DAILY CLIPPER.

WM. WALES.....Publisher.

MONDAY, JAN. 9, 1865.

TO ADVERTISERS.

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

1 Square	1 Time	$ 75
"	2 Times	1.00
"	1 Week	1.75
"	1 Month	4.00
"	3 Months	10.00
"	6 "	18.00
"	1 Year	30.00

ONE SQUARE CONTAINS SIX LINES OF SPACE.

[Reported for the Baltimore Clipper.]

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

38th Congress—2d Session.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7, 1865.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—Mr. Holman introduced a preamble setting forth that inasmuch as a provision of the law of March 3d, 1863, whereas on the 15th of December, 1864, the House adopted a resolution, directing the Secretary of War to furnish a copy of the order of the Department of February, 1853, in relation to the regard to recruits, and providing that new recruits to fill up old regiments shall be mustered out with their regiments; and also to furnish a copy of the letter addressed to Governor Andrew, in December, 1863, and asking whether the principle therein stated had been applied to all soldiers mustered into the service to fill up old regiments; and whereas the said resolution has not been answered, therefore

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to inform the House why the information has not been furnished, and that he now be directed to furnish the same.

Mr. Schenck, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill amendatory of the act to establish an asylum in the District of Columbia for insane army and navy officers, so as to permit insane persons employed in the Quartermaster and Commissary Departments of the Government to be admitted on the order of the Secretary of War. The bill was passed.

Mr. Morris, of Ohio, introduced a bill, which was referred to the Committee for the District of Columbia, authorizing express and other transportation companies to sell unclaimed freight.

Mr. Grider introduced a bill providing that the mothers of illegitimate sons who have died in the service, or fallen in battle, shall be entitled to the same arrearages of pay and bounty as other mothers.

The bill was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

On motion of Mr. Wilson the Committee on the Judiciary was instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the act making appropriations for the support of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1865, as to exclude the testimony of parties in interest in suits where administrators, executors, or guardians are parties.

Mr. Grinnell offered a resolution, which was agreed to, instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of a law authorizing so much of the property of deserters as may have failed to report for duty as will secure soldiers in their stead.

The House resumed the consideration of the Senate joint resolution having in view an amendment of the Constitution of the United States, so as to abolish slavery wherever it now exists.

Mr. Bliss opposed the pending measure, contending against its impolicy and injustice, and arguing that amendments to that instrument can be made only on the basis of compromise.

Mr. Rogers argued that Congress had no right to interfere with slavery in the States; that institution was reserved by the Constitution to the States respectively in which it existed, and the power to legislate upon it was not among the delegated powers.

Mr. Davis, of New York, dissented from many of the views expressed by Mr. Rogers, contending that nature made all men free, and that they were all entitled to civil rights before the law. On this principle, the Government must stand, and sooner or later it will be the recognized principle throughout the civilized world. He (Mr. Davis) would ask the South to come back with free institutions, because freedom could only make the Union perpetual.

Mr. Higby argued that the people, in the late Presidential election, had endorsed the emancipation policy. The Senate passed the joint resolution now under consideration by more than a three-fourths majority, and, although at the former session it failed to secure the constitutional majority of two thirds, it received a majority of thirty more than those who voted against it. Thus, the duty of Congress was rendered plain, as the question was well understood by the people.

Mr. Ashley gave notice that he would ask a vote on the pending proposition on Monday or Tuesday.

The House then adjourned till Monday.

HORRIBLE TREATMENT OF UNION SOLDIERS.

Among all the dark and desperate deeds of the mad and vindictive leaders of the present diabolical rebellion, none will compare in satanic fiendishness with the inhuman treatment inflicted upon the prisoners falling into their hands. The evidence has been collected from a thousand different sources in such a clear and overwhelming manner as to forever place beyond the shadow of doubt, the facts in this respect. That thousands of our poor soldiers who were engaged in the noblest cause that ever animated the human heart, have been wickedly, maliciously, and deliberately *starved to death*, there no longer remains the slightest question.

That this cowardly and devilish manner of putting an end to the lives of our gallant but unfortunate soldiers has been sanctioned and heartily approved of by the leading rebel authorities, there is abundant proof. When we remember the fact that the usurper, Davis, himself, once deliberately declared in a public speech in Richmond that "between the Yankee and the hyena, he preferred the hyena," we can readily conceive with what delight and satisfaction he has regarded the savage and brutal manner by which brave and heroic men are thus deprived of their lives. The story of black inhumanity coming up from the prisons where our soldiers are incarcerated, has no parallel in all the annals of human warfare.

