BALTIMORE CLIPPER.

"THE UNION, THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAWS."

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Latest News by Telegraph

TO THE

BALTIMORE CLIPPER.

IMPORTANT STATEMENT OF GEN'L CANBY IN REFERENCE TO THE TREACHEROUS DOINGS OF COTTON SPECULATORS ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

WASHINGTON, Jan'y 5.—Major Gen'l Canby, in a letter on the subject of trade with the insurrectionary States, says that if it is carried on in the manner and to the extent claimed by speculators, who now control it, the inevitable result, in his judgment, will be to add strength and efficiency to the rebel armies, East and West of the Mississippi, equivalent to an addition of 50,000 men, and will stimulate into active opposition to the successful prosecution of our operations at least 10,000 men within our lines. Cotton speculators in the Mississippi Valley have a prospective hope to have an actual interest in every bale of cotton within the rebel lines. They know that expeditions within the enemy's country are followed by the capture of cotton, or its destruction by the rebels to prevent its falling into our hands, and hence it is to their interests to give information to the rebels of every contemplated movement.

He has not sent an expedition into the enemy's lines without finding agents of this character in communication with the rebels, giving them information regarding our movements, and nearly every expedition has been foiled to some extent in some of its objects by information so communicated. He has now several speculators captured in the enemy's country awaiting trial for giving information to the enemy, but the punishment of these men is no compensation for the evil they have occasioned, and will not secure us from future disasters from the same cause. The rebel armies east and west of the Mississippi river have been supported mainly during the past twelve months by the unlawful trade carried on upon that river.

The city of New Orleans since its occupation by our forces, has contributed more to the support of the armies; more to the purchase and equipment of privateers that are preying upon our commerce and more to maintain the credit of the rebel government in Europe than any other portion of the country, with the single exception of Wilmington.

Gen. Canby makes this statement from evidence. He does not doubt that many of the persons engaged in traffic in the produce of the insurrectionary States are loyal and honorable men, but he does know that many of the intermediate agents employed are either rebels or unprincipled men, or actuated only by the interests of gain.

He now has a paper in relation to the contracts made by English houses in Mobile for the exportation of 200,000 bales of cotton by the way of New Orleans.—The condition of the sale requiring the payment to be made in supplies, in gold, or in foreign exchange. The net profits of these transactions are estimated by the contractors themselves at ten million dollars, and it is easy to see how much zeal will be evoked by profits of this magnitude. He cites this as one of many instances which have come under his observation, and to show the character of the transactions in the Mississippi Valley, indicating the means by which our laws are evaded and how the amount due the rebel government is converted into foreign exchange.

A numerous class of followers in the track of the army are trafficking in its blood and betraying the cause for which it is shed, with all the baseness of Judas Iscariot without his remorse."

The letter of which the above is an abstract was to-day referred to the House Committee on Military Affairs, which has the entire subject under consideration.

News From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—It is expected that the resolution adopted to day by the House, for the organization and enlargement of the sphere of operations of short hand committee reporting, will naturally facilitate the preparation and maturing of the public business. The Speaker has appointed to the position Francis H. Smith, known for many years as one of the ablest short-hand reporters in Congress.

It is a noticeable fact that during the debate in the House this afternoon, on the subject of peace, both Messrs. Greely and Blair were present. It will be seen from the Congressional report, that Representative Cox said he saw the former, on the Republican side of the House, conferring with members as to measures of peace, while he (Mr. Cox) was in favor of sending Montgomery Blair to Richmond to learn authoratively what the South will do.

The bill introduced in the House to-day by Representative Ashley proposes to provide a temporary government for Wyoming territory, to be chiefly carved out of Utah and Washoe territories.

The resolution sought to be introduced in the House to day by Representative Blair for the appointment of another Lieutenant General, inferior to that of the General commanding the armies, but superior to all other officers in the service, was designed to create the position in order that Major Gen. Sherman might be complimented by the appointment.

The Senate in executive session to-day confirmed the nomination of Thomas G. Rice as Appraiser of Merchandise in Massachusetts, in place of the recent incumbent, who has deceased.

LOYALTY IN SAVANNAH.

NEW YORK, January 5.—Col. Allen, the agent of the authorities of Savannah to purchase food for the suffering people of that city, stated to the Chamber of Commerce to-day, that he had been appointed by the people of Savannah to buy food for the sufferers there. He had rice or cotton to sell, and he was prepared to buy what he could, and would receive such contributions as the merchants and people saw fit to extend to the loyal citizens of Savannah. He stated that at the citizens' meeting resolutions were received with three times three cheers for the Union, and that they were all in favor of the old flag which now ruled over them.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 4—Sailed, steamer Constitution with $511,000 in specie for New York. Among her passengers are the new Senators from Nevada and Oregon, Messrs. Stewart, Nye and Williams.

THE CAPTURE OF THE FLORIDA.

