DAILY CLIPPER

WM. WALES..............Publisher.

THURSDAY, JAN. 12, 1865.

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ONE SQUARE CONTAINS SIX LINES OF SPACE.

[Reported for the Baltimore Clipper.]

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

38th Congress—2d Session.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11, 1865.

SENATE.—Mr. Trumbull presented a petition from officers of the Army of the James praying an increase of pay, and Mr. Wilson presented like petitions from officers of colored troops. Referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. Clark presented a petition from citizens of Virginia praying the establishment of a Territorial Government in lieu of the present State Government. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Harris presented petitions, severally, from clerks in the Treasury, War, Navy and Interior Departments, all citizens of New York, praying an increase of salary. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Doolittle presented the petition of the Chamber of Commerce of Milwaukie, in favor of the construction of a ship canal around the falls of Niagara. Referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. Wilson presented a petition of medical store keepers, praying the same pay and emoluments of surgeons in the army. Referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. Buckalew introduced a resolution authorizing the committee on Finance to report a bill or joint resolution providing compensation for members of the Senate at the special session convened for the purpose of confirmations, &c., after the 4th of March next, which was passed.

Mr. Ramsay introduced a bill to incorporate the National Protection Insurance Company of the District of Columbia. Referred to the committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. Ramsay also introduced a bill amendatory of the act to promote the progress of the useful arts. Referred to the committee on Patents.

Mr. Collamer introduced a bill relating to the Postal laws; also a bill relating to clerkships in the Post Office Department. Referred to the Committee on Post Offices.

Mr. Trumbull, from the Judiciary Committee, called up the bill to amend the act for the punishment of crime in the District of Columbia, approved March 2, 1831. It provides that every person convicted of manslaughter in the District shall be punished for the first offence, by imprisonment in the penitentiary not less than two nor more than eight years, and for the second offence not less than six nor more than fifteen years. The bill was passed.

Mr. Foster, from the Committee on Pensions, reported back the bill in relation to pensions, which prohibits any person in the army, navy, or marine corps, from drawing both pension as an invalid and pay at the same time. The bill was considered and passed.

Mr. Wilson reported back from the Military Committee, the bill authorizing the appointment of a Second Assistant Secretary of War for one year, at a salary of 3,000, and it was passed.

Mr. Ten Eyck, from the Judiciary Committee, reported on the petition of Elias H. Chambers, to be indemnified for loss of Treasury notes by fire, that they did not deem it proper to recommend a general provision on the subject, and therefore desired its reference to the Committee on Claims. So referred.

Mr. Grimes called up House bill to provide for an advance of rank of naval and marine corps officers for eminent and conspicuous service in battle, and it was passed. It authorizes an advance of fifty numbers in each instance.

Mr. Van Winkle called up the bill to authorize payment to the Adams Express Company of $22,000 of legal tender Treasury notes, irrecoverably lost by the sinking of the steamer at New Orleans in which they were shipped from New York.

Mr. Davis wanted to know what proof there was of the utter loss of those notes. He said there were numbers of such cases as this, and he objected to special action in this one.

Mr. Van Winkle explained that the steamer had been covered by the sand since she sunk, and it was considered impossible to recover the notes; but in any case by the bill the company is required to execute a satisfactory bond against any future responsibility of the Government for the notes.

Mr. Pomeroy did not think we were even in a condition to act on this subject. This rich corporation could wait as well as the many individuals who had met with like losses.

On motion of Mr. Sherman, the bill was recommitted to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. Sumner called up the joint resolution from the Committee of Foreign Relations authorizing the President to give the requisite notice to Great Britain for the termination of the Canadian Reciprocity Treaty.

Mr. Hale said he had heretofore desired the postponement of this subject because he feared the Senate was about to rush upon legislation stimulated by passion and resentment, and without due information. He had considered the adoption of the treaty as an advance of liberal commercial principles and civilization, and its abrogation he thought would be a step backward and in the wrong direction. This treaty had been productive of good to both parties to it, and its abrogation could do no good. If the object in repealing it was to benefit our commercial or financial interests in the great exigency of the country, he would not object to it. It had not been considered by either the Committee on Commerce or on Finance, but comes from the Committee on Foreign Relations, and no report had ever been made as to why action should be taken. It had been said that the treaty operated all in one way, and that it was not reciprocal at all, but the reasons assigned by those who urge its abrogation were vague and unsatisfactory. He (Mr. Hale) had an interest in the commercial prosperity of the country and he had taken the trouble to look at the operation of the treaty in figures. Some special pleaders might make out a case against it on a particular point, but its general operation had been unquestionably beneficial.

Mr. Hale read a statement from a letter of the Secretary of the Treasury to show that, under the operations of the reciprocity treaty, the exports to Canada had increased in a few years from six to twenty-five millions of dollars. Both the free goods and the duty paying goods had increased. He had been told that Canada had altered her tariff so as to make it burdensome to American commerce. The rates had not been more than two per cent., and in the last year they had decreased. In 1861 they were nineteen per cent., only a half per cent. higher than in 1850. The statement that there had been unfair advantage taken in the way of duties was, therefore, a mistake. In 1853 the exports to Canada were seven millions, and in 1854 fifteen millions; in 1855 fifteen millions; in 1856 twenty millions, and in 1863 twenty eight millions. The imports had increased from four hundred and ninety thousand dollars to twenty millions.

Mr. Sumner replied at some length. He said the Reciprocity treaty had a beautiful name, but as it was found that in organizing exchange it forgot equality and equity; there should be a modification in accordance with just principles. The treaty concerns the fisheries, the navigation of the St. Lawrence, commerce with the British Provinces, and the revenues of the United States. It had quieted the anxiety which so long existed as regards the fisheries, but he had been unable to discover any other advantage derived from it. During the last six years only 49 American vessels passed seaward through the St. Lawrence, and only 19 returned by the same highway, though our commerce was so great. Mr. S. gave many statistics on this subject, showing of how little value was the privilege of navigation. He gave statistics, also, showing how our internal trade and resources were disadvantageously affected by the treaty. He denied that it was in any spirit of passion that its abrogation was proposed.

Mr. Ramsay spoke against the abrogation of the treaty, quoting the facts and views put forth by the board of Trade of Wisconsin, who held that the treaty should not be disturbed at this time. Their policy if modified, they are to be made, would be towards more liberal duties.

Mr. Sherman said that nations were influenced by their interests in commercial matters, and especially so was Great Britain. He held that our trade to Canada had fallen off under this treaty, as shown by statements from the Secretary of the Treasury—that is comparatively, since 1855. He did not, however, stand upon the ground that the treaty was erroneous at the time it was made. The circumstances were now different. We have now a great system of internal taxation, affecting the farmers and all other [illegible] the treaty would [illegible] support [illegible].

Mr. [illegible] who favored the repeal of the treaty. He [illegible] burdens [illegible] with which [illegible] measures [illegible] legislate [illegible] had [illegible]. The House was embarrassed [illegible] in regulating our internal [illegible] by the exigencies of [illegible] with the treaty. By it we opened a market of 30,000,000 to Canada, and they give us a market of only three millions. He knew the influences that made the treaty. It was to destroy the motives for annexation of Canada to the North, as was conceded by Southern Senators here at the time.

Mr. Howe at length opposed the repeal regarding the unconstitutionality urged in some quarters as most strained, and citing many cases to show that the repeal would be a serious blow to our trades.

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—Mr. Coffroth introduced a resolution requiring the Committee on Ways and Means to report a bill for the relief of the citizens of Chambersburg. Adopted.

Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, from the committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill to amend the civil appropriation act for the year ending June 30th, 1865, by adding a proviso that in any action by or against executors, administrators, or guardians, in which judgment may have been rendered for or against them, neither party shall be allowed to testify against the other, as to any transaction, unless called to testify by the opposite party, or by the court.

Mr. Wilson's bill was passed.

Mr. Stevens, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill making appropriations for the Post Office Department for the year ending June 30, 1866, which was made the special order for Wednesday next.

The House then resumed the consideration of the constitutional amendment resolution.

Mr. Chilton A. White, of Ohio, did not propose to discuss the abstract question of slavery nor to consider the measure in the light of expediency, but simply as a question of power. He maintained that Congress has no cognizance of the subject matter in consideration. The 5th article of the Constitution, providing for amendments, did not contemplate amendments of the kind proposed, which was not a simple enlargement, but was adding to the Constitution.

It proposed to confer upon two thirds of the States omnipotent power, and if the proposed amendment was permitted, there was nothing to prevent an amendment of the 5th Article itself, so as to allow a bare majority to change the Constitution at will. He then proceeded to discuss the question of property, and alluded to the views expressed by Mr. Farnsworth, that there is no right of property which is not derived from God. He held that local and municipal law made property.

Mr. Farnsworth desired to ask the gentleman if municipal law should declare that he (Mr. White) was property if that declaration would make him property.

Mr. White—Of course it would.

