DAILY CLIPPER.

WM. WALES.....Publisher.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 25, 1865.

TO ADVERTISERS.

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

1 Square	1 Time	$ 50
"	2 Times	75
"	2 "	1.00
"	1 Week	1.25
"	1 Month	4.00
"	3 Months	10.00
"	6 "	18.00
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ONE SQUARE CONTAINS SIX LINES OF SPACE.

[Reported for the Baltimore Clipper.]

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

38th Congress—2d Session.

TUESDAY, Jan. 24, 1865

SENATE.—Mr. Cowan presented the remonstrance of the Board of Trade of Philadelphia, against the remission of the duties on revenue or printing paper. Referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Sherman, from the Committee on Finance, reported back the bill, making appropriations for the Military Academy with amendments. Also, the Post Office Appropriation bill, without amendments.

Mr. McDougall introduced a bill authorizing and establishing ocean mail steamship service between the United States and China. Referred to the Post Office Committee.

Mr. Wilson introduced a bill in addition to the several acts for enrolling and calling out the national forces. Referred to the Military Committee.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, the Committee on Finance were instructed to examine the system of checks in the office of the Register of the Treasury, and to report if any legislation is necessary for the safety of the public funds in that office; also, if any losses to the United States have occurred there, and if so, to what cause they were attributable.

Mr. Wade called up the joint resolution relating retaliation for the bad treatment of our prisoners by the insurgents.

Mr. Sumner moved to amend by striking out all of the preamble, clause, and inserting the following:

Resolved, That retaliation is harsh always, even in the simplest cases, and is punishable only where, in the first place, it may reasonably be expected to effect its object, and where, in the second place, it is consistent with the usages of civilized society; and that in the absence of these essential conditions it is a useless barbarism, having neither and than vengeance, which is forbidden alike to nations and to men.

Resolved, That the treatment of our officers and soldiers in rebel prisons is cruel, savage, and unprecedented beyond all precedent; that it is shocking to the human mind; that it is an offence against human nature itself; that it adds new guilt to the great crime of the rebellion, and constitutes an example from which history will turn with sorrow and disgust.

Resolved, That any attempted imitation of rebel barbarism in the treatment of prisoners would be justifiable only in retaliation on account of its inconsistence with the prevailing sentiments of humanity among us; that it would be injurious at home, for it would barbarize the whole community; that it would be utterly useless, for it could not affect the cruel authors of the revolting conduct which we seek to overcome; that it would be immoral, inasmuch as it protected from vengeance alone; that it could have no other result than to degrade the national character and the national name, and to bring upon our country the reproach of History; and that being thus impracticable, useless, immoral and degrading, it must be rejected as a measure of retaliation precisely as the barbarism of roasting or eating prisoners is alone, rejected by civilized powers.

Resolved, That the United States, filled with grief and deepest sympathy for cherished citizens who, as officers and soldiers, have been the victims of heaven-defying outrage, hereby ordain their firm determination to put an end to this great iniquity by putting an end to the rebellion, of which it is the natural fruit; that to secure this humane and righteous consummation, they pledge anew their best energies and all the resources of the whole people, and they call upon all true women that in this necessary warfare with barbarism they renounce all vengeance and everywhere example, and plant themselves firmly on the sacred landmarks of Christian civilization, under the protection of that God who is present with every prisoner and enables heroic souls to suffer for their country.

Mr. Chandler moved to strike out the preamble, quoting from General Washington, Chancellor Kent, Gen. Halleck, Vattel, and other authorities against inhuman retaliation, which he said never reached the really guilty parties. He would not do anything to advise the Executive into competition in any system of barbarism.

Mr. Wade hoped the amendment of Mr. Sumner would not be adopted. Instead of making the rebels change their system toward our men for the better, it would have the contrary effect. Retaliation had been practiced by all civilized nations in all wars. Its object was not vindictive or revengeful—it was a necessity of war. Humanity, and war were two things that would suggest itself even to a child.

Mr. Cowan believed retaliation justifiable at times, but he did not approve of the proposition to retaliate in kind upon the rebels. He did not think it right to starve rebels because rebels starved our men. He did not think American soldiers and officers could be induced to starve even a dog, particularly when our rebels were not the men who had been guilty of inhumanity to our men. This was not the kind of retaliation he favored. He would agree to anything manly or honorable—anything that would not destroy the respect which we should maintain for ourselves.

Mr. Wade inquired if Congress had not the power to make articles of war, and prescribe the treatment of prisoners therein.

Mr. Cowan said Congress could make articles of war for the government of the army itself, but not for the enemy or foreign powers. Congress could not make an article of war compelling the President to scalp or burn prisoners.

Mr. Sumner—Or to starve them either.

Mr. Cowan—No; nor to starve them, nor order the civilized use of women.

