THE MARYLAND NEWS SHEET.

VOL. I---NO. 149. BALTIMORE, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

SEE FOURTH PAGE.

BOARD OF TRADE.

Committee of Arbitration for month of February.

D. WARFIELD, Sr.

WM. McKIM, JAS. HOOPER,
ENOCH PRATT, S. G. WYMAN.

Monetary and Commercial Review.

BALTIMORE, February 6, 1862.

Railroad shares were quite firm again to day, and in Northern Central, for which there is some speculative inquiry, a further advance of ⅜ to ½ a dollar per share was established. Sales were made of 100 shares, seller's option 60 days, at $17⅞@18, and it left off firm at $18 bid seller 60 days, and $18¾ bid, $20 asked regular way. In Baltimore and Ohio there was no movement, and it closed firm at $49⅞ bid, $50 asked. Sales were made of $650 of the 1862 bonds (extra-dividend) at 50, which is an advance of ¼ per cent. Northern Central 1885 bonds were firm at yesterday's figures. Sales were made of $1,000 of them at 65, and they closed as on yesterday at 64¾ bid, 65 asked. We notice also sales of $3,000 Central Ohio Railroad second mortgage bonds at 42¾. Baltimore and Ohio 1875 bonds closed at 77¾ bid, and do. 1885 bonds at 74 bid. City 6's fell off again to day. Sales were made at the Board of $1,350 1870's at 88¾, and $1,250 1890's at 89¾; 1870's closed at 88 bid, 89 asked; 1886's at 88¾ bid; and 1890's at 89¾ bid for inscribed, and 89¾ bid, 89¾ asked for coupons. There was no movement to-day in State stocks. Maryland 6's closed at 91¾ bid for 1870's; Missouri 6's at 40¾ bid, and Tennessee 6's at 42 bid. Insurance stocks continue very firm; $42 was bid to-day for Fireman's; and $23 for Baltimore Fire. Bank stocks were also firm, but nothing was done in them. Canton Co. closed at $10¾ bid, $11¾ asked, and Springfield Mining at $1.95 bid.

In New York to-day, at the first board, North Carolina 6's declined 1¾ per cent., Missouri 6's ¾, Tennessee 6's ¾; Canton ¾; Rock Island ¾; Reading ¾; and New York Central ¼, but no quotations for the second board were received.

SALES AT THE BALTIMORE STOCK BOARD.

THURSDAY, February 6, 1862

$1,250 Baltimore 6's '90		89¾
1,350 do. '70		88½
650 B. & O. R. R. bonds '62		50
1,000 Northern Central Railroad bonds '85		65
3,000 Central Ohio Railroad 2d mort. bonds		42¾
50 shares Northern Central Railroad	s60.	17¾
50 do. do. do.	s60.	18

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	52	00
Missouri 6's	40¾	00
Tennessee bonds	42¾	00
North Carolina bonds	61	00
Canton Company	10¾	00
Erie Railroad	33¾	00
New York Central Railroad	82¾	00
Reading Railroad	40¾	00
Rock Island	52¾	00
Treasury notes 2 years 6 per cents	99¾	00
	weak.	

No second board received.

The New York *Herald* of yesterday says:

The stock market continues to exhibit but little activity. Prices were steady this morning, and strong at an advance in the afternoon. At the close to-day, a general improvement over last evening's prices had been realized. Government 6's were 1 per cent. better, Tennessee had risen ¾, and Missouris ¼. All the speculative shares, rose to day. Erie advanced 1¼, Hudson 1¼, preferred Erie ¾, New York Central ¾, Reading ¾, Michigan Central ¾, Southern old ¾, guaranteed ¾, Panama ¼, Toledo 1, Rock Island 1, Burlington ¾, Illinois Central ¼, Pacific Mail was held at the close at 99, an advance of ¾.

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

THURSDAY, February 6.

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; Laguayra at 23@24 cts. and Ceylon and Java at 24@25 cts. per lb. The stock of Rio here is now about 30,000 bags.

FLOUR.—The market for Flour was quiet to day, and the feeling in it rather heavy. We heard however of sales of 200 bbls. Howard Street and Ohio Super at $5 62½, 200 bbls. Howard Street cut Extra at $5 87½, 100 bbls Ohio Extra at $6 25, and 200 bbls Howard Street do. also at $6.25 per bbl. For Howard Street Super holders are generally asking $5 75, but Ohio do. can be readily bought at $5 62½, and we quote City Mills do at $5.50@5.62½ per bbl. Cut Extra Flour may be quoted at $5.75 for Ohio, and $5.87½ for Howard Street, and we quote Extra do. steady at $6.25 for Ohio; $6 25@6.37½ for Howard Street; and $6.50@6.75 per bbl. for standard brands City Mills.