The atrocious deeds sometimes perpetrated by the untamed savages on our Western frontier seem to dwindle into insignificance, when properly compared with there acts. The red warrior of the forest, in his acts of barbarity may plead in extenuation a want of knowledge as to the usages of civilized life, but these desperadoes who have thus wreaked their vengeance upon defenceless and unarmed prisoners have uniformly set up a claim to superior breeding and manhood.

Such acts of cruelty, however, cannot long go without a visitation of severe and relentless punishment. We think the hour is rapidly approaching when the perpetrators of these inhuman crimes must reap the bitter reward which has invariably overtaken all outrages ever bordering on such wickedness in all other countries and in all past time.—*N. Carolina Times.*

MORE DESERTIONS FROM THE ENEMY.—The recent successes of Sherman and Thomas, says a letter from Grant's army, have had a very depressing effect upon the minds of the rebel soldiers, and an unusually large number have deserted to our lines within the past few days. On the night of the 24th eighteen succeeded in crossing, the night being very dark and stormy. They state that great efforts were made to conceal from them the the loss of Savannah, and when this was no longer possible equally great efforts were made to convince the soldiers that its loss was rather beneficial to the rebel cause than otherwise. "That's always the way," said a sturdy, dirty looking rebel; "when Yanks capture anything they tell us we would have been better off if we had let it go long ago." They state that large numbers of the Georgia troops are deserting and returning to their homes, not exactly seeing how it is necessary for them to remain and defend Richmond at the sacrifice of their own State.

☞The mausoleum erecting by Queen Victoria for the late Prince Albert is a building of noble proportions, and is adorned with costly stones and marble, is approached by a flight of steps furnished with stone balustrading. At the top of the steps is an open portico of elegant design, within which is a door, having over it a coat of arms and the monogram "V. A." entwined on each side of it. Beneath the coat of arms is a brass tablet, with raised Latin inscription, recording the death of the late Prince, while the roof of the portico has been decorated with Venetian mosaics, representing a blue sky, with golden stars and other ornaments. The interior of the mausoleum contains the tomb of the Prince, the remains, if it is understood, being interred at present in a temporary receptacle. The coffin will be finished, when they are will probably be placed in the massive granite sarcophagus lately received from Scotland.

THE STORY OF A CROWN.

It is not everywhere that one can find a crown with a long history attached to it. There are some few such relics in the world, however, whose interest and value depend on the history attached to them. The crown of France and that of England are admired more for the jewels which adorn them than for any historic associations, or even for the sovereignty of which they are emblems. It is a curious fact that at a little Italian town, between Milan and Como, they keep in the cathedral an old crown, about which are clustered more grand associations than around any other royal relic perhaps in the world.

Offer a collector of interest objects of *curio*, or of antiquity, the golden and jeweled crowns of England, France, Russia and Spain, and the iron crown of Monza, and he would choose the iron in preference to all the others, in spite of the jewels. The old crown is kept in a side chapel of the Cathedral at Monza, and is known to history as the Iron Crown of Monza. The facts which are known, beyond dispute, about it, are, that it was worn by the early Lombard kings, and, as long ago as the crowning of Henry of Luxembourg, in A. D. 1311, it was used in the ceremony of coronation.

Thereafter it was worn by a long succession of monarchs, but after the time of Charles V. it rested quiet, an undisturbed relic, in the old cathedral, until Napoleon seized it, placed it on his head with his own hands, refusing bishop's offices, and saying "God has given it to me; woe to him who touches it." After that perhaps to remove the stain of the usurpation, the Austrian emperors used it at their coronations, and it signified to them, on such occasions, the possession of the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom. But they will hardly use it again in Austria.

This much we know of a certainty concerning this crown. But there is a tradition connected with it which makes it one of the most interesting relics in the world. The iron band which encircles the head is said to be formed of one of the nails with which the Savior of men was affixed to the cross. This tradition is of very early date, although it was not always or universally accepted. The people of Monza denied it. But they were rivals of Monza. This relic was pronounced authentic by the highest Catholic authority many years ago. Nor is it wholly impossible that it is so.

The historical facts known on the subject of the nails of the cross are these:—When the Empress Helena made excavations in Jerusalem, in the beginning of the fourth century, to uncover the tomb and place of execution, she was informed by certain Christian inhabitants of Jerusalem that the crosses of Christ and the two thieves were cast into a pit or ravine among the rocks, being, in Jewish view, polluted objects. She dug out this ravine, and found various pieces of timber. Whether they were the crosses in question, or whether they were timbers of old buildings, it is impossible to affirm. The nails or spikes she found also.

