THE MARYLAND NEWS SHEET.

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SEE FOURTH PAGE.

LATEST NEWS.

TELEGRAMS.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

Advance of Commodore Foote Against Fort Donelson

St. Louis, February 13—The *Democrat* says that Commodore Foote, with the gunboats St. Louis, Louisville and Pittsburg, left Cairo for the Cumberland river on Tuesday night. The gunboat Carondolet was expected to join him at Paducah.

In consequence of the very high water and rapid current to contend against, the fleet was not expected to reach Fort Donelson till this morning—The attack would not be made until there was complete readiness on the part of both land and naval forces to co-operate together. The result, therefore, cannot be expected before to-night or to-morrow morning.

The *Republican* says that General Hitchcock has not yet accepted his appointment of Major General, but that he will respond when his commission is received.

The Gunboat Expedition Up the Tennessee.

St. Louis, Feb. 12.—A special despatch to the *Republican*, dated Fort Henry, February 11, gives some further particulars of the expedition up the Tennessee. The boats, as before stated, went as far as Florence, Alabama, and were received with the wildest joy by the people along the river. The old men cried like children at the sight of the Stars and Stripes, and invited the officers and men to their houses, and told them that all they had was at their disposal. A large number were anxious to enlist under the old flag, and the Tyler brought down two hundred and fifty to fill up the gunboats' crews.

Our officers were assured that if they would wait a few days whole regiments could be raised, and if the Government would give them arms to defend themselves they could bring Tennessee back to the Union in a few months. They said that when the Secession Ordinance was passed, armed men stood at the polls, and everything went as certain politicians said. At Savannah, Eastport and Florence, the officers and men of our boats went ashore without arms, and mingled freely with the people.—The Union men along the river comprise the wealthiest and the best portion of the inhabitants, large numbers of whom have American flags.—Not a gun was fired, either going or coming.

The Confederate gunboats Eastport, Sallie Ward, and Muscle, only partially finished, were captured, and are here. The Eastport had two hundred and fifty thousand feet of lumber on board, and the Ward has a quantity of iron plating. The steamers Sam Kirkman, Linn Boyd, Julia Smith, Sam Orr, Appleton and Belle, were burned by the Confederates, to prevent them from falling into our hands. The railroad bridge at Florence was not destroyed.

A quantity of papers were captured on the Eastport belonging to Lieutenant Brown, late of the United States Navy. Among them were letters from Lieutenant Maury, stating that submarine batteries could not be successfully used in the rapid streams of the West. One hundred and fifty hogsheads of tobacco, and a quantity of other freight, will be brought down from the mouth of Sandy river to-morrow.

A daily line of packets has been established between Fort Henry and Cairo.

Nothing during the war has been so damaging to the Confederates as the late victory, and the gunboat expedition mentioned above.

Further Particulars of the Gunboat Expedition Up the Tennessee River—The Union Sentiment of the People.

St. Louis, February 13—The *Republican's* Fort Henry correspondence gives some further and interesting particulars of the Tennessee River gunboat expedition.

Everywhere the people insisted upon loading the visitors with presents, and as far as Florence the river can be navigated almost as safely as the Ohio. Blessings, cheers and the wildest enthusiasm greeted the gunboats everywhere, and numbers of prominent men came forward and said that should the Union army enter Tennessee, fifty thousand men were ready and anxious to protect their homes, and would at once cluster around it. Under the operation of Confederate laws, commanding them to join the Confederate army or lose their property, they were obliged to succumb in self-defence.

The officers of the gunboats say it is impossible to doubt the genuineness of the greetings that everywhere met them. The Confederate press is wholly under the control of the politicians, who don't speak the people's feelings. The secession element is principally composed of the lawless politicians of the community, whom they overawe by the violence of the order-loving citizens.

At Savannah, Tennessee, Lieut. Phelps learned that a Confederate cavalry regiment were encamped about a mile distant, and immediately ordered a company of 150 marines, under Colonel Given, to march against them but the Confederates, hearing of the movement, fled in a panic, leaving every thing behind. Their camp was burned, and a considerable quantity of arms and stores were secured. Only one steamer, the Dunbar, now floats on the upper Tennessee.

The Confederate steamers Appleton and Bell had four thousand pounds of powder aboard, and when the enemy was compelled to fire them they were purposely anchored opposite the fine residence of Judge Crevatt, a noted loyalist, which was completely shattered by the explosion.

The partially finished Confederate gunboat Eastport, is a fine, fast steamer, 250 feet long, very staunch, and rendered shot-proof by compressed bales of cotton and iron plates.

The steamer Illinois brought a quantity of tobacco down the river from Paris yesterday. A large lot of pig iron was seen near there, which would be removed as soon as possible.

General Beauregard at Nashville.