In the course of his remarks Mr. White alluded to the theory that the war was an instrument in the hands of God to rid the land of slavery. He did not believe it. If slavery was the leprous sin which the enemies of the institution claimed, and God desired to eradicate it, he would do so in his own good time, by peaceful means.

Mr. Smithers, of Delaware, did not propose to deal with the question in a humanitarian point of view. Satisfied that the measure was both constitutional and expedient, he should record his vote in favor of it. The Constitution had explicitly provided for its own amendment. The question is raised by the opposition that the amendment invades the domain of private rights. Mr. S. proceeded to argue that the power to make the amendment was clear, and reviewed at some length the history of slavery in the United States, and its influence upon the destinies of the nation.

Mr. Dwight Townsend, of New York, made a few brief remarks against the amendment, and in favor of the Crittenden compromise.

Mr. Holman, of Indiana, argued that the Constitution is not responsible for slavery, and that the Democratic party is not pro slavery. He denied that the doctrine of State's Rights now so universally sneered at, had contributed to this rebellion. He concurred in the opinion now so generally entertained, that slavery is dead, and did not think it necessary to amend the Constitution to secure an end already accomplished.

Mr. Cravens, of Indiana, said he would vote against the amendment, because this is not a proper time to make such an important change in the Constitution. He did not think that the calm, unbiased judgment of the people, which ought to govern in so serious a matter, could be secured under the excitement now prevailing.

He admitted the power of Congress to make the amendment, but would vote against it on the ground of policy, expediency and justice. He believed that slavery was dead, and was in favor of letting it rest. Too much had been said about it; he believed that the war would long since have been ended, if not a single word had been said against slavery.

Mr. Broomall, of Pennsylvania, examined some of the arguments against the amendment, especially the theory advanced by Mr. Fernando Wood, that the natural and normal condition of the African was slavery.

Mr. Pendleton, of Ohio, argued that three-fourths of the States have not the authority to pass the measure. He had arrived at this conclusion after earnest and mature deliberation, and although he had listened attentively to the arguments of gentlemen on the other side, he had heard nothing to change his opinion.

He admitted that the right to amend the Constitution in this respect was not limited by the letter, but was precluded by the spirit of the Constitution. It was not a question of abstract justice, but one of compact. There was a higher law than the letter of the Constitution. This change cannot be made because Republicanism lies at the foundation of our institutions,—and this change proposed would not amend but subvert the Constitution. If three fourths of the States should agree to the amendment, and the little State of Rhode Island alone should dissent, then he contended that forcible resistance was not only her right but her duty, and her cause would meet with the sympathies of just men, and be sanctified in the sight of God.

Mr. Pendleton contended that three fourths of the States might dissolve the compact, and annul the Constitution, but could not rightfully impose this amendment upon unwilling States. He said he loved the Constitution, he loved his section, and he loved both the North and South, and he would, by no act of his, throw additional obstacles in the way of a restoration of the Union. He would do his duty as he understood it, and was prepared to abide by the consequences. He said that legislation had turned to ashes the golden fruits. He hoped that gentlemen would not be misled by the voice of the conquered cities of the South.

Mr. Jenckes, of Rhode Island, replied briefly to the remarks of Mr. Pendleton, after which the House adjourned.

[Reported for the Baltimore Clipper.]

LEGISLATURE OF MARYLAND.

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 11, 1865.

SENATE.—Messrs. Jenkins, from Charles, and Jones, of Kent, appeared and were qualified.

Mr. Earle, from a select committee, submitted a report of a mode of determining by lot the terms of the Senators, as prescribed by the constitution, which was adopted and made the order of the day for Tuesday next, the 17th inst.

A message was received from the House, proposing that Lieut. Gov. Cox be inaugurated at 11½ o'clock, and Governor Swann at 12 o'clock, in which the Senate requested the presence of the members of the House in the Senate chamber at the hour named.

The president appointed Messrs. Carroll, of Dorchester, and Billingsly of St. Mary's, the committee on the part of the Senate.

The members of the House appeared in the Senate Chamber, and soon after, at the hour named, the joint committee of the two Houses appeared with Lieut. Governor Cox, who was received by the President *pro tem* of the Senate, and welcomed by him in a few appropriate remarks. The oath of office was then administered to Lieut. Governor Cox by Justice Cochran, of the Court of Appeals, and the Lieut. Governor subscribed to the oath on the test book of said court. Lieut. Governor Cox then delivered the following address:

Senators—It is my pride and pleasure, upon the threshold of the new duties I am about to assume, to congratulate you, as I do most cordially, upon the auspicious prospect, which, at the opening of the year, is revealed to our gratified vision.

A long and sanguinary civil strife has been attended by the usually chequered fortunes of war, and at times clouds of gloom have hung around the hearts and homes of the loyal citizens of the Republic, as disaster upon disaster has followed the march of the brave armies of the Union. Even in the darkest hour of the nation's peril, faith in ultimate triumph has continued to animate the hearts of patriotic men, both in council and field, until the realization of hope and the result of self-sacrificing effort have dawned at length, to be succeeded by the full splendor of perfect success. The dwellers in the vales of Alps still linger in the shadows of night, while far above them the morning sun gilds the summit of Mount Blanc, and thus we, in the off-gathering gloom, have been enabled to descry, above and beyond the clouds surrounding us, the dawning glory of a restored nationality.

Living, as we in Maryland do, under the Old Flag, anchored as we still are, thank God, to the beneficent Government of our Fathers, and, therefore, presumed to be solicitous for the safety and perpetuity of our time-honored and Maryland institutions, the prospect of a peace, not compromised or patched up, but conquered and enduring, must be a subject for the most fervent congratulation, as well as of heartfelt gratitude to the Great Disposer of human events.

But the war is not over, and the zeal, sacrifice and energy so lavishly bestowed upon the cause of the Union must not be for a single instant remitted. We shall be deeply and inexcusably culpable if we fail to use every proper means within our reach to bring to a speedy end this frightful revolt and re-establish the nationality at which it strikes. Every agency must be exerted, every personal sacrifice offered, before we should be willing to entertain, as possible, the fact of dismemberment—the dissolution of the Union—the final decline and overthrow of the Government. Such spirit and [illegible] the strong arm [illegible] the rebellion, and which no earthly power can arrest or paralyze in its [illegible] struggle for the Right.

The animating spirit of the conspiracy—the implacable enemy that seeks the life of the Republic—is Slavery; and now that the issue has been forced upon us, the destruction of this great evil has become an imperative necessity—an inevitable measure of self-defence. Its overthrow is demanded as the only guarantee for national security now or hereafter. It originated and has sustained the rebellion, and it would be the grossest [illegible] to attempt the security of peace by adhering to and maintaining the cause of war.

The clans of the Northmen were in the habit of lighting fires upon the highest summits of their wild land, that each might know that the flame of Liberty was still alive and burning in the breasts of the others. So, here, upon this soil of Maryland, consecrated long since to religious liberty, have we kindled the fires of civil freedom, to be followed by similar conflagrations, I trust, in every State of this broad Union.

Accept, then, my salutations, Senators, upon the new attitude taken by our dear old Commonwealth. Other States have gradually emancipated their slaves, and thus relieved themselves of the disadvantages of the institution, but Maryland has accomplished the whole work at once. She has struck down with one blow the colossal evil in her midst, and advanced untrammelled upon the open path to honor and success. Let us reflect that we have entered into a field of labor demanding all our wisdom, energy and perseverance. If we would act with patriotism, philosophy and statesmanship, we must meet the difficulties before us promptly, comprehensively, honestly. In this march of freedom there must be no step backward. To recede would be worse than ignominy. Order, prosperity and progress will succeed to patient perseverance in the right course; anarchy, adversity and continued strife as certainly to a policy of compromise and vacillation. We have wiped from our escutcheon the defacing blot of slavery; the incubus which has paralyzed our members and stifled our resources has been lifted off; we have taken a brave, manly, open stand for human liberty, and we must not cease the struggle until we have laid deep in the soil of our State the foundation, broad and strong, of enduring tranquility and ever expanding prosperity and renown.

We are upon the threshold of the first legislative session under the Free Constitution, formed and ratified by the people. Let us elevate ourselves to the magnitude of the work before us. The letter of that instrument is nothing if the animating principle be absent. We must not only be charged ourselves with its spirit and views, but penetrate the popular mind everywhere with the same ardor and resolve. Let there be no dalliance, no compromise, with the old wrong. The dead past must be buried—obsolete and effete ideas and dogmas thrown far behind us—and this great scheme of Emancipation, so nobly inaugurated and so promising of good, pushed steadily and perseveringly forward to its true, logical results. Our favorable geographical relations and undeveloped mineral and vegetable resources, so appropriately alluded to in the recent Message of your present able and patriotic Governor, under the wholesome influences of free labor, must, at no very remote period, make Maryland a powerful and prosperous State. Invoking, therefore, the blessings of that Being whose hand has been visible in all our struggles for national life, let us, merging all differences and burying all personal animosities, unite in opening for our grand old Commonwealth a high, expanded pathway, upon which she may travel in undiminished lustre, usefulness and success for centuries to come.