Mr. Wade—That's petitfogging.

Mr. Cowan—I am no more petitfogging than the gentleman from Ohio. I don't know upon what meat this our Caesar doth feed, that he should come here and tell Senators, if they disagree with him, that they are petitfogging.

Mr. Cowan proceeded with his remarks.—All nations were bound to treat their prisoners with justice and humanity, and we had no authority to change their laws.

Mr. Trumbull—Can's we define piracy?

Mr. Cowan—No, you can't.

Mr. Doolittle—There is a clause in the Constitution which authorizes Congress to define and punish piracy.

Mr. Davis—The Senator from Pennsylvania is right. The Congress cannot define piracy for the nations of the earth, or according to the law of nations. It can only define what may constitute piracy according to the law of the United States. It may say that the slave trade shall be piracy, but no other nation is bound by the law.

Mr. Cowan resumed, and concluded his speech, arguing that Congress had no right to interfere in the manner contemplated.

Mr. Howard spoke in defence of the original resolution. The Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. Cowan) was mistaken in supposing that the resolution was mandatory upon the President. It was advisory only. He (Mr. Howard) regretted the doctrine by the Senator, that the President had all the power in the hands of war. He contended that Congress had the power to declare and to wage war and prescribe the manner in which it should be conducted. It was for Congress to regulate the treatment of prisoners, as well as the arming and equipping of troops and marines. He supported the resolution without the barbarities of the rebels. It was simply to secure humane treatment for our poor men in rebel hands.

Mr. Wilson moved to amend Mr. Sumner's amendment by inserting in lieu of it, (after a preamble declaring that our prisoners have been inhumanly treated, &c.) a resolution preventing the Secretary of War from allowing any further exchanges of prisoners, and instructing the rebel authorities, with the view to devise some practical plan for the relief of bitter treatment of our prisoners in their hands.

Mr. Grimes asked Mr. Wilson if the Secretary of War had not stated in a communication to the House that there would be no difficulty in the future about the exchange of prisoners. If so, what was the necessity of passing such a resolution as this.

Mr. Wilson replied that he so understood—but it would be well to devise some plan for the good treatment of prisoners who should hereafter fall into the hands of the rebels.

Mr. Sumner inquired if the rebels had not on a former occasion refused to receive such commissioners as were proposed by Mr. Wilson's amendment.

In reply several Senators stated that the commissioners referred to by Mr. Sumner, were only authorized to visit our prisoners, and had no authority to relieve them in any way.

Mr. Wilson said he had good assurance that if such a commission was appointed it would accomplish the result desired. He was sure of it.

Mr. Hendricks said he had listened with interest to the speech of Mr. Howard, and he knew that he (Mr. Howard) had taken the most popular side; but it must be recollected that in the time of the French Revolution those who called for blood, blood, had since been placed by history in their proper places, though borne them on the popular tide. He went at length to oppose the resolution, and summed the sentiments of Mr. Sumner, and in regard to the ground taken by Mr. Harlan yesterday, that we should not exchange with the rebels, because the time of our men was out, held it to be unjust and mercenary. The fact that their time was out made it their duty to bring them home.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The Speaker announced the following gentlemen as the select committee to investigate the subject of the assault on Judge Kelley:—Messrs Boreman, Rollins of New Hampshire, Robinson, Baldwin of Massachusetts, and Townsend.

On motion of Mr. Arnold, the Committee on the Judiciary was instructed to inquire whether any further legislation is necessary to secure the safety of soldiers and citizens passing over the railroads and post routes in the United States.

On motion of Mr. Farnsworth, a resolution was adopted instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill removing the tariff on all material used for the manufacture of printing paper.

Mr. Schenck reported a bill to establish a bureau in the War Department for the relief of refugees and freedmen. It was recommitted.

Mr. Cox reported, and the House passed the bill authorizing a settlement of the accounts of the American Colonization Society for the care of recaptured Africans.

On motion of Mr. Jenckes, a resolution was adopted, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for a report on the printing bureau of that department.

Mr. Cole offered a resolution declaring that the people of the United States regard the seizure of the Chincha Islands by Spain as a part of the policy to subvert the Spanish American republics. It was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The House resumed the consideration of the question of privilege raised by Mr. Brooks yesterday, based on the letter sent to him by General Butler, asking explanations concerning his (Mr. Brooks') remarks concerning him, including the term "gold robber."

Mr. Boutwell showed that Gen. Butler on the same day Mr. Brooks was addressed, but earlier in the day, sent a letter to the Speaker of the House, asking that a committee be appointed to inquire into the charges, so that if true, they may be referred to the courts; and if not true, the House may take measures to vindicate its dignity by punishing a public calumniator and slanderer.

Mr. Boutwell said the remarks made by Mr. Brooks were just such as might be expected from secessionists or their Northern sympathizers.

