# DAILY CLIPPER.

WM. WALES.....Publisher.

SATURDAY, JAN. 21, 1865.


## 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 | 6.00 |
| " | 3 Months | 15.00 |
| " | 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'y 20, 1865.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—Mr. Schenck reported back from the Committee on Military Affairs, the joint resolution of thanks to Brevet Major General Terry, and through him to the officers and men under his command, for the brilliant conduct which resulted in the capture of Fort Fisher. The resolution was passed.

Mr. Garfield, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a joint resolution, which was unanimously passed, tendering to General Thomas, and through him to the officers and men in his command, for the skill and dauntless courage displayed in driving the rebels out of Tennessee.

Mr. Stevens, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to give the necessary notice for the purchase for the sum of $1,000,000, of the building known as the Merchants Exchange, New York, now used as a custom house.

Mr. Wilson, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported back with an amendment, the bill relating to the prosecution of libels in the District of Columbia. The bill was passed.

The bill provides that in all prosecutions for libel the truth may be given in evidence, under general issue, in justification thereof, and provides for an acquittal of the defendant on establishing the truth of the alleged libel.

The House concurred in the Senate's amendments to the consular and diplomatic appropriation bill, one of which inserts the words "Republic of" before the word "Mexico," in the original bill.

Mr. J. C. Allen was excused from service on the special committee to investigate the charges against the Hon. Lucius Anderson.

Mr. Eliot, of Massachusetts, reported back the Senate joint resolution returning thanks to Rear Admiral Porter, and the officers, seamen and marines under his command for their gallant participation in the capture of Fort Fisher.

Mr. Boutwell, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported back the Senate bill, requiring all petitioners before the Supreme Court, Court of Appeals, and the District and Circuit Courts of the United States to take the oath of allegiance prescribed by the act of July, 1862. Any one falsely taking this oath shall be subject to all the pains and penalties of perjury, in addition to the penalties prescribed by the act. The bill was passed.

The House also passed the bill changing the place of holding the United States Courts for the District of Virginia from Richmond to Norfolk.

Mr. Briggs offered a preamble, setting forth that whereas, it is reported that G. M. Lane, of Baltimore, received from H. A. Conley permission to proceed to North Carolina and exchange provisions with the rebels for cotton. Therefore be it

Resolved, That the Committee on the conduct of the war inquire into the facts and report to this House whether there is authority to give the right to any one under license, to furnish supplies to the enemy, and if not, to report such a bill or resolution as may be necessary to bring the guilty parties to justice, and protect the interest of the government in future, and to take such other action as may secure the object in view.

Mr. Stevens suggested an amendment—that the inquiry be made as to whether the allegation is true, which Mr. Briggs accepted, and the resolution was further amended so as to refer it to the committee on Commerce, in which form it was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Steele of New York, the House took up the Senate bill amending the charter of the Franklin Insurance Company, passed March 1838, by extending and continuing the same in force for twenty years from April 9, 1858, and all proceedings and obligations of the company to be valid for all legal purposes, and that the company be authorized to increase its capital to an amount not exceeding $250,000. The bill was referred to the Committee for the District of Columbia.

The House in committee of the whole, proceeded to the consideration of the amendatory Loan Bill.

Messrs. Stevens and Morrill agreed in explanation that of the first two hundred millions of the four hundred millions authorized in the act of June last, all save sixty seven millions have been issued in the form of 7 30 notes.

Mr. Stevens said the seven-thirties seemed to be a favorable form of loan, and were going off very fast. The Secretary of the Treasury was of the opinion that the conversion of the entire amount would be more acceptable as a loan than the present form of bonds, and he had accordingly made that request, desiring to dispose of the loan on the same principle as the seven-thirties were issued. He gave notice of an amendment that this act shall not be construed to issue legal tender notes in any form beyond what is now authorized by law.

Mr. Hulburd, of Massachusetts, doubted this bill provided for no additional loan, but merely changed the form of the one already authorized from 5-20 to 7 30.

Mr. Stevens replied that was exactly what was intended.

Mr. Allen asked whether any part was to be issued in legal tender?

Mr. Stevens replied that was not intended it should be.

Mr. Brownall inquired whether the 7 30's previously issued were not circulating as currency?

Mr. Stevens replied they might be, like promissory notes, not delivered.

Mr. Schofield inquired whether, under this bill, it was proposed the Secretary of the Treasury shall issue seventy millions more legal tender notes?

Mr. Stevens replied the bill did not interfere with the first two hundred millions, but interfered with the other two hundred millions, as he had already explained.

Mr Stronsell said the Committee of Ways and Means did not propose to repeal any authority which the Secretary of the Treasury now had. They did not propose to interfere with the law on the statute books except to invest the issue of seven-thirties. These had been no legal tender notes issued under the act, and now they simply proposed to give him authority to issue seven-thirties to the extent of two hundred millions—that was all.