To the novel functions with which I am charged, as President of the Senate, I bear the most sincere desire to give credit and efficiency to the station, with, I fear, little of the requisite ability. Wholly inexperienced in the practical duties of legislation, I shall not unfrequently be compelled to cast myself upon your indulgence. In return, while endeavoring to act promptly and impartially, I hope never to be discovered deficient for an instant in the courtesy and consideration eminently due each and every member of this honorable body.

In the course of the session conflicting opinions upon a topic of public concern may sometimes lead to ardent and exciting discussion; but let it be remembered that personalities should ever be sedulously avoided. No one, I am sure, will be inclined to forget that the Senate Chamber is always regarded by the outside world as the model of propriety, dignity and gentlemanly bearing.

Praying that you may enjoy a pleasant sojourn in the "Ancient City," and find cheerful homes and happy hearts at its close, I announce the Senate open for the transaction of business.

The President then assumed his position as President of the Senate, and immediately announced the following standing committees:

Finance—Messrs. Tome, Davis, Whitney, Earle and Jones.

Judicial Proceedings—Messrs. Maund, Trail, Clarke, Whitney and Stevenson.

Internal Improvements—Messrs. Ohr, Billingsley, McNeal, Lansdale and Jones.

Revolutionary Claims—Messrs. Harwood, Turner, McNeal, Earle and Stevenson.

Invalid Deeds—Messrs. Clarke, Philpot, Whitney, Earle and Jones.

Insolvent Laws—Messrs. Stevenson, Davis, Whitney, Harwood and Mackall.

Library—Messrs. McNeal, Davis and Jenkins.

Engrossed Bills—Messrs. Turner, Davis, Whitney, Mackall and Lansdale.

Pensions—Messrs. Davis, Philpot and Maclin.

Colored Population—Messrs. Maund, Tome, Davis, Clarke and Maclin.

Corporations—Messrs. Carroll, Tome, Turner, Jenkins and Mackall.

Elections—Messrs. Ohr, Maund, Trail, Davis and Lansdale.

Agriculture—Messrs. Davis, McNeal, Stevenson and Billingsley.

Printing—Messrs. Whitney, Philpot, Turner, Maclin and Stevenson.

Education—Messrs. Trail, Carroll, Maund, McMasters and Harwood.

On motion of Mr. Philpot the thanks of the Senate were extended to Dr. Ohr, for the able and dignified manner in which he had discharged his duties as President pro tem.

The joint committee of the two Houses appeared in the Senate chamber with the Hon. Thomas Swann, Governor elect, who was accompanied by Gov. Bradford. He was received by the President of the Senate, (Lieutenant Governor Cox,) and delivered the following address:

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Delegates:

The third section of the second article of the New Constitution, adopted September 6th, 1864, and ratified by the people on the 12th and 13th of October last, provides that "the Governor shall qualify in the manner herein provided, on the second Wednesday of January ensuing his election, or as soon thereafter as may be practicable." It further provides that "the Governor chosen at the first election under this Constitution, shall not enter upon the discharge of the duties of his office until the expiration of the term for which the present incumbent is elected, unless the said office shall become vacant by death, resignation, removal from the State, or other disqualification of said incumbent." In accordance with the terms of the requirements of your organic law, I am here to-day to take the oath of office, as the first occupant of the gubernatorial chair elected under your Free Constitution.

In these halls, around which cluster so many of the proudest memories of the past, we are assembled to inaugurate a new era in the history of Maryland. It is no unmeaning ceremony which brings you here. The institution of slavery, so long the blight of your free system has ceased to exist within your borders. An enfranchised State—holding position in the centre of more than one thousand miles of our Atlantic coast—bound to the great and populous States of the West and Northwest by gigantic lines of intercommunication—the result in part of your own capital and enterprise—claims at this time, more than at any former period, the united wisdom of her rulers, her legislators, and her people. To the present able officer at the head of your government, as well as to his successor, you have assigned the duty of digesting and preparing the work which is to engage your attention in this new field of labor; and upon you will devolve the not less responsible duty of co-operating in its practical development and prompt and vigorous execution.

The time of embittered party feeling has gone by. In resuming relations with those of our fellow-citizens known to be loyal, who, viewing from their own standpoint our national as well as State complications, have honestly differed in opinion, we should promptly lay aside the animosities of the past. The flag which floats to-day over this venerable State House is the only recognized test of honorable brotherhood among those who cherish this noble inheritance of free government. From its enemies alone we withhold the hand of fellowship. The domestic issues which have divided us have been settled by the authoritative voice of the people. Can we not, then, forget the dissensions and heartburnings of the past, and come together once more in a spirit of conciliation and harmony, to give our best energies, as one party, to the work of reconstruction and reorganization upon which we are entering with such prospects of admitted and assured success?

In 1784, Richard Henry Lee, then President of Congress, remarked in a letter to Mr. Madison: "It is by many here suggested, as a very necessary step for Congress to take, the calling on the States to form a Convention for the sole purpose of revising the Confederation, so far as to enable Congress to execute with more energy, effect and vigor the powers assigned to it, than it appears by experience they can do under the present state of things." To which Mr. Madison replied: "I should hold it for a maxim, that the Union of these States is essential to their safety against foreign danger and internal contention, and that the perpetuity and efficacy of the present system cannot be confided in."

The trials through which this country has struggled during the four years which have just elapsed, admonish us that our only safe [illegible] in the future, as it has proved throughout the changes of this eventful war, is in the steady maintenance of the Union of these States—a nation, nearly equal in extent of territory to the sixty kingdoms, States and Republics of the Old World with diverse interests and prejudices, inviting to civil discord, jealousy, and fruitful of so many incentives to social and political [illegible] only be held in equilibrium by the fearless exercise of the powers delegated by the people themselves, for the maintenance of the national life. The theory of a Government formed of a combination of States, or communities, claiming to be alike independent of each other, and of the delegated central power, sovereign in their claims of allegiance and competent of their own motion, to nullify the Executive, Legislative and Judicial functions upon which it is [illegible] in the plan of its formation, is sufficiently illustrated by the teachings of our past history and the adoption of our present Federal Constitution.

The first proposition for a general Convention to revise the defects of the old Confederation originated in Virginia, and was reported by Col. Hamilton, as chairman of a committee appointed [illegible], addressed to the Legislatures of Virginia, Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York, whose commissioners had assembled in Annapolis pursuant to appointment. The Confederation as it then stood was treated as little more than a league formed by the original States for the common safety in time of war. There was no recognized power of coercion to compel obedience to the governing power; [illegible] indispensable to perpetuate the national life [illegible] a Union without the authority and functions of a National Government.

The States, it is true, under the old articles of confederation were not sovereign, they were powerless as to the essential elements of sovereignty. They could neither make war, nor alliances, nor treaties. They could not hold communication with any foreign Sovereign, nor could they entertain propositions from any such source. They could exercise no powers offensive or defensive, for they had no recognized right to levy troops or equip vessels of war. But such was not the practical working of the system. The constant apprehension of a tendency toward consolidation, and the oppression of the weaker States, kept alive a spirit of jealousy which greatly embarrassed the early advocates of a National Government.

The experience of our revolutionary struggle, the necessity for a concentration of power, not only to prevent collision between the States, but to make effective the powers delegated by the people with a view to the permanency of our system, resulted at length in the adoption of our present Federal Constitution. "We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America."

The objects and purposes of the Federal Union were thus clearly defined. It was the establishment of a *National* system in the place of a mere league of States, with powers directly conferred by the people themselves. The States still existed as components of the National system, but not as unqualified, independent, absolute sovereigns. They had, by the act of their people deliberately parted with their claims to sovereignty and paramount allegiance. In Congress was vested the power to levy and collect taxes and provide for the common defence and general welfare—to borrow money—to regulate commerce with foreign nations—to declare war—to raise and support armies—to provide and maintain a navy—to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions, together with the other delegated powers enumerated in the Constitution.

The disorganizing doctrine of State Rights, claimed by the disciples of the Southern school, became a mere abstraction, unsupported by any color of authority from the Federal compact.—There could be no recognized right on the part of any State or combination of States to dissolve a Union thus formed, unless in the mode prescribed by the Constitution itself. The people, and not the States, had made it; and the people alone could decree its dissolution. The Virginia resolutions of 1798, from which the whole theory of State power and State resistance took its growth, had gone no further than to assert a principle common to all civil government, that "in case of the dangerous exercise of powers not granted by the General Government, the States may interfere to prevent the progress of the evil." The right of peaceful secession was inadmissible in the Constitution could not admit of doubt, and such was the interpretation of the doctrine as understood by Mr. Madison, the reputed author of the resolutions.

