DAILY CLIPPER.

WM. WALES.....Publisher.

MONDAY, JAN. 23, 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	4.00
"	3 Months	10.00
"	6 "	18.00
"	1 Year	30.00

ONE SQUARE CONTAINS SIX LINES OF SPACE.

SPEECH BY THE VICE-PRESIDENT ELECT.

THE RECONSTRUCTION QUESTION.

The following speech was delivered by Hon. Andrew Johnson before the Constitutional Convention of Tennessee:—

Gentlemen:—By your invitation I comply with your request. To be serious I had intended to address you in the capacity of a Convention. You are here in the capacity of a primary convention, and as such I address you.

You have conferred upon me every honor in the gift of the people of our State.

You are here in a primary meeting deliberating what is best to do to relieve our country. Parties have had their day. Cannot we forget these prejudices while laboring for a common cause, and lay aside their bias? A Democratic form of government, or a Republican form of government, is the strongest form in the world. By the Constitution of the United States you provide for periodical changes; you have a revolution every four years.

How has the Executive of the United States conducted this war? He has not conducted it all. The great popular heart of the people—the Democracy—has done it; not the Vallandigham kind of Democracy, or the McClellan kind, but the people; the democratic heart of the people has decreed that this Rebellion should go down. When people try to restore a Government that has been suspended, they may be called upon to do unconstitutional acts to restore the nation and save the country.

There is a material difference between discovery and invention: by invention Columbus never would have discovered this continent; though sometimes an inventor discovers a principle. In our Government there are great principles, and the foundation of which, if understood, will prevent our having any more Rebellion.

Monopolies are contrary to the genius of a free State. We have had one of the greatest monopolies in the Southern States that the world ever saw—slavery. It arrayed itself against the government and the government had to put it down, or it would have put the Government down. You have come here as parties of the people; and after you have brought law and order back, don't you know that the people will say, Amen?

The Roman Consul overstepped the law and was brought before the tribune, and on oath was exacted from him. The tribune said, "Swear that you have observed the law!" he said, "I swear that I have saved the Republic." Away with this little petty difference and save the State. We want a State Government; we have been trying for three years to get it—Croakers and sticklers were numerous, but never suggested anything better than what was proposed by others.

In making these efforts, why be divided? Agree on two or three simple propositions; defer your quarrels until you get a Government to quarrel in. The sooner you get law and order the better for yourselves and the nation.

I would submit a proposition to the people, amending the Constitution so as to prohibit slavery from this State forever.—If you do not do this yourselves at an early date, it will be done for you. I got a dispatch to-day from Missouri, and, God bless her, she is free.

There are some men setting their negroes free sarcastically. Slavery has become an itinerant institution. I owned negroes, but they walked off and saved me the trouble of going through that formality. So I have not given myself any trouble in that particular.

The people have an inherent right to alter, amend and abolish all, or any part, of the Constitution; do nothing that you will not submit to the people for ratification or rejection. When you want a thing done, if you act somebody to do it, but when you want it well done, do it yourselves. The simplest and shortest plan for getrhere is the best one. I am a citizen myself. I have not joined the rebellion; I have lived I am away from it—only about three years ago I could travel with considerable speed to get out of somebody's way. Settle the negro question; that was cause out of the Constitution which says that slaves can be emancipated with the consent of his master.

Have a franchise out of the question; but if you want a certain class disqualified as voters, say so; but do not put it in your Constitution.

That usurpation, which was without a parallel, the act of the 7th May, 1861, which delivered one hundred thousand of free men of Tennessee, bound hand and shackled feet to the throne Richmond to overwhelm and the embrace of slavery as well as all other forms of despotism, and the prerogative of pardoning rebels in and letting them out of the penitentiary, is to be held void from the beginning. Let your Legislature, let your State Convention, and society, or representatives and send them to Washington, and they will be received and recognized.

If Mr. Lincoln and Jeff Davis were to quite the matter, they could not prevent the immediate emancipation of the negro. It is done where available half on the ground; the money is certain and irresistible. The negro will be careful to observe with a couple of years that have spring and grandly of shackles off his limbs. They will come forward from him, and he will be recognized, registrated and all the rest.

Let us take a little common sense. The people have shown that there is quite enough of the common sense. Treason never made a single step. Traitors impose upon—mean the leaders. It would be well for the enforcement of our laws, we would arrange so that the property of rich traitors should be confiscated; that would get rid of some. The misguided Union men, of whom great numbers there were in the South, I mean the masses. It would be necessary that the Constitution be so changed as to give Congress the power to make laws without waiting for any regular Convention. Such a course was necessary; emergencies arose; and should be adopted. Some allow irregularities than the Government.

The Government has conceded the subject by arms; we have appealed to the patriotic people, the heroes and patriots and have succeeded.