NEW YORK, January 5.—The committee appointed by the Chamber of Commerce to report on the communication from the merchants of Bahia, relative to the seizure of the pirate Florida, which requested the merchants of New York to suspend giving a reward to the captors of the Florida, made a report to-day. They state that most of the signers of the communication are allied to British or rebel interests, and the committee recommend that the thanks of the Chamber of Commerce be tendered to Capt. Collins of the gunboat Wachusett, for his courageous conduct in generously subjecting himself to the risk of censure and loss of his commission in order to rid the seas of a scourge and our commerce of an incendiary foe. A motion was made to send a copy of the report to the merchants of Bahia, but objection was made that the merchants of New York should take no further notice of the factors of British pirates, and the motion was not put.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

NEW YORK, January 5.—South American dates to the 10th are received. There is no important political news. Business was affected at Valparaiso by the unsatisfactory relations with Spain. A bill had been approved to raise a loan of $3,000,000. A Spanish frigate had arrived at Valparaiso. The Spanish Peruvian question was unchanged. Admiral Pareju had taken command of the Spanish fleet at the Chincha Islands. The recall of Admiral Pinzon was regarded as indicating a more favorable policy toward Peru.

The bar at Greytown had closed up the channel so that small river steamers cannot get out. The U. S. steamer Lancaster, Admiral Pearson, sailed for Callao on the 17th from Panama. The sloop St. Mary's was at Panama on the 26th.

KENTUCKY ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 4.—The anti-Slavery Convention held here yesterday, passed resolutions adhering to the Baltimore platform, and requesting the representatives in Congress to vote for the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery. Also inviting the Legislature to so instruct them; urging a repeal of the slave code of Kentucky; endorsing Gen. Burbridge, and approving a vigorous retaliatory warfare against guerrillas. Great harmony prevailed.

The Legislature assembled to day, but there was no quorum in the House. The Senate organized by electing J. B. Bonner, Speaker *pro tem*, in the absence of Lt. Governor Jacobs.

CAPTURE AND DESTRUCTION OF HOOD'S PONTOON TRAIN.

COURTLAND, Ala., (via Decatur, Ala.,) Jan. 4.—The cavalry belonging to Major General Steadman's command have pursued, captured and burned Hood's pontoon train! They have also captured 600 mules, over 100 wagons and 200 hogs.

Forrest is reported near Russellville, and a deserter from Hood's army reports that Hood has been ordered to Tuscaloosa to reorganize his shattered army.

Roddy's cavalry command is almost entirely disbanded.

REPORTED PIRACIES NEAR MATANZAS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—The steamer Eagle, from Havana on the 30th, has arrived. She brings a doubtful report from Matanzas on the 29th, that a vessel arriving there reported having seen two vessels burning just outside, and two steamers supposed to have been the captors.

CONVENTION OF NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS.

CINCINNATI, January 5.—The newspaper publisher's convention assembled at Columbus yesterday, when a committee was appointed to memorialize the Legislature and Congress against a prohibitory tariff on paper. A State "Publishers Association" was formed.

MICHIGAN LEGISLATURE.

DETROIT, Jan. 5.—The Michigan Legislature convened here yesterday. Gov. Blair's message was read, showing an encouraging condition of the State finances. J. M. Howard was nominated for U. S. Senator by the Republican caucus last night.

REBEL GENERALS SENT TO FORT WARREN.

BOSTON, January 5.—Major General Edward Johnson, and Brigadier Generals H. R. Jackson and Thomas B. Smith, of the rebel army, were taken through this city yesterday en route for Fort Warren.

HEAVY ROBBERY.

CINCINNATI, Jan'y 5.—A carpet-bag, containing $13,000 was rifled of its contents on Saturday, on the train between Indianapolis and Lafayette. There is no clue as yet to the robber.

FROM KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, January 5.—Boonsboro' has been taken possession of by the rebels under Major J. Walker Taylor, our forces evacuating the place.

A SUPPOSED MURDERER MAKES A WILLING CONFESSION.—On Monday night last a man, named Mark Campbell, while in the market-house in Alleghany City, entered into conversation with some of the occupants, and stated that he was the murderer of McFate, who was assassinated in Oil City on the 20th ult. He was induced to commit the crime from having been informed that his victim had $10,000 upon his person, but found only four dollars in his pocket-book. A police officer was informed of the circumstance, and, upon visiting the saloon, Campbell repeated the story to him. The officer questioned him for some time, and at length concluded to take him into custody.

He was locked up until morning, when he had a hearing before the Mayor, during which he denied knowing anything about the matter, and stated that he had been intoxicated on the previous night, a fact which could not be controverted. The Mayor was at a loss to know how to dispose of the case, and sent a note to the District Attorney, advising him of the circumstance, and requesting his advice. The Attorney recommended the Mayor to commit him for a further hearing, and in the meantime to communicate with the authorities of Oil City, which the Mayor concluded to do. It has since been ascertained that Campbell was in Oil City about the time of the murder, although he denied it at the time of the hearing.—The matter is to be thoroughly investigated.