Mr. Price asked Mr. Stevens to accept of an amendment, providing for the issue of three years notes, which may be convertible into the bonds of the United States.

Mr. Stevens said he could not accept it.—We take away the power to make them legal tender, and that was enough. The Secretary thought he ought to be left to the same discretion exercised by his predecessor.

Mr. Holman moved to strike out the clause exempting the notes from taxation by or under State or municipal authority; and argued that while this exemption was for the benefit of capital, the labor of the country had to bear the increased burden. Nothing could be so unwise.

Mr. Broomall exhibited a note issued under the act which they proposed to amend, and on which was made on its face a legal tender. It was in the form of currency, without coupons. If the currency was further to be increased he preferred that it be uniform. His objection was to the form of the note. If the House would put the paper in some form so that it would not inflate the currency, he would vote for the bill. We ought to borrow money at double the present rate of interest rather than add to the volume of circulation.

Mr. Stevens replied that the note which his colleague exhibited was issued under the clause which authorized one description of notes to be substituted for another, notes issued under the law had been exchanged for legal tenders.

Mr. Holman's motion to strike out the tax on emigration was rejected.

An amendment offered by Mr. Brook that the Treasury notes hereby authorized may be used as the basis of circulating notes in the same manner as other United States securities, was also rejected. Also one, offered by Mr. Schofield, that no legal tender note shall be issued under the authority of the act, or under the act to which this is a supplement, was rejected.

Mr. Brown, of Wisconsin, offered an amendment that such notes shall not bear interest.

Mr. Stevens said in that case the notes would have to be legal tender, but as a loan the doubt was whether the people would take it without interest.

Mr. Brown's amendment was rejected.

Mr. Price offered an amendment providing the notes be issued for one, two, and three years, with coupons, and convertible into bonds of the United States. He did not want these notes to enter into the volume of currency, thereby increasing the relative value of gold.

Mr. Kasson said the power conferred under the act to which this is a supplement, had been exerted for six months and reduced the inflation fifty per cent, and the present Secretary wanted to retain that power. Using in no emergency and now forseen and for the good of the country, he did not feel disposed to tamper with the Treasury Department and general finances by withdrawing from the Secretary the power exercised by his predecessor. He would not do anything to endanger the success of the remainder of the loan.

Mr. Price said the national banks were issuing the volume of currency.

Mr. Kasson replied that these banks had at first increased the currency, but now a large portion of State issues were being converted into Government notes.

Mr. Price's amendment was rejected.

Mr. Davis, of Maryland, endeavored to obtain intelligence concerning the effect of the bill, being obviously at sea.

Mr. Stevens said the effect of passing this bill would be to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to issue seventy millions of legal tender notes, or in other words, there is now that amount authorized under the second section of the act. In addition to that, by the law, he is authorized to issue one hundred and thirty millions in ten dollar notes, which are not legal tender. In other words, the Secretary had power to issue one hundred and thirty millions in notes, which by law, he may issue in bonds.

Mr. Davis, of Md., said he was not in favor of putting out any more circulating medium. The Government could supply itself by loans, either here or in Europe, without increasing the volume of currency, and making it come only one half.

Mr. Garfield gave his views upon the subject pending, and said that on the 15th of this month one hundred and twenty millions of two years interest notes, similar to that thrown by the gentleman from Pennsylvania had been issued.

Mr. Stevens said, once for all, these seven-thirty, compound interest notes were issued under the second section of the act of June last, in place of legal tenders, which were cancelled.

Mr. Davis, of Maryland, offered an amendment, as follows:

*Provided*, That no note issued under this law shall be a legal tender, and no note shall be issued of a less denomination than one hundred dollars.

This was agreed to—yeas 54, nays 38.

The committee rose, when the question was stated on concurring in the amendment of Mr. Davis, and it was disagreed to—yeas 59, nays 63.

A motion to reconsider the vote, and to lay that motion on the table, was then agreed to—yeas 64, nays 61.

On motion of Mr. Stevens, the House then struck out from the bill the last clause, which authorized the issue of bonds of the description of those of the act of June 23, 1860, to subscribers thereto, for one per cent. deposited by them.

Mr. Stevens also offered another amendment, which was agreed to, restricting the issue of legal tenders; and then the bill was passed in the following form:

*Be it enacted*, That in lieu of any bonds authorized to be issued by the first section of the act entitled "An act to provide ways and means for the support of the government," approved June thirteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, that may remain unsold at the date of this act, the Secretary of the Treasury may issue, under the authority of said act, treasury notes of the description and character authorized by the second section of said act: *Provided*, That the whole amount of bonds authorized as aforesaid, and treasury notes authorized to be issued in lieu thereof, shall not exceed the sum of four hundred millions of dollars; and such treasury notes may be disposed of for lawful money, or for any other treasury notes or certificates of indebtedness or certificates of deposit issued under any previous act of Congress; and such notes shall be exempt from taxation by or under State or municipal authority.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That any bonds known as five-twenties, issued under the act of twenty fifth February, eighteen hundred and sixty two, remaining unsold to an amount not exceeding four millions of dollars may be disposed of by the Secretary of the Treasury in lieu of United States, or, if he shall find it expedient, in Europe, at any time, on such terms as he may deem most advisable.