FAMILY FLOUR.—There has been no change recently in the rates for Family Flour, and it is still selling by the dray load to the trade at $8.25 for the best brands Baltimore, and $6.75@7.25 per bbl for Ohio and Howard Street. Baltimore high grade Extra is bringing $7.75 per bbl by the dray load.

CORN MEAL.—Prime Meal is still quoted at $3 per bbl. Rye Flour is still quoted at $4.25 per bbl, and Corn Meal at $2.25 per bbl, for both Baltimore and Brandywine.

GRAIN.—Grain was in fair supply to-day, the receipts amounting to a little rising 30,000 bushels, some 17,000 bushels of which amount was offered at the Baltimore, and 14,000 bushels at the Maryland Corn Exchange. Of Wheat there were about 4,500 bushels received, all of which with the exception of one small lot was offered at the Baltimore Exchange. Sales were reported of 1,000 bushels red at 135@138 cts., 1,400 bushels white at 147 cts., and 700 bushels do. at 150@152 cts. Of Corn there were about 11,000 bushels offered at each of the Corn Exchanges. Sales were made at the Baltimore of 500 bushels white at 68 cts., 400 bushels damp yellow at 56 cts., and of a lot of 6,500 bushels prime dry do. at 60 cts.; and we note sales at the Maryland of 1,500 bushels white at 58 cts. for inferior, and 65 cts. for good, and 2,500 bushels yellow at 56@59 cts. Oats, of which there were about 4,000 bushels offered, were dull—sales of a few hundred bushels only being made at 42@43 cts., and we quote Rye steady at 70 cts. for Maryland, and 75 cts. for Pennsylvania. Beans are active and firm. We heard this morning of a sale yesterday of a lot of 800 bushels good Western at $2.25 per bushel.

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 are not advised of any transactions of moment to-day in Provisions. There is some demand for Bacon, and sales to a limited extent are making at 5@5¼ cts. for Shoulders, 6@6¼ cts. for Sides, and 7@8 cts. for Hams, but there are no large lots selling. Bulk Meat may be quoted at 4@4¼ cts. for Shoulders, 5@5¼ cts. for Sides and Hams, but although there is some inquiry for it we hear of no sales to-day. Lard is steady at 8 cts. for Western in bbls. and tcs. There is a demand for it for export, but we hear of no sales to-day. We quote Mess Pork to day at $12 50@13; Prime do. at $10@10.50; Rump do. at $9; and Beef at $12 50 for Baltimore No. 1; $15@16 for do. Mess; and $17 per bbl. for do. Extra Mess.

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

SUGARS.—There has been no movement to-day in Sugars so far as we have heard, but the market exhibits the same general features as yesterday. 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; $8.25@9 for fair to prime; and New Orleans at $8.25@9 for fair to prime.

REFINED SUGARS.—Refined Sugars are selling at the following rates, viz: 11¾@11¾ cts. for loaf; 10¾@11¼ cts. for crushed, powdered and granulated; 10¼@10¾ cts. for soft crushed white; and 10@10¼ cts for C yellow. Yellow Sugars of lower grade at prices according to quality.

SALT.—Liverpool Salt is still selling at the following rates, viz: 115@120 cts. for Ground Alum; 175@185 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 scarce and firm with an upward tendency. We notice sales to-day of some 50 bushels at $4 75, and some holders ask a still higher figure for prime. Timothy Seed is steady at $2@2.25, and we quote Flaxseed at $1 50@1 60 per bushel.

WHISKEY.—Whiskey is lower. Sales were made today of 100 bbls. Pennsylvania at 24¾ cts., and of 100 bbls. Ohio at 25@25¼ cts., and it may be quoted as closing at 24¾ cts. for City and Country, and 25 cts. for Ohio.

BALTIMORE LIVE STOCK MARKET, February 6.—CATTLE.—There was a falling off in the receipts of Beef Cattle to day, the offerings at the scales amounting to only 700 head, against 950 head last week. Prices were however about the same as on last market day. Of the offerings 300 head were driven to Washington, and the remaining 450 head were taken by our city butchers and packers at prices ranging from $3.50 to $5 per 100 lbs., the bulk of the sales being made at from $3 50 to $4.50 per 100 lbs.

HOGS.—Live Hogs were in rather light supply to day, and prices were in consequence a shade higher, the sales being made at $4.50@5 per 100 lbs. net.

