DAILY CLIPPER.

WM. WALES.....Publisher.

TUESDAY, JAN. 31, 1865.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The following exhibit of our regular rates will be found of service:

1 Square	1 Time	$ 50
"	2 Times	75
"	3 "	1.00
"	1 Week	1.75
"	1 Month	4.00
"	3 Months	10.00
"	6 "	16.00
"	1 Year	20.00

ONE SQUARE CONTAINS SIX LINES OF SPACE.

[Reported for the Baltimore Clipper.]

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

38th Congress—2d Session.

WASHINGTON, January 30, 1865.

SENATE.—The President of the Senate laid before the body a communication from the Secretary of War in reply to a resolution of the 10th of January, giving a complete list of all the Major and Brigadier Generals of Volunteers in the service on the 1st of January, with a statement as to how and where employed. Ordered to be printed.

Also, a communication from the Secretary of War in reference to the resolution calling for the report of the Military Commission in General Paine's case at Paducah, Kentucky, General Paine's reply, &c. The Secretary states that said military commission was not organized by any competent authority—therefore the President decides that it is incompatible with the public interest, to communicate its report or the other papers in connection therewith.

Mr. Morgan presented the petition of female clerks in the Treasury Department, asking an increase of compensation. Referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Sanisbury presented a memorial from Wm. Correll Jewett, saying he did so without reference to the character of the paper, as he recognized to the largest extent the right of petition to any citizen. The reading of the petition was commenced, setting forth that the Sheridan and Blair mission to Richmond has signally failed—that it is now apparent that Spain, France, Austria and the Pope intend to recognize the Confederacy on the dissolving of the new administration—that they will pursue on this continent the policy that has controlled in Europe as regards the balance of power—that the lines be now between independence and subjugation in the South—that the South is not crushed, as admitted by General Sherman and shown by his own spirit—that therefore recognition——

At this point, Messrs. Sherman and Johnson objected that it was not usual to read petitions in full, and the paper was laid on the table.

Mr. Powell presented a petition of the Agricultural Society of Kentucky against the proposition to tax oleo. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Nesmith asked and obtained leave of absence for his colleague [Mr. Harding], for the remainder of the session.

Mr. Sherman, from the Committee on Finance, reported the House joint resolution ordering the drawback duty on printing paper to the 1st of July, with an amendment proposing fifteen per cent. duty, instead of one half of the present duty.

Messrs. Wilson and Doolittle presented petitions of army officers in the field for increase of compensation. Referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. Farwell presented a petition from merchants, shipowners and shipmasters, praying the establishment of steam signals along the Atlantic coast. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Wilson, from the Military Committee, reported back the bill in addition to the several acts for enrolling and calling out the militia with amendments in the shape of a new draft.

[This bill provides for the acceptance, as a substitute, of a person liable to be drafted.—The clause which gives the principal in case of desertion to the substitute, is stricken out, and the substitute is punished by a forfeiture of the rights of citizenship.]

Mr. Wilson introduced a bill for the better organization of the pay department of the army. Referred to the Military Committee.

The resolution of Mr. Davis, for the appointment of a standing committee on the expenditures in the Departments of the Navy Department, came up in order. He submitted an amendment substituting "transactions," for "corruptions," and authorizing the committee to send for persons and papers, and sit during the recess; also providing that when a majority of the Senate is politically opposed to the Administration, a majority of the committee shall be selected from the majority party in the Senate.

Mr. Hale said the subject had come upon him unexpectedly, but he had said on Saturday that he was opposed to the creation of any more committees on hand until the Senate took some action upon cases already brought to its notice and fully investigated them. He held in his hand a long report of a select committee of the Senate, appointed last year, from which he would read the conclusion to which that committee came.

The committee says that an examination of the staff established that there was as much fraud upon the Government by purchases made by the Chief of Bureau as by any other way. To illustrate this fact he would call attention to one single instance—contract for sperm oil. (Mr. Hale here read at length from the report upon frauds in the Navy Department.)

Mr. Hale said that the principal witness against Commodore Smith, who was tried in Saturday, arrested by order of the Navy Department, his store in Boston and his papers seized; also, the papers of his wife; and he was sent to Fort Warren, with instructions not to release him unless than $500,000 bail; but when indignation was excited in the country, and the attention of the President called to it, they consented to release him for $20,000. He has been asked by the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. Davis) if Mr. Smith was arrested because he gave testimony against the Navy Department and standing here under the responsibilities which attach to him, justice of the little reputation that he has to this, extent of his word as most man, he answered before a court and his God that he had not the shadow of a doubt that the conviction of this man's arrest and incarceration was that he gave evidence on that investigation.