*Provided*, That this act shall not be so construed as to give any authority for the issue of any legal tender notes in any form beyond the balance unissued of the amount authorized by the second section of the act to which this is an amendment.

The House took up and passed the Post Office appropriation bill.

The House adjourned till Monday.

## BELLS BY NIGHT.

'Tis Sabbath-eve; from the old kirk-tower
Merrily chime the bells by night;
The organ peals with thrilling power,
And the windows glow with holy light—
Merrily chime the bells by night.

Year by year to the pilgrim throng
Warningly speaks the bells by night,
"Life is short, eternity's long,
Children of darkness wake to light,"
Warningly say the bells by night.

Over the grave of the patriot slain
Solemnly toll the bells by night;
"The good are gathered like ripened grain—
We pass not the way we said designed"
Solemnly echo the bells by night.

Lo! edo I list to a curfew-bell
That wofully throbs within me to-night,
Of waning life its pulsations tell,
And many a region does its story recite,
That mournfully wring my heart to-night.

## THE TERRITORY OF MONTANA.

Two years ago this winter the first party of miners engaged in the successful working of the gold mines within the present boundaries of Montana Territory wintered at Bannock City, on a creek called by them Grasshopper. This creek is designated upon the maps appended to the "History of the Expedition under the command of Captains Lewis and Clark to the Sources of the Missouri, performed during the years 1804-5-6," as Willard's creek, after one of their men, Alexander Willard. Its location is on about the forty-fifth parallel of latitude, and one hundred and twelfth degree of longitude west from London. Gold was first discovered on this creek in the month of August, 1862.

It was found in the bed of the creek, and beneath the alluvial soil that formed its banks, in the sand and gravel which covered the bed rock, at a depth varying from three to twenty-five feet. As the population increased, and they extended their researches further, they found the shining metal upon the high bluffs which walled the stream on either side, and prospecting still further, they found it interspersed in the veins of quartz and rock running through the high and low hills through which the stream flows.—The country, at the time of the discovery, was in the wildest state of nature. The nearest point where supplies of provisions, working utensils, and clothing could be obtained was Great Salt Lake City, distant four hundred and thirty miles. The nearest habitation of a white man was at Box Elder, three hundred and fifty miles.

The miners were compelled to improvise such rude appliances for digging and washing the gold as their retired position from the haunts of civilization would permit. It was found in such bountiful quantities, however, that, notwithstanding the rude means they had to work with, they could collect from $10 to $100 per day, and frequently as high as $600 per day was washed out with a single rocker. The quartz lodes in the surrounding region have proved to be of surpassing extent and richness. One of them is probably one of the richest gold mines ever discovered in the northwestern territory. At a distance of 65 feet in this mine the ore has a red, burnt appearance, nature having apparently performed the work of desulphurization herself. The discoverers of this lode in the winter of 1862 and 1863 pounded the ore in a stone mortar, and made from $10 to $20 per day in the operation.

Recent discoveries have been made in silver which promise to make Montana one of the richest silver producing territories in the United States. These silver lodes are in the immediate vicinity of Bannock City, and upon the Rattlesnake ferrets, distant some thirteen miles. Discoveries have also been made upon the Ram's Horn gulch in both gold and silver, and in various localities on the waters of the Jefferson fork of the Missouri. The lodes at Bannock and on the Rattlesnake, have been more fully prospected than those of any other locality, and their immense yield, by actual assay, is almost fabulous.

A well-known scientific gentleman of Brooklyn, Professor A. K. Eaton, visited Montana Territory in the interest of some parties in this city, and spent some six months in the country during the last summer and fall. Before his arrival the existence of silver was unknown in the Territory, although its presence was suspected.

Various assays have been made from these ores, which exhibit a yield of from eighty dollars to four thousand five hundred dollars per ton, of two thousand pounds, some of them showing forty per cent of gold on the net amount of the assay.

The country in the vicinity of these mines is well supplied with wood and water, and in this respect possesses all the advantages necessary for the inexpensive reduction of the ores.—*N. Y. Post.*

☞ Peter J. Brown, of Lynn, Mass., was shot on Wednesday by a young lady who had received attentions from him and had afterward been cast off. He was severely but probably not fatally injured.

