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VOL. I. BALTIMORE, TUESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1862. NO. 92.

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No. 155 Baltimore street,

Near Calvert,

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AND

MANUFACTURERS OF

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d6 1m* IN GREAT VARIETY.

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[B]ANK OF COMMERCE STOCK WANTED L. J. TORMEY, 22 South street

[BAL]TIMORE GAS LIGHT ...

THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6, 1862.

SENATE.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, presented the petition of citizens of Pennsylvania, asking that General Fremont be appointed Lieutenant-General.

Also a petition in reference to Gen. McKinstry, representing that he was confined closely, in violation o. the rules of war.

Messrs. Sumner, Fessenden, Collamer, Clark and Harris presented petitions for the emancipation of slaves under the war power, and compensation to their loyal masters.

Mr. King, of New York, presented the petition of the Mayor and citizens of Rochester, asking that the example of Washington and Jackson be followed in regard to slaves put to work for the Government.

Mr. Carlile, of Virginia, presented the petition of citizens of Pennsylvania, stating that slavery had been the cause of the war, and asking that no further agitation of the subject be tolerated in Congress.

A communication from the Secretary of State was received, transmitting the correspondence in the Trent affair.

On motion of Mr. Sumner, the papers were ordered to be printed and made the special order for Thursday next.

Mr. Foster, of Connecticut, reported from the Committee on the Judiciary in relation to the contested seat from Kansas. He said that no new facts had been submitted to change the former report of the Committee, and that Mr. Stanton was entitled to a seat.

Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, introduced a joint resolution, that the President procure an exchange of prisoners taken from the privateer Jeff Davis for prisoners taken from the army of the United States. Adopted.

Mr. Fessenden, of Maine, offered a joint resolution, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to allow the goods, coffee and tea warehoused before the passage of the recent act, to be withdrawn with the duty of the former act paid, and that the duties collected on such goods under the late act be refunded. Agreed to.

The bill making appropriations for pensions for 1863 was taken up and passed.

The Senate went into Executive session, and subsequently adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Conkling continued his remarks on the question of privilege and said the Government is spending two millions of dollars a day, with over six hundred thousand men in the field. But whenever we have made an advance we have been outnumbered and ignominiously defeated; and yet the House and the country are denied the right of knowing who are responsible. If we cannot have indemnity for the past, in the name of humanity let us have security for the future. Let us know who is responsible for the disgraceful disaster of Ball's Bluff.

Mr. Conkling proceeded graphically to describe the military movements in connection with the battle of Ball's Bluff, and its repulsive features, saying, among other things, that the scene was a hell of fire. From the commencement there was held out no hope of escape. After the publication of Adjutant-General Thomas' report relative to General Fremont, certainly no publication of anything connected with the army should be suppressed.

We should know whether the Commander-in-chief has taken the pains to inquire who is responsible for the disasters at Ball's Bluff, and we should make the inquiry with a view to obtaining an answer. Mr. Conkling was very pointed and severe in his comments. He offered a preamble reciting the resolution heretofore adopted and the response, concluding with a resolution that the answer to it is neither responsive to the inquiry nor satisfactory to the House, and that the Secretary of War be directed to return a further answer.

The resolution was opposed by Mr. Crittenden and others, and supported by Mr. Lovejoy, who entered his protest against the principles enunciated by the gentleman from Kentucky, having always believed that the military should be subordinate to the civil power. The regular military officers are more in the way of an advance than any other class. We are waiting in the fruitless hope that the rebellion will put itself down. The idea is, if we don't hurt anybody, the Rebels will return to their allegiance. The fear in which we stand of injuring the twin relic of barbarism paralyses the whole army. The reasons why we are not successful is that we stand before an incensed God. We are not true to the principles of justice and truth, and those of human equality, namely, "liberty throughout all lands to all the inhabitants thereof."

Mr. Wickliffe, of Kentucky, called Mr. Lovejoy's attention to the resolution passed by the House in February last, declaring that neither the Federal Government, nor the people of the North have the right, or propose to interfere with, or legislate on the subject of slavery in the South.—This was voted for by one Mr. Lovejoy. Are you the man? [Laughter.]