A copy of the Nashville *Union* and *Banner* of the 5th, found at Fort Henry, says that Generals Beauregard, Pillow and Cheatham were there. It also contains Beauregard's plan of the battle of Manassas, and makes prodigious speculations as to what Beauregard will do at Columbus.

Numerous articles are copied from Southern papers asking Government to take some measure to keep the Confederate soldiers in the service, as the term of their enlistment was expiring, and they were fast becoming demoralized.

The same paper also says that there is a large amount of Confederate stores lying on the banks of the Cumberland river.

LATER FROM PORT ROYAL, BY THE STEAMER BALTIC.

Advance Movements Towards Savannah.

New York, Feb. 13.—The steamer Baltic arrived to-day from Port Royal, bringing later advices of movements in that vicinity. She also brings seven hundred bales of cotton and the crews of the stone-fleet, and a number of officers who come on a recruiting service. Eight Confederate prisoners were also brought, who were placed in Fort Lafayette. They were taken in a skirmish.

The weather was getting disagreeably warm, with heavy rains.

Contrabands were still actively engaged in picking cotton, and their numbers were fast increasing.

General Sherman has succeeded in excluding all reporters from his lines. The Forty-eighth regiment and portions of the Rhode Island Engineers have been moved from Hilton Head to the foot of Dawfuskie Island, the nearest point to Fort Pulaski that can be occupied except Tybee. Several gunboats, a schooner and a number of flats with Parrott guns, howitzers and mortars, accompanied the expedition. Old Tatnall's gunboats soon after made their appearance, and three ran the gauntlet to Pulaski General Stevens' brigade was prevented from forming a junction on account of the obstructions in the river.

Fort Pulaski is said to be in as bad a situation as Sumter was, being cut off from communication and supplies. Our engineers are driving piles in a marshy island for a roadway, and also for a foundation for batteries. This island lies between the Union forces and Fort Jackson.

Our forces make advances every day.

Our gunboats had shelled out a Confederate fort on Pine Island, and made an advance towards Bluffton, where there was a large force of Confederates.

Fort Jackson is to be taken, and Savannah will soon be captured.

Another account says an expedition left Port Royal on Monday morning last, including all the gunboats, and transports sufficient for the shipment of twelve thousand troops, which will go through Caliboga Sound into the Savannah river without coming within range of Fort Pulaski's guns.

The Confederates have withdrawn a large number of troops from Charleston and the vicinity of Port Royal to Savannah.

Another account says that twelve regiments were to leave on Monday morning to take the railroad, and thence move on Charleston. Three regiments of cavalry would join them, also several artillery regiments.

The weather was beautiful; oranges, bananas, etc., were abounding.

The Permission to Transport British Troops Over the Soil of Maine.

Washington, Feb. 13.—Governor Washburn has, in accordance with a request of the Legislature of Maine, transmitted to Secretary Seward a certified copy of a resolve of that body declaring that the letter of the latter to the Governor of that State in reference to the passage of British troops over the soil of Maine, is entirely satisfactory to the Legislature.

The Relations Between General McClellan, the President and Secretary of War.

Whatever speculations may be indulged concerning the sphere of duties of the General-in-Chief, it is certain that the most cordial and friendly relations exist between him and the President and Secretary of War.

Senator Sumner's Resolutions Relative to the Confederate States.

Washington, February 13.—Senator Sumner's resolutions declaratory of the relations between the United States and the territory once occupied by certain States, and now usurped by pretended governments without constitutional or legal right, offered on Tuesday, were laid upon the table on his own motion, in order that they might be called up at any time for debate. The vote upon that question was not, therefore, as some persons suppose, conclusive.

The United States Note Bill.

Washington, February 13.—The Senate having made amendments to the United States note bill, the House will probably consider them to-morrow.

Arrest of Mr. Wykoff, Reporter of the New York Herald.

Washington, February 13.—The Sergeant-at-Arms of the House, pursuant to the order of the House, has placed Mr. Wykoff in close confinement, selecting the Guard House in the Capital for that purpose. He said to day that this was a kind of *capital* punishment he had not anticipated. His release from custody to-morrow is anticipated. Having appeared before the Committee on the Judiciary this afternoon, it is presumed that he purged himself of the alleged contempt of declining to answer certain questions propounded.

The Bursting of the Sawyer Gun at Newport News

Washington, Feb. 13.—Captain Boindish, U. S. A., Commissary at Newport News, has received a letter from that point stating that the bursting of the Sawyer gun at Newport News recently, was owing to the fact that the shell was not rammed home.

FROM SHIP ISLAND.

Arrival of the U. S. Storeship Supply with the Crews of Four Captured Vessels—Capture of an English Schooner Intending to Run the Blockade.

New York, Feb. 13—The United States storeship Supply has arrived. She brings Ship Island dates of the 24th ult.

She brings the captains and crews of the captured Confederate steamers Anna and Lewis, and of the schooner A. J. Pierce, taken by the United States gunboat New London off the coast of Florida.