# LOCAL AFFAIRS.

*Gold Excitement.*—There was greater excitement manifested among the gold speculators yesterday than has been exhibited in this city since the breaking out of the rebellion. The office of Mr. Leonard J. Tormey, on South street, the headquarters for gold transactions, was besieged during the day by speculators, and subjects enough were prepared to have engaged a corps of Frank Leslie's artists at hard work for a month to come. We entered the office at 10 35 A. M., and observed a bulletin from New York stating that gold was held at 206½; at 11 30 it had fallen to 201¾. While gazing at the latter quotation, a gentleman showed us his watch and the thrill, and upon ascertaining how matters stood, uttered a peculiar sound, resembling a "Whew!" and exclaimed, "I'm up! the bottom has fallen out," and then rushed from the office. Another speculator, who had purchased largely a few days since, pouted himself in a corner of the room, and turned his face towards the wall to hide tears, and found consolation by distorting his face in a fearful manner, when persons remarked that they were glad that they had not "thought short." Her was the excitement confined to the males alone, as we observed a lady at the door of the office inquiring "the bottom of the gold market." She was informed of its sickly condition, and attempted to utter a stream of sympathy, but failed in the effort. She, however, comforted herself by remarking to a gentleman that she had purchased $500 in gold several weeks since at a premium of $1.65, expecting to sell it again at $2. She appeared from her feelings were down in spirits, and no doubt contemplated in her mind the uncertainty of gold speculations.

*Religious.*—The Pennsylvania Annual Conference of the Churches of the United Brethren in Christ, began its labors yesterday in the Otterbein Chapel, corner of Howard and St. Peter's streets. The attendance was large and a considerable amount of business was transacted. The following appointments were made for to morrow—Otterbein Chapel, corner of Scott and St. Peter's streets, 11 A. M., Bishop Markwood; 7 P. M., D. Eberly. Conference sermon by Bishop Markwood at 3 P. M., Otterbein Church, Conway street, 10½ A. M., J. Erb; 7 P. M. B. Dresbach; City Station M. E. Church, Light street, 11 A. M., J. Dickson; Salem, 11 A. M., G. A. Coleman; Madison avenue, 11 A. M., N. Altman; Wesley Chapel, 11 A. M., D. Eberly; Fayette street, 7 P. M., G. A. Coleman; Columbia street, 11 A. M., J. G. Shoaff and 7 P. M., J. G. Smith; Emanuel Church, Green street, 10½ A. M., J. G. Smith; 7 P. M., W. B. Raber; William street, M. E. Church, 11 A. M., J. Bilizell; Seamen's Bethel, M. E. Church, 11 A. M., T. F. Bushing, 7 P. M., H. A. Silsbier; Broadway German M. E. Church, 10½ A. M., S. Enterline, 7 P. M., N. Altman; Evangelical Church, corner McElderry and Short streets, 10½ A. M., Wm Cramer; 7 P. M., N. Enterline; Western German M. E. Church, 7 P. M., Wm. Cramer; Eutaw Street M. E. Church, 11 A. M., W. B. Raber; 7 P. M., H. Brown; Strawbridge M. E. Church, 11 A. M., S. Litzinger; 7 P. M., J. Dickinson.

*Report of the City Collector.*—Augustus M. Price, Esq., yesterday afternoon rendered to the City Council his annual report. In relation to the collection of city taxes, on all existing corporations located in the city, act of 1862, was intended, according to the views of Mr. Price, to reach the stockholders in such institutions, who claim to reside in the counties and claim to pay their taxes there. He advises that such action be taken whereby such persons should be made pay their city taxes on their stocks in the various corporations located here, the stockholders being mostly persons of large means. If this was done, taxes might be greatly reduced, and persons of moderate means would be placed on equality so far as city taxes are concerned, with some of our quasi residents. The taxes collected during the past year on the State and city account, amounted to $1,666,669 10, of which the city taxes were $1,464,231.67; an increase over the amount collected in the year 1863, of $158,436 63. The taxes in arrear, prior to 1859 inclusive, amount to the sum of $251,865 28. The data of the years 1859, '60, '61, '62, '63 and '64, upon which taxes have been collected, with the rates and amount for each levy, is by far the largest ever collected upon by the present officer; the amount is $135,344,597.

*Death of T. Yates Walsh, Esq.*—At an early hour yesterday morning Thomas Yates Walsh, Esq., a prominent member of the Baltimore bar, died at the residence of his sister, Mrs. Perdiman, on Courtland street, near Franklin, of erysipelas, which had confined him to the house since Saturday last. He was about 56 years of age, and represented this city in the Congress of 1851 and '52. In former years he engaged with great zeal in political matters, and was a most ardent supporter of Henry Clay for the Presidency, but since the death of that great man he had devoted himself to the duties of his profession. He was never married. In all of the courts yesterday proper respect was paid to the memory of the deceased. A meeting of the members of the bar, relative to the death of Mr. Walsh, will be held this morning in the Circuit Court room.

