DAILY CLIPPER.

WM. WALES.....Publisher.

THURSDAY, DEC. 15, 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.

[Reported for the Baltimore Clipper.]

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

38th Congress—2d Session.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.

SENATE.—Mr. Nesmith presented a memorial of the Oregon Legislature praying the establishment in that State of a manufactory of arms. Referred to the military committee.

Mr. Grimes, from the committee on Naval affairs, to whom was referred the President's recommendation on the subject, reported a joint resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to Capt. John A. Winslow, U. S. Navy, his officers and men on board of the Kearsarge for their successful conflict with the piratical craft Alabama.

Mr. Grimes said the facts in the case were well known, and on his motion the resolution was at once considered and passed.

Mr. Grimes also reported from the same committee, in accordance with the President's suggestion, a joint resolution, tendering the thanks of Congress to Lieut. Wm. B. Cushing, U. S. Navy, his officers and men, for their gallantry in destroying the rebel ironclad Albemarle, on the night of the 27th of October last, and it was considered and passed.

Mr. Wilson, from the military committee, reported favorably on the bill to encourage enlistments and promote the efficiency of the military and naval forces.

Mr. Trumbull, from the Judiciary Committee, reported on the memorial of members of the Washington bar, for authority to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia to employ a stenographic reporter, asking to be discharged from further consideration and they were so discharged.

Mr. Trumbull reported back from the same committee, the bill to enable the United States District Court for Indiana, to hold a special term, rendered necessary by the death of the Judge, and it was passed.

Mr. Chandler said that he saw in this morning's papers an announcement from Toronto, that the St. Alban's raiders had been discharged, and there was great excitement. He had two resolutions which he proposed to offer on this subject, and as it was possible Senators might not understand the tone of feeling on the frontier on this subject, of those rebel raids and Canadian action, he would read a letter from one of the most prominent citizens of Detroit. It is dated the 10th inst., as follows: "The anxiety growing out of the mist and doubt encircling every rumor that reaches us is not to be endured, and upon sight provocation one of these days, regardless of neutrality, our people will be found in Canada engaged in some act that the Canadian Government will say is wrong, and sooner or later war will be the result."

Mr. Chandler said that the citizens on the border in this state had been under arms for some time in consequence of these outrages. As he understood it, the raiders administer to some leader, who organizes his bands in Canada, and crimes over to this side and murders, robs, burns and destroys, and then is protected by the Canadian authorities. Vermont may consent to have her towns burned and citizens robbed, but the citizens of the Northwest will not. He therefore offered the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, Recent raids have been organized in the Canadas and Nova Scotia, and men enlisted in said British Provinces, men purporting to hold commissions from the rebels of the United States for robbing and murdering peaceable citizens of the United States, of burning cities and villages, of practically capturing merchant vessels and murdering their crews, and for a general system of murder, arson, robberies and plunder of the peaceable and unarmed citizens of the United States.

And whereas, The people of the British Provinces seemed disposed to protect these thieves, robbers, incendiaries, pirates, and murderers, not only in their individual capacities, but by the quibbles of the law.

Therefore, resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be directed to inquire into the expediency of immediately enlisting an army corps to watch and defend our territories and frontiers on the Lakes and Canadian line.

Mr. Johnson objected to the reception of the paper, and lies over under the rule.

Mr. Chandler then offered the following, to which Mr. Johnson also objected, and it went over.

Whereas, At the commencement of the present rebellion the United States were at peace with all the Governments of the world, and upon terms of comity and good will with Great Britain.

And whereas, That ratio before the arrival on her soil of our Minister accredited by the Administration of President Lincoln precipitately acknowledged the insurgents as belligerents, thus recognizing their flag upon the ocean, without which recognition it would have been regarded and treated as piratical by all other powers.

And whereas, She then proclaimed perfect neutrality between a Republic with which she had entertained friendly relations amounting to a half-century and its irreconcilable subjects.

And whereas, numbers of her subjects, with the knowledge of her government, commenced fitting out British fast sailing vessels, loaded with munitions of war, for the purpose of running into our blockaded ports to the rebels, thus furnishing them the means of organizing and continuing the rebellion, and without which it could not have sustained itself six months.

And whereas, in addition to the above and with the knowledge of the government, British subjects and members of Parliament engaged in the manufacture of piratical English ships, owned by British subjects, manned by British seamen, and sailing under British colors, for the purpose of burning, destroying and utterly driving from the ocean all peaceful merchant vessels sailing under the United States flag.

And whereas, many private and unarmed American ships have been burned and destroyed by these pirates from English ports, thus causing great loss and damage to the citizens of the United States.

