. Rye—sales at 76@77 cts. per bushel. Shorts $15@16; and Fine Feed and Middlings at $18@24 per ton.

CHICAGO, Feb. 3—Flour active and 5 cts higher.—Wheat 1 ct. higher; 75@76 cts. for No. 1; 70@70½ cts. for No. 2. Corn advanced ½ ct.; sales at 22½ cts. Mess Pork firm at $9.75. Hogs, dressed, 5@10 cts. higher; sales $2.70@2.80; Live 5 cts. better, $2.20@2.60. Exchange unchanged. Gold 3 cts. premium.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 3.—Breadstuffs are generally firm and active. Flour steady. Wheat active: sales 16,000 bushels red at $1.35; Kentucky white, $1.47. Corn, yellow 56@58½ cts. Oats steady, at 38½ cts. Coffee very firm; Rio 18¾@21 cts. Whiskey dull: sales 100 bbls. Ohio at 24 cts. per gallon.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, February 4.—Cotton is steady at 30@31 cts. Flour has advanced 5 cts.—sales of 17,000 bbls: State $5.65@5.70; Ohio $6@6.05; Southern $5.85@6.25. Wheat is unchanged—sales of 64,000 bushels: Chicago spring $1.30@1.35; Milwaukie club $1.35@1.36; red Western $1.44. Corn is firm—sales of 74,000 bushels: mixed at 65@66 cts.; white 75 cts. Beef is quiet. Pork is steady, with sales of 1,600 bbls. Lard is steady—sales of 3,000 bbls. at 7¾@8¾ cts. Whiskey closed at 23¾@23½ cts. Rice is firm at 7¾ cts. Sugar is firm—sales of 1,400 hhds. Muscovado at 7¾@8 cts. Freights are dull.

IMPORTS INTO BALTIMORE.

COASTWISE.

BOSTON—*Schr. Mary Ann.*—55 bales mdse., W. Wilkens & Co.; 200 doz. palls, Geo. Chipman; 10 cases mdse., W. H. Crawford & Co.; 50 bags almonds, Schwartz, Dix & Co.; 160 tons copper ore, C. Levering; 1,300 pkgs. mdse., sundry persons.

LATEST NEWS.

TELEGRAMS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Solicitor of Customs.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The remonstrance of the Chamber of Commerce, of New York, against the passage of an act creating the office of Solicitor of Customs at the port of New York, was presented to the House to-day by Representative F. A. Conkling.

The case of Senator Bright will probably be disposed of to-morrow. It is still attracting many persons to the Senate, the galleries to-day being crowded.

The Ericsson Floating Battery.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Information has reached here that the Ericsson Floating Battery, authorized by the Act of August last, and to be commanded by Lieut. Worden, will in the course of next week be sufficiently completed to test its efficiency.

The Flag of Truce.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—An answer has not yet been given to the Confederate flag of truce, nor has the contents of the despatches transpired.

Unarmed Troops.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The House sometime ago called upon the Secretary of War to inform them why certain troops in this vicinity were not provided with arms. A response has been transmitted, saying that a portion of the 89th New York regiment were for a time without them, for the reason that there were none in the arsenal they were willing to receive, but that since then, a supply of Austrian rifles has been received, and the regiment armed with them.

Notice to United States Bondholders---Government Finances.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The following official notices were to-day promulgated by the Treasury Department:

"Holders of the bonds of the United States, payable three years from date, the coupons of semi-annual interest thereon being due on the 19th instant, are hereby notified that provision is made for the payment in coin of all such coupons agreeably to their tenor at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States in the city of New York. All such coupons must be presented at that office, accompanied with schedules showing the number and amount of each coupon, together with the aggregate sum of each parcel, three full business days, for examination and verification, before payment.

"Notice is hereby given of the readiness of this Department to redeem the Treasury notes payable one year from date, authorized by act of Congress, approved December 23d, 1857, and the Treasury notes payable in sixty days from date, authorized by act of Congress, approved March 2d, 1861.—Interest on the Treasury notes of the above issues will cease on the 17th day of April next, by the terms of these acts respectively."