*Fire.*—At half past seven o'clock yesterday morning, the house of Mrs. John H. T. Jerome, residing No. 235 Saratoga street, was greatly damaged by fire. Mrs. Jerome had detected the smell of smoke, and upon searching for its locality, discovered that the chamber was on fire. She immediately summoned assistance, which was afforded her by Mr. Morrison, Superintendent of the Blind Asylum, and Mr. Daniel Bates, of the Fire Alarm Telegraph. The latter gentleman succeeded in extinguishing the flames without calling into requisition the fire department. The contents of the room were rendered useless, and the greater portion of the wood work greatly charred. The loss will not fall short of $200. Mrs Jerome is ignorant as to the cause of the fire, but it is supposed that it was caused by an incendiary.

*Municipal Vote.*—Both branches of the City Council will, on Monday morning next, visit Annapolis for the purpose of conferring with the members of the Legislature on the question relative to the Mayor and City Council assuming control of the police department, and controlling the pay of the same.—The members of the Legislature will also urge upon the representatives of the City the passage of a law compelling the counties to pay for the support of county paupers now cared for in our almshouse. Should a bill of this character pass, it will be a saving to the city of at least $12,000 per annum.

*Assault with a Billy.*—At a late hour on Thursday night, George Hock and Jos. Rybenthall entered the public saloon of Adam Brilmeier, No. 134 Saratoga street, and conducted themselves in an outrageous manner. Upon being remonstrated with by Brilmeier they assaulted him and demolished several pieces of glass in the windows. Mrs Brilmeier interfered for the purpose of shielding her husband, when Hock struck her several times with a billy. Hock and his companion were arrested and committed to jail for Court by Justice Spicer.

*Stealing Lumber.*—Henry Simon was arrested yesterday, charged with stealing lumber from the yard attached to the saw mill of Allen & Co., in Granby street. The accused had been suspected of removing lumber from the premises referred to above, and on Thursday night a watch was kept upon his movements, when he was detected in the act of delivering several thousand feet of lumber to a cabinet maker named Apholt, No. 90 West Howard street. The accused was committed for court.

*Fight.*—Yesterday afternoon a spirited fight was indulged in at the corner of Pratt late and Calvert street, which for a time threatened to terminate seriously. Officer Witts, who was in the locality, arrested Francis Glueck, charged with being the principal in the affair and striking one Harry Travers; also, James Carmintly, charged with being engaged in the fight. Glueck was released on security for Court, and Corwintly for peace, by Justice Spicer.

*Drunks and Disorderlies.*—The following parties were arrested on Thursday night: Jas. Riggs, drunk and disorderly, committed; Wm. Russe', drunk, fined $1 and costs; Thomas Watson and Wm. Tumpson, same charge, committed; John Dunn and Wm. Horn, fighting, released on security to keep the peace; Wm Dailey, George Armstrong and James Jones, drunk and disorderly, committed to jail, and Q. Hines, disorderly, committed.

*Charged with Ill Treatment.*—Captain B. F. Hutson, of the schooner J. B. Little, was arrested yesterday morning by Deputy U. S. Sheriff J. H. Dowell, charged with having cruelly beaten Wm. L. Brown, a short time ago, whilst the vessel was on the way to Port Royal from Philadelphia. The accused was held for a hearing.

*Shameful Assault.*—Lyman Webb, colored, was arrested yesterday, charged with beating Elizabeth Johnson, colored, knocking several teeth out, from her mouth, and breaking the furniture in her house on Sharp alley. Justice Spicer committed the accused to jail for a hearing.

*Alleging Scenes.*—Charles Hodgsoro, charged with being an abscording seaman from the navy yard, H H Hughes, was arrested on Thursday night, and lodged in the Eastern Station house for a hearing.

*Without Number.*—John Riley was arrested on Thursday night, charged with running in out with out numbers. He was fined $1 and costs.

*Throwing Stones.*—George Davis, charged with throwing stones in the street, was arrested on Thursday night and fined $1 and costs.

*Fast Driving.*—Moses Duff, charged with fast driving, was arrested yesterday, and fined $1 and costs. In default of payment he was committed to jail.

*Threatening.*—Charles Markam, charged with threatening personal violence to John Dunnikin, was arrested on Thursday night and committed to jail.

*Stealing Lumber.*—Henry Simon was arrested yesterday, charged with stealing several bowrds from the lumber yard of Allen & Co. The accused was locked up for a hearing.

*The Late Shooting Case.*—Hartwell, the colored soldier, arrested on Thursday afternoon, charged with shooting two persons, has been transferred to the military authorities for trial. The accused is a refugee from Richmond, and arrived in this city on Wednesday, on a furlough, and had been informed by a number of persons, that if an opportunity presented itself, he would be kidnapped and returned to Richmond. This frightened him, and when the soldier McCarthy arrested him, he supposed all manner of things and discharged his revolver, believing that an effort was being made to return him to rebeldom.

