DAILY CLIPPER.

WM. WALKS.....Publisher.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 1, 1865.

TO ADVERTISERS.

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

1 Square (1 time).....	$ 50
" 3 Times.....	75
" 1 Week.....	1.00
" 1 Month.....	3.00
" 3 Months.....	12.00
" 6 "	18.00
" 1 Year.....	30.00

ONE SQUARE CONTAINS SIX LINES OF SPECIMEN.

[Reported for the Baltimore Clipper.]

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

38th Congress—2d Session.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31, 1865.

Mr. Wade presented a resolution of the Legislature of Ohio, adverse to the passage of the enrollment law. Also, a resolution of the same Legislature in favor of the repeal of the duty on printing paper. Both were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Wade said in the reply of the Secretary of War to the resolution calling for the list of general officers, their location and employment, it was stated that Gens. Banks and Lee were detained here before the Committee on the Conduct of the War. This, he said, was incorrect, and read a letter addressed by the Committee to Gen. Banks on the 13th of January, when they found he was in the city, and he appeared and testified on the 14th relative to the Red River Expedition, since which the Committee had made no further demands on his time. Mr. W. made a similar statement as to General Lee, who appeared before the Committee on the 11th of January. Neither of them have since been requested to be here by the Committee.

Mr. Harris presented a petition of ministers of the gospel, praying an amendment of the enrolment act, so as to exempt clergymen from the draft. Referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. Sumner, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a bill to carry into execution the convention between the United States and Belgium, for abolishing the Scheldt dues.

Mr. Sumner offered the following:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested, if not incompatible with the public interest, to inform the Senate if any rebel, and if any who, has, with his authority or assent, been in Richmond negotiating with the President of the so called Confederate States, or with any other person or persons in that place, in relation to the terms of the Navy Department, stating the rebel to ascertain from such persons in authority upon what terms, if any, they would be willing to have said war terminated; and if so, to inform the Senate also what intermediate has transpired from such agent or persons; also, if such person was in Richmond as aforesaid, whether he was authorized or permitted by the President of the United States to report back to the Confederate authorities upon what terms or conditions the President was willing to negotiate in relation to peace, and if so, what such terms or conditions were.

Mr. Sumner said the reports he offered were mere briefs, as he objected to the phraseology of Confederate authorities. He spoke in his resolution of the rebel Jeff. Davis, and inquired in regard to personal communication. He thought it was not well to go into detail upon the subject.

Several Senators remarked Mr. Sumner that the phrase in Mr. Johnson's resolution was in called Confederate authorities.

Mr. Sumner said he preferred the term rebel.

Mr. Johnson indicated that he was not particular.

Mr. Doolittle said it was important to determine exactly what was called for, and suggested that both resolutions be printed and laid upon the table. They were so ordered.

Mr. Hale offered a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Navy for information as to whether the arguments of the Judge Advocate in the trial of Mr. Smith, of Boston, naval contractor, had been printed by order of the Navy Department, with copies of such as had been printed, if such has been made at the expense of the Navy; also, whether any detectives have been employed by the Department since January, 1861; if so, how many, and how much they have been paid; what instructions they are, either written or verbal, given from the Secretary or Assistant Secretary, and especially whether any instructions have been given upon the conduct and business transactions of any member of either House of Congress; how much expense was incurred in the way, from what area the funds were drawn, and by what authority.

Mr. Chandler suggested that the resolution be referred to the Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, who is now absent.

Mr. Hale consented, and the resolution was ordered to be printed.

The Senate, on Mr. Hale's motion, proceeded to the consideration of Mr. Davis' resolution for the appointment of a standing Committee on the Corruptions of Government Departments.

Mr. Hale proceeded with his remarks against any further investigation until some of these frauds already discovered were published, and citation on alleged corrupt contracts in the Navy Department, claiming serious in which the figures of 1,000 had been added to a contract for 1,000 in certain articles, and charged that officials privy thereto were retained in office and promoted. He read from a report made by Mr. Sherman, while a member of the House, on this subject, showing that after Congress had gone to expense and trouble to expose them—

The morning hour having expired,

The resolution calling retaliation, and the proposition to recommit the papers on the subject to the Military Committee, came up as the unfinished business.

The subject was discussed by Messrs. Hendricks, Wade, Sumner, Sprague, and Howe.

The question was then taken on the recommitment, and the Senate refused to recommit—ayes 10, nays 29.

The question then recurred on the amendment to make the retaliation conform to the laws of nations.

Mr. Sumner moved further to amend by striking out all after the word "that," and reports and among counsel nations.