He had an remarkable statement to make of the man who ordered the arrest and committed the outrage in Boston, compared with which the Inquisition is tender mercy. Being unacquainted with on some details of this event, against setting cases up to naval and military courts martial, why he did not use the ordinary courts of justice, he made the remarkable one—"that civil courts are organized to acquit, but we organize courts to convict."

Mr. Davis—That's true, I'm——

Mr. Hale—If the men were some friend of the individual referred to—I don't say what I say, I think I could find a court martial to convict of treason. Mr. Hale related the bill by the retiring law which was passed lately, and which he voted against, because he knew it was calculated to provide favoritism, retired officers who have no employment exist, at the will of the Secretary, are put up in these courts-martial. The officers who constituted the court that tried Mr. Smith, Boston, were all retired officers. They are a grant for pay, for employment, and if they make the evidence agree, tell it to the Secretary of the Navy, they can get in, if they don't they can't. It being known that the Secretary wants a verdict, there is nothing else for them to do but convict.

[Mr. Hale here read the protest of the Legislature of Massachusetts in the case of Mr. Smith, characterizing the proceedings as unwarrantable and illegal.]

He said that if any Chief Justice of the Supreme Court ordered the incarceration of any man until he could find $20,000 bail, he would be impeached. He would go to the Senate as he came into it, the incorporating the crime of robbery and forgery in. He knew he would have the honors on his track, but he did not care. They had been there before. There was a time, I fear, and that fear has been assigned, that, if he was not in accord with the Department, he would that to be recorded. He was proud of it. He had been chairman of the Naval Committee, but he was not now, and the reason was, he differed with the Navy Department in the beginning of the war. When the country was in a critical state, I remember, he saw the Secretary of the Navy giving to his brother-in-law the monopoly of the purchase of ships, paying him more than received by the President, Vice President, and Cabinet all combined—getting the arm long the native Treasury up to the elbow and defying public interest. He (Mr. Hale) stated his case in accord with the Secretary. He had been accused of severity in his remarks about the Navy Department, but he had never been half severe enough on it. Every officer of the navy who had distinguished himself and incurred the national hatred on the deck of his vessel, had immediately fallen under the displeasure of the administration of the Department. Admiral Wilkes and Admiral Dupont had been laid on the shelf.

History had been falsified, praying upon the Tuesday they could not have been more, shy of them than they were. As to what that was to, Mr. Dahlgren, who had a reputation, was at the head of the Navy Department (to great interest and Secretary of the Navy) to resign, to a private shipmate in the Navy, but superior at any higher. About the time of the siege of Fort Sumter the genius of this individual beamed upon the world in one of the most ridiculous and absurd ideas for the relief of that fort that was ever heard of. It was thought that a man who had brains to conceive such an absurd idea must be a genius, and he was sent found the practical first lord of the admiralty. Pretty soon it became necessary to build some twenty iron clads. The naval committee recommended the building, should be made under the authority of the President of the United States instead of the Secretary of the Navy. The result was known. There were several speeches made and finally it became the law, under the control of the Navy Department. The twenty iron clads were two years in building. Last session he (Mr. Hale) introduced a resolution calling the attention of the committee on the conduct of the war to this history. This new genius in the Navy Department contemned the opinion of the Bureau of construction, and undertook to build something upon the suggestions of his genius. He would be glad to have the committee on the conduct of the war report on this subject. If they would not he (Mr. Hale) would tell the Senate the result. The irregularities were beautiful. They would run a fair trial have made nine knots an hour, but it would have been nine knots towards the bottom of the sea. They were not worth the iron they were made of.

The Chair here announced the expiration of the morning hour.

Mr. Hale—Well, I suppose I can give another installment to morrow. (Laughter.)

The resolution asking retaliation for the bad treatment of our prisoners in rebel hands, came up as the unfinished business.

Messrs. Wilkinson, Wade and Chandler addressed the Senate in favor of the proposition before the Senate, urging it with much warmth, and condemning the want of nerve on the part of other Senators to take the responsibility necessary in the premises, and Messrs. Richardson and McDougal made speeches in opposition, the latter declaring the discussion of to-day disgraceful to the American Senate, in that the spirit was that of Danton and Marat, the bloody monsters of the French revolution.

Messrs. Doolittle and Wilson were in favor of retaliation, but not always in kind.

Mr. Wilson asked leave to withdraw his motion to commit the papers on this subject to the Military Committee, and to present an amendment recommending the appointment of Commissioners to visit our prisoners and directing the President to use all proper means of retaliation to secure humane treatment for them.

Mr. Hendricks objected to the withdrawal of the motion to recommit.

On motion of Mr. Sherman, the Senate went into Executive Session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—Mr. Patterson introduced a bill to amend the act to incorporate the Institution for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind in the District of Columbia; which was referred to the Committee for the District of Columbia.