Therefore resolved, That the Secretary of State be instructed to make out a list of each ship and cargo thus destroyed, with a fair and separate valuation thereof, and interest thereon, at the rate of six per cent per annum from the date of capture or destruction, to the date of presentation, and that he be directed to demand from the British Government payment in full for all vessels and cargoes destroyed as aforesaid.

On Mr. Chandler's motion both of the preceding resolutions were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Doolittle called up his resolutions instructing the Committee on Finance to inquire into the expediency of an additional tax of one per cent. on all sales, adding 25 per cent. to the tax on railroads, steamboats, and ferries; and to provide against a further expansion of the currency, by prohibiting any new banking associations and inquire also into the propriety of redeeming all the present interest-bearing legal-tender notes, with a new issue bearing interest at the rate of 3.65 per cent.

Mr. D. said as this was a mere measure for inquiry, he thought there could be no objection. He urged the necessity of an increase of revenue, declaring that the money we must have. By the lowest estimate the tax on sales would yield $50,000,000, as it included all bargains and those transactions in stocks, gold, &c., by which the distinction between lawful money and coin were promoted. By the tax of 25 per cent. on railroads, steamboats and ferries, we would make the companies use the utmost exertions for an immense revenue, which would be paid in large sums. The third direction, which refers to the means for preventing the banks from a further expansion of the currency, he thought of equal importance. The fourth one, for redeeming and retiring the issue of notes by the United States, of various dates, of each and every date in every month, would prevent our making confusion worse confounded.—Those notes were of irregular rates of interest also. It was better there one to substitute for them one issue at a regular rate, as the one named of 3.65 Mr. D. was easily calculated, being one cent a day on the hundred dollars. He knew it was not for this body to originate revenue measures, but he wished to call the attention of the Committee of Finance to the subject. They could inquire and report on the subject, and it would be most advantageous if this matter of increased taxation could take shape before the adjournment for the holidays.

Mr. Sherman thought that they had better wait the action of the House on those subjects. The Senate before the close of the last session had indicated its readiness for increase of taxation and originated the measure for an additional tax on income, but after all had to await and follow the action of the House on the subject. All bills for revenue must originate there, and when these questions came up the gentleman would have an opportunity to express his views. He (Mr. S.) was in favor of paying as we go as far as possible. While we are at war and have so many self-interests in the field, those who are at home are more prosperous than ever before, and it was right that they should bear their share of the burden in this way.

Mr. Brown objected to the resolution if it was to indicate the measures to be undertaken. There was a point in taxation beyond which we could not go. We must look to another direction to sustain our finances—a reduction of expenses. That was what was necessary.

Mr. Doolittle agreed with the gentleman from Missouri that economy was also needed. The resolution, however, only directed inquiry and determined no policy.

Mr. Foster said he had only one word to say on the subject, and that was that one of the most certain means to promote economy in our affairs was to make the people pay as we go.

The resolution was then adopted.

On motion of Mr. Brown, the Committee on Military Affairs was directed to inquire into the expediency of repealing the act of March 2, 1861, to remove the United States Arsenal from St. Louis, and sell the lands on which it was located, and report thereon.

The joint resolution from the House requesting the President to give the British Government the notice required for the termination of the Canadian reciprocity treaty with the United States, was received.

Mr. Grimes moved to refer it to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Sumner held the Committee on Foreign Relations to be the proper reference, saying the subject was now under consideration before that committee.

Mr. Grimes' motion was disagreed to, and the resolution went to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The Senate went into Executive Session, and shortly after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—A large number of members, absent yesterday, asked and obtained permission to record their votes on the resolution for the abrogation of the reciprocity treaty.

Mr. Wilson, from the Judiciary Committee, by unanimous consent, reported a substitute for the bill to so amend the act for the naturalization of soldiers as to include sailors.

The substitute provides that any alien who shall have enlisted in the army or navy of the United States and shall have been honorably discharged, shall on petition be admitted to the privileges of citizenship without declaration of intention and upon proof of one years' residence and good moral character. The substitute was agreed to and the bill passed.

Mr. Stevens, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported the invalid Pension and Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bills, both of which were made the special order for to-morrow.

The bills for the construction of a ship canal around the Falls of Niagara and for a ship canal from the Mississippi river to Lake Michigan were severally postponed until January 23d.

Mr. Brooks, of N. Y., by unanimous consent introduced a resolution that the Committee on Foreign Relations inquire into the expediency of forthwith providing by negotiation or otherwise, for the protection of the Northern frontier of the United States from murder and arson, on pretence of rebel invasion. Adopted.

Mr. Schenck, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported the bill to drop from the rolls of the army unemployed general officers. It provides that all Major and Brigadier Generals who on the 15th of February, 1865, shall not be on duty commensurate with their rank; and shall not have been discharging such duty for three months previously, shall be dropped from the rolls of the army, and all their pay and allowances cease. Officers disabled by reason of wounds, sickness or imprisonment or on parole, are exempted.—The 2d section provides for a revision of the rolls on the last day of each month, and the dropping therefrom of the names of such who have not been on duty for three months preceding.