☞ The policy of the rebel loan seems to be a great success, amounting at a cost of 60, the Government had not being very temperate, the necessity, of course, existing, and to be fully stated at a course and economy. This time Stanger, who has heretofore been the engineer, is to be left out in the cold, Messrs. Hatfield Wilmington undertaking the business themselves. The firm of these is the editor of the Index, the London reporter, a cleverly conducted paper, sustained entirely by Southern money, and certainly well adapted to English tastes in its abusiveness of everything calculated to offend John Bull's proclivities. Mr. Hatfield is an American by birth, of Southern extraction, and visited Europe in 1857 as an attaché to Gen. Thayer, of Alabama, when U. S. Minister to Brussels. As the law of our country prohibits any such office, he remained but a short time, travelled, returned to America, and ultimately turned up in his present capacity. It has been questioned whether he ever was really naturalized as an American citizen. His predecessor in the new enterprise, Williams, is the ex-United States Minister to Central America, under Buchanan. In all probability, the loan will be temporarily postponed in the hope of some ray of rebel success.

Deserters or Volunteers.—The New York Commercial Advertiser, in an article on the defense of Wilmington, says:—Fort Fisher has 72, Fort Caswell 67, Fort St. Philippe 9, and other works estimate their number at 34, making a total of 303 guns. We may consider the capture of all these works now a foregone conclusion. Those south of Fort Fisher are cut off and must surrender upon demand, while those above cannot hope to resist upon the approach of our fleet.

THE RETURN.

"Three years! I wonder if she'll know me!
I limp a little and I left one arm
At Petersburg; and I am grown as brown
As the plump chestnuts on my little farm;
And am hobbiggy as the chestnut burs,
But tripe and sweet within, and wholly hers.

"The darling! how I long to see her!
My heart outrans this feeble soldier pace;
For I remember, after I had left,
A little Charlie came to take my place.
Ah! how the laughing three-year-old brown eyes
(His mother's eyes) will stare with pleased surprise.

"Sure, they'll be at the corner watching!
I sent them word that I should come to-night
The birds all know it, for they crowd around
Twittering their welcome with a wild delight;
And that old robin, with a halting wing,
I saved her life three years ago last spring.

"Three years—perhaps I am but dreaming,
For, like the pilgrim of the long ago,
I've tugged a weary burden at my back,
Through summer's heat and winter's blinding snow,
Till now, I reach my home, my darling's breast,
Where I can toll my burden off—and rest."

* * * * *

When morning came the early rising sun
Laid his light fingers on a soldier sleeping,
Where a soft covering of bright green grass
Over two lowly mounds was lightly creeping.
But waked him not; his was the rest eternal,
Where the brown eyes reflected love supernal.

From Savannah.

Correspondence of the New York Herald.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 16, 1865.—Preparations for a new movement are nearly completed. In what direction the movement is to take place, I am unable to say. It will be made public by the rebels as fast as it is developed, and through their prints the news must be had.

ARRIVAL OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

Hon. Mr. Stanton, accompanied by Maj. General Meigs, Quartermaster General; Brigadier General E. D. Townsend, Adjutant General; Surgeon General Barnes, Mr. Simeon Draper and suite, Mr. Minturn, of New York, and others, arrived here the early part of last week. They came from the Head in the steamer W. W. Coit, Capt. Crowell, Gen. Foster's flagship. Gen. Foster and staff came up with the Secretary.

On arriving here the distinguished visitors immediately proceeded to Gen. Sherman's headquarters, where Mr. Stanton remained while here.

The visit of these high officials was, doubtless, intimately connected with the coming grand campaign and the new relations to the government assumed by the city of Savannah. Nothing has been made public save a number of promotions of meritorious officers for gallant conduct in the last as in former campaigns. The Secretary recognized the claims of a number of officers and commissioned them at once.—Brig.-Gen. Hazen, who commanded the division of the 15th Corps that took Fort McAllister, has been promoted to a full major generalcy. Brig.-Gen. Williams, commanding the 20th Corps, was made brevet major general; and Gen. Geary, commanding the 2d division of the same corps, was also brevetted to like rank.—Among the brevets in the 20th Corps are Colonels Barnum, Pardee, Cogswell and Jones, the latter being made a full brigadier. Col. Hobart, 21st Wisconsin, was also promoted. There are a number of others brevetted, whose names I do not recall, not having a list at hand at present. The promotions seem to give very general satisfaction. All recognize the wisdom of the choice of names among so many who are all brave and gallant officers. The starry constellation never shone to better advantage.

While here the Secretary reviewed the cavalry corps under Kilpatrick, which made a fine appearance considering the amount of work they have done. General Kilpatrick was brevetted major general by the Secretary. On Saturday last the Secretary and his companions returned to Hilton Head on the revenue cutter Nemaha, Captain John McGowan.