Mr. Sumner called the yeas and nays on the amendment, and they resulted as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Carlile, Cowan, Davis, Dixon, Foster, Harlan, Harris, Henderson, Hendricks, Lane of Indiana, McDougall, Morgan, Nesmith, Pomeroy, Powell, Ryder, Riddle, Saulsbury, Sherman, Ten Eyck, Van Winkle, Wiley, Wilson and Wright—24.

NAYS—Messrs. Cragin, Clark, Collamer, Conness, Dixon, Farwell, Hale, Howard, Howe, Ramsey, Trumbull, Wade and Wilkinson—13.

So Mr. Sumner's amendment was the adopted.

Mr. Sumner moved to amend by striking out the "Congress doesn't, however, intend by this resolution to limit or restrict the power of the President and to the extent of retaliation herein authorized, but only advise and require recourse to them as commanded by the occasion."

Mr. Sherman suggested that the amendment be modified so as to strike out only the words "to the extent of retaliation herein authorized."

In this form the amendment was adopted.

Mr. Hendricks offered as an amendment an additional section, excluding the rebels of the Senate in favor of an exchange of prisoners.

Mr. Howard thought the subject were so different that they ought not to be incorporated in the same resolution.

The amendment was adopted.

Mr. Hendricks offered an amendment advising the appointment of Commissioners of Prisoners to look after the condition of our prisoners in the South.

The yeas and nays were called on the adoption of this, and resulted as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Carlile, Collamer, Cowan, Davis, Doolittle, Foot, Foster, Harris, Henderson, Hendricks, Johnson, Lane of Kansas, McDougall, Morgan, Nesmith, Pomeroy, Powell, Riddle, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Van Winkle, Wiley, Wilson and Wright—24.

NAYS—Messrs. Chandler, Clark, Conness, Dixon, Farwell, Hale, Harlan, Howard, Howe, Lane of Indiana, Morrill, Ramsey, Sherman, Trumbull, Wade and Wilkinson—16.

So the amendment was adopted.

The resolution, as amended, was then passed, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The Speaker has appointed Messrs. Stevens, Washburne, of Illinois, Mallory, Davis, of Maryland, and Cox as the committee on the part of the House to report and examine the electoral votes for President and Vice President of the United States.

Mr. Fernando Wood asked leave to offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is the duty of the President of the United States to maintain in every Constitutional and legal manner the integrity of the American Union as formed by the fathers of the Republic, and in no event and under no circumstances to prefer or accept negotiations which shall admit by the recognition implicitly the existence of any other Federal or Confederate government within the territory of the United States.

Mr. Farnsworth objected to the consideration of the resolution.

Mr. Fernando Wood then gave notice that he would move a suspension of the rules next Monday.

The House resumed the consideration of the Anti-Slavery Constitutional Amendment.

Mr. McAllister, of Pa., who formerly voted against the measure, would now vote for it, believing that nothing short of recognition would satisfy the rebels.

Mr. Griffin, of Pa., advocated the amendment, saying that he would constantly stand by the organization of the Democratic party.

Mr. Miller, of Pa., opposed the proposition, differing from his colleague, who had said that he had intended to vote for it. The question of what was to be done with the freedmen had not been answered.

Mr. Brown, of Wis., gave his views against the amendment, and he suggested an amendment so as to gradually abolish slavery and give compensation to Union men.

Mr. Harding, of Kentucky, made a speech against the pending proposition, arguing that truth and principle never change, but that human nature changes.

Mr. Kalbfleisch, of New York, opposed the proposition. He maintained that all our political misfortunes were attributable to a disregard of the Constitution.

Mr. Garfield suggested that the gentleman speak from the Tribune.

Mr. Kalbfleisch said the *Tribune* was the last organ through which he desired to speak.

The debate having closed, Mr. Ashley of Ohio, who has had charge of the subject throughout, demanded the previous question, which was on the motion heretofore made by that gentleman to reconsider the vote of last session by which the constitutional amendment was lost for want of the requisite two-thirds majority.

Mr. Biles, of Pennsylvania, moved that the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table.

This was decided in the negative—yeas 57, nays 111.

The question was then taken on the motion to reconsider, and it was decided in the affirmative—yeas 112, nays 57.

Mr. Mallory raised the question that a vote of two-thirds was necessary to reconsider, but—

The Speaker overruled the point, saying all motions of this kind were founded on the rules.

Mr. Mallory suggested a postponement of the vote until to-morrow, saying that several gentlemen who desired to record their names were absent.

Mr. Ashley said it had been previously understood that the question was to be taken at 3 o'clock to-day, and it was now past four.

Mr. Brown, of Wisconsin, asked the gentleman if in the way in order that he might offer a substitute.

Mr. Ashley said he had one which he preferred to the Senate's resolution before them, but he would not protract the proceedings.

The question was then taken on the pending Senate joint resolution, and it was adopted—yeas 119, nays 56.