Mr. Schenck briefly explained that the 2d section had been added so as to make the operation of the provisions of the bill continuous.

Mr. Cox said he would like a provision inserted to give officers dropped a fair trial.—He also remarked that he could see no necessity for the passage of the bill as the President had already the power to drop any officer for incompetency.

Mr. Schenck demanded the previous question and under the operation the bill was passed by yeas 98, nays 38.

On motion of Mr. Stevens, the House proceeded to the consideration of business on the Speaker's table.

The Senate joint resolution to appoint a committee of three persons to inquire into the easiest and most efficient mode of raising money by taxation for the support of the Government, and with authority to take testimony under regulations prescribed by the President or Secretary of the Treasury.

On motion of Mr. Cox, the resolution was laid on the table—yeas 68, nays 66.

The Senate bill authorizing the purchase or construction of six steam revenue cutters for service on the lakes, and appropriating $1,000,000 therefor, after the reading of a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury showing that the measure was necessary for the protection of commerce and the prevention of smuggling, was passed without opposition.

Mr Washburne, of Illinois, moved that the House do now adjourn. Lost by yeas 55, nays 82.

The House then resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the President's Message (Mr Washburne in the chair,) and Mr. Brook, of New York, addressed the committee at length. He said he would avail himself at this early period of the session to express his views upon certain portions of the message, so as not to be charged hereafter with interrupting the business of the House.

There were two points in the message, 1st, that the war must go on without more efforts for negotiation, and secondly that the war must continue until the abolition of slavery have been accomplished in every portion of the land, to which he would direct his attention. Already at this session numerous infringements had been proposed upon the constitution, one to change the principle of representation, another in relation to duties on exports, and still another recommended by the President to abolish slavery. In his judgment there could be no more lasting legislation, with the country struggling in the throes and agony of civil war, to make changes in the fundamental law. It was said by the advocates of innovation that slavery was the stumbling block in the way of the restoration of the Union, and without its removal amity and concord cannot be restored to the country.

His opinion on the subject of slavery had been held for 25 years, and remained unchanged, but he would say beware of the spirit of intolerance; he would implore members not to enter into a crusade in the spirit of intolerance. The Saviour of the world was not the least but tolerant on the subject of slavery, and when he ascended the Mount of Olives, he looked upon tens of thousands of slaves, but he did not preach any persecution, nor any civil war for the extinguishment of slavery. St. Paul, from Mars' Hill, saw beneath him a land of slavery, but was tolerant and preached obedience on the part of servants. The words 'render unto Cesar the things which are Cesar's, and unto God the things which are God's,' and 'Servants obey your masters,' were those of Christ and his chief apostle, and if they were tolerant why could we not be so?

Mr. Brooks continued at some length in this strain, showing that the Patriarchs had held slaves, and that the Fathers of the Christian Church had, by their influence with the Roman Emperors, gradually mitigated and done away with the evils of slavery without attacking it. He was for, however, from saying that the spirit of the Bible was not opposed to slavery. He referred to the instruction shown to Jews, who decided the Saviour, and to Mormons, who practiced polygamy, which was opposed to our laws, and forbidden by the Saviour and the Apostles, as reason why slavery should be tolerated.

Mr Price, of Iowa, was understood to ask if this was not a wiser age than that to which the gentleman had referred for example.

Mr. Brooks respondd that he did not know what light we enjoyed to made us wiser than the apostles, and thought we might improve by their example. He was entirely opposed to the abolition of slavery by force. He next said that he was told that slavery must be abolished in order to establish homogeneity, and that the people living under a common Government must be alike in language, institutions, religion, &c, so as to make a harmonious whole.

He continued to address the House at considerable length, being frequently interrupted from the Union side. Several other members also delivered short speeches, after which the House adjourned.

☞ The Long Island Historical Society exhibits in its rooms an original copy of the Boston News Letter, printed by John Allen, in Pudding Lane, and said at the post office in Corkhill. The sheet consists of one leaf, about ten by fourteen inches. It is dated in the year 1710, or sixty four years before the Declaration of Independence, but is well printed and in good preservation. This paper is claimed to be the first one published in the United States.

☞ Commodore Craven writes from on board the U. S. ship Niagara, under date of Antwerp, Nov 21st, a jovial letter over the re-election of Mr. Lincoln, saying it is the greatest and most important contest of the war.

☞ The high price of fuel has turned the attention of many people in Boston, Reading, Lynn, and numerous places in Massachusetts to the burning of peat, and that article is now kept for sale in Boston.