SHEEP.—Sheep sold to-day at $4 to $5 per 100 lbs. for inferior to prime lots.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

BOSTON, February 4.—The Flour market is firm, but the demand is moderate—sales of Western superfine at $5@5.12½; fancy $5 37½@5.50; extra $5 75@5.87½; superior $6@7.25 per bbl. Corn is quiet and prices are nominal. Corn is dull—sales of Western and Southern yellow at 67@70 cts., mixed 67@68 cts. per bushel. Oats are in steady demand—sales of Western and Canada at 41@43 cts. per bushel. Rye is selling at 75@77 cts. per bushel. Shorts are steady at $15@16; Fine Feed and Middlings at $18@24 per ton.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 5.—Flour firm—sales 5,000 bbls. at $5@5 25 for superfine. Wheat buoyant—sales 15,000 bushels red at $1.36@1.37; white $1 40@1 45. Corn dull at 56 cts. Coffee—Rio 18¾@20 cts. Mess Pork $12@12.75. Lard 7¾@8 cts. Whiskey steady at 24 cts.

CHICAGO, Feb. 5.—Flour 5@10 cts. better. Wheat active, speculative demand; 10¾ cts. higher; 76¾@78¾ cts. for No. 1; and 72@73 cts. for No. 2. Corn advanced ¼ ct. Mess Pork quite firm and unchanged. Hogs, dressed—market inactive at $2 85@6. Live firm and unchanged. Exchange—Gold unchanged.

Amusements.

HOLLIDAY-STREET THEATRE.—A most magnificent entertainment is announced this evening for the benefit of the popular actor, Mr. E. Eddy, who has labored hard for the past four weeks for the amusement of our play-goers. The bill consists of the great drama of *Robert Emmet*, in which Mr. Eddy will appear as Darby O'Gaff; the ever popular play of *Pizarro*; the talented and finished artiste, Mrs. Farren, appearing in the great character of Elvira; Rolla, by Mr. Eddy; Pizarro, Mr. Tilton. The remaining characters will be strongly cast. The farce of *A Kiss in the Dark* will conclude this very attractive bill.

GRAND COMPLIMENTARY TESTIMONIAL TO MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL.—This evening will be a grand occasion with the patrons of the refined drama, and the admirers of Miss Maggie Mitchell's qualities, as she is to be a recipient of an honorary benefit at the Front Street Theatre. On this evening we may expect to see many turned away who come too late to get seats. Among the names of donors we notice many of our influential citizens. There will be three new plays presented—the *Four Sisters*, *Wandering Boys*, and *La Jolie Ira landais*—Miss Mitchell appearing in six characters. Miss Emma Mitchell will also appear to-night; and we sincerely hope the benefit may prove an ovation, in the best sense of the word. On to-morrow (Saturday) afternoon, *Punchon, the Cricket*, will be performed for the last time, when children will be admitted for ten cents. Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams are announced to appear in a few days.

LATEST NEWS.

TELEGRAMS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Disloyal Pensioners.

WASHINGTON, February 6.—The President has approved the bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to strike from the Pension rolls the names of all such persons as have or may hereafter take up arms against the Government of the United States, or who have in any manner encouraged the Rebels or manifested a sympathy with their cause. It is known that some persons in the West after drawing their pensions have openly joined the enemy, while others who have not taken this extreme step have openly sympathized with the Rebels, and at the same time drawn their pensions. The law just passed affords a partial remedy against disloyal pensioners receiving money from the Government.

The Confederate Flag of Truce.

WASHINGTON, February 6.—It is said in intelligent circles that no answer has yet been given to the Confederate flag of truce, and that the contents of the communication are not publicly known.

The Payment of the Coupons on the Government Bonds.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The order of Secretary Chase, directing the payment of the coupons of the 19th August 7 3-100 bonds in New York, will be so far modified as to make them payable also by the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, and by the Assistant Treasurer at Boston and Philadelphia. The Secretary desires to afford every facility to holders of the bonds compatible with full security against fraud and counterfeiting. This security is thought to be as important to the holders as to the Government.

Small coin continues scarce here for business transactions, and in order to preclude the flood of small notes from a distance, many of which are counterfeited, a bill was introduced in the Senate to-day authorizing the Corporation of Washington to issue notes of a less denomination than $5 to an amount not exceeding $100,000, redeemable in current bank notes at par in Washington, or in United States Treasury notes.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, February 5.—The United States transport Constitution, which sailed hence yesterday forenoon for Ship Island, returned here at 1 o'clock this afternoon, having in tow the gunboat Miami, which she spoke last night about 40 miles north of Hatteras, leaking badly, and in almost a sinking condition. The Constitution will take in a small quantity of coal, and probably sail again in the morning.

