DAILY CLIPPER.

WM. WALES.....Publisher.

MONDAY, DEC. 5, 1864.

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 "	15.00
"	1 Year	20.00

ONE SQUARE CONTAINS SIX LINES OF SPACE.

THE INCHCAPE ROCK.

No stir in the air, no stir in the sea,
The ship was still as she could be;
Her sails from Heaven received no motion,
Her keel was steady in the ocean.

Without either sign or sound of their shock
The waves flowed over the Inchcape Rock;
So little they rose, so little they fell,
They did not move the Inchcape bell.

The worthy abbot of Aberbrothok
Had placed the bell on the Inchcape Rock;
On a buoy in the storm it floated and swung,
And over the waves its warning rung.

When the rock was hid by the surge's swell,
The mariners heard the warning bell,
And then they knew the perilous rock,
And blessed the abbot of Aberbrothok.

The sun in Heaven was shining gay,
All things were joyful on that day;
The sea-birds screamed as they wheel'd round,
And there was joyance in their sound.

The buoy of the Inchcape bell was seen,
A darker speck on the ocean green;
Sir Ralph the rover walked his deck,
And he fixed his eye on the darker speck.

He felt the cheering power of spring,
It made him whistle, it made him sing;
His heart was mirthful to excess,
But the rover's mirth was wickedness.

His eye was on the Inchcape float;
Quoth he, "My men put out the boat,
And row me to the Inchcape Rock,
And I'll pierce the abbot of Aberbrothok."

The boat is lowered, the boatmen row,
And to the Inchcape Rock they go;
Sir Ralph beat off the bell from the boat,
And he cut the bell from the Inchcape float.

Down sunk the bell with a gurgling sound,
The bubbles rose and burst around;
Quoth Sir Ralph, "The next who comes to the rock
Won't bless the abbot of Aberbrothok."

Sir Ralph the rover sail'd away,
He scour'd the seas for many a day;
And now grown rich with plunder'd store,
He steers his course for Scotland's shore.

So thick a haze o'er spreads the sky
They cannot see the sun on high;
The wind hath blown a gale all day,
At evening it hath died away.

On the deck the rover takes his stand,
So dark it is they see no land.
Quoth Sir Ralph, "It will be lighter soon,
For there is the dawn of the rising moon."

"Canst hear," said one, "the breakers roar?
For methinks we should be near the shore."
"Now, where we are I cannot tell,
But I wish we could hear the Inchcape bell."

They hear no sound, the swell is strong;
Though the wind hath fallen they drift along,
Till the vessel strikes with a shivering shock—
"O Christ! it is the Inchcape Rock!"

Sir Ralph the rover tore his hair;
He cursed himself in his despair,
The waves rush in on every side,
The ship is sinking beneath the tide.

But even in his dying fear
One dreadful sound could the rover hear,
A sound as if, with the Inchcape bell,
The devil below was ringing his knell.

Robert Southey.

FASHIONS IN PARIS.

The extreme uncertainty of the temperature during the past month has caused great uncertainty as to the probable fashions for out-of-door garments for the winter. All those made at present, however, have a tendency to be cut much shorter than last year. Paletots, half fitting, and wholly loose, called *sacs*, are made short, with deep pockets, a profusion of gimp and jet ornaments, according to the material they are made of, and all displaying buttons of the most exaggerated size.—Some of these are already beginning to show themselves in velvets, but, in general, fancy woolen stuffs have been most in vogue, as looking more negligé. Of these articles, there is one called *mouflons*, which aims at representing a remarkably well curled sheepskin, either gray upon white or white upon gray, and in some cases wholly black. These are made up into short jackets, exactly like pilots' coats, or rather like the pea-jackets of old, and are sported by very fast young ladies, for whom nothing can be produced [illegible] enough to cut or texture.

For more feminine wearers, let us now take a glance at bonnets, which will continue throughout the winter very much what they promise now. A great many tulle and lace bonnets are worn at this moment, which have the advantage of being light on the head, and of having a *demi-saison* look about them. The *bandeau* is as usual suppressed, and a sort of *jardin* of lace, intermingled with long ends of velvet, replaced it at the back. Jet beads and black ornaments, such as balls and chains, or imaginary buckles, are much employed in the trimming, and the front has likewise either a bell-like fringe hanging over the undercap, or pear-shaped beads forming a similar fringe. Flowers are placed at the side, or quite at the back of the bonnet, and in front a single flower placed high on one side. Nothing in fact can be smaller than the bonnet of the present day, which may be said to consist of a band a few inches wide in front, with a half *pointe* affixed at the back. Feather fringes are also worn on very dressy velvet or tails and satin bonnets, and are very soft and becoming.

At a fashionable wedding which took place yesterday, a great many elegant toilettes were to be seen. The white lama lace burnous, which became so fashionable last spring, were predominant, as it might be remarked were the shades of blue and of *mauve*, chiefly worn with white tulle and blonde bonnets.