Mr. Lovejoy responded—"I am the man"—and continuing his remarks, he said that he believed the people were determined to carry on the war in such a way as to put down the rebellion in the speediest time. He had no doubt that the Government will gracefully yield to the popular sentiment. He repeated, we have no right in time of peace to interfere with slavery in the States.—When that resolution was passed for which he voted, all the States were loyal, and had not broken out in rebellion.

Mr. Richardson, of Illinois. "Had not the Star of the West been fired into?" (Voices from the Republican side—"No, no.")

Mr. Lovejoy resuming, asked Mr. Wickliffe whether he preferred the perpetuation of slavery rather than that of the Union.

Mr. Wickliffe replied that he was for preserving the Union under the Constitution, regarding its obligations imposed on every citizen, State and section. He was not for violating the Constitution when it was not essential to the safety of the Union. He would preserve the institution of slavery under the Constitution, by the principle declared by the House, and voted for by Mr. Lovejoy and other representatives, and also declared in the inaugural address of the President and the latter's two messages. If those principles are acted out he had no fears for the Union and the institution of slavery.

Mr. Lovejoy asked if the ship must be saved by the throwing overboard a portion of the crew, which would the gentleman prefer.

Mr. Wickliffe responded—I would prefer throwing the Abolitionists overboard.

Mr. Lovejoy said that was tantamount to saying that the gentleman preferred the Union going overboard rather than slavery. As for himself he was for preserving the Union and the Constitution, with the great object for which it was established, namely, freedom. He demanded in the name of God and justice that slavery shall not stand in the way of our success and triumph. In illustration of his remarks he caused to be read the seventh chapter of the book of Joshua, showing that the absence of success and prosperity was owing to what was designated the accursed thing.

Mr. Dunn said, as Mr. Lovejoy had quoted Joshua, he referred the gentleman to the parable of the wheat and tares. The Saviour did not recommend that the tares be drawn out by the roots with the wheat, but to wait patiently to the last day. The gentleman from Illinois proposed radical measures instead of waiting for time to remedy the evil. He would destroy the wheat and the tares at the same time in his mad efforts to carry out his schemes. Let the gentleman conceal his purpose as he may, if it had been proclaimed at the commencement of this war, that the object was to overthrow slavery, instead of six hundred thousand men, there would be only a small band of John Browns at the heels of the gentleman.' He thanked God that the gentleman was not, nor likely to be, a member of the Cabinet.

Mr. Lovejoy—That's not so certain. [Laughter.]

Mr. Dunn, resuming, said that he believed that by this war slavery had received its death blow. He hoped this was so.

Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, said that if they were to believe in the horrible doctrine of Mr. Crittenden, it was nothing less than this, namely, that the House dare not inquire into the manner in which the war is conducted, and whether there are many traitors or not. Had it come to this, that the House is a mere registrar of executive edicts, and is only to vote men and money? He protested against such a doctrine as having no foundation in the Constitution. It appears that the Border States would rather see the Constitution and the Union perish than that slavery should perish. We had just given twenty thousand men to Kentucky to support slavery should the alternation of the destruction of the Union or slavery be presented.

Mr. Richardson offered an amendment to Mr. Conkling's resolution, that the Secretary of War also report to the House, if compatible with the public interests, who is responsible for the defeat at Wilson's Creek, near Springfield, and at Lexington. Disagreed to—yeas 49, nays 81.

Mr. Conkling's resolution was then adopted—yeas 79, nays 64.

Mr. Stevens asked and obtained leave to report a joint resolution, explanatory of the recent act imposing duties on tea, coffee and sugar. He said this was necessary, owing to the construction given to the act by the Secretary of the Treasury. Passed.

The bill is as follows:—

Be it Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives, That the Secretary of the Treasury be and is hereby authorized and directed to permit goods warehoused at the date of the passage of "An act to increase the duties on tea, coffee and sugar," approved December 24th, 1861, to be withdrawn on the payment of the duties imposed by the act entitled "An act to provide an increase of revenue from imports, to pay the interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved August 5th, 1861, and to refund any excess of duties above those imposed by the said last mentioned act on such goods as have already been withdrawn, any laws or parts of laws to the contrary notwithstanding.

The House then adjourned.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

ANNAPOLIS, January 6, 1862.

SENATE.

On motion of Mr. Goldsborough, leave was given the judiciary committee to amend the law relating to inspections.