The French steamer Catinet sailed this forenoon for Havana. The Pomone—flag-ship—is still here, and it is probable that the French fleet in our waters will be represented here for some time, one or two vessels being always in port. Another steamer is daily expected.

The Confederate vessels in Elizabeth river have been moving about considerably all day, and during the forenoon heavy firing was going on at Sewall's Point. This afternoon a tug was seen steaming around, and at one time towing something to the Point, supposed to be a floating battery.

No flag of truce was sent out to-day.

The weather has been bright and mild.

FROM EAST KENTUCKY.

The Dispersion of Humphrey Marshall's Army.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 5.—Colonel Garfield is at Paintsville, with sufficient force to preserve order.

The Virginia and South Carolina regiments that were under Marshall went back to Virginia. Marshall and the rest of his Confederate forces went to Round Gap, where he disbanded them.

A rumor prevails that a party of Confederate cavalry, supposed to be of General Morgan's force, were surprised last night, between Lebanon and Green river, and forty of them killed. There was no Federal loss.

LATER.

It is rumored that Morgan has been captured.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Defeat of the Spanish Army at the National Bridge.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 4.—The steamer Golden Age has arrived from Panama, bringing $80,000 in treasure from Manzanillo.

The steamer St. Louis, from San Francisco, arrived at Manzanillo, Mexico, on the 28th January. She has $1,400,000 in treasure, to go, via Panama, to New York.

The steamer Panama arrived here yesterday from Mazatlan, bringing $75,000 in treasure.

A courier arrived at Acapulco previous to the 26th ult., with intelligence of the defeat of the Spanish army in a severe battle, at the National Bridge, near Vera Cruz. The battle lasted five hours.

Intelligence from Western Mexico represent that there is a general termination of personal dissensions among the people, and a union of all parties, to resist the foreign invasion.

FROM BOSTON.

BOSTON, Feb. 4.—The funeral of Adjutant-General George F. Hodges, of the Massachusetts Eighteenth regiment, took place at Roxbury today.

The gunboats Ino and Huron sailed to-day; the former for Ship Island and the latter for Key West.

The bark Neapolitan, which was burnt by the privateer Sumter on her passage from Cadiz to Gibraltar, was owned in Kingston, Massachusetts, and insured in Boston.

The Maine Fourteenth regiment, Col. Wickersham, arrived to-night from Augusta, Maine, and were temporarily quartered in Faneuil Hall. They were attached to General Butler's expedition.

Army Movements in Missouri—Gens. Siegel and Asboth's Divisions on the March.

ROLLA, Feb. 6.—The remainder of Gen. Siegel's division started West on Sunday morning. Gen. Asboth's division started several days since. The roads have somewhat improved, and the Union refugees are returning to their homes.

It is rumored that Rains has been captured by Gen. Lane's forces, but discredited.

Much delay is expected in marching from Lebanon.

The latest news from Price states that he is eight miles this side of Springfield, and that he intends to fight.

Corcoran Demonstration at Boston.

BOSTON, Feb. 5.—There was an immense Corcoran demonstration at Faneuil Hall this evening.

Mayor Wightman presided.

Speeches were made by the Mayor, Benjamin Hallett, Judge Russell, Hon. John C. Tucker and others, the general tenor of which was that the Government would not be necessarily recognizing the Confederates by performing an act of charity such as an exchange of prisoners would be.

About four thousand persons were present, and much enthusiasm was manifested during the proceedings.

Sailing of the Europa.

BOSTON, Feb. 5.—The steamer Europa sailed at noon, with 42 passengers and $3,500 in specie.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE-----REGULAR SESSION.

SENATE.

ANNAPOLIS, February 6.—The Senate met at eleven o'clock, was called to order by the PRESIDENT, and opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. PATTERSON.

Mr. BAYNE presented the petition of Robert Clark, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. SMITH presented the petition of citizens of Carroll county, asking that a change be made in the laws of that county relating to the Sheriff, which was referred to Messrs. Smith, Lynch and Bayne.

Leave was given to Messrs. Eichelberger, Denison and Jenkins to introduce a bill to incorporate the Trustees of the Parsonage House of the German Reformed Church of Emmittsburg.

Leave was given to Messrs. Everett, Bayne and Jenkins to report a bill relating to the Sheriff of Carroll county.

Leave was given the Judiciary Committee to report a bill authorizing certain persons in Kent county to hold in trust certain property for the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Leave was given the same committee to report a bill authorizing the Judge of the Carroll County Court, sitting as a Court of Chancery, to decree the sale of certain property.

