DAILY CLIPPER.

WM. WALES.....Publisher.

SATURDAY, JAN. 28, 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 "	15.00
"	1 Year	20.00

ONE SQUARE CONTAINS SIX LINES OF SPACE.

[Reported for the Baltimore Clipper.]

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

35th Congress—2d Session.

WASHINGTON, January 27, 1865.

SENATE.—Mr. Sumner presented the credentials of Hon. Henry Wilson, re-elected Senator from Massachusetts, for six years from the 4th of March next.

The president of the Senate laid before the body a communication from the Secretary of the Interior in response to a resolution calling for a statement as to the amount of lands granted to Illinois Central Railroad Company, stating that the Secretary is not in possession of the information called for, and that the company has not filed in the office the map of its definite location.

Mr. Wilson presented the petition of citizens of Savannah for compensation for losses sustained by the destruction of property by the Union troops. Referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. Clark, from the Committee on Claims, reported adversely on several petitions for compensation for indemnity for losses sustained by the residents of the war.

Mr. Brown presented the petition of Ohio employees in the different departments at Washington, praying for increase of salary; referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Sumner presented similar petitions from citizens of Massachusetts in the employ of the Government, which were similarly referred.

Mr. Wilson offered the following:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Conduct of the War be instructed to inquire into and report upon the said Brevet Major Gen. Jeff. C. Davis is preventing the exchange of a lieutenant-colonel now held by the rebels, in violation of the cartel, and if so, by what authority he is claiming the right to detain the officer in question, and whether the said Jeff. C. Davis was concerned in the cavalry raid on Richmond, in attempting to cross the Rappahannock.

Yeas 20, nays 18, was not sufficient to carry the resolution, and it was lost.

Mr. Powers offered a joint resolution declaring the President of Arkansas to be a traitor in insurrection against the United States, and authorizing the recognition of commercial intercourse between that and other states; also declaring that the Senators and Representatives recently elected in the state shall be recognized and admitted to seats in Congress. Laid upon the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Trumbull offered a resolution, which was adopted, that the President of the Senate appoint a committee of three to select persons to examine and count the votes for President and Vice President.

Mr. Chandler introduced a resolution instructing the Secretary of the Treasury to enforce the regulations for the carrying of passengers between New York and San Francisco, via the Atlantic side. A letter from the passengers on a late trip of the steamship China lines, complaining of bad treatment, is taken into account, and, &c., &c., was read.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Collamer, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the bill in relation to postage, with amendments. By these the requirement that all postal transactions involving money, be met with prepaid stamps exclusively, is stricken out, and deputy postmasters are authorized to deposit money orders or money with the Assistant Postmaster General, under the direction of the Postmaster General. It reduces the postage on drop letters not delivered by carriers, to one cent, and excludes from the mails obscene or vulgar books or pictures, and prohibits the persons sending such matter with the intent, on pains $500, and imprisonment not exceeding one year.

Mr. Howard introduced a bill to authorize the construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad Eastward to Old Mackinaw, in Michigan, and to provide for its connection Eastward with the Ohio, Indiana, Michigan and Canada system of railroads at Port Huron, Detroit, Toledo, Fort Wayne and Lima. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

The bill secures for this extension the same grants and immunities proposed by the Northern Pacific Road for that portion of the road East of the Mississippi river. It also gives alternate sections for ten miles on either side of a proposed line from Little Rock to the Northern boundary of Mackinaw for the future extension of the route—and it authorizes the Ambroy, Lansing and Traverse Bay Railroad to extend its line to the Straits of Mackinaw under the same conditions upon which it was originally chartered.

Mr. Harris introduced a bill to amend an act to restrict the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims, and to provide for the payment of quartermaster's stores and subsistence supplies furnished to the army of the United States," which provides that the last section of the statute shall be so construed as not to embrace suits pending in the Court of Claims on the 4th day of July, 1863. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Howe offered a resolution calling upon the Secretary of War for the information as to the aggregate number of men in the rebel States for the months and several years, how many regiments have been recruited in each county of Kentucky.

Mr. Sumner objected, and the resolution lies over.

On motion of Mr. Clark, the deficiency bill from the House was taken up.

Mr. Clark explained that the provision to give extra compensation to employees of the House, was stricken out by the committee, but the House by a vote of 60 to 50 had decided differently than in the bill already defeated. He moved to strike out the provision referred to, and on that call the yeas and nays.

The provision was stricken out—yeas 26, nays 8, and the bill, so amended, was passed.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the resolution adopting rebellious in the treatment of our prisoners of war.

Mr. Johnson took the floor in support of the resolution. He said we had no evidence of an official character of any such ill treatment, and according to the rule of evidence in all other cases, we should not be forced to pass it. We had no evidence of the treatment, if it be true, to our soldiers in another, and if it be, why was it not laying the blame upon the President, who has power to protect our prisoners. We had no evidence of the treatment of our soldiers in the rebel hands. We had no evidence of the treatment of our prisoners. We had no evidence of the treatment of our soldiers in the hands of the rebels. Also, relating to the fees of notaries public.

Mr. Carrill, from the Committee on Corporations, reported a bill relating to corporations.

Mr. Jones reported a bill to authorize Ruth & Co. to occupy a portion of the public land on High street, in Chestertown, which was passed.

The House resolution fixing the compensation of visiting committees was passed.

Mr. Clark reported a bill to make certain bequests in the last will of John Swenzer, late of Allegany county, and it was passed.

The Senate adjourned until Monday next.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.—Present, Hon. A. M. Frazier, Speaker, and sixty-eight members.