He then proceeded to read various papers, including letters from General Butler, to show that Smith & Co., from whom the money ($50,000 in gold) was taken, were active, bitter and unrelenting rebels; that the money was loaned to certain paymasters to pay troops who had been suffering for more than six months. This money, it was agreed, was ready to be paid over to the War Department at any time, General Butler requiring, however, that a paper be filed by Smith & Co., relieving him from all responsibility accruing in the future.

Mr. Boutwell, in conclusion, repeated Major General Butler was now ready, and long had been ready, to refund the money. He asked whether the gentleman was now ready to reaffirm or retract the slanders against General Butler.

Mr. Boutwell concluded with an earnest appeal to the sense of manliness.

Mr. Brooks was not surprised at the spirit in which he had been assailed. The gentleman from Pennsylvania had used language not unbecoming his age and position, unbecoming the dignity of the House. He has lectured his side of the House in a strain that not even the plantation matters, so much to kid about, could rival. Nor could he imagine what necessitary he had studied or in great school graduated. There were three gentlemen in London, Newgate, Gripplegate and Billingsgate; but the Pennsylvania gentleman put them all to shame. Omitting his past, he said what was neither argument nor rhetoric, but parliamentary blackguardism. To the gentleman from Mississippi something could be forgiven, yet he repeled the charge of being a rebel sympathizer. He was associated with those who created riot, interfered with United States Marshals, incited John Brown raids. He belonged to the school of City, not that of Butler, which had ever been promotive of strife and harsh words. Had Butler been the paid agent of Jeff. Davis, he could not have done his bidding more effectually than the Charleston Convention. In Butler's services, they had both shed ink in the public service. New York was not controlled by him.

It has been amused by the sire of one of whom Big Bethel and Fort Fisher were the monuments. They looked upon him as a circus rider. Quite lately the Democratic party had abstained from secession, for it was to be confessed that it had a large element which was fond of getting together and drinking a cheap glass, and marched up in solid column, giving five thousand more votes than they would otherwise have done. The allusion to Hastings was unfortunate. Hastings was unfortunate. Hastings was the idolon and leadress of ladies, and had been arraigned in Parliament, as Butler is and will be here. Mr. Smith was a Northern man who had gone South to make his fortune, was loyal, had been plundered, and the Secretary of War had refused to become responsible for his property. General Butler was a lawyer of small fortune and inferior practice, yet he has grown rich since the war, as also his brother. But who assailed Grant, or Sherman, or Farragut with charges of extortion or plunder?—He would not deal in invective, but leave the record as it stands, and would welcome the inquiry which could not now be avoided, and if the gentleman would discourse his name from that of rhymes, it would be well both for him and the country.

Mr. Stevens had hoped the gentleman from New York would either withdraw his charge or speak to the subject. He who had slandered those absent in the service of the country complained of improper language, and alluded to certain gentlemen. There was one he omitted which (Mr. H.) would not name, towards which he himself would try to avoid. [Laughter.] He who had appended to a report affidavits which were a stench in the nostrils now has the effrontery to complain. The evidence read to-day was a complete exoneration of General Butler, and gives evidence of the high abilities and character of the man who saved $800,000 of Government funds from rebel hands, and he now holds the money said to be stolen subject to superior orders.

He is charged with breaking up the Democratic party. A very good thing if he did it. [Laughter.] He has been likened to Hastings. Hastings was acquitted, but there is no manly and eloquent Brooks to act as his successor. John Brown had nothing to do with Republicanism. He depreciated his means, but posterity would look only at his motives, and when he and the gentleman from New York were forgotten would vindicate his fame. [Applause.] Virginia would yet erect a monument to him on the spot of his execution. General Butler was no fallen man. He might make mistakes, but would suffer little from one who, on getting from him a letter rushes in here to seize hold of the horns of the alter for protection.

Mr. Ingersoll vindicated the motives of himself and three voting for a suspension of the rules by averring that he wished the charges and the facts about General Butler brought out.

Mr. Gooch corrected the gentleman from New York, by stating that General Butler was a man of liberal fortune, with an office in Boston and a practice equal to that of any lawyer in the State.

Mr. Cox and Mr. Ingersoll had an amusing colloquy in relation to an alleged attack on Gen. Grant by the defence made of General Butler.

The House adjourned.

THE CIRCULATION OF AIR.

Winds are put in horizontal motion.—Their influence is most beneficial. Were there no winds the vapors that rise from the sea would be returned back from the clouds in showers, to the very same places in the sea whence they came. On an earth where no winds blew, we should neither have green pastures, still waters, nor running brooks. Air is more liable to pollution and corruption than water: stagnation is ruinous to it. Ceaseless motion has been given to it; perpetual circulation and intermingling of its ingredients are required of it. The necessity of ventilation in our buildings, the whole some influences of fresh air are universally acknowledged. The cry in cities for fresh air from the mountains or the sea, reminds us continually of the life-giving virtues of circulation. It has been well said that the giddling, ever circling air makes the whole world skin.