During the vote it was manifested as the call proceeded, and as a Democrat occasionally announced his vote aye, applause was given, which, however, was checked by the Speaker. Subsequently when the Speaker voted aye there was also applause.

When the result was announced to the Speaker announced this vote 119 yeas, and 56 nays, and that the constitutional amendment for abolishing slavery was therefore adopted by the House.

Great cheering immediately broke forth from all parts of the crowded hall and galleries, nearly every one rising, waving handkerchiefs, &c., the ladies taking part in the demonstration. Cheer succeeded cheer for some time.

A motion was made to adjourn, and there was a loud response in favor of it and more cheers, but a call being made for the yeas and nays on the motion, the Speaker called to order and the voting proceeded.

The motion was carried and the House adjourned.

The following is the form of the joint resolution as passed:

Joint resolution submitting to the Legislatures of the several States a proposition to amend the Constitution of the United States:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, (two thirds of both Houses concurring,) that the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three fourths of said Legislatures shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as a part of the said constitution, namely:

Article XIII—Section 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

Section 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

[*Reported for the Baltimore Clipper.*]

LEGISLATURE OF MARYLAND.

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 31, 1865.

SENATE.—Present Lieut. Gov. Cox and 19 Senators.

Mr. Hall presented the petition of the Baltimore Manual Labor School for indigent boys, for a State appropriation.

On motion of Mr. McMasters, Mr. Waters, of Somerset, was granted leave of absence to visit his family after two months absence, &c.

Leaves Obtained to Report Bills—By Mr. Tomlin, to incorporate the Patapsco Copper Smelting and Manufacturing Company. By Mr. McNeal, for the adoption of a simple and uniform table of fees for the registers of wills of the several counties of the State and the city of Baltimore. By Mr. Maund, to add to article 20 of the code, entitled "crime and punishment," an additional article relating to larceny; also to amend the general law relating to conveyancing. By Mr. Teme, to amend the general laws relating to the tax on slaves.

Mr. Whitney offered the following:

Ordered, That the committee on the Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries inquire what legislation is necessary to keep the harbor of Baltimore open, so that shipping from all parts of the State can enter it without obstruction from ice, and produce so therefore reported, so ordered adopted.

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

Bills Reported—By Mr. Orr, from the committee on elections, a bill to add an article to the Code, entitled "Registration," providing for the registration of voters as prescribed by the Constitution. By Mr. Orr, also, a supplement, relating to razing and drawing jurors in Allegany county; also to amend section 4 of article 60, relating to marriages. [This bill carries out the provision of the Constitution relating to the celebration of marriages by judges of courts and justices of peace.]

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.—Present, Hon. J. M. Frazier, Speaker, and 74 members.

A communication was received from Major General Wallace, commanding the Middle Department, stating (in answer to a resolution of the House) that the papers in the "Freedmen's Bureau" have been examined, and that such orders, &c., as were likely to furnish information nothing pertinent to the inquiry has been found, and that no orders have been issued, stating that the freedmen under military protection, his object was to leave them, if possible, in such a condition and in such status that the Legislature, when it met, would find no difficulty or complication in acting upon the subject. The papers were referred to the committee on colored population.

Petitions Presented—By Mr. Poteet, from Victor Lizatte and other citizens of Baltimore county, against the granting of the petition of W. J. Hooper and others, relating to the sale of intoxicating drinks in said county. By Mr. Lee, of Baltimore, from William Cover & Co., and 23 other merchants of Baltimore, for a charge in the inspection of grain. By Mr. Robinson, from Mr. Shipley and others, for the ratification of the action of Charles R. Stewart as commissioner in the circuit of certain real estate. By Mr. Smith, of Frederick, from Samuel Hinks and others of Frederick, and Montgomery counties, to incorporate the Monocacy and Rockville Turnpike Company. By Mr. Pilkington, to appropriate money to pay the men of the 7th, 9th and 40th regiments United States colored troops the same amount of State bounty that has been paid to the 19th, 30th and 39th regiments United States colored troops.

Orders Presented—By Mr. Zeigler, that 2,000 additional copies of the Constitution be printed for the use of the House; adopted—By Mr. Lee, that the Committee on Elections have the privilege of sitting during the session of the House; adopted.

Leaves to Report Bills—By Mr. Malone, to regulate the appointment of constables by the County Commissioners of the State. By Mr. Smith, of Allegany, to appropriate a sum of money to the Soldiers' Cemetery at Gettysburg. By Mr. Williams, to amend the Code relating to the marriage of minors. By Mr. Pilkington, to repeal article 65th of the Public General Laws. By Mr. Malone, for the increase of the per diem and mileage of Judges of the Orphans' Court, County Commissioners, Grand and Petit Jurors, &c., in this State.