*Two Great Plays.*—The attractive plays of Macbeth and Jack Sheppard on Horseback will be presented at the Front Street Theatre to night, Miss Kate Fisher appearing in both pieces. It is seldom that such a powerful bill is presented to our play goers. This afternoon a grand family matinee will be held, when Macbeth will be performed. This will prove an excellent opportunity for the ladies to witness Miss Fisher in this beautiful play.

*A Spicy Speech.*—The following spicy speech, delivered at the Front Street Theatre on Friday night, the 13th instant, by Geo. Wm. H. Hayward, on the occasion of the watch presentation to Mr. Harry Charles, the Irish comedian, has been crowded out of our columns until to-day for the want of space. In presenting the watch and chain the General said:

"On behalf and in the name of the citizens of Baltimore, and especially the ladies assembled here to night, I have the honor to present to you this beautiful testimonial of their regard, friendship and esteem. We are met here, your friends and warm admirers, (their name being legion,) to unite in this pleasing duty. Would that some one more gifted with the powers of speech had been selected for this responsible but agreeable position. This, sir, allow me to say that no one could have been chosen who would perform it more cheerfully or with more sincerity.—This elegant tribute from your many kind friends is only a token of their regard and friendship—yet do not suppose that friend ship can be bought or sold, or exhibited by gifts and empty words. Sir, you have something more substantial, more worthy your acceptance: it is the earnest, heartfelt, grateful acknowledgment tendered to you this night, by their presence, of their high appreciation of you as an actor, a scholar and a gentleman. Take this beautiful watch and chain, wear it near your heart—place this golden chain around your neck—let every link be a link of friendship's brightest tie, never to be broken; and, as you gaze upon its talismanic face, may you be admonished of time's rapid flight.

As the second hand points to the minutes and the minute hand to the hour, so may they ever point to you the sweet, fleeting moments, and thus enable you always to cease up to time, and take him by the forelock. May the *balance wheels* of the *machinery* of life be perpetually kept running, and in good repair, by the golden opinion of an appreciating, enlightened and a generous public. May you never be compelled by adversity or empty benches to go upon tick, although at times, perhaps, some that dependent on tickets. And although you may be opposed to watch stealing generally—

Allow me to stuff this watch in your pocket fob,
And let not hide of time from you this jewel rob
May you this watch never refuse to lend
To any one to sit up at night with a sick friend.

Let me caution you, sir, as a friend, not to indulge too freely in quizzing the audience during night, the hour of the time of day at night, or enlighten his mind upon the subject by exposing to view this regulator.

And may you, as you gaze upon its golden illuminated face—as the minute hand draws near the witching hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon—never forget to say to your friends, in the language of Demosthenes and Cicero:

"It is the hour! Stop, let me think,
It's almost time to take a drink!"

But as "Young" beautifully expresses it:

"We make no note of time but by its loss—
Now take this watch—how do you like it old Joss?"

"May the *steel springs* of affection wind around your heart, and may your toast be *dear women*—

Heaven's first, best gift to man!

May you be regular in all your movements, keeping good hours, and never be a candidate for the order of "Stay Lates!"

May your hands be always open and stretched out in the cause of charity, kindness, love and good will to man, and "may your right hand not know what your left hand doth."

May you never convert its *steel springs* into *hoops* for this cribbling age, and may you never require *winding up*, or be wound up, but be always getting up the hill of fame, prosperity and popularity. And may you never be compelled to stop for want of good, true, substantial friends, (whose names are good on a check at bank.

Such as surround you here to-night,
Whose hearts are beating now with pure delight.
The certain drop! One word more, kind friends,
And then this pleasing watch performance ends.

You have heard enough of watch, and chain, and tick,
Then give the mechanism—hurrah! for Charles' a perfect lever!"

And now friend Charles, I, as a justice of the Peace, (handing him the watch) will rest the case here.

The acknowledgment of Mr. Charles was brief, to the point, and exceedingly pithy.

# AMUSEMENTS.

*The Last Night.*—The sensation drama of the streets of New York, will be presented for the last time to night, and should be witnessed by every theatrical person in Baltimore, and every day sensation seeker, who likes to witness a thrilling drama, that centers the audience to suppose that the reality is before them. On Monday evening next, Miss Avonia Jones, the beautiful tragic actress, will make her first appearance. Her Julia has words fitly imparted to her by an author at home in the Holiday, and we bespeak for her a hearty welcome, and a brilliant engagement.

*The "Knock Arden" Festival.*—The "Knock Arden" festival, which is to take place this afternoon at the Holliday Street Theatre, promises to be a splendid affair. The poem of Enoch Arden will be given in all its details, and Madame Scheller will sing an aria from the Huguenots. Remember, ladies, that Mr. Ford will present to each of you this afternoon an illustrated copy of the poem.