To-day the last note of the fifty millions United States notes is in the hands of the signers, and the whole work will be finished to-morrow. It is remarkable that no accident or loss has occurred in the execution of this great work.

The Secretary of the Treasury received to-day the following telegram from the Governor of California:

SACRAMENTO, January 31.—I am instructed, by resolution of the Legislature of California, to inform you that this State will assume and pay into the Treasury of the United States, the direct tax of $254,538 apportioned to this State by act of Congress.

[Signed, LELAND STANFORD, Governor of California.

Exclusion of Liquors from the Army.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Captain R. W. Evans has been stationed at the Long Bridge to see that no spirituous liquors are either carried over that structure or down the river for the troops. The steamer Telegraph, destined for Budd's Ferry, having twenty barrels of whiskey on board, was to-day prevented from making her trip. Liquor in such cases is confiscated. Officers, however, are at liberty to claim any which may be intended for them, and must appear at the Provost Marshal's office for that purpose.

The military authorities are earnestly at work preventing the demoralization of soldiers by means of intoxicating drinks.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

$1,000,000 in Treasure--Marine Disasters.

NEW YORK, February 4.—The steamer Northern Light has arrived from Aspinwall. She brings one hundred passengers, and $850,000 in treasure. The steamer Columbus was lost, December 8th, on Point Remedios. She had a cargo valued at $1,800,000, mostly English goods. No lives were lost.

The steamer Republic, from California for Acapulco, was on the beach at Acapulco caulking, having been stranded in the late gale, during which she had to throw over her deck-load.

Captain Richie, of the United States steamer Saranac, is reported to have all his officers under arrest. Cause not stated.

The steamer Orizaba, which connected with the steamer Northern Light, brought five hundred and seventy packages of Mexican cotton from Acapulco.

The date from Panama are to the 24th ult.

The sloop-of-war Cyane was at Panama. The Lancaster had sailed for San Francisco.

Business was dull at Panama, owing to the troubles in the interior.

The British steamer from St. Thomas states that the Sumter had been seen by a steamer from Havana cruising close to St. Domingo.

There had been heavy rains at Costa Rica, doing some damage to the coffee crop.

Chili was tranquil. Large shipments of flour and wheat were going forward to Europe.

An attack was made at Callao by the steamer Ucayali upon the Chilian steamer Lea, the former firing several times; but being threatened by the British war-vessel, she left for Chincas pursued by the steamer Perana and Lea. Upon the latter arriving at Chincas, the crew of the Ucayali abandoned her, fleeing to the interior.

The United States Minister, Mr. Robinson, had been formally received by the Peruvian authorities.

At Aspinwall, January 24th, the soldiers quartered in the jail broke down the doors, releasing all the prisoners, and afterwards ranged through the town, arresting several innocent persons, charged with being inimical to the government.—Nobody was killed.

Wreck of the Ship Flying Dragon.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 30.—The ship Flying Dragon, of Boston, arrived last night from Sydney, run on the rocks, after entering the harbor, and totally wrecked. Her cargo, consisting of 1,000 tons of coal, is all lost. The wreck was sold to-day for $800.

Arrived—ship Dictator, from Hong Kong; ship Elizabeth Cushing, from Manilla; ship Electric Spark, from Boston; ship Neptune's Favorite, from New York. Sailed—ship R. B. Forbes, for Shanghai.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 31.—The weather is again pleasant. Three-fourths of Sacramento is now out of water.

Arrived—ship West Wind, from Boston; ship Mary Whiteside, from Hong Kong. Sailed—ship Storm King, for Hong Kong; ship Neptune's Car, for New York.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 1.—The steamer Golden Gate sailed to-day for Panama, carrying 100 passengers and $750,000 in treasure for New York, and $300,000 for England.

R. D. W. Davis, auctioneer, failed to-day for $50,000—no assets.

Arrived—bark Benefactor, from Hong Kong.

FROM MISSOURI.

SEDALIA, February 2.—A commission appointed for the purpose by General Pope, has been sitting the regiments at this point, and discharging all unfit for the service.