By Mr. Williams, to amend the testamentary law relating to the sale of real estate of executors, &c. By Mr. McCauley, to amend the general law relating to crime and punishments. By Mr. Smith, of Worcester, to charter a company to make a turnpike road from the Monocacy river to Rockville, Montgomery county. By Mr. Miller, of Anne Arundel, to repeal the local law regulating the running at large of stock in the city of Annapolis.

Mr. Jones, chairman of the Committee on Corporations, reported favorably on the Senate bill to incorporate the Union Orphan Asylum of Baltimore city.

Mr. Anderson moved that the vote rejecting the bill relating to the storage of tobacco, yesterday, be reconsidered, which was carried, and the bill was referred to the committee on the judiciary.

Bills Passed—To amend the charter of the Masonic Lodge at Williamsport, so as to authorize the lodge to build a hall and meet at Hagerstown. To increase the fees of notaries public. To authorize colored persons to take hawkers' and peddler's licenses, &c.—ayes cast hawkers' and peddler's licenses, &c.—ayes 43, nays 28. [Mr. Miller, of Anne Arundel, opposed the passage of this bill, and Mr. Pilkington, of Baltimore, addressed the House in favor of it.] To amend the charter of the Associated Firemen's Insurance Company of Baltimore city.

The House adjourned.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

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

Geo R. Vickers vs. James McNalley; suit for rent due, &c.

Savings Bank of Baltimore vs. Susan J. Ackerman; appeal from Whaley; held sub curia.

Savings Bank of Baltimore vs. Jacob J. Ackerman; appeal from Spicer; held sub curia.

Joseph E. Hoffman vs. Thomas H. Sullivan; appeal from Showacre; judgment reversed, and judgment for appellee for $72.50 and costs.

Edward S. Williams vs. Reuben Marshall; appeal from Findell; judgment reversed, and judgment that the property replevied be returned to the appellee for $25 and costs, the amount of rent found to be due.

Samuel Ellinger vs. the Fifth Evangelical Reformed, St. Paul's Church congregation; appeal from Griffin; judgment affirmed. The same judgment in a second case, as above.

Disney vs. Moulding, garnishees of Jackson; condemnation money. Adjourned.

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

J. G. Brendel and wife vs. J. G. Stroble and wife, John Heinrich Grave, et al.; exception to Auditor's report. The bill in the case is a creditor's bill, and also a bill for the sale of real estate and distribution of the proceeds. The Court delivered a long opinion, dismissing the prayer of the complainant and ordering the funds, &c., in hand, to be divided between the parties entitled under the will of J. H. Miller, deceased. The Court further ordered that the proceedings in the case be remanded to the Auditor, with instructions to state an account in conformity with the views expressed in the Court's opinion. Adjourned.

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

George S. Brindle and Thos. T. Stewart vs. Charles B. Collins, Elisha S. Heath and Edmund Wolf; in equity. Motion for injunction to prevent defendants from manufacturing a certain patent, &c. Adjourned until this morning at 10 o'clock.

Superior Court.—Before Hon. Judge Martin. The following business occupied the attention of this court on Saturday:

Harney, &c., vs. F. Harney, &c.; *non pros.* Johnson, &c., vs. Hyde, &c.; *non pros.* The assignment for to-day is from 231 to 247, inclusive. Adjourned.

Orphans' Court.—Before the Hon. Judges Audoun, Supples and Hoffman. The following business occupied the attention of this Court yesterday:

Letters testamentary were granted on the estate of Ann Mahon to Catharine Fawcett. Letters of administration on the estate of Sterling Thomas, Sr., were granted to James P. Thomas. Letters of administration on the estate of James Frew were granted to Ellen Frew. Adjourned.

[*Reported for the Baltimore Clipper.*]

COURT OF APPEALS OF MARYLAND.

JANUARY TERM—1865.

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 30, 1865.

No. 2. John Y. Day vs. William Y. Day—an appeal from a decision of the Commissioner of the Land office. This cause, heretofore postponed, was argued by O Miller for the appellant and Richard J. Gittings for the appellee.

On motion of O. Miller, Esq., Levin T. H. Irving of Somerset county, Maryland, was admitted and qualified as an attorney of this court.

THE MOTHER OF NAPOLEON.