Some very pretty novelties have come out in the way of half-dress pocket handkerchiefs. These are made not quite round, but the corners cut off, with colored vignettes and frills to correspond, or else a pattern of dots worked in colored embroidery, and a flounce equally embroidered sewn at the edge. The frill is sometimes edged with a very fine narrow Valenciennes lace, which makes the handkerchief more dressy. Another style is a bee or a butterfly embroidered at the corners, a narrow Valenciennes, edging surrounding either insect. But newer than all these are the morning handkerchiefs, in cambric *Batiste*, or sun bleached cambric, with either a line of color all round, or a device at each corner, consisting of a dog's head, a boar's head, or a hunting whip, or trumpet, or in fact any other design recalling the chase and its emblems. The well known house in the Rue de la Paix, which showed me this new style of handkerchiefs, assured me that it was impossible to supply the demand for them which was pouring in, and that to the young Duchess of Sutherland alone they had expedited a few days ago, no less than several dozens of these fanciful morning requisites. In imitation of them, there were also some half handkerchiefs or fichus of the same material, embroidered in a similar style, intended to be worn round the neck in the morning. These latter were, in some cases, trimmed with a narrow black lace, which had a very good effect.

MR. PATRICK'S BODY FOUND.—While the workmen engaged in the renovation of St. Patrick's Cathedral, in Dublin—the oldest church in Ireland—were digging up a portion of the flooring in one of the aisles, they discovered a large stone coffin of curious workmanship buried a few feet below the surface. The coffin was opened, was found to contain the skeleton of an ecclesiastic, supposed to have been buried there 1001 years. The skull was perfect, and the bones crumbled into dust when exposed to the air. On the lid of the coffin there was a full length figure of a Bishop in his robes. It was inspected by some antiquarians, including Dr. Todd, who expressed it as his belief that it was the original founder of the church, St. Patrick. It is in good preservation, and it is in every respect a most interesting relic. When the church is finished it will be placed in a most prominent position, because there is no more remarkable antiquity in the building.

☞ A Detroit paper states that the low stage of water in the Western Lakes is something remarkable. A fall of about two feet has recently taken place, and the water is now four feet lower than in 1861. At some of the ports on Lake Huron it is now difficult to make landings, where formerly there was water to spare.

☞ The Parisian ladies have adopted the very pleasant custom of coloring the hair of their dogs to correspond with the color of their dresses.

LOCAL NEWS.

An Interesting Legal Opinion.—In the Circuit Court on Saturday, Judge Alexander delivered the annexed opinion, in the case of Harriet Maurer vs. David W. Naill and Rachael Maurer et al. Bill to Establish a Trust, and others.

Complainant is the widow of Paul Maurer, with whom she intermarried in the year 1853, in the year 1853 he died intestate as to his real estate. The defendants heire at law of Paul Maurer, plead in bar of the dower claim a paper dated the 10th May 1852, and recorded the 14th of May 1853, purporting to be a marriage settlement entered into between the said Paul and the complainant, then the said Paul and the complainant, then intended to be married, in contemplation of, and preliminary to their said marriage. By 1 code, art. 16, sec. 30, which is a re-enactment of the act of 1840, ch. 98, and thereupon the law of this State previous to said marriage contract, it is provided that the several Courts of Equity shall have full concurrent jurisdiction with the courts of law in all claims for dower, and could relief in any case as the complainant could have obtained heretofore in either a Court of Equity or a Court of Law, or in both courts; such is the plain, broad and comprehensive language of the law-making power in conferring jurisdiction upon this Court, in the trial of the case now before me, the intent of the legislature cannot be mistaken. All defects in pleadings have been cured by agreement. In the anti-nuptial contract relied upon by the defendants valid to bar complainant's claim for dower is the issue now to be tried.