The bill allowing J. W. Phillips further time to complete collections was read a second time.

The bill authorizing the Governor to fill all vacancies when not otherwise provided by law was read a third time and passed.

The Judiciary Committee reported a bill authorizing certain persons in Kent county, to hold real estate in trust for the Methodist Episcopal Church, which was read three times and passed.

Mr. SMITH, from a select committee, reported a bill relating to the sheriff of Carroll county, which was read a first time.

Mr. EICHELBERGER reported a bill authorizing the Commissioners of Frederick county to borrow money to complete the Court House, which was read three times and passed.

Also, a bill incorporating the Trustees of the Parsonage House of the German Reformed Congregation of Emmittsburg, which was read three times and passed.

Mr. GOLDSBOROUGH, from a select committee, reported the bill to pay the Commissioners to run the boundary between Dorchester and Somerset counties, which was read three times and passed.

The bill relating to Guardian and Ward was amended, read a third time and passed.

The bill to repeal the charter and wind up the affairs of the Baltimore Corn and Flour Exchange was read a third time and rejected, but the vote was reconsidered and the bill laid over.

The resolutions of Mr. Fiery relating to the state of the country were then taken up, read a third time and rejected.

A message was received from the House announcing their non-concurrence in the Senate's amendments to the Police Bill, and a message was sent to the House declining to recede from the amendments.

A number of bills were received from the House and appropriately referred.

The Senate at half-past two adjourned.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

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

The Speaker laid before the House the report of the Adjutant General, which was referred to the Militia Committee.

Mr. MCINTIRE presented a petition from the Commissioners of North East, Cecil county, praying a change in the act of incorporation of said town, which was referred to the Cecil delegation.

Mr. MORTON presented a petition from sundry citizens of Cecil county, asking an increase of school tax of that county, which was referred to the Cecil delegation.

Mr. GIVEN presented a petition of S. T. Storm, claiming a balance, which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. REESE presented the petition of W. J. Roberts, claiming money due him for cleaning arms at Easton, which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. FINDLAY presented a petition from sundry citizens of Washington county against the extension of the stay law.

Also, a petition asking an extension of the stay law.

Mr. BIGGS presented two petitions, asking repeal of the stay law.

The petitions were referred to a committee already appointed.

Mr. SMITH presented a petition from citizens of Worcester, asking the opening of a road, which was referred to the Worcester delegation.

Mr. CRISWELL obtained leave for the Harford and Cecil delegations to report a bill incorporating the Harford and Cecil Counties Boom Company.

Mr. MCINTIRE obtained leave for the Cecil delegation to report a bill amending the act of incorporation for the town of North East.

Mr. ENSOR obtained leave for the Committee on Corporations to report a bill incorporating the Tide Water Harbor Company.

Mr. DONALDSON obtained leave for the Howard delegation to report a bill amending the local laws of Howard county relating to primary schools.

Mr. CARROLL obtained leave for the Committee on Contingent fund to report a bill to fit up an Executive office in the State House.

Mr. DONALDSON, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill for the relief of the First Regiment Potomac Home Brigade.

Also, a bill authorizing the Comptroller to employ counsel.

Also, a bill in relation to licensing or linaries.

Also, a bill relating to partnership licenses.

Mr. WARNER, from the Committee on Currency, reported the bill authorizing the banks to issue small notes.

Mr. REESE, from the Committee on Claims, reported a bill to pay a sum of money to D. C. Blackiston, administrator.

Mr. DONALDSON, from a select committee, reported a bill relating to primary schools in Howard county.

Mr. KEMP, from a select committee, reported a bill allowing G. A. T. Wright, collector of taxes, further time to complete his collections.

Mr. WUITE, from a select committee, reported a substitute for the bill relating to the Superintendent of the National Road.

Mr. BOWIE, from a select committee, reported a bill for the protection of fowl against hawks, which was, under a suspension of the rules, read three times and rejected, a constitutional majority not voting therefor. The vote by which it was lost was however reconsidered, and the bill was referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

Mr. DEVALL, from the Committee on Inspections, reported a bill relating to the inspection of tobacco.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the petition of a number of citizens in relation to the turnpikes leading into the city of Baltimore, which was referred to the Baltimore City and County delegations.

Mr. REESE presented the petition of Milton Whitney for compensation for services in the Court of Appeals, which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. PRICE presented the petition of the oyster dealers and packers of Baltimore, which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

The bill authorizing the Court of Appeals to hear and determine, at its present term, petitions for writs of *mandamus*, growing out of the opening and widening of Holliday street, Baltimore, was taken up, read a second time and passed—yeas 43, nays 10.