Mr. Johnson, of Pennsylvania, introduced a joint resolution, providing that there shall be paid to every person in the civil service of the Government residing in the District of Columbia, and the Senators and Representatives of the United States and their officers, thirty three and a third per centum in addition to their present salaries. The resolution was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, a resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire what legislation is necessary to prevent payment for the transportation of troops, property, &c., of the United States to railroad companies who have, in consideration of certain land grants, agreed to transport the same free of charge.

Mr. Cobb offered a resolution declaring that at this time, when the people are so onerously taxed, there should be no increase of compensation or salaries. The House laid this upon the table.

Mr. Stevens offered a resolution instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to report bill amending the Internal Revenue act, so that the returns under that law may be increased at least thirty-three and a third per cent. This was laid upon the table.

Mr. Rees offered a resolution that the thanks of the country and of Congress are due, and are hereby tendered, to his Excellency, the President of the United States, for relieving Major General Butler from military duty.

The question was taken on laying the resolution on the table, and it was agreed to—yeas 77, nays 43.

Mr. Ingersoll introduced a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of providing for a uniform mode of gauging and inspecting domestic liquors.

The House concurred in the joint resolution of the Senate for the appointment of a committee to superintend and open the electoral votes for President and Vice President of the United States, on the first Monday of February next. The House ordered a committee of four members to be appointed.

Mr. Wilson, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a preamble setting forth that the local authorities of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas and Tennessee rebelled against the Government, and have continued for more than three years to be in rebellion and were so on the 8th of November, 1864; therefore,

Resolved, That the States mentioned in the preamble to this resolution are not entitled to be represented in the Electoral College for President and Vice President, and that no such votes shall be received or counted.

The proposition was agreed to.

The House then went into committee of the whole on the naval appropriation bill.

Mr. Stevens offered an amendment appropriating $155,000 to purchase land adjoining the Charlestown, Mass., Navy Yard, for the extension of that yard, which was objected to, as not coming from the Naval Committee.

Mr. Davis, of Maryland, offered an amendment for the establishment of a Board of Admiralty to advise upon all naval matters—no vessels to be built, no patents to be purchased, or other modes of system adopted without the approval of the Board.

Pending the subject, the House adjourned.

[*Reported for the Baltimore Clipper.*]

LEGISLATURE OF MARYLAND.

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 30, 1865.

SENATE.—The Hon. Lewis L. Waters, from Somerset county, appeared in his seat and duly qualified.

Mr. Turner presented the petition of citizens of Baltimore city and county remonstrating against the increase of tolls over Gwynn's Falls bridge.

Mr. Hazard presented the petition of the colored people of the State asking the repeal of certain laws restricting the privileges of said people.

Mr. Waters offered the following:

Ordered, That it be entered on the journal, that the absence from the Senate, from the commencement of the session of Levin L. Waters, Senator from Somerset county, has been occasioned by his arrest and imprisonment in the city of Baltimore by the military authority of the United States.

Which was adopted.

Mr. Orr obtained leave to report a bill to amend section 4 of article 60 of the General Laws relating to marriages; also to add an article to the code under the title of "registration."

Mr. Turner obtained leave to report a bill to incorporate the American Fire Insurance Company of Baltimore.

The bill amending the General Laws relating to the formation of corporations was read a second time without amendment.

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.—*Petitions Presented*—By Mr. Barber, from 41 dealers in liquor here in Baltimore city, for a modification of the law relating to their business. By Mr. Linthicum, from John Harris and others of Baltimore county, against an increase of tolls on the Philadelphia and Havre de Grace turnpike.

Orders Presented.—By Mr. Kavey, that the President of the Turnpike Company running from Baltimore city to Hagerstown through this House with a list of the charges on said road; adopted. By Mr. Anderson, that the Committee on Claims examine the accounts of the late Constitutional Convention, and the manner in which the money appropriated therefor was expended, and whether any further legislation is necessary in connection therewith; adopted.

Leaves to Introduce Bills.—By Mr. Pennington, to amend the law relating to revenue and tax, and to taxes on mortgages. By Mr. Kemp, to compel the Judge of the Circuit Court and the Judges of Baltimore city to change the name of persons applying for the issue. By Mr. Anderson, to repeal the charter of the Mayor and Office at Williamsport—By Mr. Pennington, to compel Cross Stabler and others to make an act capable property in Montgomery county, and. Lewis the same educational purposes.

Bills Read a Second Time—To increase the fees of notaries public. To authorize colored persons to take out licenses as hawkers and peddlers, and providing that no license shall be granted to a partnership or company, and that but one person shall trade under such license. To amend the charter of the Association of Firemen's Insurance Company of Baltimore city.