☞ Gen. Hancock's new corps is recruited rapidly. The General is much encouraged by the course of New Hampshire and other States in offering extra bounty for recruits.

☞ Five or six merchants of Washington, charged with selling goods to blockade runners, who were at large on parole, have been recommitted to the Old Capitol Prison by order of the Secretary of War.

☞ The funeral of a son of President Juarez, of Mexico, took place in New York, at the present residence of Madame Juarez, on Saturday last.

☞ The artists in San Francisco have established an Art Union.

The Man of the War Department.

[From the New York Evening Post.]

The public will learn with unusual pleasure that the report of Secretary Stanton's intended resignation—reports that grew out of a transient illness, the result of overwork—are altogether unfounded.—Mr. Stanton will continue to discharge the arduous duties of his position so long as he shall have strength for the work. No man in the administration has had a more onerous and difficult task than he, no one has had to deal with more novel, complicated and embarrassing questions; and no one has had to meet such a variety of wills, or to dispose of such a mass of impracticable suggestions, as he has, in his intercourse with the numerous officers and agents of the army; but it is doing no injustice to others to say that no one has discharged his duty with greater promptitude, energy, discernment and justice.

As an organizer of war, Mr. Stanton's eminence is such that it has suggested to competent judges a comparison of his name with that of Carnot. He has answered the two chief requisites of his position during a great war; he is thoroughly efficient, and he is thoroughly honest. His method has been so perfect, that since he entered the War Department we have ceased to hear complaints of lack of supplies. "Beef, bread, shoes, clothing, powder, shot, shell, firearms, whatever an army has wanted it has had, at the proper time, in the proper quantities, in the proper place.

The public has scarcely had occasion to think what an immense business this of the war office is; the difficulties have been so completely overcome that we have not thought of their existence. But consider what it is to buy and despatch supplies of all kinds for an army of half a million men, operating on a line a thousand miles long, at a distance sometimes of two hundred miles from their depots; consider what it is to keep on hand relays of animals, stores of subsistence, reserves of troops; to maintain all as near as possible at the various points where the quick mutations of war may make them necessary. And then consider that to organize this vast business, to select trustworthy and capable agents, to dismiss knaves and cast rogues and incapables, to put everybody in the right man in the right place, to keep the reins in the hands constantly and the team going—to do all this is to perform but a part of the duties of the Secretary of War.

For besides this he must select the ablest commanders for the various armies; he must give his mind to the plans of campaign presented by these; he must oversee the whole field, and his quick eye must detect and his sure hand punish every default of duty, every piece of neglect or inefficiency by which one of a thousand subordinates may imperil a campaign, or cause the failure of a movement. More, he must be ready to repair disasters; which are inevitable; to foresee emergencies, to appreciate and reward merit, to maintain discipline; all the endless and multifarious details of the most numerous army ever kept in the field must pass through his hands.

All this, for three years, Mr. Staunton has done, and done so well that the nation owes him a heavy debt of gratitude for his faithful and able service. His power of organization, which we have likened to Carnot's, is a singular and rare quality. He has exerted it to the utmost, and he has not in his performance of his responsible duties, spared himself. No man in the country, perhaps, has made so many personal enemies as Mr. Stanton; his manner is brusque, if not abrupt; he decides with such rapidity, that in the multiplicity of business he cannot help but make a mistake sometimes; he has the impatience of triflers and of petty grievances, natural to a man of active temperament and decisive character, overwhelmed with affairs of real importance. Besides this, he is apt to be a little sarcastic in speech, he is a lover of epigram, and what is called in New England "short tempered."

With these qualities he has an irrepressible contempt for and hatred of self-seeking; he is capable of hanging a fraudulent contractor, or of cashiering out of hand an ambitious incapable; and he is less than any American statesman, since Andrew Jackson, a politician. He neither knows nor practices the arts by which politicians seek to conciliate favor; he knows how to say "No," and he says it, on occasion, in a way which does not admit of argument or discussion.

A man, such as we have described him, unselfish, honest, patriotic, capable, preemptory and self-willed, may offend many individuals, he may resort at times to methods more arbitrary than the circumstances require or justify, but he is an invaluable servant to any nation, and particularly to such as one as ours, in which good-natured complaisance is the vice of rulers. It is creditable also to Mr. Lincoln that he has discernment to select and firmness to retain in office a man of such capacity, courage and faithfulness.

THE BABY TOWER OF SHANGHAI.