I find from a curious account in the Herald of January 20th, 1804, that the mother of the great Napoleon was remarkably superstitious, and, as a matter of course, therefore a believer in ghosts, witches, fortune telling, and other *clairs*, and it is also said that her celebrated son was not altogether free from the same feeling or failing, although in a milder and more manageable form. Letitia Ramolini, the mother of the Bonapartes, as the story goes, was the daughter of a humble attorney, or a village blacksmith, I cannot say for certain which. She was a pretty, sprightly young woman in her day, but at the age of fifteen she got herself into disgrace with a young friar, and at sixteen she married a lawyer named Carlo Bonaparte. Some months before the child Napoleon was born an Algerine slave woman in Corsica, predicted that the babe unborn "should live to create kings and dictate to emperors, but that he should perish at an early age by the hands of a young woman with a large lip, small nose, fair hair and black eyes." Madame Bonaparte had implicit faith in the prediction, and ever after she kept a sharp lookout for the "large lip," and all the rest of the headmarks. When she, or rather her wonderful son, came to his kingdom, she sent to Corsica for two of her poor relations—young women, recollect—and after their arrival in Paris Madame Bonaparte was horrified to find that they were not unlike the picture drawn by the Algerine woman, and the two young women were packed off to Corsica immediately. This remarkable woman, if we may trust the stories regarding her, believing in ghosts, goblins, witches and demons. She had a *bona fide* finger of St. Xavier, to keep off evil spirits, and her rooms in the Tuileries were filled with phials containing drops to prolong life and to restore youth and vigor, besides boxes of sympathetic powders to insure her son's success in life, and secure his affection for his mother. She was told by a necromancer that Napoleon was likely to be poisoned at certain seasons of the year; and at these particular times she suffered nobody to prepare his victuals but herself, and when he was not traveling she was in the habit of tasting every dish that found its way to the great man's table. We are also told that she passed several hours every day consulting wise women or witches, and in having her fortune told by the palms of of the hands, the cards, or the coffee cups. So much for Letitia Ramolini, the mother of the "mightiest" and the grandmother of the present Emperor of the French.—*Glasgow Weekly Herald.*

PRESIDENT LINCOLN.—The President, occupying, as he does, the most public position in the nation, has been the constant theme of a limning-letter writers, and nearly all his qualities, good and bad, have been canvassed by his friends and enemies. But that faculty of dealing kindly with the least among those who come to him to ask favors is perhaps not so noticeable as many of his more prominent traits, but it is none the less noble. It is well described by a lady in a letter to a friend. She says:

"No one talks now against Mr. Lincoln; there is no more contempt, no more sarcasm. A lady described him sitting for four hours in his audience chamber, when people were constantly coming in to see him. A negro came to ask him for a pass and *recommend* with him because he told him he must go to get advice from a certain officer. 'But it is all the way up to the Capitol,' said the negro, 'and it's so cold today.' I can tell you yourself that I am all right.' So the President yielded, and heard him prove his locality by asking questions of him. An Irish boy appeared, and Mr. Lincoln said:

"'Well, did you get the place?'

"'No sir; I want another recommend.'

"'Where is the one I gave you?'

"'I lost it.'

"'Careless! I have a great mind not to give you another.'

"It was the Father of the Nation dealing with his children; generally patient and kind, sometimes fretted. Once he said: 'Whatever I do is public. I can keep no secrets. You must bear the public gaze. Everybody must know what I do.' Some one had been asking a favor not to be made public. It is very interesting to see him in this way, when he does not mind who is looking on.'"

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

An Important Measure.—The following ordinance was passed by the first branch of the City Council last evening:

Whereas it frequently occurs that officers under the city authorities having control of public buildings far exceed in expenditures the appropriations made for such purposes, (with the expectation of the City Council making good such expenditures,) thereby incurring or endangering by such acts the city property with liens, which liens makes the city responsible for such claims; and

Whereas it is a dangerous policy and contrary to all business precedent for officers of the municipal government to exceed in expenditures the appropriations made without the consent of the Mayor and City Council; therefore

Section 1. Be it enacted and ordained by the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, That all officers under the city authorities, whose duties may be connected with the expenditure of monies on public buildings, shall, before entering upon the duties of said offices, give a bond, in such sum as may be provided for, that they will not exceed in expenditures appropriations made, without the consent of the Mayor and City Council; and that any infraction of this ordinance will be deemed sufficient cause for removal from office, and it shall be the duty of the Mayor to dismiss from office any person so offending.

Section 2. And be it enacted and ordained, That any appointee under the city authorities having under his control the expenditure of monies, or who has the giving out of contracts for public buildings or public works of any kind shall, before entering upon the duties of his office, make such that he will not exceed in his expenditures, or do anything that will make such buildings or works cost more than they were contracted to be built for, and that he will do all in his power to have any building or work that he may have anything to do with, done according to the original agreement, unless ordered otherwise by the Mayor and City Council.