It is the laboratory for the whole animal and vegetable kingdoms. The carbonic acid with which our breathing fills the air to-day, to-morrow seeks its way round the world, the date trees that grow upon the falls of the Nile will drink it by their leaves; the cedars of Lebanon will take of it to add to their stature. The oxygen we are breathing now was distilled for us, some short time ago, by the magnolias of the Susquehanna, and the great trees that skirt the Amazon. By the winds superfluous water is carried off and removed to other lands where its agency is required; or it is treasured up as the material of clouds in the crystal vault of the firmament, the source when the fitting season arrives, of the showers which provide for the wants of the year.

PORTER'S PIECE.—We are able, says the National Intelligencer, to announce authoritatively that Rear Admiral Porter did not abate jot or hair of hope by the failure of the first attack upon Fort Fisher. His earnest appeals to the Navy Department not to detach vessels from his fleet were heartily seconded by Secretary Welles, and Gen. Grant promptly furnished the desired co-operating military force.

[*Reported for the Baltimore Clipper.*]

LEGISLATURE OF MARYLAND.

ANNAPOLIS, Jan'y 24, 1865.

SENATE.—Present, Lieut. Gov't Cox, President, and 21 Senators.

Mr. Whitney, from the Committee on Printing, reported a recommendation that 5,000 copies of the Comptroller's report be printed in English and 1,000 copies in German; which was adopted.

Mr. Carroll, from the Committee on Corporations, reported a bill to incorporate the Union Orphans' Asylum of Baltimore; also, the bill to incorporate the Pocomoke Bridge Company, with amendments; which was passed.

Mr. Davis, of W., reported the bill for the relief of the corporation of Hagerstown, with amendments; which was passed.

Mr. Clarke, from a select committee, reported a bill to amend the 24th section of article 4, relating to tobacco; which was passed.

The House bill to provide for the publication of the General Laws (to take effect before June 1st) in the newspapers, was finally passed.

Mr. Turner reported a bill to incorporate the Ben. Franklin Fire Insurance Company of Baltimore City, which was referred to the Committee on Corporations.

An order providing for the examination of witnesses before a committee of the Senate, in the contested election case of Holton against Maclin, the sitting member of the Senate from Howard county, was before the Senate. Mr. Clarke addressed the Senate at length in support of the order, and Mr. Maund replied in a very able manner in opposition to it, as contrary to the law.

After further discussion, in which Messrs Turner, Orr and others participated, the order of Mr. Clarke was rejected—yeas 11, nays 10—being a strict party vote.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.—Present, Hon. John M. Frazier, Speaker, and 65 members.

Petitions Presented.—By Mr. Silver—From the president, trustees and fifteen ladies of the Baltimore Orphan Asylum, for an appropriation in its aid.

By Mr. Tarr—For the relief of Dr. Montgomery Johns.

By Mr. Comegys—From citizens of Kent county, for a law requiring negroes to obtain marriage licenses.

By Mr. Slothower—From the Baltimore, Catonsville and Ellicott's Mills Passenger Railroad Company, for authority to increase their rates of fare.

The Chair presented the report of the Baltimore and Washington Turnpike Company.

Orders Presented.—By Mr. Smith, of Dorchester, that the Comptroller be requested to report to this House what regimental rolls of colored United States troops of this State have been returned to his office; what regiments have not returned rolls, and what legislation is necessary to procure the speedy return of the remaining rolls.

Leave Obtained to Report Bills—By Mr. Poteet, to amend the law of 1862 relating to wild fowl. By Mr. Lusby, to amend the charter of the Baltimore, Hall's Springs and Harford Railway Company. By Mr. Miles, to amend the charter of the Associated Firemen's Insurance Company of Baltimore city. By Mr. Cummins, to incorporate the American Express Company of Baltimore city.

Mr. Poteet, chairman of the Committee on Claims, reported favorably on the bill to pay the late State Electors of President and Vice President the usual per diem and mileage.

Mr. Roper, chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, reported favorably on the bill appropriating $5,000 for the relief of the Aged Men's Home, which was read a first time.

Mr. Jones, Chairman of the Committee on Corporations, reported a bill to incorporate the Merchants' and Mechanics' Fire Insurance Company of Baltimore.

Mr. Willis, from the Committee on the subject, reported favorably on the resolutions requiring the President of the Annapolis and Elkridge Railroad Company to make a report of the receipts and expenditures of said Company, under oath, &c, and the report was accepted.

(Mr. Miller stated that the Company was ready and willing to make the return whenever called upon.)