I am of the opinion that it is not certainly not at law doubtful in equity and uniting and harmonizing the two jurisdictions, the power to grant relief is ample. Marriage places the woman on an equality with the husband, and endows her of all the real estate of which he may be seized at any time during coverture, and of which any issue she might have had might by possibility have been heir. Her claim for dower is a fixed and positive right, and one which the law for centuries has regarded with peculiar favor and protects with more than ordinary care. Bacon, in his law tracts 331, tells us that the law favoreth three things, life, liberty and dower, and this amongst the legal reasons, and this maxim has become the common by-word of the law, her claim may be barred by any one of several ways. That set up by the defendants in this cause is jointure. An adult female may in contemplation of marriage consent to accept a provision in lieu of her claim for dower, and it is not material how large or small the provision may be, or how much below or nearly equal to the portion she of right would have received in the absence of such provision from her deceased husband's estate, the effect of her acceptance is the same. But before such acceptance shall operate as a bar to her claim for dower, the law out of the abundance of its benevolent and tender regard for the interest and welfare of the weaker party to the contract and her infant issue, insists, peremptorily, upon several essential requisites to the deed. Strictly, a jointure is a joint estate, limited to both husband and wife, but it may extend to a sole estate, limited to the wife only. To constitute a valid legal jointure it is required to be made before marriage to take effect, in possession or profit presently upon the death of the husband limited for the term of the wife's own life at least or for some quarter estate, in satisfaction of her whole dower, and so understood by her, and so expressed in the deed to be in satisfaction of her dower. To constitute a valid equitable jointure there must be an express agreement on the part of the *feme sole* to accept the provision made in lieu of dower. She may, if she chooses, take a mere chance in satisfaction of dower. The difference between this equitable and a legal dower is, that the latter is a provision made for the wife; the former proceeds upon the idea of a contract, as the parties of the wife to accept a certain provision in lieu of dower. She may agree to accept an inadequate provision, but it must be available. She may, in the antinuptial contract, agree to accept the settlement upon herself, of the property then belonging to her, if such property exist, but the contract must contain the express recital, or an express, that it is made in lieu of dower, or it will not bar her claim. In all cases of jointures or marriage settlements one inflexible principle of law and of equity is, that it must appear by express stipulation or averment, in the deed or contract, that the provision, whatever it may be, was made and accepted in lieu of dower, or the claim will not be barred. Apply the test of these principles to the instrument set up as a bar to this claim, (unsupported by the testimony, if that can be deemed admissible, of which I shall presently enquire) in view of the enlarged and mixed jurisdiction conferred on this case, as comprehended in the article and section of the code above quoted, and the instrument must fail. In the argument of this case the solicitors on both sides have discussed elaborately and learnedly the question whether the agreement, although neither a jointure nor settlement, may not, as an antinuptial contract between adult persons, avail as an equitable bar of dower. It is clearly established that a court of equity will uphold and enforce such an agreement when its existence has been fully established, and it appears to have been entered into fairly, intelligently, and to be, in its terms, a reasonable provision, due regard being had to the circumstances of the [illegible] ment. But as a court of equity will not willingly lend its assistance to carry into effect an unfair or unreasonable agreement, but will leave the parties to their legal remedies, and as the defendants, in setting up said agreement as an equitable bar of complainant's legal right, are practically asking for the specific performance of said agreement, it is my duty to look carefully into the surrounding circumstances, in order to satisfy myself, either in express terms or impliedly, such an agreement ought to have been entered, and my conclusion is that it is not such an agreement as a court of equity should enforce. The evidence introduced on the part of the defendants satisfies my mind that it was not intended that the complainant should be left the widow of a rich man, bearing his name, with the miserable pittance of less than seven cents per day for house, bread and meat and clothing. Justice to the dead man requires me to believe that he was not so heartless as to exact such harsh terms, and if I could so greatly disparage his memory as to credit the theory of the defendant's answer, a court of conscience would never uphold such an unconscionable bargain. And I may here add that it is clearly against public policy to encourage such contracts.—A marriage of convenience is still a marriage, and superinduces the legal consequences of a marriage. During their joint lives the husband must provide the wife with necessaries, and by the law of the land, his property, by he humane provisions of the law, secures to her dower in his realty, and one-third of his clear surplus estate is chargeable with her support. What right, as a social question, has he to exact, or she to consent, that his property shall not be bound for her support; but that she shall be supported by private charity, or by the public, as an inmate of the almshouse? But upon recurring to the evidence, I am satisfied that there was some arrangement between the parties; that the agreement produced in evidence was subsequent to and dependant on some other agreement, but what that other agreement was, I am not sufficiently informed, so as to be able, understandingly to give it in force; and the fact that the deed, although duly acknowledged, was not placed on record by the husband in his lifetime, but was retained in his possession (as well as the anti-nuptial contract) unrecorded, and apparently undelivered, and was found among his papers after his death, and then placed on record by his representatives, satisfies me that the parties were not under agreement not only executed, and which was the inducement to and the consideration for the anti nuptial contract, which has been set up in this case. If I could judicially declare, upon the meagre proof in this cause, that for the consideration of four thousand dollars, to be secured to her separate use, before the marriage, in lieu of dower, she agreed to claim nothing more, and if I could further see that such settlement had been substantially made, I should, upon the authorities, have directed payment of the amount, less the annuity, with interest. But I cannot pass a decree upon speculation or conjecture, and I will therefore sign a decree declaring the widow entitled to dower in the real estate whereof Paul Maurer was seized at any time during coverture, and I will refer the proceedings in the cause to the auditor, to take and report the necessary statements and accounts to enable me to pass a final decree. Interest on all accrued amounts will be allowed the complainant; and if deemed necessary, further testimony may be produced before the auditor by either party, to ascertain and establish of what real estate, and in its value, Paul Maurer was seized at any time during coverture.