With this theory of our Government well understood, the Southern States—without just cause—without provocation—without even the pretext of encroachment upon their reserved rights—commenced the desolating war in which we are now engaged. South Carolina—weary of Republican government, and demoralized by the ruin brought upon her by the withering effects of slavery, which she was not too blind to see was fast falling into decay under the pressure of an enlightened public opinion and the forms of the civilized world—was thrust forward to give embodiment to a heresy which had been announced upon the floor of the Senate, by her accredited leader, in 1830. The glory of applying the match to the first gun fired upon Sumter was generously accorded to an aged citizen of a sister State, who, forgetting her own Revolutionary history, and the patriotic admonitions of her great progenitor, stood ready to accept the doubtful compliment.

That hoary-headed old man—just ready to step into eternity, lifting the flaming torch in the face of God himself—performed the office of love, and awaited with composure the effect of the reverberation which his own madness—stimulated by reckless and designing demagogues—had wickedly precipitated. It was the first act in the drama of this bloody war. It was the uplifted arm of unprovoked rebellion against the best and freest government on earth. When we look upon the field of carnage and desolation which it has since caused; when we contemplate the untold numbers that have fallen victims in this strife; cities in flames; homesteads sacked; lands laid waste; penury and starvation usurping the abodes of affluence and comfort; the old and infirm flying in despair before the ravages of contending armies; the very foundations of free government shaken to their base—we turn with horror from the just penalty which their wickedness has provoked.

The heresy of State Rights furnished the excuse, but not the cause, for this rebellion. The institution of slavery, dating its origin from the early settlement of the colonies, encouraged by the sanction of the British Crown in the encouragement held out to the African slave trade, had become a dangerous element of power as far back as the date of the Federal Constitution. The Slave States came into the Union on condition that its existence should be recognized; and it has heretofore received the protection of the laws.—It continued to flourish and increase under the countenance thus accorded to it. Such was the growth of its power that it engrossed the legislation of Congress from the date of the Missouri Compromise to the breaking out of the rebellion. Not content with the triumphs which it had achieved, and the guarantees thrown around it from time to time, it sought admission into the Territories subjected to the national control, and even threatened the peace of contiguous and friendly Powers in the effort to enlarge the area of its influence.

But the guarantees of the Constitution were becoming every day more and more impotent to withstand the progressive development of the age. Slavery had no disinterested advocates on either side of the Atlantic. The Southern States viewed with alarm these evidences of inherent and certain decay. They clamored for new guarantees. The Union was a failure, because the Union could not protect slavery in its defiant and aggressive policy. The doctrine of Secession gave them hope of formidable combinations, and eventually a stronger and more absolute government. They threw themselves upon their assumed theory of State Rights, in the vain expectation that twenty millions of freemen, banded together in the interest of republican institutions, would suffer the destinies of a whole continent and the last hope of free government to be thwarted by an effort to consolidate three hundred thousand owners of slave property, claiming the absolute control over more than four millions of bondmen.

In the attempt to obstruct the march of civilization and progress, to provoke needless dissension, and to ignore the natural impulses of Christian philanthropy, they have brought ruin [illegible] upon the institution, which it was their object to perpetuate by waging war upon the Constitution and Government from which they had received protection in the past, and to which alone they could look for safety in the future.

Maryland at no time lost sight of her plain line of duty. Identical with the Border Slaveholding States in the character of her domestic institutions, and especially the institution of slavery, she had fraternized with them in commercial interchanges, in [illegible] sympathy, and the results of an extensive intermarriage among her people. Her commanding position on the Chesapeake Bay, offering unrivalled facilities, and intercepting the trade of a vast section of Southern territory, with a climate singularly adapted to the storage and distribution of their staple articles of production, pointed to her chief commercial city as the undisputed mistress of these prospective sources of wealth, and the entrepot of the exports and imports which were destined to follow the growth of Southern development. Her material interests might be claimed as centering south of Mason and Dixon's line.

But Maryland was an integral of a great political system. Had she been less patriotic and self-sacrificing she might have shared the fate of her more thoughtless and impulsive sisters. Overwhelmed by caresses in the early stages of this rebellion, she stood unshaken amidst the glittering temptations that were held out to her to wean her from her allegiance. Anxious always to cast her lot with Virginia, in firm reliance upon her tried loyalty in the past, she turned away in disgust when she saw the Mother of States lucking in the arms of rebellion. In the few conflicts which have marked our past history, Maryland has stood as a mediator between the sections.—When the rebellion broke out she was called to decide between slavery and the Union, and she determined to cast her lot with the Union where she stands to-day, and where she will stand forever.

There are many who believe, and not without reason, that the chief instigators of the deluded masses of the South now engaged in this war, before and since the rebellion broke out, desired a change in their form of government. The leaders, I will not say the people—saw at an early day that the protection which had been extended to slavery under the Federal Constitution was not sufficient, in the midst of events which were every day occurring to guard it against the steady march of civilization and Christianity. They could not shut their eyes to the reality that the institution was fast tottering to its ruin. They needed a more absolute and despotic rule, and more stringent and peremptory laws to accomplish the safety which they so much desired. And hence they have struggled since the days of Mr. Calhoun to provoke a misunderstanding which would lead to a dissolution of the Union and the erection in their own section of a government better suited to their wants. They required new guarantees for the protection of slavery, and under whatever pretext they are now moving, their misguided people may find, when it is too late, that every vestige of power has been wrested from them, and has passed beyond recall from the hands of the many to the few.

The developments which have already taken place are not without their significance. The monarchies of the old World have unblushingly fraternized with the people of the South. They are awaiting with hope and anxiety the disintegration and ruin of our National system, that intervention may find an excuse, and that with the sympathy and co-operation of the Southern oligarchy, they may arrest the spread of free principles by imposing the same form of government upon the South which they have already established upon the soil of a sister republic.

The present Federal Executive came into office, as we all know, in accordance with the prescribed forms of the Constitution. He was duly elected by the people. He had claimed no interference or encroachment upon the rights of any of the States. He had made no war upon the institution of slavery. He came into power with the honest and avowed purpose to uphold the Constitution and faithfully execute the laws. During the early stages of this administration—before the rebellion assumed the proportions which it has since reached—he would have sealed a treaty with the Southern States to protect slavery if confined within the limits of the States where it then existed.

But this did not satisfy the South. They desired to extend it beyond these limits; they claimed to enlarge the circle of its power; and up to this point the President entertained views [illegible] with those of Henry Clay, who declared that no earthly consideration would induce him to propagate slavery into any State or Territory, where it had not already been recognized by law. As the rebellion progressed—involving so much of irritation and embittered feeling—slavery became every day more and more odious. The issue soon passed from the control of the President into the hands of the people. The blood of gallant soldiers, falling by thousands and tens of thousands in this unnatural strife, appealed to the sympathies of loyal men throughout the land. The fugitive slave law became a dead letter upon the statute books. Attempts were made to execute it, but signally failed. The President, no longer able to resist the current of popular indignation, threw himself upon its surging billows to control it as best he might.

In dealing with so grave and delicate a subject his action was marked by cautious and matured deliberation. Failing to execute the Fugitive Slave law, he made an appeal to Congress in the interest of gradual emancipation with compensation by the government. That proposition was not received with favor by the representatives of the Border Slaveholding States, in whose behalf it was especially conceived; and he was again left powerless in the midst of complications which only the people could control. Whatever may have been the effect of the measures which have since been adopted, and the confusion resulting from the abolishment of slavery in Maryland, the responsibility rests with the leaders and sympathizers with the rebellion and not with the President. The people had referred to slavery all the evils under which they were suffering, and they decreed its downfall as the only means of restoring peace and harmony to our distracted country.

The Proclamation of Emancipation came next in order. It was the embodiment of an overwhelming popular sentiment, as proved by the result of the Presidential election and the unmistakable endorsement of the policy of the administration. The people of the South had thrown themselves upon their slaves to cultivate their lands, to build their fortifications, and to disencumber their white population, in order to release them for active service in the field. The use of the slave was an element of strength to the rebel cause, which no rule of civilized warfare would have permitted to pass unnoticed.—The Proclamation of Emancipation, irrespective of the influence it was calculated to exert in strengthening our relations with foreign powers, was simply the dictate of a military necessity.

What would have been thought of the President, even by those who adhere to the miserable heresy of State Rights—those who claim that the Government has no power to bring back a State to her allegiance—if, seeing the ruin which was impending over the country and the cause of human freedom, he had failed to use every means at his disposal to paralyze a dangerous element of power which was being used to break up and destroy the Government? It was the fair and legitimate exercise of his war power as the military head of the nation—it was a duty which he owed to his high position and to the people of the United States, not only to override that obstruction in the great pathway of our destiny, but to avail himself of every other honorable means to strike down this wicked rebellion.