Bills Rejected—The Senate bill providing that no tobacco shall be subject to charge for storage which was in any warehouse in charge of the inspectors on the 10th day of March, last, was rejected—ayes 30, nays 31. To repeal the law giving a bounty for new was rejected.

Bills Passed—To revive the charter of the Western Maryland Passenger Railway Company, by extending the time of its completion. To authorize the consolidation of the Bankers' and Broker's Telegraph Companies. For the relief of the Baltimore Orphan Asylum. To authorize the sale of the Collision Meeting House property in Baltimore county, &c. Senate bill to amend the law relating to returns of executions and attachments. [This bill provides that parties obtaining an execution, decree or attachment against a party having property in another county may, upon making affidavit that said party has no property in said county, have said execution immediately issued to the sheriff of said other county, and have a return made thereon without waiting for another term of court, at present. Said judgment, &c., not to be a lien upon property in another county, &c. This bill is now a law, to take effect on the 1st of June.

The House adjourned.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS ITEMS.

THE REPORTER'S IMPATIENCE.—Nothing more inapacitates a man for the land than impatience. No constitutionally impatient man who has indulged his tendency, ever gets to the bottom of things, or knows with any nicety the standing disposition and circumstances of the people he is thrown, or has thrown himself, amongst. Certain salient points he sees, and grasps them, and generalizes and accounts for them. Something in him—an obtrusive self, or a train of thought, or likings and antipathies—will always come between him and an impartial judgment. Neither does he win confidence, for he checks the coy, uncertain advances which are the precursors of it. We doubt if a thoroughly impatient man can read the heart, or be a fair critic, or understand the rights of any knotty question, or make himself master of any different situation. The power of waiting, deliberating, hanging in suspense, is necessary for all these—the power of staving off for considerable periods of time merely personal learnings.—*London Saturday Review.*

☞ At a great breakfast party given by the members of the Union League Club in New York to a distinguished gentleman, a passage at arms between the Rev. Dr. S. H. Cox and Rev. Dr. Bellows created some amusement. In the course of a speech made by Dr. S. H. Cox, he stated in substance that, as a clergyman, he felt bound to abstain from secular contests, and he had therefore not felt at liberty to vote at elections or give his electors any assistance as far as the promotion and encouragement of the war. He then went on to speak with some severity of the management of the Sanitary Commission—Dr. Bellows, in reply, is said to have brought down the house by the suggestion that "cocks that will neither vote nor fight had better abstain from crowing."

☞ When Rachel, in 1856, drew all the New World to lie on to the greatest actress of the Old, a notice of her performances of one of her most striking characters was prepared by the late President Felton, for a Boston paper. After a spirited description of some fierce scene in which the tempest of contending passions had stirred even the calm decorum of a Boston audience, as a tornado lifts the billows, he meant to add:—"Suddenly, like a *bell* in the storm, Rachel appeared."—But it was not so to be, and the world wondered as they read that, "Suddenly Rachel entered, like a *bell* in a storm."

☞ The Richmond Examiner of the 17th says:—The restaurants and drinking saloons advanced their prices on Saturday, putting the rates at peg higher. The excuses, they allege, is occasioned by the great rise in the prices of flour and provisions in the market. The bill of fare in saloons that formerly cost ten dollars, now costs fifteen, and so drinks are to be had under five dollars. Perhaps it is well that the price of living has come to be defied at last. The thermometer can go no higher than ninety. This may as well be understood first as last.

ANECDOTE OF GEN. GRANT.—In a late conversation with a gentleman at his headquarters, Gen. Grant said: "Sherman has fewer faults than any man I ever knew." Gen. Vodges, who was Professor of Mathematics when the Lieutenant General was a cadet, was present at the interview. "I thank you," said Gen Grant to Vodges, "for advancing me in my studies after I had been put back by the Board of Visitors; but do you know when I came before the Board I was frightened that I could not answer two consecutive questions," and a broad smile overspread his features as he thought of his first and only failure in life.

☞ Some curious facts have been disclosed by statistics furnished by the Sanitary Commission, which body has caused measurement to be made on an extensive scale in our armies and among rebel prisoners. It appears that Southern soldiers average one inch more in stature than Northern troops; there was in girth and in cranial measurement. Five per cent. of the rebel prisoners were of foreign birth, and twenty per cent. of Union soldiers were foreigners.

☞ The following is the latest oil story:—A man went from New York to the Pennsylvania oil region and spent $4,500 in boring for oil, but without success. He had no funds left, but bought five barrels of oil on credit, carried them to his well in the night, poured the oil down his pipe, and the next morning began pumping with a success which astonished all his neighbors. Before the flow stopped he sold his well for $7,000 and went home.