The bill relating to licenses for the sale of spirituous liquors and lager beer, was read a third time and passed.

The bill authorizing the Comptroller to pay the Maryland Colonization Society the sum of five thousand dollars which was appropriated at a former session, was taken up for a third reading, and discussed by Messrs. Donaldson, Harris of St. Mary's, Price, Warner, Alexander and others.—The vote was taken and the bill was rejected, yeas 24, nays 32. A reconsideration of the vote was made, but the motion was lost.

The bill amending the act in relation to licenses was taken up for a second reading.

Mr. DONALDSON said that this was the bill of 1827, which was in force up to the time of the adoption of the Code, but was not incorporated into it.

Pending the consideration of the bill, at 3 o'clock the House adjourned.

The sword voted to Colonel Dixon H. Miles by the Legislature for gallant conduct in the late war, will be presented by Governor Bradford tomorrow (Friday), at 12 o'clock, in the Hall of the House of Delegates, in the presence of the members of both Houses.

THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS----FIRST SESSION

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, February 6.—Mr. HOWARD submitted joint resolutions of the Legislature of Michigan, which were appropriately referred and ordered to be printed, viz:—Asking a grant of land from the General Government for the establishment of a military school in that State; praying for the building of a light-house on Lake Michigan. Also, a memorial from citizens of Michigan, for the establishment of an armory at Chicago, Ill.

Mr. KING presented a memorial from German citizens of New York, for the printing of the Patent Office Report in the German language. Also, several petitions for the emancipation of slaves.

Mr. GRIMES presented 18 petitions, with several thousand names of citizens of Wisconsin, for the employment of homœopathic army surgeons.

Mr. CARLILE presented a petition from 501 citizens of Boston, asking the Senate to drop the negro question and attend to its business; and Mr. HARRIS one from citizens of New York, asking Congress to from encourage the active support of all conditions, bond and free, in putting down the rebellion. Also, for the abolition of the reciprocity treaty. And for the prohibition of intoxicating liquors to soldiers.

Mr. GRIMES introduced a bill to authorize the issue of small notes by the Corporation of Washington. Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, the bill relative to pay and emoluments of army officers, &c., was taken up.

Mr. DOOLITTLE moved to amend Mr. Sherman's amendment to compute all mileage by the shortest travelled route, and reduce it fifty per cent.

Mr. COWAN suggested that the mileage should be the actual expenses of members in getting to the capital, whether they came on free passes or paid their fare.

Mr. SUMNER objected to grafting upon a military bill a provision relative to Congress.

Mr. DOOLITTLE said it was useless to talk of reducing the pay of others until the reduction was made in Congress. Officers and their wives were coming to inquire about this reduction, and Senators could not have the face to meet them unless they first can say that they have reduced their own emoluments.

Mr. RICE thought these reductions were not necessary—that they would occasion hardships to many. He did not believe the war would last long, it could not last long.

Mr. POMEROY referred to the cases of Senators like himself and the Senator from Tennessee, who were unable to get to the capital by the most direct route, and spoke of the difficulties and dangers of travel by stage coach, through mud, in which it became necessary to walk and carry a rail. He favored a suitable reduction.

Mr. NESMITH wished to see the abuses of mileage corrected. The excessive mileage of members from Oregon had been alluded to. He spoke of the dangers of travel on that route, and said that the cost of his journey here, with his family, was $3,000. There was a law in his State that provided for a divorce in cases where husband and wife were separated for a year; it was therefore a matter of some importance that a family should not be separated.

Mr. CLARK opposed the introduction of amendments. They would tend to embarrass the passage of the bill. He would go for the mileage reduction in a separate bill.

Mr. SHERMAN modified his amendment as originally introduced.

Mr. HOWE objected to so many intimations of the poverty of the country as Senators had made. The credit of the country was good, though there might be nothing in the treasury. He would make as great reductions as any one.

The debate was further continued by Messrs. Simmons, Wilson, Dixon, Howe, and Trumbull, when the amendment of Mr. Sherman was agreed to.

The amendment proposed by Mr. DOOLITTLE, having been cut off by the modification of the amendment of Mr. Sherman, was now offered as an additional section. It provides for the reduction of mileage fifty per cent., the computation to be made by the shortest route. It was concurred in.

Other minor amendments were voted down, and the Senate then went into executive session—the bill lying over.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. CONWAY, of Kansas, offered the following:

RESOLVED, That the President be requested to furnish this House, if not incompatible with the public interest, with the names of all persons arrested under the order of any executive officer without legal process, and confined in any of the forts, or other prisons of this country, exclusive of persons taken as prisoners in war; the name of the forts or other prisons in which said persons have been, and are confined respectively; the date of their several arrests; together with a full statement of the charges and evidence upon which they were arrested. Also, the names of all such persons who have since been discharged; the date of their several discharges, and the reasons for the same.