A column moved off to-day under Col. J. A. Fuller, of the 27th Ohio.

The despatch announcing the promotion of Col. Frank Steel to the rank of Brigadier-General has been received with great satisfaction by all the troops here. They believe him to be prompt, safe and brave, and will follow him on the march or in the field with great confidence and alacrity.

Rumored Reinforcement of Price.

ROLLA, Mo., February 2.—Reliable information from Lebanon says that General Curtis is now in that place, and the number of troops there is constantly increasing. It is doubtless his intention to remain at that place till all his forces arrive, which will be several days yet, as some of them have not started. A considerable number of them are under orders to march this morning, and probably within two or three days all that are going will have departed.

The roads between this place and Lebanon are almost impassable. Fifty teams are said to be on this side of the Gasconade river waiting for the water to subside.

There is a rumor, but not generally believed, that Price has recently been reinforced by 12,000 Confederate troops from Arkansas, and is prepared to give our army a hard fight.

The Third Missouri Cavalry are nearly all here, but one or two companies remain to come up.—This regiment is to be attached to General Siegel's division.

FROM GENERAL BANKS' COMMAND.

FREDERICK, Feb. 4.—Captain Patterson's (late Captain Saul's) company of cavalry arrived here yesterday from Hancock, *en route* to join the 3d Maryland regiment at Baltimore. They report that five of their number and three horses were killed, when Captain Saul was ambushed and shot in Virginia.

The Examining Board, of which General Hamilton is President, stands adjourned till Friday, in consequence of the absence of that officer at Washington.

The snow fell yesterday to a depth of four inches. It has ceased falling, but the heavens are still overcast. Everything in the shape of a sleigh is out this morning.

The only sickness in Hancock now is measles in one of the regiments, but they have not been followed by fatalities.

IMPORTANT FROM CAIRO.

Indications of Active Movements—Starting of the Second Expedition.

CAIRO, Feb. 3.—(Special to the Chicago *Tribune.*) Twelve steamers, laden with troops, under charge of Commodore Graham, left here at ten o'clock this morning to join a still larger force at another point. The expedition has every indication of genuine active movements.

The War in Kansas—The Loyal Indians.

LEAVENWORTH, Feb. 3.—Commissioner Wm. P. Dale had an interview on Saturday with the various Indian Chiefs, including the loyal Creek and Seminoles. The Commissioner promised to aid the loyal Indians against the Confederates, and the Chiefs agreed to take the field with their warriors. Colonel Deitzler, of the Kansas First, and Jennison, of the Seventh regiment, have been appointed Acting Brigadier Generals. The friends of General Lane declare that he will enter the military service if he has to serve as a private.

The Case of Senator Bright.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 4.—The resolution favoring the expulsion of Mr. Bright from the U. S. Senate having passed the House at midnight, was taken up in the Senate to-day, producing much excitement.

ALBANY, Feb. 4.—The Senate passed a resolution this morning declaring that Jesse D. Bright is a traitor, and ought to be removed from the U. S. Senate.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE WEATHER.—Yesterday morning the sky was overcast with clouds which threatened more snow, and about eight o'clock there was a slight spitting of the fleecy sheets. Before noon, however, the clouds dispersed and the sun shone with considerable warmth. The consequence was that the gutters were soon flooded with water and the crossings and many of the sidewalks were covered with slush, which made the walking very disagreeable. Each hour made things worse, and by evening the snow in the streets was afloat, and the walking intolerable. Many of the citizens, in clearing off the snow from the sidewalks, threw it in the gutters, and thus the water courses were closely blocked, and miniature lakes formed at the intersection of the streets, and persons who were not inclined to walk half a square to get across the street, had the pleasure of wading. Notwithstanding the snow was fast disappearing, the lovers of sleigh-riding were taking advantage of its appearance, and were dashing along, sometimes on snow and frequently on the ground. On the back streets and roads the sleighing was pretty good throughout the day, and they were thronged with sleighs of all sizes, shapes and styles. A number of accidents occurred, but none were of a serious character. Numbers were spilled out in the mud and slush, and made a sorry appearance, but all bore their mishaps with philosophy, looking upon their misfortunes as inseparably connected with that kind of enjoyment. The snow was in excellent condition for making balls, and the juveniles availed themselves of it, and parties of urchins were to be seen on almost every street, firing away at each other to their hearts' delight. Occasionally a snowball shattered a pane of glass, and the unlucky boy had either to run for life or go to the police station, and in several instances arrests were made, but the magistrates released them with a lecture.