The Senate took up the bill relating to the fixing and taxing commissions of executors, which was read the third time and passed.

Mr. Smith submitted a return message to the House in relation to the opening of returns of election to-morrow, which was agreed to.

Mr. Everett obtained leave for a joint select committee, composed of Messrs. Fiery, Everett and Townsend, to report a bill amending the charter of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company.

The House bill repealing certain sections of local laws relating to the inspection and measurement of manures was laid over.

Mr. Everett, from a special committee, reported a bill amending the charter of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company, which was read a first time.

The City Passenger Railway bill was laid over.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Mr. Hugg presented the memorial of Jas. Frazier and others, asking the passage of an act to incorporate the Fell's Point Bank, which was referred to the committee on corporations.

Mr. Price introduced a bill to prevent the accumulation of costs in appeal cases.

Also, a bill to add a section to the law relating to attachments, which were each read a first time and referred to the judiciary committee.

Mr. Magruder, from a select committee, reported a bill relating to the stay of execution, which was read once and referred to the judiciary committee.

Mr. Thomas A. Carrico, delegate from Charles, appeared this morning and was qualified as a member.

Mr. Creswell, from the committee on elections, reported back the bill prohibiting the sale of liquors near the polls on election days with a recommendation "that it do not pass."

Mr. Donaldson moved to lay the report of the committee on the table, which motion prevailed.

Mr. Magruder offered an order fixing the hour of meeting at 11 o'clock, which was adopted.

The House then adjourned.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

The members of the two Branches of the City Council assembled at three o'clock yesterday afternoon in their respective chambers, agreeably to the provisions of the article of the New Code of Public Laws governing the action of the Council. As nearly all the members had previously qualified before the acting Mayor, they immediately, at the above hour, proceeded to effect an organization. J. Short Stocket, Esq., Chief Clerk of the First Branch of the last Council, was present, and called the names of the members, all of whom were present.

On motion of Mr. Sullivan, S. F. Streeter, Esq., of the Eleventh Ward, was called to the chair.

Mr. Duer nominated John L. Chapman, Esq., of the Fourth Ward, as President of the Branch. Whereupon

Mr. Dukehart made some remarks relative to the fact that the test-book, which was usually given into the possession of the First Branch, had been retained by Acting Mayor Baker upon the ground that the Branch was not completed, three of the members not having qualified before him as was required by law.

The Chair stated that he was not aware of what course was usually pursued in the organization of the Branch.

Mr. Dukehart made some further remarks, when the President decided that the Branch should proceed to the election of its President, a quorum of duly qualified members being present.

On motion it was determined to suspend the rules requiring a ballot, when Mr. Chapman was unanimously chosen as the President, and on being conducted to the chair by Messrs. Young and Williams, returned his thanks to the members for the honor conferred on him.

On motion, the salary of the Chief Clerk was fixed at $5 per diem, and Mr. A. J. Bandel subsequently elected.

The salary of the Reading Clerk was fixed at $4 per diem, add Mr. George W. Brooks chosen.

Mr. James Mattox was elected Doorkeeper, to receive $2 per diem.

The thanks of the members was tendered to the late Chief Clerk and Doorkeeper for assisting to organize the Branch, and a per diem allowed them.

Mr. Young moved that the President be directed to qualify the three members who had not as yet appeared before the acting Mayor.

Mr. Crowley objected to the proceeding in such a manner as not being altogether right. He thought that if the members would wait until the next day, that they could then appear before Mr. Chapman, who would then be Acting Mayor.

Mr. Young withdrew his motion, which was immediately offered again by Mr. Sauerwein, who contended that as the President of the First Branch had been duly elected this afternoon, he was, in the absence of Mayor Brown, the Acting Mayor of the city.

After some discussion Mr. Sullivan moved to lay the motion on the table, which was agreed to.—On his motion it was determined that a message be sent to the Second Branch, informing them that the Branch was organized and ready to proceed to business.

Mr. Sullivan presented an ordinance repealing the ordinance passed on the —— April last, giving the Mayor authority to issue a proclamation forbidding the raising of National or other flags during a limited period.

On motion, the rules were suspended and the repealing ordinance passed.