The following is from a description of the Chinese city of Shanghai contributed to the Continental Magazine by H. B. Auchincless:

"The only structure like a tower, if we except the turrets on the city walls and watch-towers erected within the past few years, when the Taepings have threatened the city, is a tall, white monument, rising to the height of twenty feet, and without inscription or distinguishing mark of any kind. It looks like a fine, white tomb, higher and more ambitious than usual, and truly it is a 'white sepulchre' Baby Tower, it is called by the foreign residents, for it is filled with the bones of infants—not such as have died a natural death as Bayard Taylor asserts, but which have been thrust into this horrid monument of heathen cruelty when but a few hours old. Humanity shudders at the thought! These dazzling white baby towers, with their mockery of purity, their object known to all men, and openly inviting, as it were, the most unnatural and heartless of murders, are among the most hideous spectacles to be met with in a heathen land. True, a river or a pond will be pointed out to you in other parts of China or in India, where babies are daily drowned like puppies or kittens; but they do not affect the mind with such a horror as these palpable structures, erected with the best skill of their architects for this express purpose. The water closes over the murdered infant, and no trace of the child remains; but here is a tower—a high tower—with deep foundations, filled with the bones of murdered babes that have been accumulating for generations.

"No wonder that Christian mothers, residents in the East, cannot speak of them or see them without a shudder, and never willingly pass them in their drives. Who knows but they might hear, if they approached the tower, the wail of some poor infant just thrown in.

"At Shanghai the Baby Tower stands on the southwest side of the city, without the walls, but at Foo-Chow, where the crime of infanticide is still more prevalent, they use no baby towers, but have provided ponds for the express purpose. It is the saddest part of this great national crime of the Chinese, but it is sanctioned by the mandarins, and viewed as a disagreeable necessity, not a crime.

"It has been the fashion of the late years to deny the existence of this abomination; the doubters, wise in their own conceit, insisting that the crime is too great for human nature.

"Human nature, unfortunately, has proved but a frail barrier to crime of this character in all parts of the world, and the facts of Chinese infanticide are indisputable. The witnesses are too numerous, the crime is too public, and evidence of it too notorious to deny its existence. The children destroyed are girls; the most common methods of destroying them are first, by drowning in a tub of water; second, by throwing into some running stream; third, by burying alive. The last named mode is adopted under the hope and with the superstitious belief that the next birth will be a boy. The excuse is that it is too expensive to educate a girl, but if some friend will take the child to bring up as a wife for a little boy, the parent will sell or give away the infant rather than destroy it. The regular price is two thousand copper cash, or two dollars for every year of their age, for sometimes a girl will be sold for a year or two, and then sold for a wife or slave. Many instances have come to the notice of missionaries where large families of girls have been destroyed. There is one woman now employed as a nurse in a missionary's family at Foh-Chow, who says that her mother had eight girls and three boys, and that she was the only girl permitted by her father to live. We never heard of an instance of a boy being destroyed at birth. There is a village about fifteen miles from Foh-Chow, which is swarming with boys, but where girls are very scarce.

LOCAL NEWS.

A Swindler Recognized.—In November last a fashionably dressed young man entered the jewelry establishment of Mr. George W. Webb, corner of Light and Baltimore streets, and selected several valuable rings. He requested Mr. Webb to send the articles to Barnum's Hotel, where he would settle for them. The rings were taken to the room occupied by the swindler, who, under pretext of taking them into a communicating room to show them to his wife, quitted the hotel, and made his escape. Mr. Joseph T. Pierson (the same officer engaged in the recent arrest of the alleged bank forger) was selected by Mr. Webb to ferret out, if possible, the thief. Mr. Pierson, after a weary search in Philadelphia and New York, discovered him in New York under arrest for swindling in that city. He confessed to having stolen the rings from Mr. Webb, and stated that he disposed of them to different parties. The accused, whose name is Alfred B. Demar alias Leroy, will be brought to this city for trial after the New York authorities have settled with him.

Military Commission.—The cases of Cassidy and Graver, charged with aiding a Union soldier named Gould to desert. John Wills, Esq., their counsel, made the argument in defence. The record was sent to headquarters for revision.

John Wesley Watkins, Jr., son of John W. Watkins, formerly United States Marshal of Baltimore, charged with disloyally and trailing down the American flag from a pole where it had been suspended in Baltimore County, will be out for trial before the Commissioner to day. John Wills, Esq., is his counsel.

Guilty of Manslaughter.—John Osborn, charged with having, on the 29th of June last, killed his wife, by crushing her skull with a club, was tried before Judge Giles yesterday and found guilty of manslaughter. Peter Sherdon, the man who was with the wife of Osborn when her husband committed the murder, had arrested himself from the city and was not present at the trial. Osborn does not deny killing his wife, and expressed regret in not being able to kill Sherdon.

Launch of a Government Steamer.—The iron side wheel government steamer Monocacy, built by the Messrs Denmead, was launched yesterday afternoon. The vessel glided into the water very gracefully. Upwards of one thousand persons witnessed the launch, and a large number of ladies were on board when the steamer kissed her new home. Miss Ella Denmead christened the steamer as she glided into the water.