There was nothing new at Ship Island. The troops there were healthy, and the works progressing rapidly.

The United States frigate Niagara, gunboats New London, Hatteras, Itasca, Coon, Pampero, ship Black Prince, and brig Wetherall, were all anchored off the Island.

The Supply boarded off Florida, on the 30th ult., the British schooner Samuel Hart, the captain of which said he was bound from Liverpool to Cardenas, but having no papers, and being evidently on the route to Rebeldom, she was taken by the Supply, and the crew put aboard and brought to this port. The cargo of the vessel is supposed to be composed of arms and ammunition.

FROM MEXICO.

Arrest of Miramon at Vera Cruz by the British Admiral—Frightful Sickness and Mortality Among the Allied Troops.

New York, Feb. 13.—The steamer Columbia, from Havana on the 8th instant, has arrived. Correspondent of the press says that General Miramon had reached Vera Cruz, but was arrested by the British Admiral for his former robbery of the British Legation.

The sickness and death among the Allied troops was frightful.

The Confederate steamer Victoria sailed from Havana on the 7th with a cargo of arms and ammunition. Captain Mallit, formerly of the Crusader, has command of the steamer.

C. Talcott, formerly engineer of the Mexican Railroad, who left to join the Confederates, returned to Havana in the privateer steamer Kate, and hopes to obtain his old situation, but he will be disappointed.

Captain Palmer, late of the United States gunboat Iroquois, arrived in the steamer Columbia, and goes to-day to Washington.

LATEST FROM FORT HENRY.

Reconnoissance to Fort Donelson.

St. Louis, Feb. 12.—Advices from Fort Henry say that much reliance is placed on the 24-pound and rifled Parrot guns of the First Missouri Artillery, three batteries of which are there under Major Cavender. Four more regiments reached there last night.

Our reconnoitering parties went within a mile of Fort Donelson yesterday, and a squadron of our cavalry barely escaped capture by nine hundred Confederate cavalry supported by a body of infantry.

The Latest from the West—Heavy Concentration of Union Troops at Fort Henry—The Federal Column Sweeping Across Green River—Later from Missouri.

Cincinnati, February 13.—A special despatch to the *Commercial*, from Indianapolis, says reliable information from Fort Henry states there were 30,000 Federal troops at and near there at noon on Sunday, and heavy reinforcements were constantly arriving.

A gentleman from Green River, yesterday, reports that 3,500 Federal troops had crossed that river up to the time he left.

Louisville, Feb. 13.—All is quiet down the railroad so far as is known here.

General Hindman is reported to be at Bowling Green, supposed in consultation with reference to an evacuation of that place by the Confederates.

Rolla, Mo., Feb. 13.—Price is reported to have left Springfield and encamped near the battle ground on Wilson's Creek. General Siegel is, no doubt, now in Springfield.

Telegraphic News from California--Later From China.

San Francisco, Feb. 12.—The ship Sword Fish has arrived here, in 37 days, from Hong Kong.—The American ship Surprise had sailed for New York, under the British flag, with a valuable cargo. Other vessels had taken a similar course. Purchases of tea for the States continue, but the scarcity of tonnage prevents shipment. The Chinese rebels captured Ningpo on the 9th of December, and committed great atrocities, sacking the city.

The customs establishment at Moghe has been broken up by the French, English and American Consuls, and all the duties paid to the mercenaries will be retained.

The Federal steamer Saginaw had been condemned.

The California Legislature protests against the discontinuance of the overland mail, and advocates the restoration of the pony express.

Western Virginia Constitutional Convention

Wheeling, Va., Feb. 13.—The Constitutional Convention has adopted the following as a section of the article on the fundamental provisions of the Constitution of Western Virginia, with the understanding that it shall be the settlement of the vexed question:

"No slaves shall be brought, or free persons of color come, into this State for a permanent residence after the Constitution goes into operation."

This will ensure a large majority for the Constitution.

The Massachusetts Regiments under General Butler.

Boston, February 12.—Special orders have been issued by Governor Andrew designating the Eastern and Western Bay State regiments recruited by General Butler as the 30th and 31st Massachusetts regiments. Captain U. A. M. Dudley is appointed Colonel of the 30th, and Lieutenant Gooding, of the 10th, Colonel of the 31st.

This arrangement settles the controversy between the Governor and General Butler, and secures to the regiments the Commonwealth aid to their families.

From Cairo.

St. Louis, February 12.—A special despatch to the *Democrat* says passengers by the Evansville packet report passing at Paducah, this morning, eleven transports laden with troops.

The Forty sixth, Thirty-first, and Fourth Illinois regiments, a battalion of the Twenty-ninth Illinois, and a company of the Eighth Wisconsin, left here this afternoon.

Signal fire-balloons, apparently sent up from Mayfield by the Confederates, have been seen for the past three nights.