Mr. Duer moved the appointment of a Committee, to act in conjunction with a similar Committee of the Second Branch, in waiting on the Mayor to inform him of the organization of both Branches, and that they were ready to receive any communication from him.

Mr. Sauerwein desired to be informed who was the person referred to in the resolution as Mayor—whether it was Mr. Chapman, who was elected by the Branch as President, or Mr. Baker, the President of the Second Branch? He contended that the latter gentleman was superseded in the Mayoralty by the election of Mr. Chapman, who was, immediately on his being chosen to the Presidency, in reality the Mayor *pro tempore*.

Mr. Dukehart spoke in favor of recognizing Mr Baker as the Acting Mayor by the appointment of the usual committees. He referred to the action of the caucus of the members a few evenings before, in which they were willing to recognize the authority of Mr Baker until the day succeeding the organization of the Council, and deprecated the course of any of the twenty Union members who would depart from the course which that caucus had determined to pursue. He continued on at some length, and was followed by Mr. Sullivan, who expressed his objection to entertaining any such motion, and said that if he was appointed on the committee he would instantly turn his steps to the President of the Branch, than whom he could not recognize any other person as Mayor *pro tempore*.

Mr. Sauerwein regretted that any allusion had been made to the action of the private meetings of the members, but as mention has been made of such action he would take the occasion to say that where his own sense of right was concerned he would not be bound by the action of such bodies. He proceeded to express his convictions that, under the law, Mr. Chapman, the President of the First Branch, was the proper Acting Mayor from the very moment of his being chosen to the Chair of the Branch. He did not desire to impugn the the motives of Mr. Baker, of whom he spoke in a courteous manner, but he regarded this matter as one of great importance.

The discussion was continued by Messrs. Hoopes and Streeter, who viewed the matter in the same light as the preceding speaker.

Mr. Kimberly, in order to end the discussion, moved that all the members proceed to the office of the Mayor, and there install Mr. Chapman as the Acting Mayor.

The reading of the resolution caused great applause to be manifested by the crowd of spectators in the lobby.

Mr. Sullivan stated that the gentleman had anticipated him in the offering of a resolution for the appointment of a committee of three for the purpose.

Mr. Dukehart referred to a remark of a previous speaker, that it was best to make haste slowly, and he regarded this as one of the cases, but the others had proposed to make haste in a very fast manner. He disapproved of the motion as being altogether wrong in the action proposed. He stated that if his constituents of the Ninth Ward were not satisfied with his course in the matter as regards Acting Mayor Baker, he would resign his seat. He said that Mr. Baker would immediately resign his position whenever the President of the Branch made his appearance. His situation was not of such extreme pleasure that many had thought, but was rather a thorny one. It would be said, by their opponents, that they were unwilling to hear any communication from any person who would give a different statement of the affairs of the city during the past ten months than would be presented by a Union Chief Magistrate.

Mr. Crowley was called to the chair by the President, who retired to another seat.

Mr. Sullivan was not satisfied with the original resolution as presented by Mr. Kimberly, and would therefore offer his as an amendment. It reads thus:

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed to instruct the President of the First Branch as the Acting Mayor of the city. The resolution was accepted by the Mr. Kimberly, and on being put to vote was adopted by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Williams, Schwartz, Crowley, Hoopes, Streeter, Sauerwein, Sullivan, Kirkwood, Kimberly—9.

Nays—Messrs. Lamden, Young, Evans, Dukehart, Norris, Duer, Cromer, Mules—8.

Messrs. President, Burke and Barron, though present, did not vote.

Messrs. Lamden, Hoopes and Streeter were appointed as the above Committee, who retired with the President to the Mayor's office, where he was formally inducted as Mayor ex-officio.

On motion it was determined to concur in the resolution from the Second Branch proposing hereafter to meet at 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

The Chair named Messrs. Dukehart, Duer and Norris as the Committee on the Election and Qualification of the Members.

Mr. Streeter, from the above Committee, in a few minutes reported that the Committee had performed the duty assigned them, that they had conducted Mr. Chapman to the Mayor's office, had informed Mr. Baker of the action of the Branch in the election of their President, and of their coming with him to induct him into office. They were courteously received by Mr. Baker, with whom they left Mr. Chapman in conversation. The Branch was then adjourned until this afternoon at 5 o'clock.