Personal.—Our young friend, Lieut. Joseph L. Topham, the agent here for Horace Greeley's new work, was so sorry to learn, is about to leave us next week, for the purpose of canvassing the city of Cincinnati. He has won the esteem of very many of our citizens by the energetic, gentlemanly manner in which he has conducted the canvass here. His success has been great, and we hope he may continue to flourish and reap a golden harvest in the new field to which he goes, while at the same time he does great good by circulating the exceedingly valuable contribution to American literature.

Ball To Night.—The members of the South Baltimore shipwrights Beneficial Society will hold their second annual ball to-night, at the New Assembly Rooms. The ball given by the above Association last year was an admirable affair, and the committee have pledged themselves that the entertainment to be presented to night, shall exceed any ball that has been given in this city this season. An excellent band of music has been engaged and a superb supper will be served up.

Released.—Benjamin Tanner, arrested a few days since on the charge of disloyalty and selling caricatures of the administration and the President, was on Saturday released from custody upon taking the oath of allegiance and furnishing bail in the sum of $5,000 for his future good behavior towards the Government.

AMUSEMENTS.

Holliday Street Theatre.—Mrs. Harry Watkins, formerly Mrs. Charlie Howard, a great favorite with our play-goers, and the popular actor and author, Mr. Harry Watkins, will appear at the Holliday to-night, in the attractive play of Kathleen Mavourneen, or Under the Spell. During the evening Mrs. W. will sing the beautiful ballads of Kathleen Mavourneen, Katy's Letter, and I'm Leaving Thee in Sorrow. This drama was purchased by Mr. Watkins in Europe, and performed by him with great success in England, Ireland and Scotland.

Maryland Institute.—Mr. John Dexter, the accomplished gymnast and pupil of the great Blondin, will appear this evening in his thrilling performances on the tight rope. During the evening he will propell a wheelbarrow along the rope, and execute the astonishing feat of walking the rope blindfolded and enveloped in a sack. The pleasing and interesting panorama of the Russian War will also be exhibited. Owing to the Hall being engaged for Tuesday and Wednesday nights, the performances after to-night will be discontinued until Thursday night.

Front Street Theatre.—Mr. McKean Buchanan and daughter, Miss Virginia, will make their first appearance in this city to-night at the Front Theatre, in the comedy of London Assurance. The farce of Poor Pillicoddy will also be performed.

GEN'L SHERMAN'S GUIDE.

General Sherman has with him, in his Georgia campaign, one of the best and most reliable "scouts" or "guides" in the Southwest—an old man, a native Georgian, and a wealthy planter and slaveholder at that. It would not be proper, of course, to mention his name, but he is well known to all who were in the habit of visiting headquarters a year ago.—When the war broke out he denounced the Southern leaders, and in consequence of his Union sentiments was compelled to leave his home near Macon between two days. His neighbors missed him, and suspecting rightly that he had gone off to join the Yankees, they followed him so closely that he was obliged to hide in the mountains in the northern part of the State for several weeks. They have since organized all kinds of raids for no other object than to catch this one man. After being in the service some time he volunteered his services to General Buell, but that officer didn't need much Southern "guidance." Next he received a position as volunteer aid to General Rosecrans, to whom he was of great service in the campaign terminating at Chattanooga. He has been with General Sherman since last June. There is not a highway or by-way in the interior of Georgia with which he is unacquainted, and scarcely a town or village in which he is not known.

He used to say that with a brigade of cavalry he could find cotton and negroes enough, within a hundred miles of Atlanta, to liquidate the national debt. He is one of the few rich men of the South who have remained faithful to the Union cause, when they knew that to do so was to lose their property, their homes and their comfort. On his present trip he carries with him a black list of those who took pleasure in persecuting him four years ago. He thinks he will make it more than even with them before he gets through.

FRIGHTFUL TRAGEDY IN NEW YORK—TWO MEN BEATEN TO DEATH BY A MADMAN.

[From the New York Herald.]

It to day becomes our duty to record one of the most terrible tragedies which has been enacted in this city for many years past. The bloody occurrence took place in the City Prison, corner of Centre and Leonard streets, the perpetrator being an insane man, whose aberration of mind was caused by the too free indulgence in the use of strong drinks. It appears that on Thursday last Justice Dodge, of the Jefferson Market Police Court, committed a man named John Donovan for examination on a charge of a disorderly character. Was taken to the Tombs on the afternoon of Thursday and attended by Dr. Simmons, assistant physician to the City Prison. The doctor found Donovan suffering from the effects of intemperance; but he was demented and appeared to be perfectly harmless. According to the usual custom, Donovan was placed in the long room, on the ground floor of the prison, fronting on Franklin street, and known as "Bummer's Hall." In the same department were about fourteen "ten days" men, who had been committed for intoxication. Among the number were Wm. Kennedy, James McDonald and Wm. Geoga.