☞ We think there is a better day coming for the newspaper press of the country—it has had a hard time to stem the severe rise in prices, not being able to advance as fast as the price of material and labor and the general cost of subsistence. But the general tendency of prices is downward. Paper has recoiled sensibly, and newspapers, with their increased rates—some too high for peace and specie times—will find a better prospect than ever.

☞ The Albany Evening Journal tells the following story of Ben. Wood: He began a suit against a creditor in California. The defendant's counsel moved that before the court proceeded further, Wood, under the laws of the State, should be required to take the oath of allegiance. The notice was sent to him; but he indignantly refused to take the oath, and his suit shall be received or counted.

SINGULAR SUICIDE OF A SOLDIER.—An Army of the Potomac letter says: One of our men committed suicide in the following extraordinary manner: Equipping himself with all his accoutrements—knapsack, haversack, canteen, etc.—and carrying his musket at a right shoulder shift, he remarked that he would rest lay his bones before Petersburg, and then marched overboard without another word.

☞ Even newspaper critics can sometimes be beaten in the art of cutting compliments fine. The Superintendent of Common Schools in Pennsylvania, says of the latest edition of Webster's Dictionary, that it is "as charming as a new novel." The gentleman who holds a similar office in Wisconsin says of it, that it "is the greatest literary work of the age."

☞ A clever journalist, discoursing on the present aspect of public affairs, expressed the idea as follows: "Two yearly occurrences may be always expected, and noted down beforehand, in the annals of Turkey. These events are a loan and an insurrection. Turkey, in the opinion of those who best know it, would not be Turkey without them."

☞ They get up "big things" in Philadelphia. They advertise a grand torch light procession *on the evening of the inaugural*, they speak in their advertisements of the "sweet silver light of the *artificial moon!*" No doubt Philadelphia abounds in artificial men and women, but *honestly* bodies are valuable only as they are genuine.

☞ They are to have an exhibition of dogs in Paris next May, under the administration of the Acclimatization Society, although it does not appear why that body should take particular interest in the animal which seems to require less trouble to acclimatize it than any other.

☞ A farmer in the neighborhood of Lowell recently sold a quantity of hay in which a score of short remnants of pumpkin vines were found. It is to be made the *foundation* of a criminal prosecution, it having helped the agricultural fair to swindle his customer out of nearly two dollars.

☞ Rev. Jacob Fry has resigned his pastorate of the English Lutheran Church of Carlisle, and accepted a call to Trinity Church, Reading, Pa.

☞ The Richmond Enquirer says the capture of Fort Fisher is "a little disaster." We suppose it objects to exchanging its last Port for so much of our Porter.

☞ It is a great mistake to think that the majority are always in the right. They were not so in the matter of the flood—and they've been wrong several times since.

☞ The Emperor of Russia has issued a ukase extending the abolition of serfdom to Transcaucasia, the only province of the Russian Empire where that institution still exists.

☞ There are now three hundred prisoners confined in Fort Warren, including nine spies, several colonels, and many other officers of lower grades.

☞ A widow of forty one years has just had her broken heart healed by a verdict of $2,000 from an unfaithful lover of eighty, in Wayne county, Ohio.

☞ The Richmond Dispatch says "some people regard the fall of Fort Fisher as a turning in disgrace." No one will dispute that the disgrace is greater.

☞ We have heard much of the power of woman's eye; but the eyelids are still more powerful; they can work down a reputation.

☞ The Maine State Prison the past year has paid its bills, and has a surplus of nearly four thousand dollars.

☞ A few days since three million bushels of grain was stored in Chicago.

A NEW AND DANGEROUS WEAPON.—The school of "roughnecks," commonly known as highwaymen, have imported from London or some other European capital, a new style of bludgeon, to be used upon their highway victims. It is called the "sand club," and its use is almost certain to produce death. It is made of strong canvas, in the shape of a club, about twenty inches long, and from six to eight inches in circumference. This bag or club is filled with closely packed, fine sand, and weighs from five to ten pounds, and has great advantages over the ordinary club or bludgeon, *brass knuckles* or slung shot. It will not rebound after a blow is struck, and it leaves no mark or top of the head, and that is where the sand-club is directed, he instantly sinks to the pavement, without a struggle, the result of concussion to the brain, and not even a bruise, which any ordinary blunt instrument makes, is to be discovered on the scalp of the victim, after the sand-club has performed its fearful mission.—Some of the clubs have already been found by the New York police, in the possession of desperate characters, who made known the use for which they are intended.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

The Baltimore United Fire Department.—The annual meeting of this Department was held last night at the old City Hall, when after the transaction of other business, the following preamble and resolutions proposed by Hon. Joshua Vansant, were adopted and ordered to be published.