RETIRING FROM THE WORLD.—A letter from Toulouse, France, gives an account of the retirement from the world of an officer of the Chasseurs d'Oneval. The young captain has become a Carmelite, and assumed that livery of woe in the place of his gaudy uniform.—His final act, so far as worldly affairs were concerned, was to give up his sward and the Cross of the Legion of Honor, which he gained for distinguished service in the field. As he kissed these loved relics of the life he was about to quit, and gave them to his father, the whole congregation were affected to tears.

News from Rebel Papers.

FROM SAVANNAH AND CHARLESTON.

The purposes of Sherman have not been illuminated by any recent movement of his in the vicinity of Savannah. The raiding force which went down to the Altamaha River some days ago, has returned to Savannah, and in a few days we may expect to hear of another sent in some other direction, for purposes of devastation and diversion, and so on, until Sherman is fully prepared for his contemplated movement on Charleston, or whatever other point he may have his coretous eyes upon. A small body of his cavalry is already pillaging and scouting on this side of the Savannah River, but as all of the country in that section has been divested of its grain products, not much damage will be done to our commissariat whatever may be the result of the raiders' observations.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

The Courier of Saturday has the following, relating to the exchange of prisoners: The steamer Celt took down the harbor Friday afternoon the balance of the Yankee prisoners due on the present exchange.—The number of Yankee prisoners delivered thus far, since the commencement, in Savannah and Charleston harbors, is as follows:—Privates, 10,635, officers, 225; making a total of 10,860. The truce expires at ten o'clock this morning, at which time the usual firing between the batteries and the shelling of the city may be expected to be resumed.

THE NEGRO QUESTION.

[From the Whig, December 31.]

The following resolutions were being considered by the South Carolina Legislature at last accounts, and would probably be adopted:

Resolved, That if, in the opinion of those authorised and competent to decide, the employment of slaves in the army for special service, as teamsters, &c., will contribute to the military efficiency of the Confederate States, the State will successfully and promptly furnish the quota which may be required: *Provided*, That in the discharge of such service, the servile *status* of the negro be maintained.

Resolved, That this State cannot consent to the proposition by which the slaves so employed shall be purchased and declared free by the Confederate Government upon the expiration of their time of service, because the creation of such a class would involve the most delicate and dangerous questions as to the rights of the General Government on subjects belonging to the exclusive control of the individual States, because the proposal of freedom as the highest hope and reward which can be offered to the slave is in itself a declaration that slavery is an inferior condition from which he has the capacity and ought to have the desire to escape, because such a policy is opposed to the steady and consistent domestic legislation of this State for nearly half a century, and because such a plan, if otherwise objectionable, confers its privileges unequally and unjustly.

FROM SOUTHWESTERN VIRGINIA.

The Lynchburg Virginian, of the 30th, understands that the gallant and high souled Breckinridge is chafing like a lion deeply wounded at the enemy's audacious raid into his department. But nobody blames this gallant soldier, so far as we have heard, says the Virginian. He did all that man could do under the circumstances with the means at his disposal.

It should be strengthened immediately, for the Salt Works and Lead mines are too important to the Confederacy to be put in jeopardy by a few thousand raiders. The injury suffered by this raid, so far as those two important interests are concerned, is, we are rejoiced to know, not irreparable, nor even serious, as it will soon be repaired; but we have reason to believe that the enemy may come again in stronger force, with a view to permanent occupation. Such a contingency should be guarded against by all the means at the disposal of the Government.

THE SACKING OF ATLANTA.

A correspondent of the Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel, under date of 18th inst., gives an interesting account of the manner in which Atlanta was sacked by the Confederates. He says that, previous to their departure, the Yankees sent out written invitations to the people living in the counties surrounding it to come in and get ashes at cheap rates in any quantity. The people, however, did not accept the invitation at that time. But soon after the Yankees left, the country people flocked by scores from all parts of the country, some coming over one hundred miles. Every description of vehicle, drawn by mules, horses, stallions, jacks, jennies, oxen, bullocks, etc., could be seen upon the streets. The scene began a description; Iron, salt, bacon, flour, coffee, hides, and everything else left by the Yankees, were unceremoniously deposited in wagons and carts and carried off.

But our country cousins did not stop at that. They entered the dwelling houses of those absent and gutted them of all their furniture. One lady, who left her house for a few hours to attend to pressing business, was astonished to find on her return, all of her furniture and wearing apparel gone.

Fully one hundred and fifty pianos were carried off by the Hoosiers, many of whom were unused to any "concord of sweet sounds" save that produced by a jewsharp or fiddle. One of them, an illiterate backwoodman, who resided in an humble hut ten by twelve, was seen carrying out a magnificent piano in a small cart drawn by a two-year old bullock.