Quiet reigned supreme there till 4 o'clock yesterday morning, when night watchman Mark Finley, while absent in that part of the prison occupied by the juvenile delinquents, fronting on centre street, heard an alarming cry issuing from "Bummer's Hall," followed by a loud noise, and shouting "Murder! help! "Police!" &c. Mr. Finley hurried to the spot, and, looking through the grating of the door, saw Donovan in the act of assaulting several of his fellow prisoners with the poker, in a frenzied manner. Three or four feet in length, and weighing six or seven pounds, the man was called upon to stop his bloody work; but he paid no attention to the night watchman. Those prisoners who had not been disabled by the desperate man were running from him and screaming for help. Being unable to cope single handed with Donovan, Mr. Finley ran to the Sixth precinct station house for help, when Captain Jourdan instantly dispatched officers Barr, Crane, Corley and others to the prison to assist in securing Donovan.

On entering the place where the prisoners were confined the most sickening and horrible sight was presented. There lay dead on the floor Michael Kennedy, with his skull crushed in and scattered promiscuously about the room; while near them was the prostrate form of William George, with his skull fractured and apparently in a dying condition. The lunatic, who was still flourishing his murderous weapon, had quelled the slayers, in which he had placed two of his victims, for the purpose of setting the prison on fire. In this he might have succeeded but for the prompt assistance which was at hand to quench the flames. Donovan was called upon to surrender, but, failing to do so, officer Crane fired several shots at him, but without effect. One of the shots, however, lodged in the right shoulder of George Henry Hill, inflicting a serious wound.

At this juncture Donovan attempted to run up a flight of stairs in the east end of the room, when all the officers present rushed upon him. They applied their bludgeons freely, and soon succeeded in disarming Donovan, who was taken into a cell and thus prevented from doing further harm. Dr. Simmons was sent for, and he ordered his removal to the Tombs, in a hack, in a state of insensibility. Meanwhile the alarm had been sounded, and a large number of citizens had collected in front of the prison, many of whom were acquaintances of the deceased. Mr. Charles Butterly, the warden of the prison, was immediately notified of the tragedy, as likewise were Commissioners Bell and Nicolson, of the Board of Charities and Correction. They quieted the fears of those prisoners who had escaped violence at the hands of Donovan, and adopted such other measures in the case as to them seemed necessary.

Coroner Naunton, being called to hold an inquest on the bodies, summoned a jury and proceeded to examine witnesses.

Libraries in Paris.—Paris possesses thirty-five large libraries. Some are public, others are partially so, and the greater number are exclusively devoted to certain establishments. The public library is over the Bibliotheque Impériale, with 1,400,000 printed volumes, about 300,000 pamphlets, and 80,000 manuscripts; the Arsenal, 220,000 volumes and 6000 manuscripts; Sainte Geneviève, 150,000 volumes, 4000 manuscripts; Mazarin, about 120,000 volumes and 5000 manuscripts; the Sorbonne, 80,000 volumes; the City of Paris, 75,000 volumes, 3000 manuscripts; the Ecole de Medecine, 40,000 volumes; the Museum of Natural History at the Jardin des Plantes, 35,000 volumes; the Invalides, 40,000 volumes; the Conservatoire des Arts et Metiers, 20,000 volumes; and the Conservatoire de Musique, 8,000 volumes.

The Importance of a Single Vote.—The Lockport Journal relates the following suggestive circumstances: "At the late election in this town, the vote in the first Assembly District was very close. An aged gentleman, well known to many of our citizens, who had been confined to his house by sickness for several years, wished to cast one more vote for Liberty. In the fore part of the day he thought he would be unable to go to the polls, but in the afternoon concluded to go. He ordered horses in his carriage, and the continuable inspectors in Ward No. 5, were kind enough to allow him to vote, without alighting from his carriage. That vote turned the scale and elected our worthy representative, Mr. Pickard.

The Naval Academy.—The graduating class at the Naval Academy at Newport last week numbered thirty-one, and after a short leave of absence all will be ordered into active service with the rank of ensign. The following are from New England: Casper F. Goodrich, Connecticut; Henry O. White, Jr., Connecticut; Edward M. Stedman, Massachusetts; John Schouler, Massachusetts; Francis W. Dickens, Connecticut; George F. F. Wilde, Massachusetts; Charles H. Davis, Jr., Massachusetts; Charles J. Train, Massachusetts; George N. Fiske, Vermont.

☞ A large he bear was shot at Farmington Falls, Me., on the 20th instant, after a chase of about half an hour. After his death parties arrived from Weld, Salem, and Phillips, who said that they started him on the 16th, and had been following him daily without coming up with him. He had committed extensive depredations among the sheep in their towns.