One of these nails she sent to Constantine, and it was by him made into a bit or an ornament for part of his horse's bridle, possibly in intentional fulfillment of a well known prophecy. The other nails were preserved. There is no reason to doubt that many fragments of the wood thus discovered by Helena remain in European churches. The large fragment in the basilica of Santa Croce, in Rome, is undoubtedly a fragment of the wood discovered by Helena, whatever that wood was. The nails disappeared from history until, some hundred years after Helena, the iron crown of Monza was said to be made of one of them. And possibly it was. For where a long tradition states a fact, and there is no evidence to the contrary, the probabilities are in favor of the tradition having foundation in truth.

The present condition of Italian affairs makes the iron crown of Monza an object of unusual interest. We are not sure neither of the Austrians left it in Monza; but if so, the old relic, lying in the side chapel of the cathedral, but little visited, in a quiet, lonesome old place, by which the travel of the world rushes along on rails, impelled by steam, is an apt emblem of the Lombard race and nation for many centuries. They have but served the purposes of their conquerors, and adorned the coronations of successive emperors. It looks now as if the old crown might yet be used to vindicate the new life of Italy, and Lombardy become a part of the living modern world.

ADMIRAL FARRAGUT.

The residents of Hastings-upon-Hudson did themselves honor on Saturday last in honoring Vice Admiral Farragut with a public reception on the occasion of his return to his home in the village. In Union square, adjacent to the railroad station, was a triumphal arch, decorated with evergreens and flags, from which floated a large national flag, with the inscription, "Welcome to Admiral Farragut." At another point there was also an arch with the words, "New Orleans," "Mobile," "St. Philip," "Jackson," "Gaines," and "Morgan," prominently displayed, and at the entrance to the residence of an artist citizen were the words "Honor to the Brave," over the initial letter "F" in an evergreen chaplet. The reception was held in the Reformed Dutch Church, the entrance to which was decorated with a beautiful canopy of evergreens, roses, and flags.

Escorting the Admiral from the railroad depot to the church was a long and joyous procession—in sleighs and on foot—moving to the music of the Washington Band of New York. Mr. Mills, of the Reception Committee, made the welcoming address, to which the Admiral feelingly responded, alluding to the fact that nearly four years since he came to the village, unknown and without means, a voluntary refugee from his home in Virginia, because he could not participate in measures hostile to the dictates of all loyal duty and to the associations of his life. The Admiral then underwent the torture of a general and enthusiastic hand-shaking with great good nature, after which he and Mrs. Farragut were conducted to their residence, over the entrance to which their fair neighbors had affixed in evergreen letters, "Virginia L. Farragut." The vast assemblage dispersed with three times three cheers for the gallant Admiral, and three more for his lady. It was an occasion long to be remembered.—*New York Times.*

THE DEERFIELD TRAGEDY.—The military officials at Columbus, as will be seen by our special from that city, believe they have obtained a clue in regard to the murder of the Roosa family at Deerfield. A man named Charles Keever, a former resident of Deerfield and a deserter from the 91st Ohio regiment, came to Cincinnati the day after the murder was committed, being known to have been in Deerfield previously, and, having had his whiskers shaved off, enlisted as a substitute under the name of Charles Miller. On arriving at Tod Barracks, he was recognised as a deserter, and on further examination blood spots were found on his boots, about which he would make no explanation. Other suspicious circumstances are mentioned, and will be investigated. Keever is supposed to have served in the rebel army, as a furlough from a Confederate officer was found in his possession.—*Cin. Gaz.*

☞Dr. Keith, the well known mineralogist, and the owner of a tract of land in Greenwich, Conn., has discovered upon it a gold vein, which he is at present actively engaged in mining. One piece alone of the precious metal is valued at over $600. The land in which this discovery was made was formerly mined for copper ore, a considerable quantity of which was at one time dug out.

☞A Paris correspondent states that Lady Cowley's diamonds were stolen from a casket in her bed room at the British embassy, just as she was about to pay her recent visit to the Emperor and Empress at Compiegne. It is supposed that the robbery must have been effected by means of false keys.

☞The statement of the London Times that the English Government have a plan in consideration for buying up and reorganizing the railways of the United Kingdom, created much sensation among railroad officials and proprietors. The capital invested in these works is about four hundred millions sterling.

☞The friends of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, at Peekskill and vicinity, who were recently edified by that gentleman's enthusiastic eulogy on the apple as a fruit, made him a New Year's present of a huge apple pie, two and a half feet in diameter, and cooked most deliciously.

☞A soldier named Horace A. Tyrrell, a member of the 2d Vermont Cavalry, died in the New Jersey Railroad depot in Jersey city, on Saturday evening, while on his way home. His death was caused by his consumption.