A venerable dame was observed trying to haul into her cart a fine piano by means of a rope attached to the legs. When asked what she was doing, she replied that she had found a "purty nice table in thar, and she was trying to get it into her keart."

One man alone carried off over $50,000 worth of dry hides. Steps have been taken to secure all the articles carried off, as well as the offenders. Already much property has been recovered.

ENGLISH NEUTRALITY ILLUSTRATED.—A curious development was recently made in the Court of the Queen's Bench, in England, upon the trial of a person charged with violating the Foreign Enlistment Act, by enlisting men to serve in the Federal army against the rebels. A witness was then on the stand, who had been engaged as a fireman on the Rappahannock—a vessel that had been sold by the Admiralty, and was converted into a rebel privateer—who threw a bomb shell into the camp of the Queen's counsel, by stating that the pirate vessel had been towed out of the harbor at Sheerness, by a government tug. The crown agents tried to make the witness contradict himself, but he persisted in his assertion that the Rappahannock was taken out of the harbor by a government tug. The case was immediately adjourned for a couple of months, to see, probably, if this untoward revelation could not be masked again.

A WEIGHTY FAMILY.—The Boston Herald contains the following scrap of personal history:

Hon. Mr. Fatwell, the new Maine Senator, is a good specimen of a man physically, and is one of a family of twenty one children by two mothers, fourteen of whom were sons, not one of the latter being in weight less than 200 pounds, nor below six feet in height. The father is still living, at the age of 94 years.

A Southern newspaper says that Sherman's march will lead them to the paradise of fools. The Army and Navy Journal retorts that it hopes for the speedy verification of this prophecy in the capture of sundry inhabitants of that self-same paradise, not far from the coast of South Carolina and Georgia.

A deputation, consisting of Parliamentary and municipal representatives of several large towns, had an interview with the Home Secretary, on the 10th, on the subject of the adulteration of town sewage and the prevention of the pollution of rivers and streams.

W. C. DePauw, of Washington county, is perhaps the heaviest income tax-payer in Indiana. His pays taxes on an income of $160,000 for the year 1863, as follows:—Three per cent original tax, $4,800; five per cent additional tax, $8,000; total tax, $12,800.

Rebellion in Lower Canada.

The French Refuse to Serve as Militiamen—Quebec in a Ferment—The Rebels in Strong Force at Montmorenci—The Loyal Volunteers in Arms—Strong Resistance to the Draft.

[From the Quebec Daily News, Dec. 31. (Government Organ.)

The most intense excitement prevailed in the city last evening, when intelligence reached town that the draft, which was to have taken place yesterday throughout the Province, according to the Act 27th Vic., chaps 23 and 23, had been resisted in several of the counties in this district, and that the officers appointed to enforce it had been driven away at Chateau Richer, and their lives threatened.

Deputy-Adjt. Gen. DeSalaberry, acting under directions from the Executive Council, immediately ordered out four companies of the best and most effective of the Volunteer Active Militia, viz: No. 3 Volunteer Garrison Artillery, Captain Murray and Lieut. Montizambert; No. 4 Garrison Artillery, Capt. Grant and Lieutenant W. Home; Capt. Lamontague's field battery of artillery, (two guns) and the Wellington Rifles, under command of Capt. Gibsone. These four companies left the armory about 8 o'clock in carioles, each man provided with twenty rounds of ammunition, amidst the cheers of hundreds of spectators. It is scarcely possible that the *habitans* will attempt to resist such a force, although it was reported last night that over 200 ship-carpenters from St. Roch had gone down to cut the Montmorenci bridge, and prevent the troops from proceeding to Chateau Richer. The greatest excitement prevails in the city.

The volunteer force is not expected to return to town before evening, after the draft is completed, unless they meet with determined resistance. The four companies are under command of Lieut.-Col De Salaberry, Mr. Justice Maguire accompanying the force in his official capacity.—We will have news from the volunteer force this afternoon, which will be communicated to our readers by extra. The resistance of the draft in the rural districts was not unexpected, and has therefore not taken the authorities unawares; but that a force such as left the city last night should have been deemed necessary, has taken our citizens by surprise.

ADDITIONAL.

The Journal, of last evening, says: "We have just been informed at the instant, that the Rouge party have risen at Chateau-Richer against the execution of the militia law, and that the officers charged with the duty of putting it into effect have been obliged to take flight from the locality in order to save their lives. The rioters were all armed, and many of them appeared to be under the influence of liquor. This is sorry treatment of a law initiated by their own leader, Mr. Dorion. We do not know what steps the Government intends to take under the circumstances; but, in the meantime, we cannot too strongly condemn violence and resistance to the law, from whatever side they come."

Destruction of the Steamer Geo. Washington by Fire—The Cargo a Total Loss—Probable Damage About $500,000.