Mr. Markey offered a message to the Senate proposing the appointment of a joint special Committee to report a bill for the re-assessment and re-valuation of the real and personal property of this State, which was adopted, and the Chair appointed Messrs. Markey, Smith, of Allegany, Lee, of Queen Anne's, and Cooke, of Baltimore city, the committee on the part of the House.

Oyster Laws.—Mr. Miller, of Anne Arundel, offered the following order:

Ordered, That the Attorney General be and he is hereby respectfully requested to give to this House, at his earliest convenience, his opinion in writing upon the following questions.

1st. Is it competent for the Legislature to pass any law by which the privilege of taking oysters in the waters of Maryland shall be restricted to the citizens of the counties bordering on such navigable waters to the exclusion of the citizens of other portions of the State.

2d. Is it competent for the Legislature to pass any law by which the privilege of taking oysters in the waters aforesaid shall be restricted to the citizens of this State to the exclusion of citizens of other States.

3d. If the Legislature should pass a law granting licenses to owners of vessels to dredge for oysters in the Chesapeake Bay within certain limits, would it be competent to restrict such licenses to the citizens of any particular counties of the State to the exclusion of the citizens of other counties, or to the citizens of this State to the exclusion of citizens of other States, or make any discrimination by requiring a higher rate of license to be paid by citizens of any of the counties of this State or of other States?

4th. Would a law of the State of Maryland constituting any of the above privileges, restrictions, or discriminations above mentioned be in such particulars constitutional and valid? Which was adopted.

The resolutions reported yesterday relating to the death of the Hon. Edward Everett were called up, the rules suspended, and the resolutions unanimously passed. They are as follows:

Whereas, It has pleased the Almighty disposer of human events to remove from the theatre of life that good man, accomplished scholar, peerless orator and statesman, Edward Everett, whereby the country has been deprived, in a period of national trial, of the valuable and important services of one of its proudest ornaments and most able defenders;

And whereas, The loss of such a man is no mere private bereavement, but a vast public calamity, affecting all classes in the community; therefore,

Resolved, That the General Assembly of Maryland bring profoundly sensible, as an integral part of the Union, of the severe loss sustained by the country at large, desire to place on record these expressions of their profound respect for the deceased, and unfeigned sorrow on the sad occasion of his death.

Resolved, That in the demise of Edward Everett, the republic of letters has lost one of its ripest and most accurate scholars; oratory its most polished, graceful and eloquent exponent; statesmanship one of its most sagacious, harmoniously proportioned and patriotic expounders.

Resolved, That in the purity and loveliness of his private character; in the various mental endowments which attract the universal admiration of mankind; in those patriotic virtues which know no compromise with treason and is ever ready to vindicate the cause of the country's honor against all assailants, Edward Everett stood pre eminent among his countrymen, *primus inter pares*.

Resolved, That above the dust of Edward Everett rises the solid splendor of a great reputation which must remain for ages, and which no change of time or circumstances can ever darken or obscure.

Resolved, That a suitable person be selected to pronounce, at an early day, before both Houses of Assembly, an eulogy upon the life and character of the deceased, and to make all proper arrangements for the same.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be communicated to the family of Mr. Everett, and also that the Governor be requested to transmit a copy of the same to his Excellency, the Governor of Massachusetts.

Resolved, That the members of the House of Delegates and Senate wear the usual badge of mourning for the period of thirty days from this date.

The House adjourned.

THE OLD DISTRICT SCHOOL.—Jas. Russell Lowell, in a late article, gives a vivid picture of the ancient district school, where, he says, in passing the open windows, "you hear whole platoons of high pitched voices discharging words of two or three syllables with wonderful precision and unanimity," followed by "recites of the master in command reproving some raw recruit whose vocal musket hung fire;" the whole followed by the pouring forth of the whole swarm—the boys dancing and shouting—the sedater girls in confidential twos and threes, decanting secrets out of the mouth of one cape bonnet into that of another.

POCOMOKE.—This place, at last in the possession of our army, is some fifty five miles from Suffolk, on the railroad leading thence to Charleston, and derives its military importance, first, from its long railroad bridge over one of those swampy streams which empty into the navigable waters of Port Royal; and, secondly, from the fact that at this point our army gets possession of two country roads (in the region of dismal swamps, where roads are indispensable and very scarce,) by either of which, or both, a movement may be made upon Branchville and Charleston.

LOVISE.—The Washington correspondent of the Boston Journal writes that Mr. Blair was warmly greeted at Richmond, and the wife of President Davis actually threw her arms around the old gentleman and kissed him. Surely that is a pacific intimation for the stock jobbers.