Section 3. And be it enacted and ordained, That whenever an appropriation is made by the Council for a public building or public work, the Mayor, Comptroller and Register shall appoint three discreet persons as Commissioners, whose duties shall be to manage such appropriation in keeping with the purpose for which it was made—to superintend and see that such appropriation for such building or work as will secure the object contemplated in the aforegoing sections. Said Commissioners to give bond in such amounts (for the faithful discharge of their duties) as shall be deemed sufficient, and receive such compensation for their services as the Mayor, Comptroller and Register shall determine just and proper. The amount of bond required of the Commissioners and the amount of compensation for their services to be graduated according to the amount involved in the improvement and the services required for the superintendency of the same.

Section 4. And be it enacted and ordained, That the Mayor, Comptroller and Register shall require a bond of all salaried officers who have the expenditure of money or the giving out of contracts for public improvements. The amount of bond to be fixed, in their discretion, according to the amount likely to be expended or contracts to be given out by each officer.

Deaths in the City.—The number of death in the city for the past week, as reported by the Board of Health, was 84, (43 males and 41 females,) 9 less than the preceding week, 35 less than in the same week of last year, 17 less than in 1863, 9 more than in 1862, and 9 less than in 1861. The causes of death were as follows: Lung disease 11; child bed 1; cholic 1; consumption 10; convulsions 1; croup 5; dropsy 3, diptheria 2; catarrh fever 3; scarlet do 5; typhoid do 1; hip disease 1; inflammation of the bowels 3; do. of the brain 2; do. of the lungs 8; neuralgia 1; old age 3; heart disease 2; palsy 3; rheumatism 1; small pox 2; unknown 4; adult 6; infantile 14. As compared with the corresponding week of last year, there were 7 fewer deaths from consumption, 3 less from croup, 2 less from dropsy, 39 less from whooping cough, there being none the past week. From scarlet fever there were 2 more deaths, typhoid 3, and inflammation of the lungs 6. There were 26 deaths of infants under five years, against 22 the preceding year; 21 deaths of those between five and twenty years, against 20 the previous year, and 37 adults, against 47 the corresponding period. Of the total number, 9 were of colored persons.

The City Passenger Railway.—In the First Branch of the City Council last evening, the following resolution in reference to the City Passenger Railway was received and laid on the table:

"The Joint Standing Committee on City Passenger Railway would respectfully report that they had under consideration the memorial from said company, and have examined the books and accounts of said company for the past year, and are satisfied that the said company is in need of relief, but inasmuch as the city abated the tax and license on all the company's property, your committee does not feel justified in recommending any further relief at this time, and respectfully offer the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the committee be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

"Signed by Joseph Reppert, Valentine Foreman and J. C. Kraft, of the First Branch; Joseph J. Robinson and David Irelan, of the Second Branch."

Learning to Skate.—The mania for skating is on the increase, and there is no thing where it will stop. Yesterday one of our city fathers, the most moral and exemplary of the city council, was seen upon Swann Lake, endeavoring to guide the evolutions of a young lady. His efforts were ill rewarded as being a novice in the art of skating. The young Miss, in a fit of passion, uttered the remark: "Go away old Coon, and I shall attempt to slide by myself." The good natured gentleman perceived in his intentions to oblige the Miss, and it was rumored last night that matters have so far progressed that the couple are to be made one. *Vive la skates.*

The Court Martial—Major General Stahel, President, Capt Hennessee, Judge Advocate, has been engaged at the Rooms No 6 South Gay street, since Friday last, trying the case of Brevet Brigadier General Salvadore, charged with defrauding the Government out of certain sums of money, through false bills made out by Eli (Dausch's) clerk, Conradt Schleiger. All the evidence for the prosecution and part of that for the defence has been heard. The latter will be continued to-day. This is an important case and may occupy the Court's attention two or three days more.—John Wills, Esq., is counsel for the prisoner.

Arrest of a Merchant—Yesterday morning Mr. Charles E. Waters, residing No. 40 Hartford Place, was arrested by a military detective. Mr. Waters was immediately taken to New York, and will be confined in the Albany penitentiary. It is said that he has been arrested on a charge of selling goods to blockade runners.

The School Board—The members of the School Board yesterday elected Geo. R. Plummer, Esq., President, and the Rev. Jacob Mull, as Treasurer of the association. Mr. Wm. D. McIlhiny, the gentleman who has given such satisfaction for the past two years as Secretary, was unanimously re-elected to the same position.

Refugees—Upwards of fifty refugees and deserters reached Col. Wooley's office yesterday, and distributed to the care of allegiance. Among the refugees was Walter Mosby, an officer of the daring and celebrated rebel chief, Mosby.

An Alleged Thief—John Anderson, colored, was arrested yesterday, charged with stealing $150, the property of James McMillen. The accused was committed to jail for court by Justice Meredith.

Cutting Affray.—Stephen Brooks, colored, was arrested yesterday, charged with cutting Sophia Cooke, also colored, in the right side of the neck. Brooks was committed to jail by Justice Meredith. The cause of the cutting was jealousy.