Objected to.

On motion of Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, the House went into Committee of the Whole, (Mr. Hallory, of Kentucky, in the chair,) and took up the Treasury Note bill.

Mr. ELLOGG, of Illinois, said it was necessary that the means should be raised to carry on the operations of the Government. Talk of English sympathy! We must gird up our loins and throw all the powers of the Government into this war for our nationality and self-preservation. Though the world may rise against us, the Republic shall and must be preserved, and the blood and the treasure of the country, if need be, must be given to this end. If we do this, as true men, we must succeed. The money must come to the aid of the Government, as well as the strong hands and warm hearts of the people.

Mr. THOMAS, of Massachusetts, opposed the bill generally. He said, what is the use of borrowing money upon paper, if you can make money of paper? The passage of this bill makes these notes a legal tender for the past, present and the future. It is a breach of good faith. As an illustration, he would say, let a man go to the Treasury of the United States with one of the notes issued under the act of 17th July last, and ask for the interest upon that note, and you offer to him a contract in payment, that you will pay the money at some future day, uncertain that the money or note, convertible into stocks now, may be worth more than 75 or 80 cents on the dollar in the market, can you say to him that that note is a fair payment of the contract to pay one hundred cents on the dollar? He will not be satisfied with this, relative to the value. He will take the statute and read to you where the Government is hereby solemnly pledged for the payment of the interest or for the redemption of the note.

Mr. EDWARDS, of New Hampshire, was in favor of the bill, because the necessity of the Government demanded it.

Mr. SPAULDING, of New York, briefly reviewed the object of the bill, showing the necessity of raising money by the issue of paper in some form or other. The proposed substitutes provided also for the issue of paper; and so, between the two modes of issue, he preferred that issue which received the sanction of the Government.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, closed the debate. He advocated the passage of the bill on the ground that the necessity of the times demanded it, as the present expenses of the Government were over two millions of dollars per day.

The Committee rose and reported the bill to the House.

The previous question was then demanded and sustained, and the bill, with the legal, tender clause, passed—yeas 93, nays 60.

The House adjourned.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

MORE ARRESTS OF COUNTERFEITERS.—The policemen of the Western district yesterday arrested two persons, a man and a woman, upon the charge of being concerned in the circulation of counterfeit money. The woman, whose name is Elizabeth Keyser, was taken into custody upon the direct charge of having passed a counterfeit five-dollar note—purporting to be on the Blue Hill Bank of Massachusetts—on Gabriel D. Clark, corner of Calvert and Water streets, of whom she purchased a clock. Since her arrest facts have been developed which indicate that she was employed as a "shover." She was committed to jail by Justice Logan to answer before the Grand Jury.

The man, who gives the name of Thomas Link, was arrested upon the charge of being the party who furnishes counterfeit money to all dealers. Justice Logan committed him for a further hearing.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CODE.—Yesterday afternoon Mr. Dukehart, the chairman of the joint select committee on amendments to the Code, presented a report in the First Branch of the City Council, with a resolution for the appointment of a committee, who should proceed to Annapolis, and urge the Legislature to pass certain bills which the committee had drafted, and which he read to the Branch. Among the bills thus recommended, was one asking the passage of a law authorizing the city to demand a license for the sale of spirituous and malt liquors. One of the sections imposes a license of $12 on all dealers who sell less than a pint. The money thus raised to be expended on the streets of the city. Another section imposes a license of $4 on dealers who do not sell less than a pint—the revenue to be devoted to the city jail. The resolution attached to the report passed the Branch.

APPOINTMENT.—Acting Mayor Chapman last evening nominated Isaac G. Carberton for Constable of the Fourteenth Ward, in place of Samuel E. Atkinson, resigned. The nomination was confirmed by the City Council, in convention.

RESIGNATION AND ELECTION.—The members of the City Council, in convention, last evening, received the resignation of George R. Vickers, who has recently been elected a director on the part of the city in the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. Dr. James Armistage was elected to fill the vacancy.

FROM ANNAPOLIS.

Correspondence of the Maryland News Sheet.

ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 6 1862.

THE GOVERNOR AND HIS APPOINTMENTS—ANOTHER ARREST BY THE MILITARY—RETURN OF TROOPS FROM HATTERAS, &C.