☞ The National Academy of Sciences, which has just closed its session at Washington, adjourned to meet at Northampton, Mass., next August.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

The Military Commission, Major General McDowell, President, Major Lord, Judge Advocate, met in this city yesterday, and continued the case of T. F. Fowler, charged with violating paragraph 96, of general order No. 100, of the War Department, prohibiting trade, traffic, travel and intercourse with the States in rebellion. All the evidence upon the part of the prosecution and a portion of the witnesses for the defence were examined, when the case was postponed for further testimony. Henry Stockbridge and R. Stockett Matthews, Esqs., are counsel for the accused, and not Wm. S. Gleason, Esq., as stated yesterday.

The case of D. A. Brewer, charged with a similar offence, for whom Messrs. Stockbridge and Matthews are likewise counsel, was next called up and proceeded with, examining witnesses for the prosecution until the hour of adjournment. As the case of Hon. Levin T. Waters, member of the Maryland State Senate, for whom Hon. Thomas Corwin, of Ohio, ex United States Senator and Minister to Mexico, together with Wm. S. Waters and John Willis, Esqrs., of Baltimore, are counsel, is set down for trial to-day, the other cases above named may be postponed. This will be one amongst the most important trials that has yet came before the Commission.—Important principles are involved, and a large number of witnesses will be examined.

Religious.—The following appointments have been made by the United Brethren in Christ, at their late Conference:

Chambersburg District—J W Bard, P E; Chambersburg Station—S Dickson; Big Spring do—L A Gossnell; Rocky Spring do—J F Bixler; Greencastle and Altoona Circuit—J C Smith, one to be supplied; St. Thomas do.—to be supplied; Newville do.—H T Hemselbaugh; Carlisle do.—S Bingham; Boiling Springs Mission—A A Cleary; Shippensburg Circuit—H A Bechleter; Littlestown—J G Shoaff; Path Valley—T B Jones; Carlisle Mission—to be supplied.

York District—S Altman, P E; Baltimore German Station—J A Saul, Baltimore English Station—D Eberly; York Station—J Erb; Mechanicsburg Station—W B Raber; Shiremanstown do.—J Baltzell, G A Sapp; Manchester Circuit—B Etterline; Jefferson do.—W H Cranmer; York—to be supplied; Liverpool Circuit—W Humberger; York Springs do—F H Young; Perry do.—H Brown; Ickesburg Mission—J C Weidler.

Concert.—Signor Mezio announces to the public that he has succeeded in making an arrangement with the world-renowned pianist and great composer, Mr. M. L. Gottschalk, to give a series of grand concerts in the principal cities of the United States, prior to his departure for Havana and Mexico. Mr. Gottschalk's farewell concert in Baltimore will take place on Friday evening January 27th, 1865. Sig. Mezio also announces that that he has secured the services of Miss Lucy Simons, the young and talented contralto, (pupil of his,) who last season appeared for the first time in public, in New York, and met with an unprecedented success during a series of concerts, which was most cheerfully acknowledged by the press and enthusiastic audiences.

Navigation Resumed.—Owing to the untiring energy of the Bay Line Company, they have kept open and are now running their boats regularly between this city and Fortress Monroe.

The harbor has been frozen over to such an extent that it has been impossible for the smaller crafts to move about, but the bay line of steamers have broken a track large enough for the sailing vessels to enter our port.

Lecture at the Maryland Institute.—Rev. John G. Abbott, the distinguished writer and historian, will deliver the first of a course of three lectures at the hall of the Institute this evening, entitled: "True and False Nobility." The discussion of the subject by one so well qualified to do it justice cannot fail to prove interesting and instructive. The proceeds of these lectures are to be applied to the lecture fund of the Institute.

Miss Kate Fisher.—This lady will to-night appear in the characters of Mazeppa and Jack Sheppard. In these specialities Miss Fisher, has no equal, and we would advise all lovers of the drama to witness her efforts to-night. Miss Hannah E. Bailey, an aspirant for public favor, will make her first appearance as the Holiday to-night, assuming the character of "Olympa."

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

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

C. A. Shriver, garnishee of Dr. Martin vs. Wm. B. Bilton Potter—appeal from Pindell; judgment affirmed. Hugh McCall vs F. Latchford—appeal from Showacre; judgment reversed and judgment for appellee for $10 87 and costs. Catharine McLane and Joseph Barkner—appeal from Hayward; judgment reversed and judgment for appellee for property replevied and $5 damages and costs.—John Ken vs. Rebecca Barton—appeal from Wheat; held sub curia. Michael Manning vs. Catharine C. Hynder—appeal from Hayward; appeal dismissed by order of appellant. Michael Manning vs. May O. Hynder, in two cases, appeal from Wheat; dismissed by order of appellant's attorney. Adjourned.

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

Jonathan J. Bense and others, vs. McCullough & Calbertson; writ of replevin—jury sworn. *Case pres.*

Lewis Turner, Jr., vs. Joseph Jedick and Wendell Bollman. Decree issued for the sale of Stall No. 14 Lexington market.