☞Recent Richmond papers say all local preachers not under regular appointment and all physicians who have not been practising ten years, if able to do military duty, will be forced into the ranks.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

Fatal Railroad Accident.—Two Men Killed.—A fatal accident occurred on Friday night, on the Northern Central Railroad, two and a half miles on this side of York, Pa. The Express train which quitted this city at 10 P. M. for Pittsburg, was behind time, and not arriving at York according to the time table, a local freight train was started out. The Express train was running at the rate of thirty miles an hour, and when at the point above designated, the two trains collided with a fearful crash. In the baggage train of the up train there were Thomas Graybill, baggage master, William G. Holbrook, and Robert Lamb, Adams' Express Company messengers. Graybill was instantly killed, and the Express messengers badly injured, Holbrook having his face and head terribly cut, and Lamb his right foot mashed. When found, Graybill was under a portion of the wreck, and from the appearance of his head, it is supposed that he was killed by the kick or fall of the messenger striking him, as the top of his skull was torn completely off. The baggage and express cars were reduced to fragments, and the majority of the platforms of the cars were demolished. There were a number of soldiers on the train, and of these, those who were standing on the platform at the time of the crash, were thrown between the platforms and instantly crushed to death.

A number of passengers were also injured, but not to a great extent. The accident prevented the other passenger trains from reaching this city until a late hour on Saturday night, but when it became known that an accident had occurred on the road, rumors were circulated that twelve persons had been killed and that a large number had been wounded. The accommodation train due here yesterday at twenty minutes past one o'clock, did not arrive until 3 P. M., when Mr. Troop, agent of the Adams Express Company, dispatched Dr. Allan P. Smith to the depot, with instructions to attend to the wants of the injured passengers, who came down in the train. They were removed to their homes in old town in wagons furnished with mattresses, and will receive the kind attention of Dr. Smith. The unfortunate baggage-master resided on Central avenue, and leaves a young wife and two children.

The General Court Martial.—The general court martial, of which Major General Sickel was President and Captain Heuisler Judge Advocate, has been compelled to adjourn sine die on account of the attendance of its members falling below the minimum required by law. During the session, as will be seen, the court passed upon about fifty cases.—Upon the final day of the session, the case of Lieutenant Fearing, of Smith's Independent Cavalry Company, was decided, and the record is now at headquarters, awaiting the action of the reviewing authorities. On Saturday an order was issued from headquarters reorganizing the court, which now consists of the following officers:—Major General Julius Stahel, U. S. V.; Captain G. A. Yeager, 45th Pennsylvania Volunteers; Captain Tood, D. Norris, 170th New York Vol.; Captain W. J. Jacobs, 15th West Virginia Vol.; Captain W. H. Lewis, 2d Connecticut Heavy Artillery; Captain J. McConway, 155th New York Vol.; Captain W. H. Speras, 12th West Virginia Vol.; Captain William Hess, 6th Michigan Cavalry; Captain L. M. Marsh, 19th Virginia Cavalry; Lieutenant J. H. Boyd, 11th West Virginia Vol., and 2d Lieutenant W. B. Kinney, 179th New York Vol. Captain A. G. Hendricks, 1st U. S. Md. Vol., is retained as Judge Advocate of the court. The court has progressed to day to the trial of several parties charged with desertion from the military service of the United States.

The Tabbath School Cases.—The Sunday School and the Courtland Street Mission School, connected with the Christ Street M. E. Church, held their festival on Friday evening last. Notwithstanding the inclement rain, at an early hour a goodly number of the scholars, teachers and friends of the school were present in the lecture room. An hour had assembled in the church to engage in singing by the rebel choir, and brief and spirited addresses made by the pastor of the church, Rev. Dr. Sewell and Mr. Thomas O. Norris, after which the ante rooms were thrown open and the children invited to partake of the bountiful entertainment, prepared by the ladies of the church, who deserve credit for their zeal in ministering to the comfort and providing for the enjoyments of the little ones, many of whom would not otherwise be cared for. The rooms were tastefully decorated with wreaths and mottoes, the evergreens for which were donated by Messrs. Rayford & Burton, and the tables and glass kindly furnished by the proprietors of Chase Hall.

Released.—William Mulholland, arrested several days since on the charge of beating a Government detective, was released from confinement on Saturday by order of Colonel Woolley. Mulholland is a member of the 11th Regular, has served three years in the Union army, and has been engaged in twenty battles. At the time of committing the assault he was intoxicated. Charles Leitz, arrested December 26th, 1864, on the charge of defrauding a soldier, was released from the city jail on Saturday upon the promise that he would refund the money taken. Also Nannie Bannan, arrested several weeks since on a witness against Kline, who is charged with being concerned in the late attack on a train of cars, near Martinsburg, Va., was released from jail on Saturday on parole.