HOUSE OF REFUGE.—The Board of Managers of the House of Refuge have transmitted to the General Assembly of Maryland their eleventh annual report, from which it appears that in common with all institutions, the Refuge has been made to experience to some extent the effects of our political derangements. Thus far, however, this has been felt scarcely beyond the deprivation of a productive mechanical occupation by the boys, but these have been kept from idleness by out-door employments, especially in connection with the erection of the new building, together with longer daily attendance on the schools. Although thus deprived of hardly any revenue from their labor, the cost of maintenance and education has been less than during any former year. The whole number of inmates under charge in 1861 was 414, of whom 52 were girls—the average number was 301—the expense of whose education and support was but 20 3-100 cents daily, *per capita*, a rate at which few, if any, institutions of the kind have been conducted in this country. The Treasurer's statement exhibits the financial condition of the Refuge. A summary shows that during the past year the Treasurer received twenty-seven thousand, seven hundred and fifty-seven dollars and twenty-one cents, ($27,757.21), and disbursed twenty-five thousand, five hundred and seventy dollars and thirty-eight cents, ($25,-570.38); thus leaving a balance on hand on December 31st, of two thousand, one hundred and eighty-six dollars and eighty-three cents, ($2,186 83.) The Board ask for an appropriation, by the Legislature, for the support of the Institution, and give arguments to show the urgent necessity of it. A munificent donation by W. H. Brune, Esq., is gratefully acknowledged. An account of the dedication and opening of the Female House of Refuge is also given, and a donation of $12,000, from Mrs. Isabella Brown, is acknowledged. The report also contains an account of the work of the Institution for the year, and closes with a number of letters in relation to the character of former inmates of the Refuge, as well as a number of letters from the inmates themselves.

BURGLARY.—About eight o'clock on Monday night, the dwelling of Mr. Augustus Dorguth, No. 308 Pratt street, between Howard and Eutaw streets, was burglariously entered and robbed of a gold watch, valued at $60, with a purse containing $5. Entrance to the premises was gained by means of a verandah in front of the second story, to which access was gained by means of an unoccupied house adjoining. The articles stolen were taken from the drawer of a bureau, which also contained the sum of one hundred dollars, wrapped in brown paper, but which the thief in his haste overlooked. He made good his escape with the booty which he had obtained.

PUBLIC SALE OF GOVERNMENT "STOCK."—Another sale of condemned horses, on account of the United States Government, took place yesterday at one o'clock, at the Great Western stables, corner of Fremont and Ramsey streets. The sale was well attended and the horses sold at reasonably good prices. The first animal offered was the same one that was "knocked down" on Saturday last at $50, the ostensible purchaser having failed to comply with the terms of the sale. The "bidding" was quite spirited, but the horse only brought $49, one dollar less than when offered on Saturday. There were thirty-one horses sold, at prices ranging from $25 to $80.

HEALTH REPORT.—The report of the Health Commissioner shows that the number of deaths for the past week was 75, which is a decrease of 27 on the previous week. The greatest fatality was caused by scarlet fever, 19 having died from that disease. There were 16 deaths from consumption and three from old age. There was but one death from smallpox.

A CONFEDERATE PRISONER.—Lieutenant C. O. Brummell, of the Confederate army, arrived in this city yesterday and stopped at Barnum's Hotel. He will go to Norfolk to be exchanged for a Federal prisoner of equal rank.

DETENTION OF A TRAIN.—The train over the Philadelphia and Wilmington railroad, due yesterday at 4 o'clock, P. M., did not arrive until six o'clock, being detained by the snow.