MR. DRAPER AND HIS ASSISTANTS have taken the Collector's room of the Custom House as their office, and have already entered upon the discharge of their duties. It is understood now that Hon. Albert G. Brown, Supervising Treasury Agent, will have the control of the cotton here, and will ship it to New York, consigned to Mr. Draper. A number of vessels have already been loaded. When a sufficient number are in readiness they will be dispatched North under a strong naval convoy to guard against any operations of rebel privateers.

The cotton seems to be in some danger of being destroyed by fire before it leaves here. There have been two or three fires on as many nights past among the cotton stored in large warehouses on the river, evidently the work of incendiaries. Fortunately they were extinguished before they had gained a great deal of headway, and but little damage was done. Extra precautions have been adopted, and the severest punishment will be inflicted on the party found guilty of an incendiary act. There are rarely in town of the right stripe to burn the cotton if they could, and they will bear close watching.

SHERMAN PROTECTING THE GEORGIA UNIONISTS.

The following important order was made public yesterday by General Sherman, and it is thought, will materially aid in restoring confidence and better feelings among the inhabitants of the surrounding country. The paragraph relating to retaliatory measures to be adopted in case the rebels interfere with the safe transit of the people coming to town is strong, but it will be enforced:

Special Field Orders No. 13.—Headquarters, Military Division of the Mississippi, In the Field, Savannah, Ga., Jan. 14, 1865.—It being represented that the Confederate army and armed bands of robbers, acting professedly under the authority of the Confederate government, are harassing the people of Georgia and endeavoring to intimidate them in the efforts they are making to secure themselves against provisions, clothing, security to life and property, and the restoration of law and good government in the State, it is hereby ordered and made public:—

First—That the farmers of Georgia may bring into Savannah, Fernandina or Jacksonville, Fla., marketing, such as beef, pork, mutton, vegetables of any kind, fish, &c., as well as cotton in small quantities, and sell the same in open market, except the cotton, which must be sold by or through the Treasury agents, and may invest the proceeds in family stores, such as bacon and flour, in any reasonable quantities; groceries, shoes and clothing, and articles not contraband of war, and carry the same back to their families. No trade store will be attempted in the interior, or stock of goods sold for them, but families may club together for mutual assistance and protection in coming and going.

Second—The people are encouraged to meet together in peaceful assemblages to discuss measures looking to their safety and good government, and the restoration of state and national authority, and will be protected by the national army when so doing, and all peaceable inhabitants who satisfy the commanding officers that they are earnestly laboring to that end must not only be left undisturbed in property and person, but must be protected as far as possible consistent with the military operations. If any farmer or peaceable inhabitant is molested by the enemy—you the enforcate army or guerillas—on account of his friendship to the national government, the perpetrator, if caught, will be summarily punished, or his family made to suffer for the outrage; but if the crime cannot be traced to the actual party, then retaliation will be made on the adherents to the cause of the rebellion. Should a Union man be murdered, then a rebel selected by lot will be shot, or if a Union family be persecuted on account of the cause, a rebel family will be banished to a foreign land. In aggravated cases retaliation will extend as high as five for one. All commanding officers will act promptly in such cases, and report their action after the retaliation is done.

By order of
Major Gen. W. T. SHERMAN.
L. M. DAYTON, Assistant Adj't. Gen.

Financial.—For the purpose of gradually reducing the price of gold, by contracting the enormous volume of currency afloat—Judge McCulloch, Comptroller of the Currency, has prepared a bill, which will soon be introduced into the House, taxing the issues of local and State banks. It provides that on and after the 1st of April next the circulation of all such banks shall be taxed at the rate of three per cent. per annum, which tax shall be increased one-half per cent. each month, until it reaches a maximum of six per cent. It is believed that such a law would retire the whole amount within a year, leaving the field to a uniform national currency.

News from Abroad.

American Affairs—Great Interest in the War News—Heavy Fall in the Rebel Cotton Loan.

The American war news was read with great interest and caused a further depression in the rebel loan, which was sold as low as 52—a decline of nearly ten per cent. within a week.

SHERMAN'S VICTORY—BRITISH OPINION OF THE SIEGE OF SAVANNAH.

[From the *London Times*, Jan. 2.]

The military news which we publish today does not add much to that received a few days since. Savannah is not yet taken, but is besieged and is in great danger. The army of Gen. Sherman passed through the State of Georgia with so little resistance that it has been able to begin the siege of this important place with slightly diminished numbers and in good condition. The city is defended by its inhabitants, who are all under arms, and will, no doubt, act with bravery; but it is scarcely to be expected that they can resist the forces which Gens. Sherman and Foster have brought against them. Ossabaw Sound is open to the Federals by the capture of Fort McAllister, and perfect communication is established between Gen. Sherman and the sea. According to the Federal accounts Savannah is invested both on the north and south, and the Federal lines extend from the Savannah river to the Ogeechee. The railways are cut, and the city isolated.