Ice in the Susquehanna.—On Saturday and Saturday night, travel between this city and the North, was interrupted by the ice in the Susquehannah river, impeding the progress of the steamboat Maryland, that plies between Havre de Grace and Perrymansville. During Saturday, the steamer was caught in the middle of the river, and remained there until early yesterday morning, when she became disengaged from her icy fetters and reached this side of the river. A passenger train quitted the Prendergast street depot at 1 P. M. yesterday, and the passengers succeeded in crossing the river, with but little detention. The steamboat will hereafter ply between Havre de Grace and Perrymanville and keep the track open.

Arrival of Paupers.—There arrived in this city on Saturday night, fifteen paupers, deported to this city by the town of Great, from the poor house in Prince George's county, Va. The wretched beings were mostly women and children, and their condition was wretched in the extreme. Among the number was the Superintendent of the poor house, and his condition was as miserable as his companions. They were removed to the Soldiers' Rest, on Eutaw street, yesterday morning, and after refreshing themselves they were removed to the almshouse, where they will remain until a better disposition can be made of them.

Religious.—Several thousand persons assembled in and about St. Michael's Church yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of witnessing the confirmation of a large number of members to that church. The Rev. Archbishop Spalding officiated on the occasion, and during his remarks alluded to the power of the Pope had attained in the present war. He depicted greatly that the Catholic Church was divided upon the question, and earnestly hoped that peace would soon be restored throughout the United States.

The City Passenger Railway Company.—The officers of this company state they will soon send to the City Councils a full and authentic statement of the financial condition of the company, and an offer to dispose of the privileges and property of all kinds to the Corporation. They state that during the month of November of the year just closed, their nett fare was $7,000, and $12,000 during the succeeding month.

Ministerial.—The Rev. Wm R. Marshall, pastor of the Twelfth Presbyterian Church of this city, has received and accepted a call to the pastorate of the First Presbyterian Church of Rochester, Ohio, and will shortly enter upon his duties. Mr. Marshall, ever since his ministerial career in Baltimore, has labored diligently in his field, and leaves a congregation who will regret the circumstances which impelled the separation.

Lecture by Archbishop Spalding.—The most Rev. M. J. Spalding, Archbishop of Baltimore, will deliver a lecture this evening, at the Maryland Institute, on "Moral Courage."—The proceeds are to be devoted to the aid of the poor and destitute of the city without regard to sect; and this, in connection with the eminent ability of the distinguished prelate, will no doubt attract a large audience.

Arrest of a Desperate Character.—J. Blakewaters, the leader of the late Clearfield (Pa.) draft rioters, was brought to this city on Saturday, and locked up in the city jail. The accused is a desperate man, and the particulars of the fight between his gang and the Union soldiers in the fight referred to, has been published in this paper. He will be tried by the military commission.

Accidental Death.—Coroner Greentree, on Saturday, held an inquest over the body of a colored child 5 months old, that had been killed the night previous by being overlaid by its mother, residing No. 3 Arcade Court, near Eutaw street. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

Unlawful.—Abraham Johnson, proprietor of a store, corner of Pleasant and Holliday streets, was arrested on Saturday, charged with purchasing Government property. He was locked up in the military prison for a hearing.

A Disloyal Correspondent.—Henry M. Flint, the Baltimore correspondent of the New York World, was arrested on Saturday, by order of Col. Woolley, on the charge of disloyalty. He was locked up in the military prison for a hearing.

Theft.—Julia Johnson, colored, was arrested on Saturday night, charged with stealing a quantity of clothing, the property of Mrs. Chambers. The accused was committed to jail for the action of the Grand Jury, by Justice Meredith.

Robbery.—Some time during Saturday night last, the dwelling of Mr. Samuel C. Pettis, residing on the corner of Holland and Asquith streets, was robbed of ladies' wearing apparel, valued at $200.

A Young Offender.—James Daynes, a boy, was arrested on Saturday, charged with furnishing soldiers with liquor. The young scamp was locked up in the military prison for a hearing.

Incendiarism.—The alarm of fire, at twenty minutes to eleven o'clock on Saturday night, was caused by the burning of a large shed, used as a coal mill in the brick yard of Mr. James M. Lester, situated on the Washington turnpike, a short distance beyond the city limits. The fire was the work of an incendiary. The loss will be about $500.

AMUSEMENTS.