Not to be Hanged.—James Manuel, found guilty of the murder of young Taylor, has been sentenced by the Governor to be imprisoned in the penitentiary until the year 1880. Manuel was sentenced to be hanged, but by the influence of friends, his sentence has been changed as above stated. He was removed yesterday to the penitentiary.

Law Card.—We would call the attention of our readers to the card of S. P. Hallmill, Esq., Attorney at Law, late of the Provost Legion, and Commissary of Prisoners of the 8th Corps. He has opened a Law office, and as one who deserves well of his country, we hope there in want of anything in his line will give him a call.

Punished.—James Mullen, of O, arrested a few days since on the charge of having been engaged in the rebel army, has been banished from this city by Col. Woolley, and to reside north of Pennsylvania during the war.

Suspicious Characters.—Abel Gault and James Brown were arrested yesterday, charged with being suspicious characters.—They were locked up in the military prison for safe-keeping.

Stealing a Horse.—James Jackson, colored, was arrested yesterday, charged with stealing a horse, the property of Patrick Higgins. Justice Purdell committed the accused to jail for court.

For Court.—Wm J. Nichols was arrested yesterday, charged with beating John H. Lissip, Jr. Justice Whalen released the accused on security for his appearance at court.

Released.—Wm. Davis, arrested a few days ago, charged with forcing a man to enlist, was released from custody yesterday by Col. Woolley, upon taking the oath of allegiance.

Fast Driving.—Zeke Chambers, was arrested yesterday, charged with fast driving. Justice Meredith fined him $3 and costs.

Disloyal.—Frederick Oley was arrested yesterday, charged with being disloyal. He was locked up in the military prison for trial.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

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

George W. Lord and Hannah A. Lord, his wife vs Thomas C. McGuire and Matilda A. McGuire, his wife; bill for the sale of certain property on Gough street, and distribution of proceeds.

Elizabeth P. Meale and others vs. Wm. A. Moale; bill of complaint for a decree to compel defendant to convey unto complainants, one moiety of a certain lot of ground, purchased by R. H. Moale, (deceased,) and the defendants as co-partners. J. M. Saunder Proctor, solicitor for complainants.

Martha E. Fenhagen et al. vs. Thomas Long and Martha McCleary; decree for the sale of certain property in the proceeding of the complainant.

Henry Freedman vs. Margaret Freedman; petition for a divorce a vinculo matrimonii.

Benjamin F. Gould et al. vs. Alexander Gould, Jr., et al. Bill dismissed by consent and costs decided.

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

Petit jury discharged from further service until Monday next. No cases tried yesterday. Adjourned until to-day.

Criminal Docket.—Judgment nisi against John Thomas, Esq., Sureties, after presenting the following persons in the criminal court, viz:

John Orr, charged with and convicted of piracy—sentenced to the penitentiary for a term of eighteen months.

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

Peter Wallace vs. Jas. A. Fyler, Jos. E. Kendrick and James H. Marshall—case to be ported. On trial.

Superior Court.—Before Judge Martin. No business transacted in this court yesterday.

[Reported for the Baltimore Clipper.]

TOWSON'S, Dec. 14, 1864.

Circuit Court for Baltimore County.—Before Hon. Richard Grason, Judge. John T. Ensor, Esq., prosecuting attorney for the State.

Elizabeth Frazer, alleged to be insane and a pauper—jury of inquiry sworn. Declared insane and a pauper.

Frank Crothers vs. Louis H. Cole. Judgment by default in favor of plaintiff for $1,324 61. E. C. Burrell, Esq., for plaintiff.

State vs. Samuel McCauley, indicted for the murder of Herman Baum, a soldier. Said murder alleged to have been committed on the 21 day of June, 1864 on the Werlinger road. The regular panel of jurors were called and six taken, the rest being challenged or excused on account of having made up their minds or being opposed to capital punishment; the remaining six were secured from the talesmen summoned.

Mr. Ensor, State's Attorney, made the opening statement before the jury, setting forth the facts in the case as expected to be sustained by the evidence in the case. The examination of witnesses was then begun, when the jury was called, and testified in substance as follows: Kate Herman, Baum, now deceased, on evening in June last at Newton Hospital, about half past 6 o'clock; next time I saw him was at the dead house; witness and deceased were both engaged at said hospital; saw deceased have over $100 in money, gold watch, ring, &c; know Baum since the fight at Gettysburg; deceased left the hospital about half past 6 o'clock on Thursday evening; next time witness saw him at the dead house next morning.

Cross-examined—Baum had on the evening witness saw him a black coat, light pants, a coarse red vest, gaiters and straw hat; Baum made up his own bed and got up about 6 o'clock; she was within the house on Thursday evening, about half past 6 o'clock; deceased left with the clothes; put the money in his pockets; did not have the same clothes on that he had in the evening.