The skill and daring of Gen. Sherman's march have thus been rewarded with a brilliant success, for it is difficult to suppose that the city can, unaided, hold out long, and there seems to be no sign of a relieving army. The Confederate disaster in this campaign has arisen either from an exhaustion of military resources, or from too great security on the part of the Georgians. They may have sent all their militia to join Hood or Lee, or they may have failed to raise them from a belief that they were too far from the seat of war, and had too vast a territory for any enemy to threaten them seriously. Whatever the cause of this defencelessness the consequences have been calamitous in the extreme. General Sherman was able to move easily with a large army at the rate of twelve miles a day, and to prove to both belligerents that the Confederate States could be penetrated for hundreds of miles by a resolute enemy. Whether the State can be occupied permanently is doubtful, but if Savannah be taken it is probable that it will be retained by the Federals for the remainder of the war.

THE RAID FROM CANADA—FEELING AT THE REVOCATION OF GEN. DIX'S ORDER.

From the London Times, Jan. 2.

The public will learn with great pleasure that President Lincoln has formally disapproved the order of General Dix with respect to the pursuit of the Confederate marauders across the Canada frontier, and that the order has been virtually recalled. Nothing less could have been expected from any government which claims a place among civilized nations. The conduct of the Americans has been more than once such as to give grounds for believing that they have but small respect for those international laws or usages which secure the independence of communities. Although they have in Mr. Seward a politician sufficiently prudent to feel the necessity of rendering justice, if not courtesy, to foreign nations, their military and naval officers practice, and their people manifestly approve, a high-handed mode of dealing which no foreign State will submit to except from a sense of its own helplessness.

Captain Wilkes, in the affair of the Trent; the Captain of the Wachusett, in the capture of the Florida; General Dix, in ordering his subordinate to violate British territory, have acted as the officers of no European State would have ventured to act, simply because they knew that whatever technical fault they might commit they would have the admiration of their countrymen as spirited and patriotic commanders. But when an experienced politician comes to weigh the consequence of such acts there is hope of redress, since he is likely to know that justice is the best policy. Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Seward have both conducted the affairs of their country long enough to know that a rupture with England would be fatal to the success of the cause which they have at heart. They are bent on the conquest of the South, a work for which all the resources of the States which acknowledge their government are scarcely sufficient. To bring down on themselves the hostility of the most powerful maratime State in the world, and to make Canada in reality what these miserable raiders have tried to make it, the basis of operations against the Northern States, would be an act of supreme folly.

There are also, it is to be hoped, moral considerations which can hardly fail to affect men in the position and with the responsibility of the President and his Ministers. They are aware that whatever may be the opinions of the English people with respect to this war, the English government has preserved a *strict* neutrality, and restrained other European nations from adopting a policy of interference.—To break with us by omitting on an insult like the violation of our territory would be ungrateful and unjust as well as imprudent. These considerations were so likely to prevail that it is without surprise we learn that the hostile demonstrations of General Dix have been rebuked. There is every reason to hope that this cause of difference between the two countries will soon pass away. Should there be any repetition of the acts which have led to it, the Northern States will have just cause of complaint, and it is therefore satisfactory to learn that the Canadian government and people were fully sensible of the necessity of repressing such outrages.

The exploit of the St. Albans raiders must not be repeated. Technical questions of jurisdiction must not be allowed to imperil the dearest interests of British America. Not only are the Canadians bound as neighbors and friends to prevent the egress of murderers and robbers from their territory, but a due regard for the future of their own province and of that great confederation which it is their purpose to form, should cause them to use every effort in keeping the peace. They must always be closely connected with the federal States, whatever may be the future policy of either nation. They have a large and increasing trade with the Union, their readiest means of communication with Europe is through federal territory, and a misunderstanding will at any time inflict upon them incalculable evils. As long as this war lasts it is the duty of the Canadian government to see that the American territory is not violated from their frontier.

They have sufficient men for the purpose, and they cannot use them better than in preventing enterprises which may at any time cause a rupture. It is stated that the authorities intend to send thirty companies of volunteers at once to guard the frontier. If they do this and take measures for the restitution of the stolen property they will only have performed their duty, and shown the American government that, while resolute to maintain their own independence and honor, they know what is due to a neighboring people.

Guerrillas on Green River.

Yesterday, as the R. K. Dunkerson was descending Green river, and when near Calhoun's Ferry, a short distance below Curdsville, she was fired upon by a gang of guerrillas, about twelve or eighteen in number, who were posted on both sides of the river. About forty or fifty shots were fired, and a large number took effect on the boat, several passing through the cabin, but most of them striking about the texas and pilot house.