At about 9 P. M. on Monday, the steamship George Washington, of Cromwell's line of New York and New Orleans steamships, lying at Pier No. 9, North River, was discovered to be on fire.

The flames were first seen bursting forth from the forecastle. Thence they sprang into the rigging and soon covered the decks, and threatened other shipping which lay moored on the opposite side of the dock, but the firemen succeeded in getting several streams upon their rigging, and confined the fire to the George Washington.

At midnight the fire had eaten its way into the cabin and lower hold of the steamship, and, it being evident that both vessel and cargo must be consumed, the firemen directed their efforts thenceforward solely to the saving of other property.—Fortunately, there was no wind, else the fire must have been vastly more disastrous.

The Washington had about seven hundred bales of cotton, from two thousand to three thousand barrels of flour, and a cargo of assorted merchandise in her hold, all of which was consumed.

The Washington, which was owned by Messrs. Clark & Seaman, was insured for $125,000 in the following named marine insurance offices: Atlantic, Union, Mutual, Columbia, Great Western, Harmony, Phoenix, Delaware, Mutual Safety (Philadelphia) and North American, of Philadelphia, but by whom the cargo was owned or insured our reporter was unable to learn.

The ship lies water-logged, and still burning in her berth, and must be nearly, if not quite, a total loss; but her machinery it is thought, may be saved, in a damaged state. She was one of the finest craft that sail between New York and New Orleans, and had been but a short time in service.

The aggregate loss on both ship and cargo is estimated at near $500,000.—*N. Y. Times.*

THE CAPTURED SAVANNAH COTTON.

[From the New York Post, Jan'y 3.]

The cotton which fell into the hands of General Sherman when he captured Savannah is to be shipped to this city.—Collector Draper has been appointed cotton agent, and will embark to-morrow, probably, on board the steamer Granada, for Port Royal, and thence will sail for Savannah.

The Collector will examine the cotton, and take testimony in regard to its ownership previous to its shipment to New York.

The sale will be made here, and all questions relating to the rights of the present holders to the proceeds are to be settled hereafter. All the cotton in the vicinity of Savannah will take the same course. A corps of clerks will accompany the Collector.

There is much excitement among some of our merchants concerning the trade of Savannah. Several hundred applications for information or permission to ship goods there have been made, but no vessels have yet been cleared to that port.—It is usually desired to ship general merchandise.

Some vessels, whose owners or charterers hope they will eventually be permitted to go to Savannah, have already been cleared for Port Royal. It is thought the port of Savannah will be formally opened to commerce immediately after the cotton has been shipped.

Murder of Pennsylvania Officers by Bushwhacks.

On Thursday afternoon, while the 7th Pennsylvania Cavalry were approaching Bardstown, Ky., Captain R. M. McCormack, A. A. G. on the Colonel's staff, and Major John L. Shurk, surgeon of the regiment, went into the house of a Mr. Grigsby, one mile out of the town. Maj. Shurk was acquainted with the family, and had—not having seen them for some time—concluded to pay them a friendly visit. They had been there but a few minutes, and Mr Grigsby's daughter was entertaining them with a song at the piano, when a negro woman rushed into the room, but upon seeing the officers she rushed out again.

Miss G. followed her out, but came back hurriedly; and before she could tell the officers of the danger they were in, the house was surrounded by Sue Munday and fifteen guerillas, who fired upon them through the window and doors, but did not succeed in hitting either of them. Mr. G. went to the door and informed the guerillas that there were but two soldiers in his house, and that they would surrender; but they pushed him to one side, rushed in, and murdered both of them on the spot. After killing them they got on their horses and left hurriedly. Captain McCormack's body received three balls, either of which would have produced instant death. Major Shurk was shot twice, and died instantly. The bodies were placed in metallic coffins, and sent to this State for interment.

TWO MILLIONS OF BANK NOTES BURNED.

The branches of the State Bank of Ohio are winding up, preparatory to organizing under the National Banking Law. The Columbus Journal of December 28th says:

At its last meeting the Board of Control of the State Bank of Ohio adopted resolutions that no more notes should be delivered to any of the branches, and that all notes of the State Bank received by the branches should be returned to the general office to be burned. To keep up a supply of new bills for thirty-six banks has always required a large amount of several denominations to be prepared, and ready for delivery, to take the place of the worn out, defaced and mutilated old bills. All this has been burnt, as no longer needed.

A committee met at the office of the Board, some ten days ago, and carefully counted and burnt the whole, amounting to nearly two million of dollars, in sheets, and thus disposed of every note on hand. It is alike honorable to the officers, the President, Vice President and Secretary, in whose hands is this paper was kept, and to the institution, as showing the careful manner in which its business is transacted, that not a dollar of discrepancy was found in any of the accounts; and that vouchers were produced to verify every transaction. If the State Bank of Ohio is to close its existence, it will, at least, have an honorable record. The accounts of the officers above alluded to, embrace many millions.