*Farewell Concert.*—A most positive farewell concert, will be given on Friday evening next, at the Monumental Assembly Rooms, by Mr. Gottschalk, as listed by Sim Lucy Simons, the celebrated contralto, and other celebrities.

# THE CITY COUNCIL.

FIRST BRANCH, JANUARY 20, 1865.—James Young, Esq., President.

Mr. Lurak, and Mr. Forrester presented petitions from the grainers and tin workers, asking for an increase of compensation; referred.

Mr. Wagner presented a communication from J. N. McElfish, in reference to a home for disabled Maryland soldiers; referred.

Mr. Gorsuch presented a petition from Isaac L. Jones, asking permission to erect a building on Eutaw street; referred.

Mr. Hayes presented a petition from the lady managers of the Aged Men's Home, asking for an appropriation of $3,000 in aid of said institution; referred.

Mr. Wagner submitted a resolution relative to the county paupers in the city almshouse of this city; adopted.

Mr. Hayes submitted an ordinance providing for the relief of the soldiers and the widows of the soldiers of 1812; referred to be printed.

Mr. Freeman submitted a resolution granting permission to E. D. Anderson to erect a lamp lamp in front of the Western Hotel, corner of Howard and Saratoga street; laid on the table.

Mr. Swift presented a resolution to have gas mains laid at on Pepplitch street from Eutaw to Franklin streets. Laid on the table.

Mr. Foreman called up the resolution adverse to the opening of Pall street—Adopted.

Mr. Gorsuch called up the resolution granting permission to E. J. Coles & Co. to erect a shed on their premises, No. 130 South Charles street. Adopted.

Mr. Freeman called up the ordinance relative to curbs and gutters. Passed.

A number of bills of an unimportant character were also acted upon. After which the Branch adjourned until Wednesday at 8 o'clock.

☞ On Thursday evening last, at Raleigh, Wake county, Northern Carolina, a child of Mr. Thomas Crenshaw, aged about three years, was burned to death in the house. The child were unattended, and started to the kitchen fire and fell over, attired in a dress of cotton, in a manner as to be entirely enveloped in the flames. The child ran a twenty-five yard leap into the river, probably burned to death before it reached the boards thrown to them. They burned three wedding dresses in this unfortunate affair.

☞ The trial of Edward B. Rhodes, for the murder of Mrs. Chamberlain, wife of Jesse Chamberlain, of Sharon township, Northumberland county, Pa., on the 24th of September last, was concluded on Saturday, and resulted in the conviction of the accused of murder in the first degree. The evidence in the case was all circumstantial.

☞ Charles Keener, charged with the terrible murder of the Rices family, in Lycoming county, Penn, has been discharged, the evidence, also, all circumstantial, not quite sufficient in the opinion of the Prosecuting Attorney, to hold him.

☞ A new political organization has been started in Ireland to agitate, for tenant right, the abolition of the church establishment, and the examination of poor relief in education. The Catholic clergy favor it.

# COURT PROCEEDINGS.

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

Robert Armstrong, a soldier, indicted on the charge of having passed counterfeit fifty cent notes and a $60 Treasury note, was tried by a jury and found guilty. His counsel notified the Court that he would ask for a new trial.

The court was occupied yesterday with the case of the United States vs. Eighteen boxes of manufactured tobacco, seized at Adams Express Company's Office in this city, under the proclamations of the President, August 16 h, 1861, as coming from a part of Virginia in insurrection, without having a proper clearance from a Government officer. W. Meade Addison, Esq., was associated with the Government in the prosecution; Benjamin Price, Esq., appeared as proctor for the claimant, Samuel S. Lowe, of Winchester, Va. The jury rendered a verdict of six large boxes for the claimants, and twelve for the government.

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

John B. Roberts vs John Walters; appeal from Murray; judgement reversed.

Jane vs. Daniel H. Ledley, appeal from Wilson; judgement reversed, and judgment for appellee for $39 70 and cost.

H. Lindsay, Joseph Evers and George Evers, vs Edward Adams; appeal from Shoemaker; on trial.

Knox Jay and James McGlery, vs Sarah Cassedaye; appeal from Murray; judgement reversed, and judgement of non *pros* as to Ellen Jay, and judgement affirmed as to James McGlery.

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

Letters of administration on the estate of Philip Wagner were granted to G. B. Cunningham, and on the estate of Fannie Stokes to Wm. Hughes, and that of Wm. J. Coulter to Wm. R. Murray. The will of Eliza Young was admitted to probate.

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

Benjamin Hunter vs. the Mayor and City Council—before reported. Verdict for the defendant.

[*Reported for the Baltimore Clipper.*]

TOWSONTOWN, January 20, 1865.