FROM THE UPPER POTOMAC.

Frederick, February 13—There are rumors that the Confederates are concentrating forces near the river, between Point of Rocks and Leesburg, and are erecting batteries there, but your correspondent has no authentic information on the subject.

Baltimore Vessel in Distress.

New York, Feb. 13.—The bark Wheatland, of Baltimore, was going into Bermuda on the 2d inst., in distress.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Visit to the House of Refuge.—The members of the City Council yesterday paid a visit to the House of Refuge, by invitation of the Board of Managers of the Institution. The company left the City Hall, at ten o'clock, in three of the cars of the City Passenger Railway Association, especially provided. Each car was drawn by four horses, all under the management of Mr. Robert Cathcart, the Superintendent of the road, assisted by three efficient and polite conductors. Upon arriving at the western terminus of the Baltimore street line the company was transferred to four omnibuses, which were in waiting, and by which it was conveyed to the buildings of the Institution; there the guests were taken in charge by Charles M. Keyser, Esq., President of the Institution, and Dr. J. J. Graves, Secretary, who conducted them through all the various departments of the buildings. Of the department occupied by the boys, it is unnecessary to say anything, as all its arrangements are very familiar to those interested in the success of the reforms which are being made by this noble charity in the otherwise neglected youth of our city. The building for females is separated by an elevated stone wall, and some hundred feet from the building for boys It is constructed of gneiss rock from our own quarries. It has a most commanding site, is seventy-two front by one hundred feet deep, and has two elevated stories with a basement out of ground. Its cost of construction and furnishing complete, was $25,269.48, and all bills paid.

After a thorough examination of the entire premises, the company was conducted to the Chapel, where they were edified by some recitations and vocal music by the boys of the Refuge. The "Refuge Band" also gave some evidences of their skill in instrumental music, as taught by Prof. Deems This over, the visitors were invited to partake of a sumptuous dinner, which was amply discussed by the keen appetites which had been sharpened by the fresh country air and the long walk through the buildings. About four o'clock the party returned to the city, seemingly well pleased with the manner in which the day had been spent.

Arrest of Col. J. C McConnell.—Information has been received of the arrest of Col. J. C. McConnell, of this city, who has been connected with the organization of three of the Maryland Federal regiments. It is stated that he has been arrested in consequence of charges preferred against him inputing fraud in the organization of the 3d Maryland regiment, as well as several military offences of a very grave character. The charges, it is stated, allege that the army regulations have been disregarded; that false musters have been made, and officers mustered into the service on the names of fictitious recruits, or of men belonging to other companies previously organized and mustered; that men have been paid on the rolls of companies to which they did not belong, while others have been recruited by him under the promise of pay higher than that allowed by law. In addition to these grave offences, it is charged that the sutler of the regiment was required to pay $500 for his commission, and that to indemnify him for this illegal outlay he was permitted to sell whiskey to the private soldiers in violation of the rules of the service. It is also charged that Col. McConnell gave commissions to twenty-five or thirty persons to act as captains in the regiment, whereas but ten could be legally commissioned or serve in that capacity, thus putting the men so commissioned to large expense, and subjecting them to great disappointment Commissions, it is alleged, were in the same way issued to lieutenants and sergeants, whose men, when they had recruited them, were taken away from them and given to others, they being obliged to go into the ranks, or leave the service, after having thus vainly spent their time and money. On these charges being preferred against Col. McConnell, he was promptly arrested by the order of General Cooper, and assigned to the limits of his quarters to await his trial by a court-martial.

Commencement of the Baltimore Dental College.—The spacious hall of the New Assembly Rooms was crowded to its utmost capacity last night by a brilliant audience of ladies and gentlemen, assembled to witness the exercises of the Twenty-second Annual Commencement of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery. The exercises opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. Roberts Prof. Austen then announced the names of the graduates—ten in number—and conferred the diploma of the College upon them. After this interesting ceremony the valedictory address was delivered by Prof. Bond. The exercises throughout were interspersed with music by the Blues' Band, Prof. Holland. The audience was dismissed with the benediction. The following are the names of the graduates: Madison Brown, Maryland; George Wight Cook, Maryland; James Alexander Duncan, Maryland; Wilber Morrison, Maryland; Edward Nelson, Maryland; Alfred Mortimer Posteley, Maryland; Robert McFreely Price, Maryland; James Henry Scott, Maryland; Washington C. Swentzell, Pennsylvania; William Worthington Wilson, Maryland.