We are sorry to learn that Captain Joe McReynolds, one of the clerks on the boat, was severely wounded, his right arm being broken above the elbow. He was in the office with Mr. Adams, and when the firing commenced he stepped out into the cabin by the store, when a ball passed through a light class on the larboard forward quarter, striking him as above stated. Although the boat was literally crowded with men, women and children, no one else was hurt.—*Evansville Journal.*

Kanawha Men.—Auburn and Salem counties, N. J., are endeavoring to prove that each has the heaviest man. Atlantic has within its precincts a man weighing 300 pounds, and Salem has the honor of containing one of 340 pounds; but old Cumberland does better than that. It is the birth place of a man who when weighed, reached the enormous weight of 470 pounds.

☞ The Halifax papers announce the death of Hon. Alexander Stuart, judge of the vice admiralty court of Nova Scotia, a position he had held sixteen years. It was before him that the case of the steamer Chesapeake, captured by the rebel pirates on the passage from New York to Portland, was tried, and he gave a decision restoring the vessel to the owners.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

The Trial of Moses Wolensteld & Co.—The Military Commission on *I* Street, of which Major General Abner Doubleday is president and Col. John A. Foster is judge advocate, to-day proceeded with the case of Moses Wolensteld and Joseph Freidenwald, Baltimore merchants, doing business in that city under the firm of Wolensteld & Co.

These parties stand charged with selling goods to be conveyed through the rebel lines and sent to the Confederates; with manufacturing contraband goods; with holding treasonable intercourse with persons in the Confederate lines, and with bribery.

Archibald Stirling, Jr., one of the counsel for the accused, at 11 o'clock this morning entered upon the argument of the case on the part of the defence, which was ably and ingeniuisingly done, and in which he held that Worsley was not to be believed, since he testified in one case that the money he purchased goods with was all the Government's funds, and in another case that some three or four thousand dollars of it belonged to himself; and that there was no witness who could testify that Wersley told the accused that the goods purchased of them was intended to be sold to rebels in the South, and that he was even unsupported by Bottmen Elder, in his evidence, who acknowledged himself that he would swear to anything to secure his own release.

As to bribery, it was not shown that Wolensteld was a party to it, he not being present when the money was alleged to have changed hands, nor was it shown that he had paid money to Hecht with any intent to bribe any one. It was to be presumed that Wolensteld supplied the money was only to be used to have a speedy trial, and have everything in readiness therefor.

The Judge Advocate here made his reply in an eloquent manner, stating that it was only necessary to place the Confederate bottoms on the goods Wersley bought, which were brought into Wolensteld's store by Bottmen Elder from another store. He also referred to the agents of Wolensteld & Co., being sent South and buying and selling for said company in violation of the laws of war, and also adverted to the fact that said agent refused on the witness stand to tell what pay he received for transacting such business as showing that it was not a fair transaction.

The Judge Advocate closed by saying that the former good standing of the accused should only induce the Court to make the sentence more severe.

The case was here submitted to the Court, and, after deliberating with closed doors for half an hour, the court found a verdict, which will be made public hereafter.—*Star*, 20th.

Meeting of the Baltimore Bar—A meeting of the members of the Baltimore Bar was held at noon on Saturday, in the Superior Court room, to take action in respect to the demise of Hon. Thomas Yates Walsh. On motion of William H. Collins, Esq., Hon. R. M. Martin was called to preside, and Bernard Carter, Esq., appointed Secretary. At the instance of the same gentleman, a committee was appointed by the Chair to prepare resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting in relation to the death of the deceased. The Chair appointed Hiram Walter Schley, Latrobe, Kerkus, Wallis and George William Brown as the Committee. The following beautiful tribute was submitted and unanimously approved of:

"The members of the Bar of Baltimore have heard with *deep* regret of the decease of their distinguished brother the Honorable Thomas Yates Walsh, for many years great, rectly, and always honorably connected with their common profession.

Although Mr. Walsh was seeing withdrawn from active professional life as to have been perhaps but little personally known to many of his juniors, his death recalls with sadness to his contemporaries and associates the recollection of a rare and brilliant intellect. He had a clear and vigorous intellect of remarkable subtlety and brightness; somewhat impatient of labor and of system, but quick, acute and singularly fertile of resources. These fine endowments were aided in forensic controversy by an elocution of much impressiveness and power, and an ingenuity in the presentation and discussion of questions of both law and fact, and earnestness and zeal in the discharge of duty.

In personal and professional intercourse there were few more attractive and popular than he, and scarce any man of his day will be more generally remembered, for these social qualities and the wide have forward, had not disease and death arrested, leaving the bar to deplore the premature loss of one who knew him best and loved him most. He was esteemed the most generous man of the day, and often defended poor clients with no other reward than the consciousness of having relieved his fellow man.