In this connection—keeping in view the destiny of this mighty Republic—the dignity of our free institutions and the duty of securing to ourselves and our posterity the results of an unclouded future—I may be permitted to express the opinion—as the result of my own deliberate judgment—that whether it be accomplished by the President's Proclamation of Emancipation, or by the act of Congress amending the Constitution as proposed at its last session, *the institution of Slavery must cease to exist throughout the length and breadth of this land, as our only hope of securing an honorable and lasting peace.* If slavery is permitted to live, this great nation, sooner or later, must prepare to meet the penalty in its own destruction.

The prompt abolition of slavery in Maryland resulted, as a necessity, from the attitude in which she found herself placed by the rebellion. Her first duty was to the Government in saving the National life; and subordinate to this was her duty to her own people in maturing a system of domestic organization suited to the transition through which she was passing.

Scarcely a year has elapsed after the war commenced before the institution of slavery in Maryland became utterly demoralized. The master lost all control over his slave. The relation between master and slave existed only as a feature in the legislation of the past. There was no power to compel obedience and submission on the part of the slave, and there was no standard which could be appealed to as fixing the value of the slave as property. Maryland was neither a Slave nor a Free State. All her great interests were at a stand-still.

In this emergency the duty of prompt action became imperative, and even the advocates of gradual emancipation, upon the President's recommendation, found themselves powerless in the midst of the claims of a higher *State necessity* which demanded the prompt abatement of the evil. There was no desire to interfere with the rights of property; but the duty of the majority to provide for the common welfare was a principle recognized in all Democratic Governments, and no claim of vested rights in slave property could protect the institution against the contingencies of a war into which we had been forced by the hand of this rebellion, and which affected, in a greater or less degree, every other public and private interest. While compensation was beyond the ability of the State, the duty was not the less incumbent to abate a nuisance which obstructed all the avenues to agricultural, manufacturing and commercial development.

The history of the past abundantly shows that slavery has conferred no benefit upon Maryland. It has been a stumbling block in the way of her advancement. The same is true of all the agricultural or grain-growing States. Her people have felt the effect of its degrading influence, and her growth has been retarded by exclusion. *The State of Maryland at this time represents a larger aggregate of productive capital—notwithstanding the loss of her whole slave population—as the immediate and practical result of her Proclamation of Emancipation, than she has ever done at any former period of her history.*

The ultimate destiny of the African race is not a problem for our solution. It is our responsibility that we have stricken the shackles from the hands of every bondman within our limits, and left to an all-wise Providence the disposal of future events. When this war commenced, Maryland comprised within her borders, in an aggregate population of 687,000 souls, more than 80,000 slaves. They had been trained in the pursuits of agriculture. The cultivation of the soil depended upon their labor. It is not sufficient to foresee, in view of the change in the relations heretofore existing, that the near proximity of the two races at some future day may not prove advantageous to either. It cannot be expected that the negro will confine himself to the rural districts, or be content with the limited sphere in which he has heretofore moved. Education will improve and elevate his condition, but cannot erase the distinctive lines which have separated him from the white man.

History furnishes no example to guide us in dealing with a subject of such grave magnitude. Anticipating the ultimate triumph of freedom, our forefathers at an early period began to make preparation for the crisis through which we are now passing. The plan of colonizing upon the coast of Africa, by voluntary emancipation, under a stable government, the negro population, made free by the gradual progress of Christian philanthropy, attracted the attention of some of our ablest statesmen. The separation of the two races under a system which would ensure both social and political equality, exercised a controlling influence in support of this plan even before the subject had assumed its present proportions, now that the downfall of slavery is about to throw upon us to be provided for, more than four millions of this unfortunate race, whose homes have heretofore been in our midst.

It is not my purpose to enter at this time upon the discussion of plans which have baffled the wisdom of the highest statesmanship. The President is understood to have favored the acquisition, under National auspices, of a tract of territory suited to the habits of the negro race, where the nucleus of a Commonwealth may be at once commenced, with reference to the probable contingencies which are likely to occur hereafter—such a recommendation would seem to commend itself, by the duty which we owe to both races, as a protection against jealousies which may be expected to arise, and the collisions unavoidable in any attempt to amalgamate elements so widely separated in natural characteristics—from each other.

Whatever may be the embarrassments which may be expected to result from both our National and State policy in wiping out forever the blight which has so long hovered over us, it furnishes no sufficient argument for hesitation or delay in ridding ourselves, at once of an admitted evil, and dealing with it, from time to time, as opportunities occur, according to the best lights which may be furnished in the working of our system. For years to come the labor of the colored race in Maryland may be profitably and advantageously employed. To elevate their condition, to deal kindly with their weakness, and to prepare them for any possible change which, in the providence of God, may be their lot in the future, would be the appropriate and generous impulse, no less than the recognized duty, of Christian men.

The subject of National compensation to the slaveholder suggested by the resolution of the President, "that the United States ought to cooperate with any State which may adopt gradual abolishment of slavery, giving to such State pecuniary aid, to be used by such State in its discretion, to compensate for the inconveniences, public and private, produced by such change," is not the least important of the objects which will claim your attention. While I should not feel authorized to assume that the productive capital of the State of Maryland has been permanently diminished by the acceptance of the invitation thus held out to the Border Slaveholding States in the prompt abolishment of slavery, it cannot be denied that the measure has been attended with a degree of individual suffering which makes the strongest appeal to the liberality of Congress.

The expediency of national aid, in promoting emancipation, occupied the attention of some of the ablest men in Virginia long before the rebellion broke out, and it was deemed no more than just that the free States should share with them, in the event of the adoption of a policy of emancipation, the burthens necessarily attending the commencement of a radical change in their system of labor. Property to a very large amount has been widely distributed during nearly all classes of our citizens, and where the landholder may represent his loss, consequent upon the effect of emancipation, by the appreciated value of his lands, there are others not so fortunately situated who will suffer the total extinguishment of their capital. The premature action of the State of Maryland in taking the lead in this great movement, regardless of consequences to her own citizens, in order to save the government at an important and trying crisis, gives her a claim, under the resolution of the President, which would seem to be both just and equitable, and, at the same time, effective economy.

Apart from the pledge contained in the resolution—resting upon the good faith of Congress—it may be stated, that the free States, during the progress of this rebellion, have not only been relieved in a large degree, from its immediate ravages, but have substantially profited by the increased activity of their manufacturing industry, and the heavy disbursements of the public money within their limits. They can well afford to cooperate in any reasonable measure of appropriation in consideration of the great benefits likely to result, in a National point of view from the extinguishment of slavery—which may be required in averting the inconveniences, public and private, which may fall to the lot of the Border Slaveholding States. A majority of the people of Maryland had made up their minds to abolish slavery under any circumstances, and without prospect of compensation; but the offer of indemnity having been made by Congress before any action on her part, she may well claim, as an act of good faith to her citizens, that the terms of the resolution introduced by the President and concurred in by Congress, should be complied with at some convenient season.

The capital represented by the slave population of Maryland before the war broke out amounted to more than thirty-five millions of dollars at the then existing and recognized standard of valuation. In any view which may be entertained of its actual productiveness, it may be inferred how many and large interests must have become involved with it, and how serious the temporary inconvenience occasioned by the withdrawal at once of so large a working capital. In reply to the argument that the offer of Congress was formally rejected by the representatives of the Border Slaveholding States, it may be claimed that the first and only authorized response of the people of Maryland to the offer of Congress was the abolishment of slavery, in accordance with the terms of the resolution. It may be that the pressure upon the National finances, caused by the heavy demands of the war, may delay somewhat the liquidation of claims growing out of the unavoidable destruction of property, both public and private, but I entertain the hope that the ample justice will be accorded to the citizens of Maryland at some not distant day.

In connection with the great future which Emancipation has opened to the State of Maryland, it must not be lost sight of that our finances must be viewed at all times, as forming the ground work of her domestic prosperity. The New Constitution has wisely incorporated a provision of the old in affixing a limit to any further increase of our funded debt, except for purposes of defence. This provision, under any circumstances, conservative in protecting the interests of the general tax-payer, is eminently so now that our system of internal improvements is so near completed as to require no longer the helping hand of the public treasury, by forced expansions of the State credit. Maryland has not been wanting in the past in the fostering support which she has extended to her public works; and the returns flowing into her coffers, notwithstanding the large appropriations which have proved unproductive, may be claimed as creditable to her past legislation.

Nor is the use of her credit to be measured, in its practical results, by the apparent unproductiveness of specific enterprises. The ability of the people to meet taxation depends upon the activity and vigor of her whole system. Agriculture, commerce and manufactures receive their impetus from liberal and timely development, not unfrequently, as in the case of Maryland, beyond the compass of individual capital and enterprise. In this view the apparent losses which may be inferred from the absence of direct returns are often more than counterbalanced by increased facilities of transit by the creation of convenient and profitable markets, and by opening up new fields of labor and industry—thus indirectly contributing to the productive capital and financial ability of the State.