The assignments for to day are from 101 to 170, inclusive.

The case of Breinig vs. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is assigned for to-day.

Mrs. Ann A. Shriver, vs. Jas. Shriver; petition for divorce *vinculo matrimonii*. Adjourned.

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

Geo. Prestman vs. Miles White and Robert Purviance, Jr. A bill filed for the defendants to account for amount of rents collected on certain property.

Thos. Kennedy vs. Thos. Walby, et al. Bill for injunction to stay proceedings under writ of execution.

Henry Strauss, et al., vs. Wm. W. Moser and others. Decree issued by the court dismissing the bill of complaint. Adjourned.

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

The United States vs. John W. Watkins; suit on bond—before reported. Judgment against defendant for the sum of $2,011.

The United States vs. John W. Watkins; suit on bond; third case—before reported.—Adjourned.

Criminal Court—Judge Bond.—No session yesterday.

[*Reported for the Baltimore Clipper.*]

TOWSONTOWN, January 24, 1865.

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

There was no business transacted in this court again to-day, on account of the indisposition of Judge Grason, he not being able to be present. The court was called and adjourned until to-morrow (Wednesday) morning, 10 o'clock, by order of the Clerk.

Judge Grason is better, and expects to be in court to-morrow morning. K.

WOMAN AT HER NEEDLE.—There is something extremely pleasant, and even touching—at least of very sweet, soft, and winning effect—in this peculiarity of needle-work, distinguishing women from men. Our own sex is incapable of any such by-play, aside from the main business of life; but women—be they of what earthly rank they may, however gifted with intellect or genius, or endowed with awful beauty—have always some little handiwork ready to fill the tiny gap of every vacant moment. A needle is familiar to the fingers of them all. A queen no doubt plies it on occasions; the woman poet can use it as adroitly as her pen, the woman's eye that has discovered a new star, turns from its glory to send the jolliest little instrument gleaming along the hem of her kerchief, or to darn a casual fray in her dress. And they have greatly the advantage of us in this respect.

The slender thread of silk or cotton keeps them united with the small, familiar, gentle interest of life, the continually operating influences of which do so much for the health of character, and carry off what would otherwise be a dangerous accumulation of morbid sensibility. A vast deal of human sympathy runs along the electric line stretching from the throne to the wicker-chair of the humblest seamstress, and keeping high and low in a species of communion with their kindred beings. Methinks it is a token of healthy and gentle characteristics, when women of high thoughts and accomplishments love to sew, especially as they are never more at home with their own hearts than while so occupied.

And when the work falls in a woman's lap of its own accord, and the needle involuntarily ceases to fly, it is a sign of trouble quite as trustworthy as the throb of the heart itself.—*Hawthorne.*

☞ Seven Protestant places of worship were open in Paris on Christmas last. They were the English Church, the Episcopal Church, the Wesleyan Church, the Congregational Church, the Church of Scotland, a second English Church, and American Chapel.

☞ The young Prince Humbert, of Italy, is described as much noised, dark "complected," fat, knockkneed and dissipated.

A WINTER SERMON.

Thou dwellest in a warm and cheerful home,
Thy roof in vain the winter tempest lashes;
While houseless wretches round thy mansion roam,
On whose uninhabited head the terrent splashes.

Thy board is loaded with the richest meats,
Over which thine eyes in sated languor wander;
Many might live on what thy mastiff eats,
Or feast on fragments which thy servants squander.

Thy limbs are muffled from the piercing blast,
When from thy fireside corner thou dost sally;
Many have scarce a rag about them cast,
With which the frostly breeze toy and dally.

Thou hast soft smiles to greet the kiss of love,
When thy light step resound within the portal;
Some have no friend save Him who dwells above,
Nor sweet communion with a fellow mortal.

Thou sleep'st soundly on thy costly bed,
Lulled by the power of luxuries unnumbered;
Some pillow on a stone an aching head,
Never again to wake when they have slumbered.

Then think of those who, formed of kindred clay,
Depend upon the doles thy bounty scatters;
And God will hear them for thy welfare pray!
They are His children, though in rags and tatters.

CAR THROWN OFF THE TRACK OF THE INDIANA CENTRAL RAILROAD—FORTY PERSONS INJURED.

[From the Indianapolis Journal, Jan. 19.]

The city was filled with rumors last evening of a terrible accident on the Indiana Central road, and we experienced the usual difficulty in tracing them to anything reliable. An accident did occur, however, and in a conversation with a gentleman who was on the train at the time, we ascertained that one car of the train which left Columbus at about forty minutes past three o'clock A. M., yesterday for this city, was thrown from the track about fifteen miles east of Piqua, while rounding a severe curve in a hillside, and was precipitated down the embankment, turning over three or four times. It was the ladies' car, at the rear of the train, and was full of passengers. Our informant, William S. Holmes, of Clark county, Illinois, who was badly bruised, and whose wife is very seriously injured, gives it as his opinion that about forty persons were injured, some of them so badly that they will probably never recover, and others but slightly bruised.