"Enoch Arden."—This evening will mark an epoch in the annals of "Old Drury," by the production in dramatic form of Tennyson's poem, "Enoch Arden." The piece has been expressly dramatized for Mr. Ford by the brilliant authoress, Madame Julie de Marguerites, and the play preserves, in all its pristine beauty, the tender sentiment and touching purity of the poem. It is impossible for any one to read the poem without having the feelings deeply stirred by the hapless fate of the poor sailor, who, actuated by the highest attributes of truth, love and faith, made a holy sacrifice of his own feelings and affections in order to secure the happiness of others. It is the especial object of the dramatist to perpetuate this great fact, and to impart it, besides, with a delicacy and beauty that must win the approbation of all who can appreciate the noblest impulses of the human heart. In this respect the play is most elevating in its tone and sentiment, and heart-touching in its delineation of the sufferings of the poor wanderer. Madame Methua Scheller, the renowned Anglo-German actress, will make her debut before a Baltimore audience to night, and sustain the *role* of Annie Lee, in the above play. Report speaks of the Madame as a highly finished actress.

Cherry and Fair Star.—At the earnest solicitation of hundreds of our citizens who have been prevented from attending the Front street Theatre with their families in consequence of the disagreeable character of the weather, Manager Kunkel has consented to continue the representation of Cherry and Fair Star for another week. It will be presented this week with additional beauties, consisting of new tricks, additional dances, songs, machines, &c.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

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

Jacob Sullivan, charged with beating Julia Kearns, case postponed; M. Simon, beating John McGowan with a billy, recognizances forfeited; James E. Ross, beating N. Wright with a billy, case postponed; William Sutton, beating his wife, case postponed; Michael McGraw, beating Patrick Higgins with a billy, case compromised; William Mantz, beating Jacob Feller, fined $5 and costs; Jacob Clark, beating Alexander Slater, case compromised; Hester Webb, beating Jacob Snyder, recognizances forfeited; Patrick Higgins, beating Michael McGraw with a billy, case compromised; William Shultz, beating William Hail, compromised; Benjamin Freeman, colored, charged with keeping a bawdy house, gave bail in the sum of $500, John Sherman to come her security; William Reese, charged with assaulting and robbing a soldier, gave bail in the sum of $1,000, W. Deck becoming his bondsman.

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

Perry S. Mercer and John Manahan, and others, vs. Reuben Fegley, attachment on warrant. Motion to quash—motion overruled.

Geo. S. Parkhurst et al., vs. Geo. S. McCullough, garnishee of Reuben Fegley, attachment on warrant. Motion to quash—motion overruled.

Wm. Johnson & Sons, trustees of the Western Theological Seminary of the Presbyterian Church, vs. Henry Coulter. Motion in arrest of judgment—motion overruled.

James Stewart and Charles Stewart, vs. Newman Cross, executors of Wm. C. Miller, deceased. Demurrer to pleas, demurrer overruled and judgment for the defendant.

Judge King on Saturday delivered an order that after the call this morning of the appeal docket, he would take up for trial such cases on the trial calendar as the parties may consent to submit to the Court for deliberation, the parties shall express such consent in open Court for final agreement, to take effect at any time before the close of the first call of said appeal docket. Cases in which the parties may consent after the close of the first call of said appeal docket, to submit to the determination of the court without the aid of a jury, shall be postponed until the jury shall be discharged for the term.

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

The Farmers and Merchants Bank vs. John E. Ross, Jr.; motion to strike out judgment by default. Motion overruled.

Lewis Turner, Jr. and others vs. Joseph Judick. Bill filed.

Lottes' original docket will be called this morning, and the trial docket to-morrow morning.

Orphans' Court.—Before the Hon. Judges Andoss, Supplee and Hoffman. The following business occupied the attention of this Court Saturday:

Letters of administration on the estate of Matilda Richards, were granted to John Murray, of Peter.

Letters of administration *de bonis non*, with will attached, on the estate of John Heany, were granted to Margaret Boland.

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

Wm. and Talbott Ireamead vs. Virginia Greenwood and others; bill of complaint to regain possession of certain lands bequeathed by the late Adam Deamead.

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

The United States vs. Abraham Brafman; before reported. On trial.

[*Reported for the Baltimore Clipper.*]

TOWSONTOWN, January 6, 1865.

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

Thomas Jones vs. Robert Jones. Motion to lay a rule on the plaintiff to show cause why a judgment of *non pros.* should not be entered, it being an action *ex contracto*, the verdict being for the sum of $5, which was under the jurisdiction of courts. Held *sub curia*. R. B. Boarman, Esq., for plaintiff. George Yellott, Esq., for defendant.