☞ There is a proposition to organize the fire department of New York, giving each company a steam and hand engine, eleven paid men to each company, dispensing with alarm bells and relying upon the telegraph.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Criminal Court.—Judge Bond.—John L. Thomas, Esq., State's Attorney, prosecuting. The following business occupied the attention of this Court on Saturday:

John Dail pled guilty to beating C. H. Clark, case stricken upon payment of costs; Edward Dill, charged with beating John Woodfield and John Schaub, fined $10 and ordered to be imprisoned in jail ten days; Daniel Curran, beating Bernett Rearkenough, fined $10 and costs; John Fitzgerald, beating Chalice Chisham, discontinued; Greenbury Hess, beating Charles Wilson, case with costs, compromised; Mary McCaffrey, beating Kate Howard, recognizance forfeited; Nicholas Tyler, beating Ellen Turner, not guilty; Geo. Graaman, charged with destroying the property of John A. Jones, not guilty, prosecuting witness to pay the costs of trial; John A. Jones, charged with beating Geo. Graaman, fine $5 and costs; Peter McCaffrey, beating Kate Howard, continued; Wm. Barney and Margaret Murray, beating Francis Gray with a brick, not guilty; James Irving, cheking Margaret Irving, compromised by the State's Attorney; Olga Wallenstein, beating Mary Strong, not guilty; Lee Bowman, beating a little girl, daughter of Charles Harold, not guilty; Mary Goodrich, beating Kate Howard, not guilty.

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

The Mayor and City Council of Baltimore vs the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad—verdict for the defendants.

The Court adjourned until the first Monday in January.

United States Circuit Court Jurors.—In the above court the following jurors were selected for the term of the court, which commences on Tuesday next:—Dr. Ayres, Chas. Roberts, Daniel L. Lazenby, Joseph B. Escavailla, Nicholas Merryman, Samuel H. Ford, George W. Gorsdhall, John R. Holliday, Edward Roach, Jos. D. Johnson, B. M. Hershey, Richard D. Atwell, Lewis F. Pontier, David Moore, Charles B. Purnell, John Mahoney, Jos. Adkins, Jr., Wm. Barnes, Henry Powell, Wm. Robinson, Richard Sherwood and Nathaniel H. Pollock.

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

Andrew Crawford vs. Gray & Garrett, action on open account, tried before court and judgment for plaintiff for $222 65.

Lewis H. Sweeney vs. M. C. Dove, suit on for money due for board, verdict for plaintiff for $165,57.

Henry Eggeling and Caroline Eggeling, vs. Alexander Stoner, damages claimed for an assault.

Geo. Beck vs. Frederick Keogh, appeal from Welch, judgment affirmed.

City Circuit Court.—Before Judge Alexander.—The following business was transacted in this Court on Saturday:

Ann A. Baldwin, et. al. vs. Owen Baldwin, et al. Decree for the sale of property to be divided among the heirs of Jane Baldwin.

Rachael Maurer vs. David W. Naill and others, claim for dower. The Judge delivered an opinion, which will be found in another column of to day's paper.

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

Letters testamentary were granted on the estate of John Miller; to Margaret Miller, letters of administration on the estate of Margaret A. C. Armstrong; to Benjamin H. Armstrong.

☞ A National Council of Congregational Churches is to be held in Philadelphia on the 14th of June next, to be composed of two delegates (one of whom shall be a pastor) from every state represented. The topics suggested for the consideration of the Council are: The work of home evangelization in the West and in the South. This will include the condition and wants of the freedmen; parochial evangelization; education of the ministry, with special reference to colleges and theological seminaries; multi-lateral support; a statement of our policy; a declaration of Christian faith as held in common by the Congregational Churches; the systematization of the agencies of Christian benevolence.

☞ Henry Dascelon was sentenced to death in Toledo on Monday, the execution to take place on the 20th of January.

THE SINKING OF THE FLORIDA—FULL PARTICULARS OF THE COLLISION.

The Fortress Monroe correspondent of the World gives the following particulars of the sinking of the pirate Florida:

"On the 18th instant the Florida, then lying at anchor in Hampton Roads, was ordered by the Navy Department to be taken up the James river and anchored under the guns of the ram Atlanta, off Newport News. She was commanded by Acting Master Jonathan Baker, who had a crew of ten men, and there were besides, Third Assistant Engineer Lannan, an acting ensign and four firemen.

"On the 19th the Florida went to Norfolk to coal, and just before starting was run into by the transport steamer Alliance, and very seriously damaged. The collision struck her on her bow, knocking off her head chains and booms, and otherwise injuring her. She was in a very bad condition when captured, and all the time since her arrival here she leaked so badly as to keep the steam pump engaged continually. The collision with the Alliance greatly increased the volume of the water which continually poured into her, causing her to fill at the rate of eight inches an hour. On the arrival of the Florida at Newport News an additional pump was secured from the Atlanta, and the two were kept uninterruptedly at work. The position of the vessel was about half a mile from the shore and three-quarters of a mile below the Atlanta.—Here she had remained since the 20th. A very strict watch had been kept day and night, as it was supposed that measures might be taken by the rebels to attempt her destruction from the shore.