Reduction in the Use of Gas by the City.—A few days since the City Council passed a resolution inquiring of the Inspector of Gas and Meters whether there could not be a reduction in the amount of gas used by the city, and in response to which the Inspector yesterday afternoon sent a communication to the Fifth Branch, in which he states that a great reduction of gas can certainly be made. The gas company claims that each street lamp burns 3,108½ hours, at the rate of 5 feet per hour which gives a total consumption for each lamp of 15,542½ feet. The Inspector is of the opinion that the consumption, by proper regulations, can be reduced to 2,300 hours, or 11,500 feet to each lamp per annum, which would be a saving of $10 on each lamp, making a total saving per annum of $24,350 in street lamps alone. He advises the adoption of an improved burner, which will be a great saving, and also suggests that the lamplighters be compelled to keep the lamps clean. The communication was referred to the Joint Standing Committee on Police and Jail.

Death of a Good Citizen.—We are pained to record the death of Mr. Edward Grant, of Baltimore, who departed this life on the 8th February, inst. Mr. Grant was a native of Ireland, but came to this country when quite a young man. For the last eighteen or twenty years the deceased was connected with the Free Schools and Orphan establishment attached to St. Patrick's church, in Fell's Point. He was scrupulous and exact in all his duties, both as a teacher and a Christian, a man of great firmness of purpose, with a heart overflowing with charity. The deceased leaves behind him a widow and family of small children, with whom we sincerely condole in their sad bereavement. As his life was that of a true Christian, his death was that of the just and precious in the eyes of the Lord.—*Cath. Mirror.*

The Claims for Damages.—Yesterday afternoon the report of the Committee on Claims adverse to the petitions of sundry persons who claimed damages for injury done to property, and remuneration for fire-arms forcibly taken from them in the month of April last, was adopted. It elicited considerable discussion, some of the members believing that the city was responsible and the Courts would so decide. Others looked upon the police authorities as no part of the city government, and therefore the city could not be held responsible for a failure on the part of the police to do their duty. Mr. Norris objected to that part of the report which expresses the opinion that the city was powerless on the day of the riot.

Inquest.—Justice Johnson was yesterday called upon to hold an inquest upon the body of a colored man whose dead body was found in the water at Beauchamp's ship-yard, in the rear of Federal Hill. Deceased was apparently about twenty-three years of age, and had on a pair of casinett pants and a pair of boots newly half-soled. It is supposed that he was from Worten creek, Kent county. The body presented the appearance of having been in the water about three weeks, as a colored man named William Wright was drowned in that vicinity about that time and his body had not been previously recovered. The jury rendered a verdict of "death by accidental drowning, while (it is supposed) intoxicated."

Young Thieves.—On Wednesday a gentleman named Doland arrived in this city from Philadelphia in search of two boys, the oldest of whom is not fifteen years of age, whom he charged with robbing him of $240. A description of the boys was given to the police, and search was immediately commenced, but without success until this morning, when Mr. Doland met the boys on Baltimore street. An officer was called and they were arrested and taken to the Central police station, where they were searched and some $70 found on their persons. One of the boys is a nephew of Mr. Doland, and was in his employ. They will be sent to Philadelphia.

For Dixie.—A man named Thomas Moran was arrested at the instance of Mrs. Ann Mariner, of West Falls avenue, who charged him with enticing her son, a minor, from his home, for the purpose of taking him to Virginia, there to join the Confederate army. Young Mariner states that he was one of a party of eight or ten, of whom Moran was the captain, who intended to get into Virginia if possible. On searching Mariner $103 was found in his pocket-book, which was detained by the police force, and he and Moran were committed to jail for a further examination.

Fire.—Yesterday morning, about four o'clock, fire was discovered in the hay-packing establishment of Messrs. J. Macubbin & Bro., on McKim street, near Chew street. An alarm was promptly given, but owing to the combustible character of the stock the interior of the building was soon a perfect sheet of flame. A few minutes only were needed to extinguish it when the Department got to work. The loss is about $300, which is covered by insurance. The origin of the fire is supposed to have been accidental.

Bail in a Treason Case.—John Cosgrove, who was some time since indicted for treason by the Grand Jury of the United States District Court, yesterday appeared before Judge Giles and gave bail in the sum of $1,000 for his appearance at the November term of the United States Circuit Court to answer the charge. He was taken in his own recognizance for $500, and John Quinn entered for the remainder.

Death of a Nun.—Sister Mary, a Carmelite Nun, died at the Convent in Aisquith street, on Saturday, the 8th inst., in the fiftieth year of her age. The deceased sister had been a member of the order for the last twenty-seven years. Her life was one of innocence, simplicity and sanctity, and her death one of calmness and Christian hope. —*Catholic Mirror.*

Amusements.

Holliday Street Theatre.—The most attractive bill offered this season is announced for this evening, for the farewell benefit and last appearance but one of the popular actor, Mr. Eddy, who has succeeded, for the past six weeks, in attracting full and fashionable audiences. The programme will consist of the grand spectacle of the *Last Days of Pompeii*, Mr. Eddy appearing as the Gladiator Lydon; Mrs. Farren as Nydia, the Blind Flower Girl, and Mr. Tilton as the Egyptian Arbaces. The thrilling drama of the *Broken Sword*, and the comic drama of *Rory O'Moore*, with Mr. Eddy as Estaren and the comic genius Rory, and two pretty dances by the charming Olivia, will conclude this gala entertainment. Let him have a rousing benefit.