Conrad Berger vs. Valentine Undermuth. Motion to set aside the judgment and quash the proceedings in the case on account of irregularities in the proceedings. Argued by Wm. S. Kaech, Esq., for the motion, and R. B. Boarman, Esq., against said motion. Held *sub curia*.

Lester vs. Glen. Motion to set aside an order of court, in the case of Samuel Black, an applicant for the benefit of the insolvent laws. Argued by W. W. Glen, Esq., against the motion, and D. C. H. Emory, for the motion. Order rescinded.

Isaac Amas, of William, vs. Wm Standiford and wife. An application for writ of *habere facias possessionem*, for property sold at Trustees' sale by the petitioner. Petition granted. The reading of evidence in this case occupied the attention of the court for the remainder of the day. Messrs. Wheeler & Reech for Amas, and R. B. Boarman for Standiford.

Adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

K.

IVORY.

The New York Journal of Commerce says no one has yet stepped in to claim the reward of $10,000, offered by a responsible person in New York city, for the discovery of an artificial substitute for ivory; possessing all the important properties of that beautiful product of nature. The American inventive genius is for once balked. Only two patents have ever been issued in this country for the production of artificial ivory, and neither of them has made its way to public recognition. The same is true of all the foreign patents for the same purpose.

The difficulty is not in re-combining the well known elements which enter into the composition of Ivory, but in putting them together with the tenacity of coherence belonging to the tusk as it grow from the elephant's head, and in producing the equality of density and weight in all parts of the composition, which is so necessary to billiard balls, and other articles made of ivory. No amount of hydraulic pressure can impart the solidity and toughness derived from the natural cellular growth.

This is the difficulty to be overcome. When it is surmounted the enemy can have a holliday. Until then they must be slaughtered at the rate of fifty thousand a year to keep the world in billiard balls. Some day they will become extinct, and known only in the picture books and museums, like the Megatherium, the Ichthyosaurus, and other prodigies of the antediluvian world.

☞A SINGULAR ACCIDENT.—A shocking accident, resulting in a loss of life, happened at the toll-gate about one mile west of Middleton, Orange county, N. Y., on the 19th. The roof of the shed which covers the road at that place, on account of the heavy pressure of snow upon it, fell through as Mrs Toulon, wife of the gate keeper, was receiving the toll from Col. J. C. Holley. The beams of the falling building struck them both, and several beams fell across them, nearly crushing them. Mrs. Toulon received injuries to such an extent that she died on Sunday morning. Col. Holley, although not fatally, was badly injured.

☞During the past week eighty wrecks have been reported.

ANOTHER OIL REGION.

Recently some discoveries of oil were made on Dunkard Creek, Fayette county, Pa., not far from the Virginia line. Operations were commenced for the purpose of developing that region, and it appears, with marked success. The Pittsburg Commercial says:

The question about oil in this section has been definitely settled by striking a most wonderful flow of oil, in a well bored on the farm of Mr. Jacob Crow, George's Creek.

When the auger had descended to the depth of about three hundred and twenty-five feet, large quantities of gas and oil began to issue from the mouth of the well, which increased so rapidly that the surroundings of the well were soon drenched and covered with the greasy fluid. The flow increased in force, throwing up the oil higher and higher. Mr. Crow, who was present, fearing an accident from the vicinity of a stove to the derrick, hurried over one out of it, who gathered to see the sight, and not one minute too soon, for the gas and oil igniting by the fire in the stove, exploded with most terrific noise, throwing the flames over sixty feet high, and scattering the flaming oil in every direction, and setting fire to the derrick, engine house, &c.

Mr. Crow had a narrow escape, being yet in the engine house when the explosion took place. So the question of oil in large quantities in that section has been definitely settled by this most wonderful strike. Mr. Crow, who is now in the city, and from whose lips we have this statement, has verified the above facts over his own signature. The well above mentioned is variously estimated at from three to five hundred barrels per day. A number of other wells are being bored on the creek with the finest shows of oil. Fayette county promises to be one of the most productive oil counties in the State.

☞An odd circumstance recently happened to Nandin, while singing at Madrid. In "getting up" as a soldier, he omitted to remove several valuable rings from his finger, and, when in the course of the opera, he was melodiously bewailing his poverty, a voice from the gallery interrupted him with the question, "Why don't you take your diamond rings to the pawnbrokers?"

☞It is said that Governor Bramlette will take advanced ground on the slavery question, in his next message.

MINIATURE ALMANAC FOR 1865.