Prisoner of War—Mr. B. Bilman, arrested several days since, charged with being a rebel spy, was yesterday sent to Fort McHenry, as a prisoner of war.

AN INTERESTING INCIDENT.—The following incident is related by the Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial:—While a number of gentlemen were discussing the merits and demerits of Mr. Lincoln—principally the latter, however—at a dinner table, the other day, one of them spoke substantially as follows, in reply to a friend who had asked his knowledge: "Gentlemen, you may talk as you please about Abe's capacity; I don't believe him to be the ablest statesman in America by any means, and I voted against him on both occasions of his candidacy. But I happened to see, or, rather, to hear, a thing the other day that altered my opinion, but I do not believe that old man may be in the head, he is all right in the heart. I was up at the White House, having called to see the President on business. I was shown into the office of his private secretary, and told that Mr. Lincoln was busy just then, but would be disengaged in a short time. While I was waiting I heard a very earnest prayer being uttered in a room close by the room I was in, and I adjusted that in which I was. I listened what it meant, and I was told that an old Quaker lady, a friend of the President, had called that afternoon and taken tea at the White House, and that she was then praying with Mr. Lincoln. After the lapse of a few minutes the prayer ceased, and Mr. Lincoln accompanied by a Quakeress not less than eighty years old, entered the room I was sitting in. I made up my mind then that Mr. Lincoln was not a bad man, and I don't think it will be easy to efface the impression that the scene I witnessed, and the voice I heard, made on my mind. If any old artist had been in my place, I think he would have found the material for a painting that would have immortalized him, that of Mr. Lincoln and the old Quakeress kneeling together in prayer."

☞ The Senate Military Committee have now eleven hundred and fifty-four nominations before them to be acted upon, from Major Generals down to Lieutenants.

AMUSEMENTS.

Holliday St. Theatre—We feel assured that it is only needful for us to call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Mr. Ford in this morning's Clipper. A single glance will be enough to fill the theatre to its utmost capacity. Mr. Ford is a discriminating manager, and seldom fails in entering to the public taste. He has now engaged for a short season the best dramatic talent in the country, and the immense audiences that nightly crowd the "Old Drury" are substantial evidences of the high appreciation of his efforts by the citizens of his native city. In Miss Avonia Jones he has an earnest, faithful, true artiste, and if any one doubts it let them go to night and witness her splendid impersonations of "Lady Isabel" and "Madame Vine" in C. W. Taylor's dramatization of "East Lynne."

Front Street Theatre—This old and favorite resort continues to be crowded nightly with large and select audiences, who are captivated with the superb delineations of Miss Kate Fisher. She is an attractive artist, and never wearies the spectator. To night she assumes a variety of characters, in several attractive plays. At the occasion has been set apart especially for the benefit of Mr. F. L. Keller, a popular and deserving member of the company attached to the theatre, Mr. George C. Charles has volunteered to appear as "Pat," in the sterling play of "Irish Assurance and Yankee Modesty." The house no doubt will be crowded to overflowing.

A Success—The concert given at the Monumental Assembly Rooms last night, under the direction of Madame Rise, was a complete and substantial success. The attendance was excellent tunes and presented to the fashionable and intelligent audience present, executions upon the piano never before heard in our city, not excepting the celebrated Gottschalk. It is hoped that she will repeat the entertainment at an early day.

Universalist Sabbath School Exhibition—The reputation of this School for successful exhibitions has become patent. Their tableaux are beautiful, and we are assured that this one will compare with any of its former exhibitions. Don't forget Thursday evening, at the Maryland Institute, at 7½ o'clock.

THE CITY COUNCIL.

FIRST BRANCH, January 31, 1864.—James Young, Esq., President.

Mr. Gerlach presented a resolution granting permission to Messrs. Marburg & Brother, to erect a steam engine on their premises, Nos. 145 and 147 S. Charles street; laid over.

Also a resolution granting permission to Jas. L. Young to enlarge a frame shed on Mulliken street; laid over.

The Chair presented the report of the Park Commissioner; laid over.

Mr. Foreman submitted a resolution granting permission to John Buckleman to erect a well at the corner of Hill and Perry streets. Also a resolution adverse to the petition of R. Cromwell and R. Crisp, asking to be paid for repairing the Light street road. Also a resolution granting permission to Dester Berger to place a lamp in Lerew's alley; laid over under the rules.

Mr. Hatch submitted a report from the majority of the committee, to the effect, that the City Council has no power to close barber shops on Sunday; laid on the table.

Mr. Landin submitted an ordinance from the minority of the committee, asking that all barber shops may be closed on Sunday; laid over.

Mr. Foreman called up the resolution grant ing permission to F. Anderson to erect a fancy lamp in front of his house, corner of Howard and Saratoga streets; adopted.