"About nine o'clock on Sunday evening one of the pumps on board suddenly gave out, throwing an additional burden upon the remaining one, though the water was for a time apparently kept down as before. At 12 o'clock Mr. Baker inspected the pump, and observing that the water was not then gaining, retired. An hour afterwards the engineer in charge reported to him that he could not keep the vessel clear, and that the water was gaining constantly. The commander immediately called all hands, the deck pumps were rigged, and they commenced battling actively. The Atlanta was also signalled without delay, and two boat's crews were hurried from the ram to the aid of the sinking vessel. Before they arrived, however, the water had risen considerably above the fire-room floor, so that it was found necessary to put the fires out. The pump-engine was thus stopped, and the water kept pouring in at a fearful rate. It was impossible, at any time after it was found the ill-fated ship was sinking, to move her toward the shore, as there was but seven pounds pressure of steam—just sufficient to work the pumps—Neither were there means at hand for towing her ashore. From the fact the boiler of the Florida were constructed for burning soft coal, and there was only hard coal on board, it took, under any circumstances, a long time to get up sufficient steam to work her engines.

"In a few minutes after sending the two boats to the Florida, Captain Woodward, of the Atlanta, came himself on board to see what could be done to keep her afloat. But it was apparent that she must soon sink, and the men were ordered to save their effects, and prepare to leave her to her fate. The Florida kept rapidly filling, so that at seven o'clock the water was a foot above the berth deck.

"At the same time that Mr. Baker signalled the Atlanta he sent a telegraphic message to Admiral Porter at this place that the Florida was sinking. The Admiral immediately ordered the tug Page to steam up to the Florida, and tow her into shoal water toward the shore. The tug came alongside at 7.15, but the Florida was by this time so near sinking that it was deemed dangerous to attach it, as in going down she would take the tug along with her. A few minutes after, with eight feet of water in her, she careened over and disappeared from foremost. Mr. Baker and Captain Woodward remained alongside in the tug until she went down.

"The Florida had all her guns and everything on board, just as when she was captured. The cause of her sinking is considered undoubtedly to be the collision with the transport steamer, and it is supposed that the Government will call upon the owner of that vessel for damages."

AFFAIRS IN ARKANSAS.

The Memphis Argus says:—"We have recently conversed with a gentleman from Little Rock, who was in that city after the time prescribed for the meeting of the Legislature, who gives rather a gloomy account of the condition of the State Government, notwithstanding the honest and arduous exertions of Governor Murphy to get things in smooth running order. Several days after the first Monday of the present month there was no quorum, and, indeed, no prospect that there would be during the session.

"Our informant states that there is a very strong feeling among many of the prominent loyal men of the State for a remodeling of the whole machinery of the State Government, just as soon as a fair expression of opinion can be had, which will be very soon after the heroic Steele can be furnished with enough men to assume the offensive and move promptly against Price, Magruder, or other Rebel commands that are now, or may be in force within the limits of the State. This, our informant thinks, cannot be longer than early spring. Then, when Arkansas is rid of the polluting tread of Rebel bushwhackers and guerillas, as well as large forces of regular Rebel troops, the people who are loyal will be enabled to make their unbiased selections of members of the Legislature, who can put things in working order.

"Our informant speaks in glowing terms of the devotion and love of the loyal people of Arkansas for Major-General Steele. They regard him as the man above all others who has done most toward bringing the deluded people of the State back to a proper sense of their obligations to the Government. He is a true friend of the quiet, orderly, and loyal citizen, but the evil genius of traitors in disguise and the terror of Rebels in arms."

Outbreak at the Maine State Prison.

The Bangor Whig has the following account of the outbreak at the Maine State Prison, by which William Collins, the ringleader of the Calais Bank raiders, made his escape:

"Just after the ringing up' bell, five convicts, viz: Wm. Collins, one of the Calais Bank raiders, Thompson, (in for twenty years,) Calvin Smith, (five years to stay,) Wm. Merritt and Wm. Devine, (each less than one year to stay,) started out of the 'carriage shop,' ran to one of the guard posts, and commenced throwing stones and brickbats, &c., at the guard (Mr. Thompson,) hitting him in the face a severe blow from the first volley, which they followed up rapidly, and at the same time threw a flight of steps, which they tore away from the shoe shop, up against the wall and went over.

The guard fired three times at them without effect, owing to his inability to get deliberate aim, so rapid was the firing of stones by the raiders. Other officers went to his assistance immediately, and the consequence was that Smith was taken after being seriously wounded on the head, from blows inflicted by rifles. The others ran to the river near by, and taking off shoes and jackets, three of them attempted to swim across. Merritt was drowned in the river. Collins and Devine got across, but Devine was so chilled that he felt obliged to go into a house to get warm, and there he was detained by the public spirited lady thereof, until the officers in pursuit were informed of his whereabouts, and arrested him. Thompson was taken on this side of the river, secreted in a lime-kiln. Diligent search has been made for Collins, but up to this time (Sunday evening) he has not been found or heard from.