The Military Commission—A very large number of cases have lately been brought before the military court, at No. 21 Eight street, of which Major General Heckman is President, and Major W. P. Lord Judge Advocate. With the great energy and diligence of the President is due the early disposal of political offenders having been kept closely to trial before the commission a greater number than has ever been before it, and in the same time, even in the departments, one to which especial credit has always been attached for the speed and the thoroughness of the trials. Six and eight cases a week tried before the military court have been disposed with the six and eight weeks occupied in the trial of a single case in other department. On Saturday John F. Pittman, charged with having violated paragraph 4, of the general order No. 100 of the War Department, of which *Messrs.* John Wilson and T. F. Hemmett were counsel, was completed, with the acquittal of the accused. Other cases, which will be made to-morrow, John Wilson, Esq., read the defence—a very forcible presentation of one side of the case, which raised points of law not fully considered by the court in any previous trial. Early in the present week the case of Harry T. Waters, of Somerset, a Sergeant in the rebel Army of this State, charged with disloyalty to the United States Government, will be brought up for trial before the court. Thomas J. Gorwin, of Ohio, will be counsel for the accused, and Major William P. Lord, Judge Advocate of the commission, will represent the interests of the Government in the prosecution of the trial.

Increasing the Pay of the Police—A bill is now before the General Assembly which provides for an increase of pay to every man engaged on the police force of the city. It is the result of a concurrent resolution adopted on the part of their friends, and was reported by the Baltimore delegation. It proposes the following increase of pay:—To the Marshal, whose salary per annum is $1,500, an increase of $100; to the Deputy Marshal, whose present pay is $1,200, an increase of $200; to the four Captains, who pay is $20 per week, an increase of $5; to the Lieutenants, whose present pay each week $16.50 to $18; twenty-four Sergeants, to be increased to $22 per week; three hundred patrolmen, to be increased from $14 to $21 per week; two detective officers, from $15 to $22 per week, and eight turkeys, from $12 to $14 per week. If the bill should become a law, the following will be its additional sums to be paid per annum: Marshal and deputy marshal, $500; sergeants, $1,040; lieutenants, $7,912; sergeants, $8,736; privates, $109,200; detectives, $1,810; turnkeys, $624—making an aggregate of $124,830.

Overhead.—At a late hour Friday night officers Crouch and Waters, of the Southern station, rescued from drowning Wm. J. Hancock, a soldier belonging to the Provost Guard of Colonel Woolley, who had fallen into the deck corner of Light and Lee streets. He was removed to the station house as speedily as possible, and it was with great difficulty that his life was saved. The same night officers Watts and Granger found a man named Patrick Mundy floundering in the water at Hughes' Quay. He was removed to his home, No. 194 Montgomery street, in an exhausted condition.

A few minutes past 11 o'clock on Saturday night a soldier fell overboard at the foot of Smith street, and was safely drawn out by officers Owens and Ross of the Central station, heard his cries for assistance. He was taken to the station house and kindly cared for by Lieut Owens.

Improvement at the Cathedral.—In a few months there will be seen a decided improvement in the Cathedral square, which was not only needed, but will prove, when finished, an additional ornament to that section of the city. Two wings are being added to the residence of the reverend Archbishop, who, since his transition to this, the Mother See, has proved additional zeal and enterprise through all the parishes. The original mansion was too limited in its interior arrangements, especially when the councils assembled, and on other occasions, but the enlargement will afford all the additional apartments which are needed. The work is progressing under the superintendence of Mr. Edda Faxon, architect.

Major Emmerdary.—For several days past rumors have been extensively circulated relative to the fate of this officer. We have made diligent inquiry into the matter, and found that the Major has been released as Provost Marshal of the Third District, for reasons best known to the military authorities at Washington. On Saturday last, Capt. Captor, of the Parnell Legion, was assigned to the duties made vacant by the removal of the Major. As the reasons above mentioned will be investigated by the military authorities, we refrain comment at present.

Supposed Spy—Jackson Wallace, with any number of aliases, was arrested on Saturday by a Government detective, charged with being a rebel soldier and spy. The accused acknowledged that he was a rebel soldier, saying that he had fought under the rebel leader Gen. Price, and that he was in this city for the purpose of recruiting soldiers for the rebel army. He was locked up in the military prison for a further hearing. A young man, named Charles H. A. Davis, who had been recruited by Wallace, was also arrested and locked up for a hearing.

Steam Brick Company.—By reference to an advertisement on the second page of this paper, it will be seen that some of our enterprising citizens have unrolled themselves of our recent suggestion to form a joint stock company, and secure Chambers' Steam Patent Brick Machine, and to put up in our city at an early day, an A. No. 1 establishment. That the inducements to invest in this undertaking are of an *extraordinary character* admits of no doubt, as one meeting will close in 200 *days* $25,000 *or* $35,000 *in one year*. Books for subscription to the capital stock of the company will be opened this morning at 10 o'clock, at the office of McJilton & Co., 19 South street, second story.