Mary Cunningham sworn—Knew deceased about two months, and remembered the circumstance of his leaving on a Thursday evening; Mr. McCauly came in and asked for his supper; prisoner told witness to tell the deceased to wait for him, that he was going up with to get a horse and buggy, and was going seven miles in the country; said he would not be home that night; went out and took something out of his pocket; witness thought it was a pistol; told witness again not to forget to tell Baum what he had told her; went out and remained about ten minutes, at I again told witness to tell Baum what he had told her; witness saw Baum and told him what the prisoner had said, about eight o'clock; the prisoner came back, and heard the deceased went out together about ten o'clock; prisoner came back; witness asked where Baum was; prisoner said he had left him at home; he then left, and that was the last time witness saw him until she saw him at the station house; prisoner was called at his boarding house by Samuel McCauley.

After the examination of some other witnesses, the court adjourned until ten o'clock, when the trial was resumed at nine o'clock.

Hon. A. J. Rogers, member of the New Jersey bar and member of Congress from that State, was admitted to practice at this bar—and he and E. J. Gittings, Esq., are counsel for the accused.

☞ Pearl Curcoile, a Jerseyman who distilled apple whisky, fatally stabbed his wife, the mother of six ten children, on Friday night in a fit of ill temper, and now, the newspapers assure us, he appears to fully realize the unfortunate condition in which he has placed himself.

AMUSEMENTS.

Holliday Street Theatre.—The desire on the part of our citizens to witness the superb acting of Miss Maggie Mitchell continues unabated. Last night the theatre was crowded with a fashionable audience, and the applause bestowed upon the merry Cricket was of the heartiest character. Peachon will be performed again to-night.

Front Street Theatre.—Mr. Frank Drew will appear in three excellent plays to-night. The programme will consist of the Irish drama of His Last Legs and the burlesques of Camille and Aladdin.

Mr. Vandenhoff.—This celebrated dramatic reader and author was complimented last night at the Maryland Institute with a brilliant audience. His reading of the play of As You Like It was a masterly effort, and gave the most unbounded satisfaction. Another reading will be given to-night.

IMPORTANT FROM BRAZIL.

BOLD PERFORMANCE OF A REVOLUTIONARY EXILE —EXTRAORDINARY STRATEGY.

By the arrival of the barkentine Teresa, Captain Avery, from Maracaibo, we have intelligence from that place to the 20th ult.—General Pouiga, the revolutionary exile, visited that place on the 14th of November in a British schooner, having a crew of only twelve men, and, while off the bar, she was boarded by a boat from a Government schooner lying in the mouth of the harbor.

The officers and boat's crew were immediately made prisoners. Gen. Pouiga then went aboard to the Government schooner, purporting to be from the captain of the schooner, informing them that Gen. Pouiga was a prisoner on board, when a second boat was sent, and they also made prisoners. Gen. Pouiga having thus weakened the force of the Government vessel, easily forced them to surrender, and took charge of her. He then went ashore to a battery, drove away the gunners, and spiked the guns; after which, he proceeded on board the vessel he had taken, fired into a Government steamer near by, killing one man and wounding the captain, and then proceeded to sea, taking with him his prisoners.

He lay off the port until the tide, when he disappeared. The vessel that Gen. Pouiga came in had no armament, the crew being simply armed with revolvers and side arms. The town of Maracaibo was in the greatest state of alarm, fearing that the place would be bombarded, and, as a result, would be surrendered. The Teresa was detained three days in consequence. No pilot could be found who would venture to take her to sea until all fears were allayed.

☞ In late rebel papers we have the proceedings of the North Carolina and South Carolina Legislatures relative to negotiations for peace. In the former body resolutions have been introduced in both houses in favor of sending commissioners to Washington, and Jeff. Davis and the Legislatures of the other States are requested to co-operate. The resolutions offered in the South Carolina Legislature deprecate any overtures for a cessation of hostilities until a dissolution of the Union is conceded by the national Government.

The Marlborough Gazette (Md.,) says:—"Our worthless jail is free from the miscellaneous crowd of inmates. Out of a large number of criminals confined within the past year not one is left to tell the tale—all having picked their way out. The large aperture made by escaped criminals six months ago has not been so much as closed up. There seems to be a total want of regard for this institution."

☞ The United States Circuit Court now in session at Alexandria, has subjected quite a number of citizens to a heavy fine for transacting business without a license. These parties pretended to act as agents for the original owner, who adopt this course in order to avoid taking the prescribed oath.

☞ "Benevolence," said Sydney Smith, in a charity sermon, "is a sentiment common to human nature. A never sees B in distress without wishing C to relieve him. Rochefoucault never said a more brilliant thing than that, nor one more sarcastic.