In thus limiting the measure of our permanent indebtedness, the Constitution, however, designed no more than that every measure of appropriation hereafter should be regulated by the actual standard of accruing revenues, and the willingness of the people to submit to additional taxation. Maryland is yet in the infancy of her growth. It is not to be expected that her plans of development may not demand renewed exertion on her part in extending the most liberal aid to the industry and enterprise of her people. On the contrary, experience shows that her future, apart from the advantages of her equable climate, central position and close proximity to the National Metropolis, may be made to exceed the calculations deduced from the statistics of the free States. Her area exceeds that of Massachusetts by nearly four thousand square miles, while her present population is less by nearly one hundred inhabitants to the square mile. In aggregate wealth there is the same striking disparity. To obviate the causes which have led to this draw-back the first step has been taken in the prompt abolishment of slavery.

The pressing need of the State of Maryland has been the want of both capital and labor in all the departments of industry, caused by the prejudice everywhere existing, not only among our own people in other States, but the emigrant laboring classes from abroad seeking a home upon our shores, against any contact with negro slavery. The results of the census of 1860 show how little the State has advanced beyond the slow results of her own direct and natural increase. Millions of unproductive capital await your development—in your unoccupied lands, unsurpassed in fertility and ease of cultivation—your minerals; certainly not equalled in extent or variety by those of any other State—your water power and other facilities for manufacturing the products of your noble bay and rivers, which even our own people have been slow to estimate as they deserve, in connection with the financial power of the State—and not the least important, your climate and geographical position.

Whatever encouragement may be needed to hasten your plans of foreign emigration, to bring into immediate and practical use these hitherto dormant sources of wealth, cannot fail, under judicious and economical management, to increase rather than diminish the available resources flowing into the public Treasury. Population will bring capital, and the undoubted attractions which only now, since Maryland has become a free State, begin to awaken inquiry beyond her own limits, will not only infuse new vigor into your finances, but place Maryland in a position, if not the most advantageous and attractive, at least unsurpassed by that of any of her more attractive sisters.

The duty of the State of Maryland to extend, at all times, the amplest protection to her own citizens, is not to be overlooked in the views which I am presenting. The desecration of her soil by an invading army must always be a source of mortification to her pride, especially when such contingencies may be guarded against by timely legislation. There have been periods during the rebellion when her agriculture has been suspended, her citizens driven from their homes, the homestead of her highest functionary ruthlessly outraged and burned to the ground, and her chief commercial city, with its millions of treasure, subjected to the mercy of a mere handful of irresponsible adventurers. This must not be.

The State of Maryland is able to protect herself against the recurrence of similar attempts in the future. It is with satisfaction that I have witnessed the zeal and ability with which preparations have been made to place our State under a thorough, competent and vigorous military organization. I can only promise that no co-operation on my part shall be wanting in keeping alive a spirit which cannot fail, whether in peace or war, to protect our citizens against insult and to redound to the credit of our beloved Commonwealth.

It is not a very agreeable reflection to the State of Maryland, in looking back upon the past, that many of her citizens have entertained and unfrequently expressed sympathies with the objects of this rebellion. Such evidences of disaffection to the South have been summarily dealt with heretofore by the order of the alternative of allegiance to the so-called "Confederate States" or prompt expulsion beyond its lines. The recognition of such a rule here would doubtless have been received as in the highest degree tyrannical and oppressive. It is hardly reasonable to expect, however, that this government will permit itself to be sacrificed by those upon whom it has a right to rely, and who have made their election to share the protection of its laws.

In standing by the Union Maryland will know how to discriminate between its friends and enemies, and the time has passed when those who really desire its dissolution will be permitted to make a virtue of their disloyalty, or to claim participation in the political power of the State. Differences of opinion upon National and State politics may exist without treason; but the paramount obligation of loyalty cannot be compromised, and the citizen who turns away from his duty of allegiance to his Government—no matter upon what pretext—forfeits the privileges which it confers, and the protection which attaches to the rights of citizenship.

In presenting these views, I have deemed it proper, in the position which I occupy, to confine myself in the main to our Federal relations, leaving to your present distinguished Executive and a more fitting opportunity the discussion of the more extended plans immediately connected with your domestic policy. The States are part and parcel of your National system. They have prospered under its protecting arm—dissolved and broken they become at once a prey to that foreign intervention and internal strife against which the Father of his Country warned you in his parting address on resigning the cares of office. This wicked rebellion involves alike the crime of suicide and avowed hatred to the success of republican institutions.

The prospect before us already reveals the faint glimmer in the horizon of that brighter dawn which is soon to dazzle the world by its splendor. A few weeks or a few months may close this drama of human folly in the complete triumph of free principles. The old flag to-day represents every State and every acre of our national domain. In approaching this new epoch and the solemn duties which it imposes, Maryland—regenerated Maryland—rising to the dignity and proportions of her great future, will see cause to bless the occasion when, taking the lead of her sister slaveholding States, she clothed herself in the unstained robes of freedom.

The oath of office was then administered to Governor Swann by Judge Cochran, of the Court of Appeals.

Two thousand copies of the inaugural address of Gov. Swann were ordered to be printed, and the same number of Lieut. Gov. Cox's address.

The different subjects of the message of Gov. Bradford were distributed and referred to the appropriate committees.

On motion of Mr. Trail, the Rev. Mr. Patterson was appointed Chaplain to the Senate.

The Senate adjourned until to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

[There was the usual attendance of ladies and a large number of the admirers and friends of the Governor and Lieutenant Governor from Baltimore city, and other visitors. Of course the Senate chamber was of not sufficient capacity to hold but a part of those who were present at the State House. The military band, from the Naval School Hospital was in the gallery. The inauguration exercises occupied about two hours.]

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.—Present, Hon. John M. Frazier, Speaker, and seventy-three members.

Mr. Poteet, of Baltimore county, offered a message to the Senate, informing them of the election of the Hon. Thomas Swann as Governor, and the Hon. C. C. Cox as Lieutenant Governor, and proposing the appointment of a joint committee to wait upon them and request their attendance in the Senate Chamber for the purpose of taking the oath of office, the Lieutenant Governor at 11½ o'clock and the Governor at 12 o'clock, which was adopted, and the Speaker appointed Messrs. Poteet, Ridgely and Smith of Allegany, the committee on the part of the House.

Mr. Harris, of Baltimore county, offered an order that the National flag be placed over the Speaker's chair, which was adopted.

Leave Obtained to Report Bills.—By Mr. Pilkington, to incorporate the Locust Point Company of Baltimore. By Mr. Hynes, to increase the pay of the police force of Baltimore. By Mr. Malone, of Somerset, to legalize the action of the Commissioners of Somerset county, in borrowing a sum of money to pay bounties to volunteers. By Mr. Brown, of Allegany, to adopt the rules and regulations contained in the general order of the Governor relating to the militia law of the State, prepared in pursuance of a law of the last session. By Mr. King, of Baltimore county, providing that all civil cases to be tried by magistrates in the different counties of the State, shall be confined to the election districts or townships wherein the defendant may reside. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Orders Presented.—By Mr. King, of Baltimore county, that the Committee on Education be instructed to inquire into the expediency of withdrawing the State appropriation to the Agricultural College, and applying the same to the public school fund. Adopted.

The hour having arrived, the members of the House adjourned to the Senate Chamber to be present at the inauguration of the Governor and Lieutenant Governor.

After the return of the members the following proceedings took place:

Mr. Males, of Baltimore city, obtained leave to introduce a bill to change the time of meeting of the City Council of Baltimore.

Five thousand copies of the Governor's address were ordered to be printed.

Tax on Tobacco.—Mr. Calvert, of Prince George's county, offered the following:

Whereas a bill has been introduced in the Senate of the United States levying a tax of twenty cents per pound on leaf tobacco, stems and scraps, and thirty cents on tobacco known as strips; and whereas the imposition of such a tax would be highly destructive of the tobacco interest of the State:

Resolved, &c., That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be respectfully requested to use their utmost endeavors to prevent the passage of such a law; also, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress; which lies over one day.

Records of Baltimore County.—Mr. Hoffman offered an order, requiring James W. Given, Commissioner, to report to the House of Delegates the condition of the burnt records of Baltimore county; adopted. Also, that John H. Longnecker be directed to appear before a committee of this House, to give information in relation to the burnt records of said county.

Mr. Hoffman obtained leave to report a bill in relation to the burnt records of Baltimore county, the effect of which will be to supersede the present commissioner and clerks engaged in the work of restoration.

Mr. Anderson reported a bill authorizing the Mayor and City Council of Hagerstown to issue bonds and levy taxes for the purpose of discharging the liabilities imposed by the requisition of the rebels under McCausland in the summer of 1864.

The House adjourned.

THE CITY COUNCIL.

FIRST BRANCH, January 11, 1864.—James Young, Esq., President.

Mr. Herring presented a petition from A. Miller, asking to be paid for a horse killed on Monument street, by falling into a hole made for the purpose of laying down a water main; referred.