Whereas, Various considerations render it expedient and desirable that the Baltimore United Fire Department should dissolve its organization as a Fire Department, and surrender its charter, and

Whereas, said department is the possessor and owner of properties in the form of stocks, bonds and cash to the value of twenty thousand dollars or more, which assets should be, in the judgment of the members of the department, appropriated and transferred to purposes of public charity, that may in effect subserve, partially at least, the benevolent end designed in the formation of the "Baltimore United Fire Department." Therefore

Resolved, That after the obligations of the department shall have been cancelled, the stocks, bonds, and other assets, belonging to and held in the name of the Baltimore United Fire Department, shall be donated and transferred to the truly benevolent institution known and recognized as the "Aged Men's Home" of the city of Baltimore, upon the condition that said institution shall receive and maintain free of charge —— persons, and continue to receive and maintain that number who may have been active members of said Fire Department, and who from sickness, old age, or other disability, (dotage excepted,) are unable to provide for the wants of themselves, and which said invalids, or aged persons, shall be elected to be received into said "Aged Men's Home" as shall hereafter be provided.

2d. Resolved, That a committee consisting of seven be appointed to invite the adoption, by the Legislature of Maryland, and the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, such acts of legislation upon the part of those authorities respectively, as will enable the Department to render effective the foregoing.

3d Resolved, That in the contingency of the acceptance by the "Aged Men's Home" of the conditions of the first resolution of this series, and upon the adoption by the General Assembly of Maryland, and by the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore respectively, of such enactments as may be necessary to the end desired, that this Department shall elect one member from each Fire Company connected with this Department, to be denominated the "Board of Relief of the Baltimore United Fire Department," which Board shall have the power to elect those who are to be received into the Aged Men's Home, as contemplated by the first resolution of this series, and which said Board shall after their original election by the Department, have the power to fill all vacancies that may from time to time occur in their body.

4th. Resolved, That whenever the Committee of seven to be appointed under the second resolution, shall be ready to make a report touching the duties they are required to perform, upon notification to that effect, the President of the Department shall convene that body in order that it may adopt such measures as may be necessary to its ends.

Important Military Order—The following order has just been promulgated:

HEADQ'RS MIDDLE DEPARTMENT,
SIX ARMY CORPS,
BALTIMORE, JAN. 1, 1865.

General Orders, No. 18—The Freedmen Bureau, established in this city by virtue of General Orders No. 112, Headquarters Middle Department, November 9th, 1864, is hereby abolished.

All papers and correspondence relating to said Bureau have been referred to a legislative committee appointed by the House of Representatives of the State of Maryland.

By command of

MAJOR GEN'L WALLACE,
SAMUEL B. LAWRENCE,
Asst. Adjutant General.

Official—S. B. LAWRENCE, A. A. G.

Liberal Collection.—The congregation at Wesley Chapel, Liberty and Barre streets, contributed on Sabbath last to the Missions, over $1,300. An appropriate discourse was delivered in the morning by the pastor, Rev. Wm. H. Chapman, and entertaining addresses in the afternoon and evening by Bishop Ames and Hon. Moses F. Odell, of the House of Representatives. The collection exceeded that of last year nearly three hundred dollars.

Amusements—At the Holliday Street Theatre to night Miss Jean will appear in the beautiful character of Gamea, the Hebrew Mother, in the thrilling play of that name.—At the Front Street Theatre Miss Kate Fisher will appear in thirteen of her most popular characters.

Sparring—An exhibition of the manly art of self-defence will be given this evening at the Franklin Hall, corner of Baltimore and North streets. Mr. Robert Perry, the most experienced teacher of gymnasts in this city, will engage the gloves with professors from Philadelphia, New York and Boston.

Singular Death.—At the Swamp Lake yesterday afternoon a young lady, named Maria Haus, while engaged in skating, was tripped and fell, breaking her left arm, leg and jaw. She was removed to her residence, near the Belton depot, and died shortly after dark.

The First.—The first ball of Company B, 15th New Foundland Volunteer Infantry, will take place on Thursday evening at the New Assembly Rooms. We can and do assure our readers that the above ball will prove one of the most pleasurable events of the season.

Lecture—A lecture will be given tomorrow night at the Trinity Church, corner of Pratt street and Broadway, by the Rev. Geo. A. Leakin, the subject being the "Perfectibility of Mental and Moral Excellence." The above will prove an interesting lecture.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Criminal Court.—Judge Bond.—A. H. Rogers, Esq., State's Attorney, prosecuting. The following business occupied the attention of this court on yesterday:

George Campbell, indicted for larceny; postponed until Thursday next. Francis G. T. Waltemeyer and Christian Gillerman, jointly indicted for conspiracy to murder; postponed until Thursday. William H. Brown, indicted with a certain Jane Mary, (the latter was *nol. pros.*) for obtaining a horse and wagon under false pretense; Stewart tried, and case held *sub curia*. David H. White, indicted in two cases for assault with intent to kill; postponed until Thursday next. Charles Decker, alias G. W. Dockery, indicted for an assault with intent to commit a rape; case postponed, and the accused released upon $1 000 bail. Sarah Powell, keeping a bawdy house; case postponed. Timothy Conlin, alias Dowan; case removed to Baltimore county. John Carlisle, indicted for the murder of Patrick Clabory; case postponed until Thursday, February 2. Rebecca Lee, colored, indicted for bigamy, gave bail in the sum of $300. Thomas L. Fling, indicted for attempt at burglary, gave bail in the sum of $500 with Henry Lemmon as surety. The grand assent jurors were discharged until Thursday next. Orders were then issued for the prosecuting attorney, John L. Thomas, the Court was adjourned until Thursday morning next, at ten o'clock.

City Circuit Court.—Judge Alexander.—The following business was transacted in this Court yesterday:

Savings Bank of Baltimore vs. Thomas Walsh's estate; petition filed to have credit issued for sale of mortgaged property.

Mary Ann Darrough, for her child vs. Daniel Darrough; petition to ascertain whether Daniel Darrough is competent to have the charge of his own children of the latter's wife and child. The court appointed Dr. George W. Hilteebrigar, Dr. Thos. H. Buckler and Wm. Chestnut, Esq., commissioners to visit and report to the court their opinion as to his mental condition and physical ability to take care of himself and manage his own affairs.

William Biggs vs. the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company. Board of equitable filed. Biggs, the complainant, being for some time the agent of the said Insurance Company, sues for certain salary, &c. Case not yet tried. Adjourned.

Orphans' Court.—Before the Hon. Judges Abell, Chappelear and McJunkin. The following business occupied the attention of the Court yesterday:

The will of Sarah Kaufman was admitted to probate and letters testamentary on her estate were granted to Amelia Smith. Letters of administration on the estate of Sarah Hurd Ch were granted to Wm. Black.—Letters of administration on the estate of Kensington Stirling were granted to Lorenzo Sumner. Letters of administration on the estate of John W. McKim were granted to Katharine L. McKim. Letters of administration on the estate of Jacob Stirling were granted to James S. Johnson, Jr. and George E. Johnson. Adjourned.

United States District Court—Before the Hon. Judge Giles. The following business occupied the attention of the Court yesterday:

Judge Giles sentenced Sergeant Robert Armstrong, of the Unit. States Army, three years' imprisonment in the Maryland penitentiary, and to pay a fine of $100. Armstrong was tried and convicted in this court of passing counterfeit money. The United States District Court was then adjourned sine die, and the United States Circuit Court was adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

Court of Common Pleas.—Before Judge King. The following business was transacted in this court on yesterday:

David Brown vs. Herman Habel—appeal from Griffin. Judgment affirmed.

John S McAbee vs. John Shearman—appeal from the West. Judgment reversed.

Superior Court.—Nothing of public interest transpired yesterday. The assignment for to-day is from 250 to 296. Adjourned.

☞ The British Columbia and Vancouver's Island Journals are agitating the subject of forming a union between these two colonies. Public meetings are also being held for the same purpose.

THE CITY COUNCIL.

FIRST BRANCH, January 30, 1864.—James Young, Esq., President.

A petition was received from a large number of citizens from East Baltimore, asking that an illuminated clock may be placed in the new hall on Broadway; referred.

The ordinance to increase the pay of the City Commissioner to $2,000 was called up. The matter called into requisition the full resources and talents of Messrs. Evans, Wayson, Nicholls and Jones. The ordinance was passed.

A communication was received from the City Commissioner, stating that it will cost $1,000 to fill the bed of Hughes street; laid on the table.

Mr. Evans submitted a resolution in relation to the bounty ordinance; adopted.

Mr. Hatch submitted a resolution inquiring into the cost of setting back the wall of Greenmount Cemetery on York avenue; adopted. Adjourned.

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

Mr. Taylor presented the petition of Jos. Thuman and others, property holders of Peach alley, asking that a part of the same be repaved. Referred.

A communication was received from the Police Commissioner, in response to a resolution of inquiry, stating that there have been 365 appointments for office, viz: 67 for the Eastern, 93 for the Central, 126 for the Western, and 77 for the Southern. Of the appointments, 177 were put on file in 1863-5, 162 in 1864, and 25 which fail to hold. Of the number the Board are free to say that not one in ten would do for policemen. Of the number appointed, preference has always been given to officers who have served for three years, their qualifications being equal to others.

The chair named Messrs. Robinson, Nalls and Taylor a Committee of the Branch in relation to the erection of a new City Hall.

The reports favorable to the petition of Thomas B. Burch, Jonas McCutcheon and Lewis L. Barringer, were called up, read and passed.