PETROLEUM IN EUROPE.

A London correspondent of the New York Herald writes:—Your new kingdom of petrolia is creating one or two small revolutions in Europe. It has struck one branch of industry that few would suspect was in danger. Letters from Italy say that the advent of American coal oil has so reduced the demand for olive oil that there is no profit in their olive orchards, and that no more will be planted, while the old ones are, many of them, being cut down.

You know that olive oil is used in the South of Europe for purposes of illumination, and numerous household and manufacturing purposes, as well as for the table. For most of these purposes coal oil is both better and cheaper. The grease from the Ohio pig adulterated much olive oil heretofore, and cheapened it; and now the new "Oil Dorado" is going to come in and complete the destruction of one of the most ancient agricultural pursuits of the shores of the Mediterranean, the Levant and the East—a production noted since before the time of our Saviour.

Here in England the results seem destined to be quite as great. No oil wells or deposits have been found as yet, and as the coal mines are, many of them two to four thousand feet deep, it may be safely inferred that little or none of the petroleum exists under the surface of these islands. There are, however, three coal mines in Wales that produce coal that by heat and distillation produces good coal oil. And these mines have already been laid under contribution by an enterprising American, who has contracted for all the coal produce for fifty years. When his engines, furnaces and machinery are all completed, he expects to use five hundred tons a day, and out of each ton to make from one hundred to one hundred and twenty gallons of oil, at a net profit of a pound sterling ($5) a ton.

HOW LOUIS NAPOLEON IS ALTERING PARIS.

A letter writer in speaking of the extensive improvements now going on Paris under the influence of the Government, says:

There are at this moment several acres of ground completely deserted of houses, in one of the most densely inhabited parts of Paris, near the Havre railway station. Everything has been pulled down to make way for the new Boulevard Haussman, so called after the Prefect of Paris, and other new and splendid lines of thoroughfares. To look at the huge gap left and the havoc made, one would suppose that a battery of cannon had been playing upon the spot for twenty-four hours.

On the north side of Paris a small mountain is being levelled down and carted away to fill up a valley on the south side, where a space of more than a mile square is preparing for new building sites, and will form an entirely new quarter of the capital. Besides the stupendous repairs, or rather restorations of the Cathedral of Notre Dame, and of almost every other religious edifice in Paris, half a dozen new churches, some of them of gigantic size, are rising at different points. The new grand opera is costing millions, and is rapidly urged forward. Then there is the prodigious task of rebuilding the immense Hotel Dieu, or great city hospital, the largest, perhaps, in the world.

And again, in the northeast of the town, in the midst of the great manufacturing and iron forge district, a new "People's Park" is being laid out, formed of what are called the *buttes* or knolls of St. Chaumont, very high rising ground, in a rough state, and worked as chalk and gravel pits. More than twelve miles of rail and tram roads have been laid down upon this to bring it in order, and five hundred wagons drawn by steam engines and horses, with an immense corps of laborers, are at work upon it. All this, of course, involves indefinite outlay. There are parts of the town where the "oldest inhabitant" quite loses himself, so wholly are they transformed. I passed through one of these the other day, and found police stationed to show people the way, which I was obliged to ask myself, after a fifteen years' acquaintance! All this is very wonderful and beautiful, but at the same time very costly.

A STORY ABOUT GEN'L GRANT.—At a Union meeting in New Haven, the other night, Judge Johnson, of Ohio, told "a little story" about General Grant in his boyhood. He said that in Georgetown, Ohio, where Grant lived when a small boy, a circus one day came. The boys all went to the circus, and in the course of the programme the mule, which no outsider was expected to ride, was brought in the ring. The monkey first tried to ride, and was thrown. A negro present then volunteered his services, and was likewise thrown. One village boy now came on, and then another and another, each in his turn being quickly and heavily thrown by the trained animal, until at least a dozen were placed *hors du combat*.

At last a modest little boy was asked if he would not make the attempt. "I will try," replied the apparently timid youth, and dexterously mounting the animal, he grasped hold and retained his seat, notwithstanding the utmost exertions of the creature to cast him off, until at last the animal wearied out, stood still panting and vanquished, with the undaunted and indomitable young hero, Ulyssess S. Grant, firmly seated on his back. This, said the Judge, is the character of the hero of Vicksburg now; and he will cling to the back of Bob Lee and Jeff. Davis, until tired of the ride they yield obedience to rightful constitutional authority.