Indeed, but few of those in the car escaped unhurt, but we could not learn that any one had been killed outright. Mr. Holmes remembered the name of one gentleman who was badly hurt—William Farmer, of Licking county, Ohio. Of course it was impossible for us to gather the names of any considerable number of the injured, or even the nature of their injuries, as most of them were conveyed to Piqua, fifteen miles west of the scene of the disaster, and there placed in charge of the citizens. The occupants of the unfortunate car were placed in the forward part of the train, which was still on the track, and made as comfortable as circumstances would allow till they reached Piqua. At the time of the accident, which Mr. Holmes thinks occurred about half-past six o'clock A. M., the train was running at a rapid rate around the curve.

CANNIBALISM.

In Africa there are two kinds of cannibalism. The one is sacrificial, and is performed by the priests, whose office is to eat a portion of the victim, whether man, goat or fowl. This custom, prevalent among many ancient nations, is still extant among many parts of North Guinea, especially in the Delta of the Niger.

The other is simply an act of *gourmandise*. A cannibal is not necessarily ferocious. He eats his fellow savages, not because he hates them, but because he likes them. A craving for meat, to which the natives of these parts are subject, and for which in their dialect there is a special term, may first have suggested the idea, but I am rather inclined to believe that it is a practical extension of the sacrificial ceremony. Neither the women nor the young men are allowed to touch the dainty; it is reserved by the patriarchs, and the head, which is supposed to contain a grand fetish, falls to the king.

Although the missionaries had mixed a great deal with the Fans, they told me that they never had got a clear confession of cannibalism from one of them, though they had two more doubt that the Fans ate men than they had that they ate plantains." It was not, however, denied of the tribe, but only of themselves as individuals. Thus the natives of village A would deny stoutly that they were cannibals, but they would accuse the villagers of B. The villagers of B would deny the soft impeachment, and denounce the natives of A as cannibals of the most confirmed order. Similar answers had been returned to me by the Fan slaves whom I had met with among the Bush tribes of the Muni. They did not eat men, but the other people of their tribe did.

I resolved to exercise a little finesse in the investigation of this matter, and, after I had passed the village which had previously been inhabited by white men, I called a veteran cannibal to me and questioned him about the people beyond the mountains to the east. Did they eat men? Oh yes, they did eat men. And he ate men himself. He volunteered this statement, and burst into a loud roar of laughter, in which we all joined very heartily. I asked him if man was good. He replied with a rapturous gesture that it was "like honey, all fat."

I then wished to learn the class of persons he had been in the habit of discussing. He said only prisoners of war: that some of his friends were in the habit of eating witches condemned to death, but that, for his part, he did not think them wholesome. The test of it was that he thought I was a cannibal too; a belief which is universal among the Bush tribes of Western Africa, and of which the slave trade has been the cause. I remember that when I was in the Camma country, a Bakell slave, who had been brought down from the far interior, who had never seen a white man before, squatted before me, with his great round, prominent eyes on my face, mouth wide open. At last he heaved a gasp of wonder, crying, "and are these the men that eat us."—*Winwood Reade's Savage Africa.*

☞ The Wizzed (Ct.) Herald, says:—Old Mr. and Mrs. Walter, the one deaf as an adder and the other bedridden by a railroad accident, after a year or two of experiment have found themselves uncongenial, and have obtained a divorce.

☞ General Butler is to have an imposing public reception when he returns to Lowell

SECOND BOARD.

4,344	American Gold (large)		120
6,000	do	do (large)	97⅞
3,000	do	do (large) b2	120⅞
3,000	do	do (large)	120⅞
8,000	do	do (large) s15	120
300	do	do (large) s10	120
4,000	do	do (large) s15	120⅞
2,000	do	do (large) b2	120⅞
1,000	U. S. 1-20's		107⅞
2,000	U. S. 1 year Certificates		97⅞
	60 shares Farmers & Planters B'k		53
	10 shares Bank of Baltimore		100
	36 shares Balto. and Ohio R. R.		123
1,000	shares Rare Hill Co. b30		3.10
	100 shares Mineral Hill Min. Co		1.50
	100 do do	do b30	1.55
	500 shares Pennsylvania Oil Co		1.55
	300 shares Laurel Coal and Oil Co		5.00
	350 shares Chesapeake Oil Co. b30		4.50

Prices of Stocks and Bonds in N. York, Jan. 24, BY TELEGRAPH.

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

	1st B'd.	2d B'd.
United States 6's, 1881, Coupon