A Successful Expedition—Rebels Defeated at Thibodaux

From the New Orleans Delta, Nov. 20

The talk was current on the streets last evening that an expedition had recently started from Thibodaux, and was successful in defeating a large body of Rebels, burning their boats, barracks and baggage. On inquiry late last night, of the proper authority, we found the report to be correct, and that the expedition was under the command of Major Miller. No further particulars had been received up to the hour of going to press.

☞ In the gardens of a certain nobleman's country house there appears to be fired up at different spots painted boards with the following request: "Please not to pluck the flowers without leave." Some wag got a brush and added an s to the last word.

☞ The Edinburgh Review is now published in London.

MARYLAND NEWS ITEMS.

On Monday afternoon last, the body of a man was found in one of the tank cars, that ran off the steamboat into the Susquehanna a few days since. The car was supposed to be empty and had been towed on the flats, and left to be removed at a more convenient time. The body was found by some boys, who gave information to the authorities, at Perryville, and an inquest was held.

Sale of Land.—George Vickers, Esq., as trustee, sold on Thursday, the 24th ult., the farm known as the "Hyrons Farm," situated in Kent county, containing 201 acres, to Col. John C. Groome, of this town, for $89.11 per acre.—*Cecil Democrat.*

Railroad Accident.—As the Accommodation from Baltimore to Frederick was coming up on Saturday evening last, the engine, tender and baggage car ran off the track near Sykesville, and the engineer, Mr. Hugh Fisher, of Frederick, was caught under the engine and buried in the mud, where he remained for two hours. One of his thighs was badly fractured, and an iron rod ran through the flesh of the other. It is thought the broken leg will have to be amputated.—*Banner of Liberty.*

Purchase of a Farm.—Mr. Dan'l Pennington, of Cecil county, Md., has purchased the farm of Capt. John Skinner, on Reed's creek, in Queen Anne's county, containing 200 acres, at $35 per acre.—*Kent News.*

Land Sales.—Geo. Vickers and Richard Hynson, Esqr., Trustees, sold at the Todhall House, in Chestertown, on Tuesday last, the farm of the late Isaac Gale, situated in Broad Neck. The upper part of 200 acres, adjoining B. F. Beck, was purchased by Wm. Gale at $85 per acre. The lower part, 327 acres, was purchased by Elias Deputy at $42 per acre. The entire tract sold for $20,909, subject to the dower of a widow aged 70 years.

Richard Hynson, Esq., Trustee, sold on the same day and at the same place the real estate of the late George Cooper, in East Neck. The farm, containing 106 acres, was purchased by Isaac Gale at $57 per acre. Some detached lots were bought by other parties.—*Ib.*

The Draft.—We learn from Easton that the examination of the drafted men of this election district, including those drawn in the per centage, has been concluded, and that there still remains a deficiency of some five or six on the quota. This will necessitate a further drawing of ten or twelve men. The other districts of the county, it is stated, are much further in arrears.—*Ib.*

Religious.—A protracted meeting has been in progress at St. James' Methodist Protestant Church, for some weeks past, and we learn an increased interest is being manifested. For several evenings during the present week the altar has been thronged with penitents, and there have been several conversions. May the good work continue.—*Ib.*

Case of Infanticide Homicide.—A negro woman, named Harriet Starling, was committed to our county jail a few days ago for drowning her child, about nine months old, by throwing it into a well. She is believed to be partially insane.—*Ib.*

☞ The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer writes:—Hon. Caleb Cushing arrived in town this morning. He had a carpet bag in his hand, and when I passed him, in front of the St. Nicholas, the bag blocks more giving his understandings a nice fresh polish. Rumor connects Caleb's name with the editorship of a morning Democratic paper, to take effect on the first of January.

☞ A petition from fifty thousand citizens of Illinois will be presented at the coming session of the legislature of that State for the repeal of the Black Laws of Illinois, which forbid negroes from coming into the State under severe penalties. Mr. Jones, of Chicago, a colored man of great energy, formerly resided in that city, the owner of one of the finest buildings in the city, is among the most active in urging this matter.

☞ It will be remembered that Mrs. Rose Greenhow, the female rebel, who has attracted so much attention during the war, was lately drowned. A Richmond paper says that her drowning was caused by her having six hundred pounds sterling, in gold, tied to her person.

☞ The Camden Journal brings forward the name of James H. Dayton, Esq., of Gloucester county, as a fit and proper Senator from New Jersey, and urges that the Republicans of the Assembly refuse to go into joint meeting unless the Democrats agree to his election.

☞ The sinking of the pirate Florida in nine fathoms of water near Fortress Monroe, settles the Brazilian question as far as her restoration to that government is concerned. It is to be regretted that the pirate crew captured with her, could not have been settled with her.

☞ Brazil has a standing army of 20,000 men, and a national guard of 100,000 men.—Her naval force consists of thirty-five sailing vessels and seventeen screw and side-wheel steamers, mounting in all three hundred and twenty guns.