HOLLIDAY STREET THEATRE.—To-night we have three attractive plays at this establishment. *The Stranger, His Last Legs*, and the screaming farce of *The Siamese Twins.* Of course Mrs. Farren and Mr. Eddy appear in the former, Mr. Eddy in the second, and Bishop in the last. The business is very great at this house. Time appears to add to Mr. Eddy's popularity, as he is now in his fifth week, and the audiences increase, if possible, in number. This theatre has the advantage of playing stars a long period by the facilities in presenting any play whatever with great advantages.—Mrs. Farren now adds vastly to the strength of the combination here, and with Mr. Tilton, as well as the company, the manager has determined to revive Otway's grand tragedy of *Venice Preserved*, and Shakspeare's magnificant Roman tragedy of *Coriolanus.* This will be an intellectual as well as a dramatic treat.

FRONT STREET THEATRE.—As the engagement of Miss Maggie Mitchell is drawing to a close her many admirers will, as a matter of course, flock to the Front Street Theatre to witness her finished acting. She appears this evening in the *Wild Irish Girl*, and *The Pet of the Petticoats*, and in both pieces will sing several of her best songs, and also execute a number of dances. Miss Mitchell is very ably sustained by the excellent company now performing at this house, all her pieces being put on the stage in the best possible manner.

The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* writes: "It is gratifying to have an assurance, as we do, in a recent letter from Rev. Dr. Hoge, that the cause of religion is flourishing in Richmond, if nothing else is. The letter is dated at Charlottesville, Va., Jan. 18. The writer says a great revival was in progress, and things spiritually were looking well.

The valuation of all the property in the State of New York, as fixed by the Board of Equalization of Taxes for 1861, is $1,341,767,430. By the census of 1860 the population was 3,851,563, showing the people to be worth $374 apiece in the average.

THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS----FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, February 4.—Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, presented a petition from manufacturers of steam machinery in Boston, protesting against the pending bill to reduce the grade of engineers in the navy.

Mr. COWAN presented a petition of citizens of Pennsylvania, in favor of the employment of homœpathic surgeons in the army.

Mr. KENNEDY, of Maryland, asked and obtained leave to withdraw from the files of the Senate the papers in the case of Elizabeth Smoot.

Mr. HOWARD presented resolutions of the Legislature of Michigan praying the punishment of frauds on the Treasury. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. He also presented resolutions of the same State on the subject of the war taxation, favoring the bringing to the support of the Government all the resources of the country, by taxing plate, watches, &c. Ordered to be printed and referred to the Committee on Finance. He also presented resolutions of the same Legislature against the sale of intoxicating liquors to officers of the army.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, to which the subject had been referred, reported a bill for the appointment of diplomatic representatives to Hayti and Liberia.

Mr. POMEROY, of Kansas, called up the resolution submitted by him yesterday, making inquiry of the Secretary of War in regard to the apparent conflict of authority between Generals Hunter and Lane in the command in Kansas, as to whether any change in the orders of the Department had been made since Gen. Lane left the city, and whether the order issued by Gen. Hunter, dated Leavenworth, Jan. 28, 1862, is in accordance with instructions.

Mr. CARLILE thought the resolution had better be laid over. He deemed it of an impolitic character.

Mr. POMEROY said that the resolution had been suggested by the Secretary of War, when verbally asked for information on that subject.

Mr. CARLILE said that if that was the case, he had no other objection to it than to ask whether the design was for Congress to undertake the conduct of the war, instead of leaving the details and orders of commands to the different departments and commanders.

The resolution was then passed.

Mr. HALE called up the bill from the House for the construction of twenty iron-clad steamers, which the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs had reported with an amendment, substituting the President for the Secretary of the Navy, as the person under whose direction the work should be done.