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

State vs. Bridget Constantine and Kate Conroy. Removed case from the city. Indicted for larceny. The accused, who are two small girls, are charged with the taking of a Photographic Album from the Hall of the Revised Institute, during the progress of the Fair of the Sanitary Commission, held there. Tried before the court. Adjudged not guilty. Robert S. Rodgers, Esq., for defense.

State vs. James Gallager, indicted for keeping an ordinary without the accommodations required by law, (which accommodations are required by law are—three rooms with bed and bedding for the accommodation of six persons independent of the family—and stabling and provender for five horses.) Tried before the court. Adjudged not guilty. Messrs R. J. Gittings and R. R. Bateman, for defense.

State vs. Washington White. Indicted for the larceny of a horse. Started by the State's Attorney.

The grand jury adjourned finally to-day, and the petit jury was also finally discharged with the thanks of the court; and the court adjourned until to morrow morning at 10 o'clock, when it will sit in equity. K.

## WHY COUNTRIES RECOVER RAPIDLY FROM THE DEVASTATION OF WAR.

This perpetual consumption and reproduction of capital affords the explanation of what has so often excited wonder, the great rapidity with which countries recover from a state of devastation; the disappearance, in a short time, of all traces of the mischiefs done by earthquakes, floods, hurricanes, and the ravages of war. An enemy lays waste a country by fire and sword, and destroys or carries away nearly all the moveable wealth existing in it; all the inhabitants ruined, and and yet, in a few years after, everything is much as it was before. This *vis medicatrix naturæ* has been a subject of sterile astonishment or has been cited to exemplify the wonderful strength of the principle of saving, which can repair such enormous losses in such a brief interval. There is nothing at all wonderful in the matter. What the enemy have destroyed would have been destroyed in a little while by the inhabitants themselves; the wealth which they so rapidly reproduce would have needed to be reproduced, and would have been reproduced in any case, and probably in as short a time.

Nothing is changed, except that during the reproduction they have not now the advantage of consuming what had been produced previously. The possibility of a rapid repair of their disasters mainly depends on whether the country has been depopulated. If its effective population have not been extirpated at the time and are not starved afterwards, then, with the same skill and knowledge which they had before, with their land and its permanent improvements undestroyed, and the more durable buildings probably unimpaired, or only partially injured, they have nearly all the requisites for their former amount of production. If there is as much of food left to them, or of valuables to buy food, as enables them by any amount of privation to remain alive and in a working condition, they will in a short time have raised as great a product, and acquired collectively as great wealth and as great a capital as before, by the mere continuance of that ordinary amount of exertion which they are accustomed to employ in their occupations. Nor does this evince any strength in the principle of saving, in the popular sense of the term, since what takes place is not intentional abstinence, but involuntary privation.—*Mills' Political Economy.*

CALIFORNIA.—The annual reports from California show that the total revenue of the Federal Government on the Pacific coast for the past year was as much as nine millions of dollars; the excess of disbursements about six hundred and forty-five thousand dollars. The impost duties collected amounted to nearly six millions in gold. The total exports reached sixteen millions. The entire product of gold and silver for all the Pacific mines was about fifty-five millions of dollars.

☞ The Paris of Industry, destined for the Universal Exhibition of 1867, in Paris, will be erected on the outside of the triumphal arch of the Etoile, on ground between the Avenue de Neuilly and the Avenue of the Grand Armee. An American passenger railway from the Champs Elysees to the bridge of Neuilly will be made for the convenience of visitors.

☞ A modern French writer says—"A physician prescribing to a sick man always reminds me of a child sending a candle—it is ten to one but he snuffs it out.

☞ Gen. Sickles, it is stated, goes to California to relieve General McDowell.

## MINIATURE ALMANAC FOR 1865.

| JANUARY. | Sun rises | Sun sets | Moon's Phases. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 14-Saturday | 7 15 | 4 41 | JANUARY. |
| 15-Sunday | 7 15 | 4 45 | D. H. M. |
| 16-Monday | 7 14 | 4 45 | New 27 7 10m |
| 17-Tuesday | 7 13 | 4 46 | First qr. 4 10 42m |
| 18-Wednesday | 7 12 | 4 47 | Full 11 5 54s |
| 19-Thursday | 7 12 | 4 48 | Last qr. 19 9 36s |
| 20-Friday | 7 11 | 4 49 | |
| 21-Saturday | 7 10 | 4 50 | |
| 22-Sunday | 7 10 | 4 50 | |

# MARINE AFFAIRS.

PORT OF BALTIMORE, January 20, 1865.

ARRIVALS FROM BALTIMORE.

Schr Adriatic, Wright, Fall River, with

CLEARANCES FOR BALTIMORE.

Bark Volante, (Arg) Reid, New York, with

MEMORANDA.

Bark Mathilde, (Br) Tremblay, hence for Cadiz, weathered the gale.

Schr Mazurka, Flowers, s