Mr. Gorsuch presented a remonstrance against the erection of a steam engine at the corner of Bond and Baltimore street; referred.

Mr. Larabee presented a petition from Thos. Burch, asking permission to erect a frame bath and wash house in the rear of his dwelling, No. 49 S. Washington street; referred.

Mr. Keyser submitted a resolution of thanks to the Defence Committee appointed by the late City Council; laid on the table.

Mr. Kraft submitted a resolution to close the doors of the Centre Market during certain hours; laid on the table.

Mr. Foreman submitted a resolution granting permission to the Northern Central Railway Company to change the grade of the street at the entrance to the depot on Monument and Centre streets, and to make other improvements; laid over.

Mr. Wayson submitted a resolution, asking of the Comptroller a statement of the appropriations made since April 1st, 1861, for the relief of soldiers, city defence and bounties, and the amount expended for each; laid on the table.

Mr. Gorsuch submitted a resolution granting permission to Louis Barringer to erect a steam engine on his premises on Saratoga street. Laid over. Also a resolution granting permission to James Airey to erect a frame stable on his premises, on the corner of Telegraph street and Druid Hill avenue. Laid on the table.

Mr. Wayson called up the resolution relative to the education of colored children. Adopted.

Mr. Hatch called up the resolution granting permission to Messrs. Lusby & Elkins to display a show case in front of their store No. 103 West Baltimore street. Decided in the negative.

Mr. Jones presented a bill from Richard Cromwell, for picks and shovels used by the city in 1864, and in erecting fortifications around the city. The amount of the bill is $105.83. It was referred to an appropriate committee. Adjourned.

SECOND BRANCH.—Daniel Harvey, Esq., President.

An ordinance for the relief of widows of the soldiers of the war of 1812, was submitted—it provides for an appropriation of $100 annually to each of the widows, all of whose husbands fell while defending the city—made the special order for to-morrow.

There was read from the First Branch a bill providing for the filling of Baltimore's quota under the present call of President Lincoln. After discussion it was laid on the table until to-morrow afternoon.

Favorable reports upon petitions of D. D. Malor & Co. and Kimball & Shaffer, were read from the First Branch. Adjourned.

AMUSEMENTS.

Cherry and Fair Star.—The last night representation of this spectacle will be given this evening, after which time we shall not look upon its like again. No person should permit this occasion to pass without witnessing the play, as it contains beauties rarely set forth upon a stage. It will be presented for the last time on Saturday afternoon.

The Holliday Street Sufferers.—The entertainment to be presented at the Front Street Theatre, this afternoon, in aid of the suffering families by the late Holliday street tragedy, promises to be a brilliant and substantial affair. The entire company attached to the theatre have offered their services for the occasion, and a host of volunteers will appear. We sincerely trust that in this instance the reader will "Remember the poor."

Enoch Arden.—Seldom has a play excited such an interest, as is being manifested by the representation of the above poem at the Holliday Street Theatre. During the portrayal of the anguish of Enoch Arden, (Mr. Wheelock,) upon discovering that his wife had again married, the greater portion of the audience was effected to tears. The poem, and the farce of "Turn Him Out," will be repeated to-night.

The Charles Testimonial.—The arrangements for the grand testimonial benefit to Mr. George Charles, which is to take place on Friday night, at the Front Street Theatre, will be a splendid affair. A monster bill will be presented, and a large number of volunteers will appear on the occasion. Seats can now be secured by applying at the box office.

MASSACHUSETTS SENATORIAL ELECTION.

BOSTON, Jan. 11.—The Massachusetts Senate has postponed the election of United States Senator in the place of Henry Wilson, until the second Tuesday in February.

MINIATURE ALMANAC FOR 1865.

JANUARY.	Sun rises	Sun sets
9-Monday	7 20	4 40
10-Tuesday	7 19	4 41
11-Wednesday	7 19	4 41
12-Thursday	7 18	4 42
13-Friday	7 18	4 42
14-Saturday	7 17	4 43
15-Sunday	7 17	4 43

Moon's Phases. JANUARY.	D.	H.	M.
New	27	7	20m
First qr	4	10	42m
Full	11	5	59e
Last qr	19	9	36e

MARINE AFFAIRS.

PORT OF BALTIMORE, January 11, 1865.

ARRIVED.

Steamer Georgeanna, Pearson, from Norfolk—to M. N. Falls.

CLEARED.

Steamer Georgeanna, Pearson, Norfolk, Va.—M. N. Falls.

BELOW.

Barks Delaware, Steed, from Demarara, and Justina, Focke, from City Point, both for Baltimore—reported by Balt. pilots.

MEMORANDA.

Schr Geo. S. Adams from New York for Baltimore, sailed from Hampton Roads 5th inst., had been ashore near Chincoteague, and was leaking badly.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALE AT THE BALTIMORE STOCK BOARD.

Furnished by Leonard J. Tormey, Stock and Bill Broker, No. 22 South Street,

Jan. 11, 1865.

600 American Gold (large)	221
[illegible] do do (large)	221½
[illegible] do do (large) s10	221¼
[illegible] do do (large)	221¾
3,000 do do (large) b30	221
2,000 do do (large) b15	221
[illegible] do do (large)	221¼
600 do do (large)	221
700 U. S. 5-20's	109¾
3,000 do do	109¾
19 shares Bank of Baltimore	102
3 do do do	103
1 0 0 Baltimore City 6's, '86	107½
[illegible] do do '90	109
25 shares Baltimore & Ohio R. R.	112
100 shares Balto. Chrome b30	2 15
[illegible] shares Atlantic Coal Co.	1.23
1,000 shares M. & Cincinnati, 1st m.	97
1,000 do do do	[illegible]
300 shares Pennsylvania Oil Co b30	1.50
500 do do do	1.50
400 do do do b30	1.50

SECOND BOARD

5,000 American Gold, (large) [illegible]	221
12,000 do do (large) b10	221
8[illegible] do do (large)	221¼
1,500 do do (large) s10	221¼
5,000 do do (large) b15	221¼
2,000 do do (large) b30 10	221
1,500 do do (large) 13	221¼
1,000 U. S. 5-20's	109¾
200 shares Bare Hill Co. b30	2 90
300 do do do	2 85
500 shares Balto. Chrome b15	2.35
200 shares Laurel Coal and Oil Co b30	5.00
[illegible] shares Pennsylvania Oil Co b30	1.50
7,000 N. W. Va. R. R. 2d m.	100

Prices of Stocks and Bonds in N. York, Jan. 11.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Through L. J. Tormey, Stock and Bill Broker, No. 22 South Street.

	1st B'd.	2d B'd.
United States 6's, 1881, Coupon	111½	111½
" " 5-20's	109½	109½
" " " in currency	97½	97½
American Gold	221	221½
Tennessee 6's	55	56½
Virginia 6's	..	..
North Carolina 6's	59	..
Missouri 6's	67	67
Canton Company	31½	31½
Cumberland Coal and Iron Co.	47½	44½
Quicksilver	95	97½
New York Central Railroad	116	116
Erie Railway Company	84½	83½
" " Preferred	94	90
Hudson River Railroad	109½	109½
Harlem Railroad	90	85
Reading Railroad	115½	115½
Michigan Central Railroad	112½	112
Michigan S. and N. Ind R. R.	73½	73½
Illinois Central Railroad	126	126½
Cleveland and Pittsburg R. R.	95½	95½
Chicago and Northwestern R.	39½	38½
" " Preferred	70	69
Cleveland and Toledo Railroad	109	109½
Chicago and Rock Island R. R.	103½	103½
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien	46	45
Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago	100½	97½
St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute	43½	..

Tone of the Market.......Irregular. Weak.

By Telegraph from New York, 4 o'clock P. M.

American Gold	220½
Erie	83½
Hudson	109½
Southern	73
Pittsburg	95
C. & N. Western	38½
Rock Island	103
Fort Wayne	99½
Cumberland	44½

Tone of the market, Steady.

At Evening Stock Exchange, 10 o'clock, P. M. Furnished by L. J. Tormey, Stock and Bill Broker, No. 22 South street.

American Gold	218½
Erie Railway Company	83½
Hudson River Railroad	109½
Michigan S. and N. Indiana Railroad	73½
Chicago and Northwestern R. R.	38
" " Preferred	69½
Quicksilver	95
Fort Wayne	99
Mariposa	110½
Cumberland	44
New York Central	115½
Ohio and Miss. certificates	32½
Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad	94½
Reading	114½
Illinois Central	125½
Chicago and Rock Island Railroad	102½

Tone of the market—Active.

Gold after call, 219.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

January 11, 1865.

COFFEE.—Sales reported at 44½ cents. Market firm, the stock being much reduced.