Fatal Accident.—On Saturday afternoon an accident occurred on the Northern Central railroad, about 11 miles from this city, causing the death of John D. Peck, the Adams Express messenger. A rail broke, throwing two Express cars from the track, and Mr. Peck, who was in the baggage car, in locking from the door, was struck upon the head by one of the Express cars and instantly killed. The deceased resided No. 8 Chatsworth street, and had been married but a few months.

Singular Accident—Yesterday afternoon a colored man named James Henry, in attempting to cross Baltimore street at its intersection with Hanover street, caught his foot in the railroad switch leading into Hanover street, throwing him with great force upon his face. He was carried to the station house and upon examination it was found that his left arm and two of his ribs were broken.

Stealing Brass—Wm. Ringland was arrested on Saturday morning, charged with stealing two brass bearings, valued at $6, from Mount Clare depot. He was committed to jail by Justice Meredith for the action of the Grand Jury.

Petty Theft.—Floyd Adams and George Thomas, colored, were arrested on Saturday, charged with stealing a vest, valued at $7, the property of Jacob Gardner. The accused was committed to jail by Justice Meredith.

A Blockade Runner.—Miller Sailor, charged with being a blockade runner, was arrested on Saturday and locked up in the military prison for a hearing.

AMUSEMENTS.

Miss Annie Jones.—This beautiful lady will make her first appearance at the Holliday Street Theatre to-night, in C. W. Taylor's version of Eut Lynne. The greatest merit of this production is that it is exactly what the dramatist claims for it—"a moral emotional play." It gains an additional charm by being of a domestic character, for there is in the human heart a home bred love of home that delights to dwell upon fireside scenes and emotions. In the sorrows of the heroine we recognize sufferings which would naturally have been endured by any high toned woman in similar circumstances, and we mourn over her fatal step as a heart distraught with jealousy. It is a strong proof of the powers of the dramatist, that notwithstanding Lady Isabel, in deserting her husband, commits a wrong the most unreservedly condemned by society, our sympathies, nay, our love, follows her in all her trials and clings to her to the bitter end. East Lynne will be presented again to-morrow night.

Front Street Theatre.—Miss Kate Fisher, styled "the Handsome Queen of the Equestrians," will appear to-night in the characters of Mazeppa and Jack Sheppard, introducing in both pieces her celebrated horse Wonder. This will be the last week of the engagement of Miss Fisher, and lovers of the drama should witness her beauti ful acting.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

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

The only case tried on Saturday was that of George Riegler, charged with an assault on and beating Catherine Davis. He was fined $1 with costs and sent to jail for six months. He was also charged with having assaulted his wife on the same occasion, but did appear and in court, at the request of her friends, on behalf of her husband. The court adjourned on account of the death of Thomas Yates Walsh until this morning.

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

Montgomery vs. Whittington, Ricketts and others. Equity. Further argued by Mr. Waters, but not concluded.

Special assignment for to-day Nos. 525 and 522.

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

Letters of administration on the estate of Gustavus Herman, and letters of administration de bonis non, with the will attached, on the estate of Fortune Herman, were granted to Peter B. Peter and Theodore Hyrser.

Court of Common Pleas—Before Judge King. The following business was transacted in chambers Saturday:

In Lanthorn, Joseph Greer and George Grover vs. Edward Adams. Appeal from Justice Plummer. Judgment reversed.

[*Reported for the Baltimore Clipper.*]

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 20, 1865.

Court of Appeals.—The January term of the Court of Appeals will commence on Tuesday next, the 24th instant.

The cases will be called according to the classification, commencing with those from Baltimore county. By order,

GEORGE LEAKE,
Clerk of the Court of Appeals.

[*Reported for the Baltimore Clipper.*]

TOWSONTOWN, January 21, 1865.

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

Isaac Amos, of Wm., vs. Wm. Standiford and Ruth Ann Standiford, application for writ of habeas facit possessionem; before reported. The opening speech in this case was made by Mr. S. S. Mitchell, in behalf of the plaintiff, but the further hearing of the case was postponed until Monday, His Honor, Judge Grason, and Mr. Bearman, defendant's solicitor, both being quite unwell.

Mr. Bearman announced to the Court the death of T. Yates Walsh, Esq., and moved that the Court adjourn as a token of respect to his memory. The motion was seconded by W. S. Kerch, Esq., and His Honor replied in a few appropriate remarks, after which the Court adjourned until Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

Court will probably be in session several days yet for the transaction of equity business.