Mr. HALE said he now waived the amendments, with the view of having the bill passed, especially as the matter for which the committee had designed to cast censure upon the Secretary of the Navy—that is, the employment of Mr. Morgan, at an immense cost—for the purchase of ships, was to be disposed of in another manner, through the report from the committee on the subject.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, said that this matter of iron clad steamers was a questionable one. He believed that such experiments as had been made indicated that they had at least not accomplished all that had been expected of them, and now the building of such war vessels abroad was being abandoned, the British Admiralty having reported the experiment as doubtful. But, apart from these considerations, he said that there are not rolling mills in the country capable of rolling the iron for these vessels, and it is impracticable under present circumstances to get the iron from abroad. The steamers were designed for the prosecution of the war against the rebellion, but if this rebellion is not to an end in six months, it will be beyond redemption. It would require twelve months to construct the steamers, and therefore it was not worth while to undertake it. He believed they would cost fifteen to twenty millions of dollars.

Mr. HALE said the measure had been endorsed by the Executive, as well as the Departments and leading officers, and he had been urged to call up the bill. It was represented that they could be built within five months.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, said that his information and reading in regard to the success of iron-clad vessels was different from that of the gentleman from Maine. All the testimony he was familiar with proved the great value of iron-clad steam vessels. He went into certain foreign statistics, showing that both England and France had within the past year, and were still largely increasing the number of their iron-clad vessels, and he cited the action in the Crimea, in which several iron-clad ships were brought to the assault upon stone fortifications, one of them resisting forty-eight direct shots, and several that glanced, with the only injury resulting of loosening two or three bolts.—The whole system of coast defence had been changed by the introduction of steam in the navies, and as evidence of its value, stated that 8,000 shots have been fired by the rebels at vessels coming up the Potomac, and yet only one vessel has been materially injured.

Mr. COWAN, of Pennsylvania, said that he did not pretend to know whether iron-clad vessels were a proper mode of defence or not, though he was perfectly ready to entrust the President with the expenditure of the amount of money involved, in any way, on his own responsibility, in putting down the rebellion. The responsibility of these things should rest on the proper officers, whose vocation led them to have proper knowledge on the subject. He held that Congress could not go into these details as to how and by what means the war is to be conducted. Here we had passed a resolution calling for information in regard to the command in Kansas, and what could they do with it? He moved to amend the bill by authorizing the department to build iron-clad or such other war vessels as should be deemed proper or necessary.

Messrs. HALE, WILSON and GRIMES controverted Mr. Cowan's views, and during the discussion it was stated that the vessels are not designed to be sea-going.

Mr. MORRILL said that nothing had been stated which changed his views. The measure did not originate with the Secretary of the Navy, and he had seen plans of the proposed boats, which showed they were intended to be all of one character, 1,000 tons capacity, built as scows, and not calculated to go outside of land.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, and Mr. Clark, of New Hampshire, intimated dissatisfaction with the bill as it stood. There was a want of limitation in what it authorized.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, objected to the amendment of Mr. Cowan, as going beyond even the broad provisions of the bill as reported. Under the bill the Secretary could construct any number of iron-clad boats, and which may not be wanted.—Mr. Fox, who, he said, is the real Secretary of the Navy, did not claim that even ten boats could be got ready for the present war.

Mr. GRIMES said that the Assistant Secretary of the Navy had admitted that he did not think that more than three or four of the boats could be built during the present war, but he (Mr. G.) was willing to authorize the whole number of boats with reference to the fact that we may are long be involved in a conflict with a foreign power. He twitted the act authorizing the vessels to be built to be one little statute book, in order that the President might avail of it in such an emergency.

After some further discussion, by agreement the bill was recommitted to the Naval Committee.

The report of the Naval Committee on the response of the Secretary of the Navy in regard to the employment of George D. Morgan for the purchase of ships, was, on motion of Mr. HALE, made the special order for Friday next.

Mr. POMEROY, of Kansas, introduced a bill for the construction of a railroad from the Missouri river to the Pacific coast. Referred to the Special Committee on the Pacific Railroad.

A message was received from the House stating that it adhered to its amendment to the bill for the employment of forces in the defence of Kentucky, and appointed a committee of conference thereon. On motion of Mr. WILSON, the Chair was authorized to appoint a like committee on the subject.

The special order, the question of the expulsion of Mr. Bright, of Indiana, was taken up.

Mr. BROWNING, of Illinois, took