FLOUR.—No sales of importance reported and market rather heavy. We quote:

Howard Street Super	$11 12½@11.25
" " Shipping Ex.	11.62½@11.75
" " Retailing Ex.	11.75 @00.00
" " Family	13.00 @00.00
Ohio Super	11.00 @11.12½
" Shipping Extra	11.62½@00.00
" Retailing Extra	11.62½@11.75
" Family	12.50 @13.00
City Mills Standard Super	11.25 @00.00
" " Ship. brands Extra	12.75 @13.00
Baltimore Family	14.00 @00.00
" High-grades Extra	13.50 @00.00

Rye Flour—First quality is selling to the trade at $9.25.

Corn Meal.—Sales of 300 bbls. City Mills reported at $8.

GRAIN.—Receipts continue extremely light and prices are unsettled. We quote—White Wheat $2.70@2.85; do. red $2.65@2.80. Dry new Corn, white and yellow $1.68@1.72. Oats 97@100 cts. weight, and Rye $1.80 per bushel.

PROVISIONS.—Stocks light and demand fair. We quote: Bacon Shoulders at 21½@22 cents; Sides 22½@23 cts; old Sugar-cured Hams 24@25c, new do. 25 cents, plain do. 21c; Mess Pork $43.75@44; bulk Shoulders 18½@19 cts.; Sides 21 cts.; sugar pickled Hams 20½ cts.; Western Lard 24@24½ cts.; and city refined 25 cts.

MOLASSES.—Market dull and heavy. We quote Clayed Cuba 75@80 cts.; Muscovado 75@85 cents; English Island at 85@95 cents, and Porto Rico 95@100 cts.

SEEDS.—Clover is selling in small parcels at $15.75@16.00. Timothy we quote at $6.50@7.00, and Flaxseed at $3.60@3.65.

SALT.—Nothing of importance doing.—From store Ground Alum commands $3.05@3.20, and ordinary brands of fine $4.25@4.35 ₩ sack. Bulk is nominal at $1.65 ₩ bushel.

SUGARS.—Sales are to a fair extent and prices firm. We quote:

Cuba and E. I., fair to good ref'g	$18.75@19.25
" " good gr'y	19.50@21.50
" " prime gr'y	22.00@22.50
Porto Rico fair to good grocery	20.50@22.00
" prime to choice gro'y	23.00@23.50

WHISKY.—Prices have advanced 2 cents, sales being reported at $2.35.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10, 1865.

ASHES.—The market is dull; Pots are held at $11.62½@11.75.

COTTON.—The market has been very dull and heavy to-day, and since the fall in gold prices have declined, closing nominal at $1.15 for Middlings.

COFFEE.—There is only a moderate business doing, but holders are generally firm, particularly at gold prices; sales of 150 bags common Rio at 19½c and 1,250 bags Maracaibo at 20c, both gold. The stock of Rio in the country is made up by Messrs. Wm. Scott & Son is 51,461 bags, embracing 5,400 bags in Baltimore; 1,000 bags in Philadelphia, and 45,661 in New York.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The market for Western and State Flour is very dull and a shade easier; the inclement weather checks business; Trade and Family brands are also dull and heavy; the sales are 4,600 bbls., at $9.70@9.90 for Superfine State; $10.15@10.30 for Extra State; $10.40@10.65 for Fancy State; $10.35@10.60 for the low grades of Western Extra; $11.15@11.35 for Shipping Ohio; $11.45@12 for Trade and Family brands and $11.45@15 for St. Louis Extras. Canadian Flour is dull and easier; the supply is large; sales of 400 bbls. at $10.15@10.50 for the low grades of Extra, and $10.40@12 for Trade and Family Extra. Southern Flour is dull and heavy; sales of 400 bbls. at $10.50@12.25 for mixed to good Superfine Country Baltimore, &c., and $12.30@15 for Trade and Family brands. Rye Flour is dull and unchanged; sales of 150 bbls. at $8.25@9. Corn meal is inactive and is heavy.

FISH—Dry Cod are firm, the supply continues light, sales to a moderate extent, at $8.50@9.25. Mackarel are in fair demand, at previous prices. Smoked and Pickled Herrings are scarce, and wanted.

GRAIN.—The Wheat market is very quiet, but owing to the limited offerings, prices are sustained, the inquiry is mainly for millings; the sales are 7,000 bushels Amber Western, in store, at $2.53. Barley is quiet and firm, at $1.85@2.10. Barley Malt is dull and unchanged. Oats are held higher, but are quiet; the sales are small; Canadian at $1@1.03, and Western at $1.08@1.09. Rye is dull and heavy; prices are nominal. Corn is quite firm for old, but new is heavy; the sales are 17,800 bushels mixed Western at $1.90 in store and New Yellow Jersey at $1.79@1.81.

HIDES—Are in fair demand from the trade, but prices are without particular change.

LIME—Rockland is dull, and prices nominally unchanged.

LEAD—Pig is quiet, but prices are without change.

MOLASSES—We hear of no sales of importance to-day; prices for most kinds however, are firm.

NAVAL STORES—Are generally quiet, but prices are without change; Spirits of Turpentine in bbls. per gal (American) $2.15@$2.20; do. do (French) $2.10@2.15; Rosin per 280 lbs. (French) $35@36; do. (American) $25@27; Tar per bbl. $7@9.

OILS—Linseed is firm at $1.55 for City.—English is nominal. Fish Oils are inactive, but steady at $1.47½@1.50 for Crude Whale, and $1.90 for Crude Sperm. Lard is scarce and firm at $2.17½@2.22½.

PROVISIONS.—The demand for Pork continues very active, but the market has been very unsettled, opening rather heavy, but subsequently improved, and closes firm at the outside figures; for future delivery we hear of sales of 500 bbls old Mess, buyer January, at $43, 500 bbls. new Mess, same month and option, at $39.50; 2,500 bbls. new Mess, seller and buyer February, at $41@$41.37½, 500 bbls new Mess, buyer March, at $41.50, 1,000 bbls Prime Mess, buyer January, at $31, 2,500 bbls. Prime Mess, buyer February, at $32, and 500 bbls. Prime Mess, buyer from the 5th to the 20th of January, at $32, the sales besides are 7,600 bbls., at $41.75@42.12½ for old Mess, $42.75@$43.25 for new Mess, $34.00@$35.25 for Prime, $40@$40.50 for Prime Mess, and $40.75 for thin Mess.

Beef is in fair demand and firm; sales of 600 bbls at $[illegible]@22.50 for Plain Mess, and $21.50@24 for Extra do. Tierce Beef is quiet, but prices are firm. Beef Hams are steady; sales of 300 bbls Western at $27@27.50. Cut Meats are moderately active, sales of 300 pkgs at full prices. Bacon is in demand and is firm, sales of 150 boxes Cumberland Cut at 21 cents, 300 boxes Short Ribbed at 22½ cents, and 300 boxes Short Clear, to arrive, at 23½ cents. Dressed Hogs are firm and in demand, and the supply is small, sales at 17@17½ cents for Western, and 17½@17¾ for City. Lard is in moderate demand, but prices are easier, sales of 1,650 pkgs at 21½@23 cents for No. 1, 23@24½ cents for Fair to Prime Steam and Kettle Rendered, and 350 tcs Prime Steam, seller February, at 24½ cents, which is a fancy brand.

PETROLEUM.—The market for Crude is quiet and heavy at 51@52c. Refined are firmer—sales at 74, 75 cts. for bonded and 91@95c. for free.

RICE.—The market is dull and nominal, and we have no sales to advise.

SUGARS.—There has been a fair amount of business doing at former rates—sales of 10 hhds. Cuba at 20½c., and 1,400 boxes Havana, part Molasses Sugars, at 20c. During the past two or three weeks there has been an active demand for low Sugars, and the sales quite large. This demand has been induced by the comparatively low rates of these grades, some lots having been disposed of at a sacrifice, but now, with a reduced stock, prices have about reached their relative position and a healthier tone prevails. Refined are quiet and nominally unchanged.

SPICES.—A good, steady demand prevails, and holders manifest much firmness; sales of 100 bags of African Ginger at 30 cts; 250 bales Wild Cinnamon at 95c; 1,500 mats Cassia at 1.05 cts, and 1,500 bags Pepper at or about 19½ cts, gold.

SEEDS.—Clover Seed is quiet at 25@26½ c.; Timothy Seed is only in limited demand at $5.50@5.75 ₩ bushel. Rough Flax is fairly active at $3.60@3.65 ₩ bushel.

TALLOW.—The market is less active, and prices are lower—sales of 30,000 lbs. at 17@17½c. for Western and 17½@17¾c. for City.

WHISKY.—The market opened firmer, but closed dull at our inside figures—sales of 320 bbls. Western at $2.24@2.25.

HANCE'S SARSAPARILLA IN QUART BOTTLES.—All who wish to take a good article of Sarsaparilla, would do well to try Hance's. It will be found, on trial, to be quite as good, if not better than any before the public. It is prepared from the genuine Honduras Sarsaparilla, Burdock Root, Lignum Vitae, and several other articles of a highly depurative nature. Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5. For sale by

SETH S. HANCE,
108 Baltimore street.

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