Governor Bradford to-day was besieged by the friends of the numerous aspirants for office, but up to two o'clock no appointments were made public. It is, however, generally understood, and confirmed by parties who have a knowledge, that Harry D. Gough, Esq., of Harford county, will receive the appointment of weigher of live stock; Mr. Slack, of Baltimore county, weigher of hay for the Eastern scales; Mr. Campbell, of Baltimore city, flour inspector general; G. W. D. Smith, of Worcester, and Daniel Naill, of Frederick, assistants; Mr. Dorsey, a present incumbent, will be retained. Messrs. Welsh and Bowie, of Baltimore city, and Mr. Perkins, of Prince George's, will be among those to inspect tobacco, while Mr. Jones, of Carroll, will be one of the inspectors of grain. All the old notaries public will be superseded, but the complication among the several aspirants to those positions is of such a character that it is impossible to conjecture who will be the successful ones.—Among the three aspirants for warden to the Penitentiary, Mr. Henry Willson is considered as having the best chance, and most likely to be appointed to that position.

In regard to other appointments I am not advised, and of course the aforegoing is mere conjecture, but at the same time may be considered a foreshadowing of the appointments of the Governor, which will be made public to-morrow.

Mr. John Miller, residing in this county, was this morning arrested by the military and placed in custody. The cause of the arrest has not transpired.

The bark John Truck arrived here this morning, bringing a portion of the 53d New York State volunteers, from Hatteras Inlet, where they have been stationed for some few weeks.

The sword presentation by the State of Maryland to Colonel Dixon S. Miles, U. S. A., as a compliment for his valor in the Mexican war, did not take place in the Senate chamber to-day as previously announced. The postponement was owing to the Colonel failing to make the car connection from Washington. In all probability it will be made in the House chamber to-morrow. The Colonel is expected to arrive this evening.

REPRESENTATIVE ELY.

Corporal W. H. Moorell, in his recollection of prison life in Richmond, tells the following stories of Congressman Ely. He says:

Mr. Ely received many visitors of distinction, including the redoubted Wigfall; Porcher Miles, Marshall and Breckinridge, of Kentucky, Bishop Doane, of South Carolina, and the celebrated Paul Morphy, of New Orleans. The visit of the chess champion of the world might have been susceptible of an ironical interpretation in view of our splendid opportunities at the prison grates. Mr. Breckinridge, I believe, expressed much sympathy for Mr. Ely, and engaged to use his best influence to obtain his release.

About the time Mason and Slidell were captured, Mr. Ely became quite uneasy. It was understood that a member of the Federal Congress proposed to confine these distinguished conspirators in dungeons as hostages for Col. Corcoran and others, and Mr. Ely naturally feared that in case this was done he would himself receive a similar compliment of personal distinction. He accordingly despatched Confederate Commissary Warner to President Davis, with a request to ascertain what he (Mr. Davis) thought his (Mr Ely's) "chances" were? The Commissary fulfilled his mission, and returned to his lodgings. He was met by Mr. Ely with a spring of joyful anticipation. "Well," said the messenger, "I called upon the President and asked him what he thought your chances were, and his only reply was, 'Well, Mr. Commissary, do you mean in this world, or the next?'"

Mr. Ely winced slightly under a retort so uncourteous and unexpected, but soon recovered his complacency under the reflection probably that he might one day reciprocate his politeness either "in this world or the next," provided, of course, that Jeff should in due season arrive at the stool of repentance.

A pleasant episode one day occurred pending an interesting discussion among the prisoners on the subject of exchange. Mr. Ely was citing undoubted authorities on "What constitutes a belligerent?" when he suddenly espied among his outside listeners the dilapidated visage of a depreciated darkey, peering in at the windows. Mr. Ely instantly dismissed the case in hand, and proceeded to "knock down" the chattel to the highest bidder. The purchaser, I believe, was Lieut. Hart, at the round sum of $1,400. I seriously doubt whether the negro would have brought fourteen cents upon any block outside the prison jurisdiction, a fitting commentary upon the financial ability and tact of a Northern member of Congress, who had been exposed but a few weeks to the slavery and secession virus.

Mr. Ely had at one time effected arrangements for his escape. Having offered the sum of $5,000 to any one who would successfully "put him through," the proposition was accepted by Dr. Griswold. He obtained a parole, and was not long in searching out the right man for the undertaking. This was an engineer who had for many years been employed on James River, and knew every crook, inlet and forest on the banks. The boat was made ready, the oars muffled, and all arrangements perfected for a start on the day following; but at the decisive moment, Dr. Griswold was arrested and sent to New Orleans, where he died, and the project was abandoned.

ARREST OF MR. JENKINS.—Mr.