The resolution acknowledging the valuable services of the late defence committee was called up, read, and passed.

Mr. Taylor offered a resolution directing the City Solicitor and City Counsellor to prepare such laws and ordinances as will result in a more speedy and effectual collection of the State and city taxes; read and passed.

Mr. Burke called up the ordinance requiring owners of property to put up and keep in repair proper spouting to prevent water from running upon the sidewalks. The bill was so amended as to fix the penalty at $10, and passed.

The resolution authorizing the appointment of a committee of six members of the Council, with power to proceed to Annapolis to have legalized the act appropriating $750,000 by the Councils for filling the draft and for the State bounty ordinance, was called up and passed. Adjourned.

MARRIAGE CEREMONY ON THE ICE.

Shortly after the breaking out of the rebellion, a young man named Francis Caldwell, whose relatives reside somewhere in the vicinity of Almont, joined one of our Michigan regiments and went forth to do battle for his country. He conducted himself with especial bravery, and was once or twice promoted. After an absence of over two years he was badly wounded, and while in hospital at Nashville, became acquainted with a young girl named Emily Green, who, together with her father, mother and another sister, had been driven hither to avoid the merciless cruelties of the rebels. The young lady obtained employment in the hospital, and was regarded as a competent nurse.

To make a long story short, the two became lovers, and an agreement of marriage entered into. The young lady was willing to wait till the termination of her lover's term of enlistment, but the latter, overcome with joy at what he thought the future had in store for him, decided upon a less honorable course. So soon as his wound enabled him to travel, he obtained a furlough and visited his home. As correspondence was kept up between the parties, and the young man several months since crossed to Canada and became a deserter. Although he found it a somewhat difficult job to convince the young girl that he had been discharged from the service, he gradually but surely prevailed upon her that that was the case.

He forwarded money enough to her to come to Detroit, and she arrived here on Tuesday night last. A friend who had previously been sent across to meet the expectant bride, reported the facts relative to the desertion to the girl, who, on Wednesday, visited Windsor and learned from the lips of Caldwell that he was in reality a deserter. Overcome with grief, the girl was on the point of attempting to return to Nashville, but was finally prevailed upon to marry. Consent been given, neither of the pair had money enough to take out the necessary license, without which the ceremony could not be performed.

The dilemma was finally overcome by a proposition to have the nuptials performed midway in the river, which by the aid of one or two outside parties, who were anxious to witness the sport, was decided upon. The services of Justice F—— were secured for the occasion, and on Thursday afternoon, a wedding took place on the ice, about the centre of the river, a little below the Michigan Central depot. The fees were paid on the spot—which, under the peculiarly straightened circumstances of the bride and groom, were made as moderate as possible. The happy couple, accompanied by one or two friends, immediately started for the Canada side, and the Justice returned to *terra firma* on this side.—*Detroit Tribune, 26th.*

THE COAL TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES.—The Pottsville Mining Journal states that the anthracite coal trade of the year just passed amounts to 9,272,-07 tons, an increase of 557,624 tons. With the bituminous coal the total amount is 11 711,130 tons. The increase of domestic coal is 630,000 tons. The decrease in foreign coal was 400,117 tons. The colliery capacity of the different regions is ample to supply all the coal the market will require. Miners and laborers are more abundant also than they were at the beginning of the season. The supply of coal in 1865 will depend altogether on the transporting capacity to convey it to market.

THE PASSPORT SYSTEM TO BE RESCINDED AS FAR AS CANADA IS CONCERNED.—The passport system as to be rescinded as far as it applies to Canada, is to be carried into the disposition displayed by the Canadian authorities to do their duty in preventing further unlawfully demonstrations from rebel refugees within her borders; but it will be continued in future as regards Nova Scotia, no such equitable or friendly disposition having been manifested in that province.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

FEBRUARY.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon's Phases.
1 Wednesday	7 2	5 14	FEBRUARY.
2 Thursday	7 1	5 15	
3 Friday	7 0	5 16	New 3d 1 7h
4 Saturday	6 59	5 17	First qr 10 2 2h
5 Sunday	6 57	5 18	Full 18 11 37 m
			Last qr 25 1 37 m

MARINE AFFAIRS.

PORT OF BALTIMORE, January 30, 1865.

ARRIVALS FROM BALTIMORE.

Schr Mary S Leach, Brown, Boston, 27th, ballast, to order.

Steamer Kingfisher, Lewis, Fredericksburg, 24th, with 1 car and 1 locomotive, to Wm. Cross.

Steamer Lady Lang, from Old Point, arrived at Hampton Roads 29th, with 1 locomotive and 1 car, for Baltimore.

Schr Ann Eliza, Cranmer, from Boston, 24th, in ballast, to master.

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