Mr. Landin submitted an ordinance to provide for the education of deaf mutes; laid over.

Mr. Stewart called up the resolution asking of the City Counsellor a speedy method for the collection of taxes; adopted.

Mr. Cox submitted a resolution providing for the raising of the money to pay bounties; adopted.

Mr. Hatch called up the ordinance relative to the expenditure of monies on public buildings; passed.

Mr. Reppert submitted a resolution relative to the City Passenger Railway; laid over.

Adjourned until Thursday afternoon.

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

Upon the calling of the roll, the members went into joint convention, and considered a communication from the Mayor, nominating Mr. Samuel Macubin City Comptroller. The nomination was confirmed.

The resolution authorizing the President of the Board of Public School Commissioners to prepare in his report to the Mayor and City Councilors a account of the rejected applicants of public schools in this city, with a synoptical history of each school, was received from the First Branch.

Mr. Nelis opposed the adoption of the resolution, principally on account of the expense which would be entailed upon the city treasury; the expense of the rejected applicants.

Mr. Burch called up the bill for the relief of soldiers and widows of soldiers, engaged in the defence of the city in the war of 1812—The bill proposes that all soldiers and soldiers' widows shall have the sum of $100 per annum, and that Peter Kephart, John R. Cox and George W. Corner be a board of Commissioners to carry the law.

Mr. Burch moved to strike out the name of George W. Corner, as he believed him to be a rebel. Mr. Robinson moved that the bill be laid on the table, which prevailed. Mr. R. said he did not believe Mr. C was a rebel.

On motion, the vote favorable to the committee's report on the petition of Mr. Rutherford was reconsidered by the following vote: Yeas—Messrs President, Burch, Burke, Moore, and Valiant. Nays—Messrs. Robinson, Nelis, Irelan and Taylor.

A message was received from the First Branch, announcing that Messrs. Hatch, Evans and Ewalt had been appointed as their committee to proceed to Annapolis and confer with the Baltimore delegation in relation to the State bounty bill, &c.

The resolution authorizing the City Register to borrow the sum of $750 000 in view of the legalizing of the bill appropriating that amount for the bounty bill.

Adjourned to Thursday afternoon next.

☞ The howlings of the Charleston (S. C.) papers are of a piece with South Carolina's whole conduct for years past. She has been a blatant braggart, full of swagger and secession, and it was that spirit of pugnacity, which she represents, hides her fears in a declaration of what South Carolina is, what South Carolina expects, what South Carolina wants, &c. What she wants is a thorough trounching, and it is what she stands an excellent chance of getting.

☞ The wife of Mr. Samuel Deane, of Brewster, Mass., died on Thursday of last week, from the effect of injuries received by her clothes taking fire on the previous Thursday.

MINIATURE ALMANAC FOR 1865.

FEBRUARY.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon's Phases.
1-Wednesday	7 2	4 59	FEBRUARY.
2-Thursday	7 1	4 59	H. M.
3-Friday	7 0	5 0	New 5 3 2 4
4-Saturday	6 59	5 1	First qr 2 2 5
5-Sunday	6 58	5 2	Full 10 11 5 m
6-Monday	6 57	5 3	Last qr 18 4 27 a
7-Tuesday	6 56	5 4	

MARINE AFFAIRS.

PORT OF BALTIMORE, January 31, 1865.

ARRIVED.

Brig Winfield, Merrill, from Fortress Monroe—to U S Quartermaster.

Schr Buena Vista, Rodey, from Fortress Monroe—to H K Nelson.

SAILED.

Steamer Adelaide Cannon, Norfolk.

BELOW

Ship Dalhousie, from Liverpool; bark Paladin, from New York; brig Nimrod, of St. Jomes; Volante, from New York, and another British vessel unknown.

ARRIVALS FROM BALTIMORE.

Schr N P King, Smith, New York, 30th instant.

MEMORANDA

The report of the ship Helen Stewart being in the Mersey is premature.

Ship Cayuga, Brown, Liverpool, hence, at Queenstown 19th.

Ship John Clark, Lockwood, hence, at Liverpool 19th instant, before reported without date.

Ship Constellation, hence, at London, reported at Gravesend 19th.

Ship Annie Lee, Baker, cleared at Liverpool 19th, for Baltimore.

Ship Admiral, Brown, hence, at Bremerhaven, 12th.

Ship Antarctic, Brand Klipper, hence, at Bremerhaven, 12th.

Ship Mary Whitridge, Creesy, remained at Singapore 1st ult, unc.

Ship Morning Star, Smith, for Baltimore, from Liverpool, cleared at Liverpool 19th.

Ship Philadelphia, Chadwick, for Havre or Bordeaux, from Liverpool, cleared