ABDEL KADER'S CAMEL.—Some few days since the inhabitants of Vienna were surprised to see a lame old camel pacing through that city enveloped in a rich covering of Oriental fabric. The ship of the desert" was towed along by a commissionaire, and was accompanied by two young Arabs, who seemed to be very anxious that their four-footed charge should proceed in safety. It turned out that the poor old animal was worthy of all the care bestowed on it, as it had partaken of all the vicissitudes of the life of Abdel-Kader, and had even carried him in the mountains when an infant. Later on, when the Emir was engaged in opposing the French, the faithful beast, though sadly wounded, saved the life of his master by carrying him and his two wives to a place of safety. Since then the camel and the Emir have been seldom separated, at least with the will of the latter; but, as old age and infirmity have sadly undermined the health of the animal, the Emir sent it to Paris in order that it might receive the best veterinary advice.

[Reported for the Baltimore Clipper.]

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

38th Congress—2d Session.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5, 1865.

SENATE.—The session was resumed at 12 noon, to-day, after the fortnight's recess.

Vice-President Hamlin took his seat as presiding officer of the Senate for the first time this session.

The Vice-President laid before the Senate a communication from the Governor of Nevada received by telegraph, requesting, in behalf of the Legislature of that State, that action be deferred on the bill relative to mineral lands. All the Nevada Senators shall take their seats. Also, a communication from the Secretary of War in reply to resolution of the Senate, calling for the report of Major General Herron, who was directed to inspect the Military Department of Arkansas, stating that such report had not yet been received. Also, a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury transmitting the report of Prof. Bache, giving the progress of the Coast Survey for 1863.

Mr. Wilson presented a petition from Gen. Ord and other army officers, and twenty similar petitions, for an increase of pay, and Messrs. Fox or and Morgan presented petitions of a like character. Referred to the Military Committee.

On motion of Mr. Grimes, a resolution was adopted directing the Secretary of War to inform the Senate of the number of men enlisted in the naval service and credited upon military quotas of the different States, on what principle, in what manner, and on what evidence such credits were made.

On motion of Mr. Foster, a resolution was adopted directing the Military Committee to inquire into the expediency of appropriating the proceeds of the sales of the cotton captured at Savannah, among the army of Gen. Sherman, on the same principle adopted in the distribution of prize money in the navy.

Mr. Sherman called up the pension appropriation bill from the House, and after the adoption of an amendment increasing the appropriations, the bill was passed.

Mr. Wilson called up the House bill to amend the 21st section of the act relating to pay and emoluments of the army, and offered the amendments heretofore submitted by him, to the effect that it is not the intention in conferring brevet rank to make distinction between regular and volunteer officers, but neither are to be entitled to increased pay; and also regulating the descent of the bounties of deceased soldiers to their heirs.

Some debate ensued, in which it was stated that by the conflict of present laws on the latter subject, considerable trouble had ensued on the settlement of some cases with the heirs of deceased soldiers.

Mr. Johnson expressed that the bill be laid over in order that the subject might be looked into.

Mr. Sherman proposed an additional section to the bill, as follows:

"That no alien who has resided in the United States for five years continuously before the 19th of April, 1861, shall be naturalized under the laws of the United States after the 1st day of April, 1865, anything in any act to the contrary notwithstanding.

Mr. Sherman said that many aliens who had so resided in this country prior to 1861, had, since the commencement of the present war shirked duty by refusing to take oath of allegiance, and perhaps an original intention to be naturalized, and he did not think such persons should be afforded the advantages of naturalization hereafter.

The bill was then laid over.

On motion of Mr. Conness, the Senate went into executive session, and shortly after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—Mr. Wilson of Iowa, introduced a bill to increase the pay of soldiers and to increase the value of commuted rations. Referred.

On motion of Mr. Davis, of Maryland, 3,000 extra copies of the Coast Survey report were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Clark, of New York, offered a joint resolution providing that all vacancies occurring here of a clerical character in any of the Departments shall be filled by wounded and disabled soldiers, if such there be competent, and that the Heads of the Departments shall proceed to put the same class of persons in the places of present incumbents as rapidly as the change can be made, with due regard to the interests of the public service. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Holman offered a resolution that the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law, that the heirs of soldiers discharged by reason of wounds, and dying before the receipt of the bounty, shall receive the bounty, in the same way as the heirs of soldiers dying in the service. Adopted.

Mr. Baldwin, of Massachusetts, introduced a resolution that the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing that all men enlisted and disabled should be credited to the towns where they had a legal residence. Adopted.

Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution that the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of bringing in a bill to prevent combinations being formed to raise the price of coin and depreciate the value of lawful money.

A message was received from the President, returning without his approval, the joint resolution to correct certain clerical errors in the Internal Revenue Act, which on motion of Mr Stevens, was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the President's Message.

Mr. Davis, of Maryland, said that slavery in the earlier days of the Republic had been considered to be an unmitigated evil, but it afterwards increased in strength until thousands cried out "Great is King Cotton of South Carolina." Men gave way to the exactions of slavery until a power was omnipotent and not until slavery took up arms against the Government that its progress was stayed. Now thousands who would have spared it, felt no longer called upon to protect it.—Maryland, whose ancestors, in Maryland, he loved his State and was proud of her, and now the more ardently, that she had stricken off the shackles of slavery.