JANUARY.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	Moon's Phases.
9—Monday	7 23	4 40	JANUARY.
10—Tuesday	7 23	4 41	D. H. M.
11—Wednesday	7 23	4 42	New 27 2 20m
12—Thursday	7 23	4 42	First qr 4 10 42m
13—Friday	7 23	4 43	Full 11 5 59 s
14—Saturday	7 22	4 44	Last qr 19 9 36 e
15—Sunday	7 22	4 45	

MARINE AFFAIRS.

PORT OF BALTIMORE, January 7, 1865.

ARRIVED.

Steamer Georgeanna, Pearson, from Old Point, Va.—to M. N. Falls.

Schr R N Hawkins, Wyatt, fm New York —to Rose & Lyon.

Schr P Merwin, Matthews, fm New York —to Rose & Lyon.

Schr Florence Rogers, Rogers, from New York—to R M Heslep.

CLEARED.

Steamer Georgeanna, Pearson, Old Point, Va.

SAILED.

Brig Echo, Ponce, P R—in tow of steaming Harry.

MEMORANDA.

Bark Parthian, (Br) Butler, Sagua, at Table Bay, O G H, Nov 30, and sailed 8th for Natal.

Barks Cricket, Wingate, for Baltimore, remained at Rio Janeiro Nov 24.

Hark Paradise, Lewis, and brig Eleanora, Plummer, both for New York, remained at Rio Janeiro Nov 24.

Ship Crest of the Wave, Woodburn, at Valparaiso 2d ult, loading guano from sh p John Gottle.

Ship Duchess d'Orleans, Hine, at Valparaiso 2d ult, discharging.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALE AT THE BALTIMORE STOCK BOARD.

Furnished by Leonard J. Tormey, Stock and Bill Broker, No. 22 South Street.

Jan 7, 1865.

100	American Gold, (large)		227
9,850	do	do (large)	227¼
$600	do	do (large) bl	226¾
5,000	do	do (large) b30 10	227
5,000	do	do (large) bs	226¾
1,000	do	do (large) s10	227¼
$1,000	U. S. 5-20's		109
150	do	do old	109¾
	1 shares Bank of Baltimore		101
100	shares City Passenger R. b60		17½
500	shares Bare Hill		3 00
200	do	do	3.05
100	shares Ralto. Chrome		1.80
6,500	shares Pennsylvania Oil Co b30		1.42
300	do	do	1.42
200	do	do	1.40
	25 shares Santa Clara		25
50	do	do b30	16

Prices of Stocks and Bonds in N. York, Jan. 7, BY TELEGRAPH.

Through L. J. Tormey, Stock and Bill Broker, No. 22 South Street.

	1st B'd.	2d B'd. To-day.	Yesterday.
United States 6's, 1881, Coupon	111	111	111
" " 5-20's	106¾	106¾	106¾
" " in currency	97¾	97	97
American Gold	226½	227	227
Virginia 6's	53	56	56
Virginia 6's,			
North Carolina 6's	54		
Missouri 6's	67¾	61	61
Tennessee 6's	61	61	61
Cumberland Coal and Iron Co.	45¾	46	46
Quicksilver	97	98¾	98¾
New York Central Railroad	117¾	118	118
Erie Railway Common	94¾	95	95
" Preferred	96	97	97
Hudson River Railroad	112¾	112¾	112¾
Harlem Railroad	53		
Reading Railroad	116	115¾	115¾
Michigan Central Railroad	111	111¾	111¾
Michigan S. and N. Ind R. R.	82¾	82¾	82¾
Illinois Central Railroad	97¾	97¾	97¾
Cleveland and Pittsburg R. R.	90	90¾	90¾
Chicago and Northwestern R.	37¾	38	38
" Preferred	63¾	70	70
Cleveland and Toledo Railroad	104	104	104
Chicago and Rock Island R. R.	101¾	102¾	102¾
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien	43	43	43
Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago	100¾	99¾	99¾
St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute	41	41	41
Tone of the Market	Steady.	Firm.	

At Evening Stock Exchange, 10 o'clock, P. M. Furnished by L. J. Tormey, Stock and Bill Broker, No. 22 South street.

American Gold	227¾
Erie Railway Company	95¾
Hudson River Railroad	113
Michigan S. and N. Indiana Railroad	73¾
Chicago and Northwestern R. R	38¾
Quicksilver	98¾
Fort Wayne	101¾
Mariposa	15¾
Cumberland	46
New York Central	118
Ohio and Miss. certificates	33¾
Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad	89¾
Reading	117
Illinois Central	97¾
Chicago and Rock Island Railroad	103¾
Tone of the market—Firm.	

BALTIMORE MARKET.

COFFEE—Nothing doing. Rio nominal at 19@20 cents for gold.

FLOUR—Demand slow but prices steady at quotations—

Howard Street Super	$11 12½@11 25
"