W. B. K.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Clipper.]

TOWSONTOWN, Jan'y 20, 1865

The grand jury connected with the present term of court, having completed all the business before them, are now ready finally to discharge, and case is to court and request to be discharged, when his Honor, Judge Grason, after thanking them for their fidility, &c., as the grand inquest of Baltimore county, granted said discharge. The said grand jury has been in session for about six weeks, during which time they have found about 140 indictments, being a larger session and much larger number of indictments than that of any jury for several years past. They submitted a report to his Honor stating that they had made the usual visit to the county jail and found every thing in a clean and comfortable condition under the management of the efficient Warden, Mr. G. W. Fitton. They recommend that some repairs needed be attended to by the authorities. The same committee appointed to make the report is a report of a committee appointed by the grand jury to investigate the condition of the accounts of the Treasurer of Baltimore county, which states, after stating the receipts and disbursements, &c., of said Treasurer, and being well satisfied therewith, that the amount due Baltimore county, by defaulting Tax collectors, is $51 104 58, which amount, the jury recommend be speedy collected. The report of the grand jury states that there are but four prisoners confined in the jail (which is now reduced to two) being the smallest number known to be confined there for a number of years past. The petit jury, discharged with the present term of court, will be finally discharged to-day, with the thanks of the Court.

The court will probably be in session some two or three weeks yet, as there is several cases pending in chancery ready for hearing. There will also probably be a special Judge appointed to try the case, in which Judge Grason is counsel.

There is a doubt it being put forth to secure the release of the junior Davises who were convicted in the courts for threatening being concerned in the robbery of a mail bringing to the "Adams Express Company," and who were sent to the Penitentiary for a term of one years each. Several of the jurors who convicted the said Davises have already signed the petition. The youth of the prisoners, the good character always borne by them previous to said charge, and other mitigating circumstances, are the grounds upon which the petition is based. They have already been confined in the penitentiary over one year.

K

SIGNATURE ALMANAC FOR 1865.

JANUARY.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon's Phases.	
21-Monday	7 9	4 51	JANUARY.	
22-Tuesday	7 8	4 52		
23-Wednesday	7 7	4 53	New	27 7 20m
24-Thursday	7 6	4 54	First qr	4 10 42m
27-Friday	7 5	4 55	Full	11 6 46 e
28-Saturday	7 4	4 56	Last qr	19 9 38 e
29-Sunday	7 3	4 57		

MARINE AFFAIRS.

PORT OF BALTIMORE, January 21, 1865.

COLLISION.

Schr Bergen, Moss, from New York for Baltimore, with a cargo of hay and oats consigned to U. S. Quartermaster, was run into off the mouth of the Potomac, on the night of the 15th instant, at ten o'clock, by U S gunboat Ferrywatch, and sunk in seven fathoms water; crew saved and taken on board the gunboat.

ARRIVALS FROM BALTIMORE.

Schr Golden West, (Br) Thompson, Nassau, N P, 7th inst.

Schr W H Atwood, Barker, Boston, 17th.

Schr A A Randell, Cranmer, New York, 19th instant.

CLEARANCES FOR BALTIMORE.

Steamer Kingfisher, Rector, New York, 17th inst.

Schr Greenland, Buchlin, New York, 17th.

DISASTERS.

Ship Sir John Franklin, Duperaux, from Rio Janeiro for San Francisco, was totally wrecked, 17th inst, in Pigeon's Point, 30 or 40 miles south of San Francisco; part of her crew lost.—*Per tel.*

MEMORANDA.

Ship Lucadia, (Brem) Weake, cleared at New York 20th instant, for Bremen.

Brig Elenanora, (Br) Fitzwater, fm Rio Janeiro, arrived at New York, 19th inst.

Schr Burdett Hart, Dunton, from Washington, arrived at Boston 17th inst.

Schr Monteviona, Conkling, hence for New Haven, arrived at New York, 19th inst.

Schrs Jas Freeman, Loring, and Albert Clarence, Freeman, Posted for Baltimore, sailed at Holmes' Hole, 17th inst.

Schr Anna Myrick, Newcomb, from Boston for Baltimore, sailed from Newport 17th instant.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALE AT THE BALTIMORE STOCK BOARD.

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

Jan. 21, 1865.

2,500	American Gold (large)	b30		204⅜
10 000	do	do (large)		203
10,000	do	do (large)	s10	203
1 000	do	do (large)	b30	204
9 000	do	do (large)	b13	203⅜
500	do	do (large)		204
5,000	do	do (large)	s30	203
10,000	do	do (large)	b12	204
2 000	do	do (large)		203⅜
5,000	do	do (large)	s30-10	203
6 000	do	do (large)	b3	203⅜
7 000 U. S. 5-20's				107¼
1,200 Baltimore City 6's, '70				106⅜
100 shares Balto. and Ohio R. R.	