☞ The vintage of California is estimated this year at over six millions of gallons. It is estimated by the President of the Wine Growers' Association that the State is capable of producing 3,500,000,000 gallons.

☞ No person is accepted as a volunteer policeman in Detroit who is interested, directly or indirectly, in the keeping of any ale or beer house, saloon, hotel or other similar place.

☞ The latest Paris Fashions state that bonnets are worn small, round as the cheeks, and have generally hemispherical shaped crowns.

☞ It is estimated that there are three hundred thousand refugees from the South at the North.

☞ The agitation about the abolishment of the pass is again renewed in Paris.

MINIATURE ALMANAC FOR 1864.

December.	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon's Phases			
				H.	M.	
13 Monday	7 24	4 35	Increases			
14 Tuesday	7 24	4 36				
15 Wednesday	7 24	4 36	New	20	4	23 a
16 Thursday	7 25	4 35	First qr	6	2	43 m
17 Friday	7 25	4 35	Full	13	2	17 m
18 Saturday	7 25	4 35	Last qr	21	12	4 m
19 Sunday	7 25	4 35				

MARINE AFFAIRS.

PORT OF BALTIMORE, December 14, 1864.

ARRIVED.

Steamer Georgeanna, Pearson, from Old Point, Va—to M Sellers. Passed off Cove Point, and off Annapolis another bark, both bound up.

Steamer Wm Woodward, Cundiff, fm New York—mdse to J A Shriver.

Steamer Richard Willing, Cundiff, from Philadelphia—mdse to J A Shriver.

Steamer John R Thompson, McKaig, from Richmond—mdse to J A Shriver.

Bark Hadley, Snow, from Boston—mdse to R M Heslen.

Schr Buena Vista, Robey, from Fortress Monroe—to R M Heslen.

Schr Ida A Jayne, Jayne, from City Point—to Rose & Lyon.

Schr Gen Armstrong, Wright, from City Point—to Rose & Lyon.

Schr J S Terry, Smith, from City Point—to Rose & Lyon.

CLEARED.

Steamer Georgeanna, Pearson, Old Point, Va.

Steamer F W Brune, Foster, New York.

Steamer Richard Willing, Cundiff, Philadelphia.

ARRIVALS FROM BALTIMORE.

Steamer Fanny Cadwallader, Pierson, New York, 12th instant.

Steamer Franklin Young, New York, 12th instant.

Bark Stella Stewart, Osborn, New York, 10th instant.

CLEARANCES FOR BALTIMORE.

Steamer Artisan, Kirk, New York 12th.

Schr Chief, Doughty, New York, 12th inst.

SPOKEN.

Brig Carolina, Pillsbury, from Sagua for New York, 7th inst, off Cape Florida.

DISASTERS.

Bark Gertrude, Chase, hence for Portland, was ashore on the West Chops, Holmes' hole, 11th inst. Will be got off after lightering.

Schr Presto, Briggs, hence for Providence, parted her moorings on Monday, at Fall River, and went ashore three distance above the wharf. Would probably be got off at high water.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Cypress, (ar) Victory, for Rotterdam, at bank Lady Leale, (Br) Anderson, for Liverpool, both hence, went to sea, 10th inst.

Bark Daniel Webster, Jacobson, hence for Boston, at Hollows' Hole 9th instant, and remained 10th.

Ship Maggie V Hugg, Hainer, remained at Valparaiso, Nov 22, to sail 4th for Baltimore.

A bark unknown, supposed bound up, was at anchor on Tuesday night off Point Lookout—reported by Baltimore pilots.

Schr Z S Lowe, Smith, hence for New Bedford, arrived at Newport, 10th inst.

Schr Mabel Hall, Hall, sailed from Rockland 8th instant, for Baltimore.

Schr Baltimore, Dix, from ——, at New Haven 9th inst.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

MONEY AND STOCKS.

WEDNESDAY, December 14, 1864.

Gold was inactive at 233¼@233¾ at the Board of Brokers, but closed higher on the street. United States Certificates of indebtedness brought 97¾@97¾ and left off in demand at the inside figures but Five-twenties were dull and ¼ per cent. lower, sales being made at $102 down to $101¾. Nothing worthy of notice transpired in Baltimore City Loans, Bank Shares and Railroad Securities, and Mining Shares were in very moderate request, and closed heavy. Of the Insurance Shares, 50 Maryland Fire changed hands at 615.

SALE AT THE BALTIMORE STOCK BOARD.

[Regular Daily Record of J. Tormey, Stock and Bill Broker, No. 22 South Street.

Dec. 14, 1864.

$1000 American Gold (large)			233¾
1000 do do (large)			235
5000 do do (large)			232
5000 do do (large)			235
500 do do (large)			233¾
$500 U. S. 5-20's			104
500 do do			104¾
$