After a long debate, in which Messrs. Stevens and Cox participated, the House adjourned.

[Reported for the Baltimore Clipper.]

LEGISLATURE OF MARYLAND.

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 5, 1 65.

SENATE.—The roll of Senators elect was again called to-day by Chapman Harwood, Esq., the Secretary of the Senate, at 12 o'clock, when the twelve Union Senators responded to the roll, twenty Senators being absent. The Secretary then stated that there was no quorum present.

The Senate remained in session a half an hour, when Mr. Stephenson, the Senator from Harford county, appeared in his seat, and the Secretary announced a quorum present.

Mr. Tome, of Cecil, moved that the Senate proceed to the election of a President *pro tem.*, and nominated Mr. Ohr, of Allegany county.

The Senate proceeded to ballot, and Dr. Ohr received eleven votes, Dr. Carroll, of Dorchester, one vote, and there was one blank vote. Dr. Ohr was then declared elected, and being conducted to the chair returned his thanks for the honor. The journal of yesterday was read. The oath of office was then administered to the President by Dr. Carroll, after which the President administered the oath to the other Senators present.

After the usual interchange of the messages with the House relating to their respective organizations the Secretary of State, Wm. B. Hill, Esq., presented the annual message of his Excellency, Governor Bradford, which was read, and 6,000 copies ordered to be printed for the use of the Senate, 1,000 of which to be printed in the German language.

The Senate (the House concurring) adjourned until Tuesday, the 10th inst.

Mr. Carroll offered an order providing for the appointment of a committee to recommend rules for the government of the Senate, and that the rules of the last Senate be adopted in the interim, which was adopted, and the Senate adjourned.

The following officers of the Senate were then elected:—Secretary, Chapman Harwood; Assistant Secretary, Samuel H. Cochran; Sergeant-at-Arms, O. P. Snyder; Committee Clerks, William H. Charles, John W. Boomer and Taylor E. Kidd; Postmaster, J. B. McNeal; Pollet, Solomon Cremer; Messenger, Henry S. Wheeler; Doorkeeper, J. J. Bassett. All the officers present were then sworn in.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.—House met at noon' Speaker Frazier in the chair, and seventy-five members present. Several gentlemen who were absent yesterday qualified and took their seats.

Mr. Hynson, of Baltimore, presented a petition asking an increase of the compensation of the police force of Baltimore city. Referred to the Baltimore city delegation.

Mr. Miller, of Anne Arundel, asked leave to introduce a bill providing for a special term of the Court of Appeals of the State, which was referred to a special committee, consisting of Messrs. Miller, Anderson and Chew.

Mr. Hoffman, of Baltimore county, was granted leave to report a bill to repeal an act of 1854 relating to the burned records of the Courts of Baltimore county.

Mr. Hoffman, of Baltimore county, offered the following:

Ordered, That a committee of five be appointed to prepare laws for the registration of voters, and to make effective the provisions of the Constitution disfranchising certain persons.

After a few remarks, the consideration of the order was postponed until after the appointment of the regular standing committees.

A message was received from the Senate announcing that it had organized by the election of Hon. O. H. Ohr, of Allegany, as President, and Chapman Harwood, Esq., of Anne Arundel, as Secretary, and requesting the appointment of a joint committee to wait upon the Governor and inform him of the readiness of the General Assembly to receive any communication he might be ready to make.

The message was concurred in, and Messrs. Poinier, of Baltimore county, Lee, of Baltimore city, and Smith, of Dorchester, appointed on the part of the House.

The committee waited upon His Excellency the Governor of the State, and shortly afterwards returned with the Governor's Message, which was read to the members, and listened to throughout with marked attention.

On motion of Mr. Silver, of Harford, five thousand copies were ordered to be printed for the use of the House.

A message was received from the Senate proposing an adjournment to Tuesday next, which was concurred in by the House, and at 3 o'clock the House adjourned.

The Premier and the Station Master.

At one of the chief stations on the Great Western railway (says the Western Morning News) is a station master noted for self-conceit and flunkeyism. His reverence for a person with a handle to his name, is equaled only by the esteem in which he holds himself. One day he descried a gentleman pacing the platform with a cigar in his mouth. Mr. —— at once accosted the audacious offender and requested him forthwith to stop smoking. The gentleman took no notice of this command, but continued his walk, emitting a silvery cloud.

Irritated by this disobedience, Mr. —— repeated his behests more peremptorily than before; but still the owner of the Havana maintained a provoking disregard. A third time the order was repeated, accompanied with the threat that if the obstinate sinner did not obey he would be handed over to the tender mercies of the porters. The stranger took no more heed than before, and so at last, enraged, Mr. —— pulled the cigar out of the smoker's mouth and flung it away. This violent act produced no more effect than commands and threats, and the pe