Mr. J. Wilkes Booth.—The lovers of good acting will be delighted to hear that this highly talented tragedian will shortly commence an engagement at the Holliday Street Theatre, appearing in a round of his most favorite characters. We bespeak for him a hearty reception.

Front Street Theatre.—The great bill of the engagement will be presented to-night on the occasion of the benefit of Mr. Barney Williams. The entertainment comprises *Irish Assurance and Yankee Modesty; Our Gal; Love for Ladies*, and *Pat's Blunders*. For arch drollery, original wit, genuine brogue and rich humor, Mr. Williams is unexcelled by any actor in his line who has ever appeared in Baltimore. Mrs. Williams sings charmingly, dances excellently and possesses a versatility which, of itself, stamps her as a gifted artiste. Those of our readers who desire to see a first rate entertainment should see Mr. and Mrs. Williams in their various and select characters to-night.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

CRIMINAL COURT—Judge Bond.

Archibald Stirling, Jr., State's Attorney, prosecuting.

This Court was yesterday engaged with the following business:

Frank Smith, George Allison and William Lewis, colored, were severally arraigned upon indictments for larceny, and all pleaded not guilty.

John Hodge, indicted for an assault upon Andrew Humphreys, was tried and adjudged not guilty.

The Court then adjourned till to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

SUPERIOR COURT—Judge Martin.

Maria Auld *vs.* Samuel Jardin and wife. Action to recover on open account. Damages $555 67.

Assignment for to-day from Nos. 722 to 761 inclusive.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Judge King.

Henry D. Myers *vs.* T. Mayer and Waltjen. Plaintiff's appeal from Showacre. Judgment affirmed.

Assignment for to-day from 56 to 77 regular trial docket.

COURT OF APPEALS OF MARYLAND.

DECEMBER TERM, 1861.

Annapolis, February 13th, 1862.—No. 11. John W. Garrett and others *vs.* Henry May and others. Appeal from the Equity side of the Superior Court of Baltimore city. This case was argued by J. Mason Campbell for the appellants, and by Robert J. Brent and Henry May for the appellees.

No. 57. John T. Phillips *vs.* T. W. Woods and B. C. Flannigan. Appeal from the Court of Common Pleas. In this case a motion was made by John H. Ing, counsel for appellant, for a rule upon the appellees to give security for costs in this Court.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Washington, February 12.—On motion of Hon. J. S Green, James J. Lindley, Esq., of Iowa, was admitted an attorney and counsellor of this court.

On motion of David Dudley Field, Esq., George N. Titus, Esq., of New York, was admitted an attorney and counsellor of this court.

No. 118 The United States, appellants, *vs.* M. G. Vallejo and assigns. The argument of this cause was continued by Mr. Black for the appellants, and by Mr. McCalla and Mr. Reverdy Johnson for the appellees.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.....REGULAR SESSION.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

EVENING SESSION.

Annapolis, February 12.—The House met at seven and a-half o'clock. Mr. Purnell, from the Committee on Agriculture and Roads, reported back the bill relating to supervisors of roads, with amendments, and the bill was further amended and discussed and read a second time.

The bill adding a new section to the license laws was read a second time. [This bill includes merchandise brokers among persons to be licensed, fixing the amount to be paid for license at one hundred and fifty dollars, and imposes a fine of five hundred dollars for a violation of the law.]

The bill relating to partnerships taking out licenses, was read a second time.

The bill authorizing the banks of the State to issue small notes to the amount of twenty per cent. of their capital stock actually paid in, was read a second time.

The bill providing for the delivery of the dockets of Justices of the Peace to the Clerks of the Circuit Courts was taken up for a second reading, and

Mr. Pearson offered a substitute for the bill, providing that the Justices of the Peace shall be furnished with copies of the Code of Laws, which shall be delivered up at the expiration of their terms of office, together with their dockets.

The substitute was adopted, and the bill was read a second time.

The bill amending certain sections of the Code of Local Laws, relating to the Orphans' Court of Baltimore county, was read a second time.

At 10 o'clock the House adjourned.

[Owing to the short time intervening between the adjournment of the Senate yesterday and the time of the departure of the cars, together with being misinformed as to the bill last under consideration in the Senate, we stated that the Police bill had been passed, when we should have stated that it was the bill to pay the Government police now on duty in the city of Baltimore.]

SENATE.

Annapolis, February 13—The Senate met at 11 o'clock and was opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. Patterson.

Mr. Goldsborough presented a petition from citizens of Dorchester county, which was referred to a select committee.