SECOND BRANCH.—The members of the Second Branch met at the hour of three o'clock, and in the absence of Charles J. Baker, Esq., President, on motion of Mr. George, Francis W. Alricks, Esq., was called to the chair, all the members being present except Mr. Baker.

The organization of the First Branch was announced, when

Mr. Miller proposed sending a message to the First Branch, fixing five o'clock in the afternoon for the future meetings of the Council.

From the First Branch was received an ordinance providing for the repeal of the flag ordinance, which was read and laid on the table.

A motion to adjourn was objected to by some of the members on the ground that it would be discourteous to the First Branch, and it was therefore withdrawn.

Subsequently it was again offered and adopted.

From the London Times, Dec. 21.

ENGLAND'S PAST MEEKNESS LONGER OUT OF THE QUESTION.

Let those who believe that man has the power to shape for himself his own destiny, and that what we will firmly we may generally, by patience and perseverance, bring to good effect, consider carefully the relations which have existed for the last fifty years between Great Britain and her revolted American Colonies. When the peace was signed which put a close to the war of independence, glorious, as was believed, for the Colonies, and disastrous, as was believed, for the mother country, George III. announced to the American Minister, with much dignity and good sense, that as he had been the last to recognize the independence of the Colonies so he would also be the last to interfere with it when established.—This undertaking has been loyally observed by the Government of Great Britain up to the present day.

From that time forth we have had but one wish with regard to America—the wish to live in peace and amity with the descendants of our former Colonies. That purpose we have succeeded in accomplishing up to the present moment; and at last we have been forced, in the purest spirit of self-defence, to take a step which leaves the issue of peace and war entirely in the power of the Union. * * * How the fiery and indomitable race which has so often poured out its blood on every sea and every shore for the slightest causes can be so changed as to bear what we have recently borne is indeed a marvel, and ought to redeem the modern Englishman in the eyes of Mr. Cobden and Mr. Bright from some of those charges of a quarrelsome and blood-thirsty disposition which he is repeatedly obliged to endure.

First, there was the Canadian rebellion of 1837. * * * The American authorities refused to give up Mackenzie and his associates on our demand, on the ground that, although they had been guilty of robbery and murder, their offences were merely political. * * *

The Ashburton Treaty displayed the same system of overbearing violence on the one side, the same conciliatory and pacific demeanor on the other. * * * * *

In Oregon we for a while stood on the defensive, and threatened to maintain our rights by the sword. But this position we soon saw fit to abandon, and America once more triumphed through our extraordinary desire for conciliation. We were treated with much rudeness on the question as to the fisheries of Nova Scotia, but the most sensible wound to our self-love was reserved for a question on which England thinks she can hardly pour forth too much blood, or incur too many sacrifices. The so-called right of search for slaves has been exercised for many years by England, without even the pretence of any serious abuse. * * * But the United States insisted that, whatever might be the guilt which that flag concealed, that wickedness should be shrouded in the most perfect impunity. They deemed it more honorable that their flag should be a protection for kidnapping and murder than that it should be stopped on the high seas by Great Britain in pursuance of a mission of the most disinterested and exalted philanthropy. The Law of Nations was against us, and we had no choice but to yield, and thus give another and more convincing proof of our determination to abandon the most cherished objects of our policy rather than give the United States an opportunity to fasten a quarrel upon us.

Then came the affair of the enlistment. * * It was the time of the keen Presidential election; political capital was wanted, and our Minister was ignominiously expelled for this alleged offense; and now, for all these outrages and insults, supported with such exemplary meekness and tameness, what is our reward? We are selected as the objects of an insult so strange and so groundless that all Europe, went, as it is, to catch greedily at anything which may seem to compromise our naval superiority, cries shame upon the outrage, and agrees that it is one to which even we, well used as we have been to every species of insult, cannot possibly submit. * * *

We are convinced at last that there is little dignity or wisdom in submitting any longer to treatment which, on the part of the United States, has become habitual and traditional. Peace can never be preserved in this way. Such conduct, like all other over-indulgence, only tends to make us contemptible in the eyes of those on whom it is practised, and we shall probably be given to give the most terrible proofs of our strength because we have hitherto used it with a degree of moderation which has caused America to doubt its existence.