Mr. Smith presented the petition of the Commissioners of Carroll county relating to the assessment of property in that county, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Whittaker presented the petition of 274 citizens of Harford county asking the repeal of the tax on dogs, which was referred to a select committee.

Mr. Eichelberger obtained leave for the Committee on Corporations to report a bill relating to the power of Courts of Chancery to decree the sale of land.

Mr. Jenkins obtained leave for the same committee to report a bill incorporating the Planters' Bank of Charles county.

Mr. Sellman obtained leave for a select committee to report a bill lengthening the time of one of the pupils in the Blind Asylum in Baltimore.

Mr. Eichelberger, from the Committee on Corporations, reported unfavorably on the bill to incorporate the Bullion and Exchange Bank of Baltimore.

Mr. Smith, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill relating to the power of Chancery Courts to decree the sale of land, which was read a first time.

Mr. Eichelberger, from the Committee on Corporations, reported the bill authorizing the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore to assess and collect water rents, which was read a second time.

Also, from the same committee, the bill to change the name of Fell's Point Lodge, I. O. O. F., to Thomas Wildey Lodge, which was read a second time.

Also, a bill to incorporate the Merchants' Mutual Insurance Company of Baltimore.

Also, the bill to protect the Provost Marshal and Police of Baltimore from prosecution.

Also, unfavorably on the bill to provide for the payment of the Government police of Baltimore, a bill for the same purpose having passed yesterday.

Mr. Sellman, from the Committee on Finance, reported the bill releasing W. Delahay, former Sheriff of Caroline county, from the payment of a balance, which was read a second and third time.

Mr. Smith reported unfavorably on the bill authorizing the Sheriffs to make out alphabetical lists of those required to take out licenses, which was concurred in.

The bill changing the name of Thomas Pratt Wright to that of Thomas Hicks Wright, was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Bayne, from the Committee on Colored Population, reported favorably on the bill authorizing the manumission of the slaves of the late John Randall, and the bill was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Sellman, from the Committee on Finance, reported unfavorably on the bill amending the laws relating to liquor licenses, and it was made the order of the day for to-morrow (Friday.)

Mr. Denison reported unfavorably on the bill incorporating the Baltimore Tobacco Works, and it was rejected.

The bill incorporating the village of Rising Sun was read a third time and passed.

The bill relating to the competency of witnesses (the order of the day), was then taken up and discussed by Messrs. Smith, Eichelberger, Fiery and Willis.

The Senate at a quarter past 3 adjourned.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

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

Mr. Buhrman presented a petition of citizens asking the passage of a law to authorize the sale of a school-house and the building of a new school-house, which was referred to the Frederick delegation.

Mr. Hardcastle presented the petition of J. H. Emerson, asking compensation, which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. Smith presented a petition of citizens of Worcester relating to fences, which was referred to the Worcester delegation.

Mr. Donaldson presented a petition of citizens of Howard asking the passage of a law allowing a certain free colored person to return to the State, which was referred to the Committee on Colored Population. Also, a petition asking the passage of a law authorizing the manumission of certain slaves, which was referred to the same committee.

Mr. Davis presented the petition of citizens of Malley's District, Montgomery, asking the repeal of the Primary School laws of that county, which was referred to the Montgomery delegation.

Mr. Morton presented the petition of citizens of Cecil, asking increase of taxes for free school purposes, which was referred to he Cecil delegation

Mr. McCoy presented three petitions from citizens of Harford, asking repeal of tax on dogs.

Also, a petition asking that no change be made in the fish inspection laws, which was referred to the Committee on Inspections.

Mr. Dougherty presented a petition from citizens of Potato Neck District, Somerset county, asking the prohibition of the sale of liquor in that district, which was referred to the Somerset delegation.

Mr. Buhrman obtained leave for the Frederick delegation to introduce a bill authorizing the sale of a school-house and the building of a new one.

Mr. Dunbar obtained leave for the Committee on Ways and Means to report a bill relating to the inspection of lumber in Baltimore.

Mr. Purnell obtained leave for the Worcester delegation to report a bill authorizing the building of a bridge at Snow Hill.

Mr. Davis obtained leave for a special committee, composed of Messrs. Davis, Donaldson and Little, to report a bill incorporating the Washington, Brookeville and Hanover Railroad Company.

Mr. Phelps, from the Committee on Education, reported a series of resolutions preparatory to the establishment of a uniform system of education throughout the State, which were read twice and passed.

Mr. Reese, offered an order directing the Committee on Claims to pay six days' per diem to such members of the last Legislature as were present at the September session in Frederick, and also to allow claims of such members and officers as were detained to witness the signing of bills, &c.

The order was laid on the table.

The order of the day, the bill to incorporate the Baltimore City Passenger Railway, was then taken up for a third reading, and

Mr. Stockdale moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed to a third reading, which was carried.

The bill was taken up for a second reading and Mr. Stockdale offered an amendment compelling the Company to lay the track and run their cars to the western terminus of Baltimore street, which was rejected.

The bill was then read a third time and passed—yeas 51, nays 10.

The bill to protect the rights of owners of lands bordering on the water, and to prohibit the issuing of patents for lands covered by water, was made the order of the day for Thursday, 20th inst.

On account of the continued indisposition of Mr. Pearre, of Allegany, the Speaker appointed Mr. Purnell to fill his place on the Committee on the Judiciary, and Mr. Chamberlain to fill his place on the Committee on Internal Improvements.

The bill reported by Mr. Magruder regulating the taking of oysters in the State was taken up for a second reading

[The bill provides that before a vessel shall engage in the taking of oysters by means of scoop, drag or dredge, a license of three dollars per ton shall be paid to the Comptroller. It also provides for the procurement of a steam tug with which to enforce the oyster laws.]

Mr. Carroll at length opposed the passage of the bill, and submitted a minority report of the committee.

Mr. Magruder spoke at considerable length in favor of the bill.

Without reading the bill through, the House adjourned at three o'clock to half-past seven.

THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.....FIRST SESSION

SENATE.

Washington, February 13—The Vice President laid before the Senate a communication from the Union Defence Committee of the city of New York, declaring their opinion that the immediate passage of the $150,000,000 legal tender Treasury note bill is essential to the Government.

Mr. Powell, of Kentucky, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported back the bill relative to landlords and tenants in the District, with a recommendation that it do not pass. He said that the committee had found the present laws quite sufficient. The report was agreed to.

Mr. Powell also presented a memorial from merchants and others, of the District, praying the passage of the bill to allow the issue of small notes by the local banks. Referred.

Mr. Morrill, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, to which was referred the bill for the release of certain persons held to service or labor, in the District, reported it back with amendments. This bill provides for the emancipation of the slaves of the District, with compensation to loyal owners.

Mr. Grimes, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported back the bill for the appointment of a warden to the jail of the District, with amendments.

Mr. Doolittle, of Wisconsin, presented the resolutions of the Legislature of that State in favor of the establishment of a port of entry at La Crosse, on the Mississippi river.

Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, submitted a series of resolutions declaratory of the principles of the Government under the Constitution in time of fundamental law, and that any effect of the declaration of martial law, suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, etc., during a state of war, immediately ceases on the return of peace, and all rights resume under the Constitution; that the rights of any citizen and of property in any so-called seceded State are unimpaired, except so far as offences are committed coming under the statute, involving confiscation or other punishment; that it is the duty of the Government to put down the rebellion and restore the sway of the laws; and that if the people in any such States will not reconstruct their State governments, then it is the duty of the General Government to erect territorial governments therein, &c. The resolutions were, on Mr. Davis' motion, laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Powell, the bill from the House, fixing the number of members of that body, was taken up. It provides that from and after the 3d of March, 1863, the number of members shall be 239, to be apportioned among the several States according to the present act.

Mr. Collamer moved to amend by assigning one additional member to the six States having the largest unrepresented portion of population.

After some debate the bill was postponed.

A message was received from the House stating that it had disagreed to certain amendments of the Senate to the civil appropriation bill, and on Mr. Pearce's motion a committee of conference was ordered on the disagreeing amendments.

The pending treasury note bill from the House, for the issue of $250,000,000 as a legal tender, was taken up.

Mr. Collamer, of Vermont, renewed his objections to the legal tender clause, and moved to strike out that which related to making the bills receivable for private debts.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, said that he hoped that the clause would not be stricken out; if so, he should vote against the bill, and was satisfied that the bill should, in that case, be defeated. All the best financial men of the country had declared the legal tender necessary to sustain the notes and credit of the Government. He thought this was a question between the Government and the brokers. Without the legal tender, every curb-stone Jew broker in the country would be busy in depreciating the notes. It would be a mere struggle between bulls and bears, who always lived upon the calamities of the people. Throughout the country these notes were called for, and he mentioned an instance of nine merchants in Boston, representing forty millions of capital, who had written to him urging the legal tender clause. The men who were serving in our armies, and those who had furnished millions upon millions of supplies for the army and navy, and in support of the Government, were anxious to have these notes, and considered the clause in question absolutely necessary.

Mr. Collamer now proposed to modify his amendment, striking out all obligation to receive the notes for debts of any kind, public or private, including the amendment of the committee providing that the interest be paid in coin.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, opposed at length the striking out of the legal tender. Every organ of financial opinion in the country agreed the clause is indispensable; everybody, from the Secretary of the Treasury through to all the bankers, and most of the merchants throughout the country, agree that it is necessary. The Chamber of Commerce of New York, the Union Defence Committee, composed of able business men, and other institutions, had urged the passage of the bill. It was a question of hard necessity. There was now due