The Chair presented the report of the Maryland Hospital for the Insane; also a communication from the Judges of the Appeal Tax Court of Baltimore, in reply to certain statements of the Comptroller, in relation to the refunding of State taxes collected in error, and asking the passage of a law providing for the refunding of State taxes collected in error by collectors throughout the State; referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Petitions Presented—By Mr. Clift, to change the name of Mary Hicks, of Caroline county, &c.

Orders Presented—By Mr. Pilkington that a committee of three be appointed to examine the Mitchell's map of Maryland, to act conjointly with the Senate committee, with a view to an appropriation therefor, and report thereon; adopted. By Mr. Poteet, that witnesses summoned to attend any committee of the House be paid $5 for one day's attendance; for two days $8, and $2 per day for every additional day; adopted.

Tax Substitute Brokers, &c—Mr. Harris offered the following: Whereas, a misapprehension exists as to the object of the investigation in reference to the filing of the late quotas of the counties of the State, and that it is desirable to obtain information in reference to the distribution of the naval credits to the seven districts and the seven; information can be had from the Governor of the State, therefore

Ordered, That the Governor is respectfully requested to furnish this House the data upon which such credits are distributed to the different counties and the city of Baltimore, and such other information touching the subject of said distribution as he may deem proper, and that the committee heretofore appointed be and the same is hereby relieved from the further consideration of the subject embraced in the order referred to them.

Mr. Stitz, of Allegany, opposed the order. There had been a great pressure made in consequence of the action of the committee on alleged frauds practiced by substitute agents, &c., but the citizens of this State have been called out of $270,000 or $2-0,000 by some persons, and the subject should be investigated.

Mr. Lee inquired of the chairman of the committee if the committee had any power or authority to make any investigation into the matter charged.

Mr. Vollum, chairman, stated that the House was the grand inquest of the State, and had full powers under the Constitution.—The committee had already examined the witnesses, and their testimony was certainly very significant.

Mr. Smith moved the reference of the order to the special committee on that subject, which was adopted—yeas 41, nays 31.

Leaves Obtained to Report Bills—By Mr. Poteet, to charter a company to build a railroad from Baltimore city through Baltimore and Harford counties, to connect with the Baltimore and Philadelphia Central Railroad on the Susquehanna river. By Mr. Nairn, to provide for the binding of record books in the register's office. By Mr. Lee, to authorize the collector of the several counties and the city of Baltimore to refund State taxes paid in error.

Bill Passed—Appropriating $450 to pay the president a mileage of the late president of this State.

Reports of Committees.—Mr. Jones, chairman of the Committee on Corporations, reported favorably on the bill to incorporate the McCullough Iron Company; the rules were suspended and the bill passed. Also, reported favorably on the bill to amend the law relating to the fees of notaries public; also, reported favorably on the bill to amend the charter of the Associated Firemen's Insurance Company of Baltimore city. Mr. Anderson, chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, reported favorably on the bill to extend the law relating to licenses issued to hawkers and pedlars.

The bill appropriating $6,000 to the Baltimore Orphan Asylum was read a second time. The House adjourned until Monday next.

MARYLAND ITEMS.

CAPTURE OF A TRAIN ON THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.—On Thursday night last an Eastern bound freight train on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was captured by a guerilla party of rebels near Duffield's Depot. The rebels anticipating a good prize, they thought they had captured a passenger train, and commenced asking where all the passengers were. Finding they were mistaken, they became enraged, and burned several of the cars. They doubtless expected that Gen. Sheridan was on board. Before they left the place they robbed the engineer, fireman and brakeman of all the valuables they could find about them. A number of Union troops, who were stationed near by, hastened to the scene of action, but the rebels had made good their escape before they arrived.—*Cumberland Civilian.*

FATAL OCCURRENCE.—We learn that on the evening of the 16th inst., whilst a military band from Sandy Hook was out visiting and serenading some parties in the neighborhood of Burkettsville, Frederick county, Maj. Anderson of the 20th Pennsylvania cavalry, who accompanied the party, had his neck broken by being thrown from his horse, which had slipped and fallen. Assistance was promptly at hand, but was of no avail, and he died soon after the occurrence.—*Boonsboro Old Pilot.*

THE CANAL.—Col. Spates, President, of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, has given notice that the water has been let out of the Canal. One notice will be given when navigation will be ready to be resumed.—*Ib.*

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The Chair announced Messrs. Trumbull, Conness and Wright, the committee on counting the Presidential vote.

It being suggested that Mr. Harlan and other senators desired yet to debate the resolution subject, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The House today proceeded to the consideration of the special order, namely: private bills.

Mr. Davis, of New York, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported back the Senate bill, providing that so much of the act of date 25, 1860, and the act of July 11, 1862, as relates to the price of gas, be repealed, and the act incorporating the Washington Gas Light Company be so amended as to prohibit the company from receiving on and after the 1st of December, 1864, for the benefit of the stockholders, a greater price than forty cents per hundred cubic feet, subject to a deduction of ten per cent on all bills presented to the Government and five per cent to other consumers, if paid within seven days.

Mr. Washburne objected to the bill.

Mr. Morrill hoped the gentleman would withdraw his objection. Owing to the increased cost of labor and material the Company was now losing from five to six thousand dollars a month.

Mr. Dawes said he had been so much opposed to the measure as the gentleman from Illinois now was, but after consideration he had come to the conclusion that the passage of the bill was but simply justice to the company. Other Gas Light Companies, owing to increased and necessary expenses, had been compelled to raise their prices.

Mr. Washburne of Illinois, said that if that argument were sound, they might as well raise the salaries of Congressmen and everybody else.

Mr. Dawes inquired whether the gentleman intended to stop the gas light company.

Mr. Washburne replied he did not, but that was the affair of the company, not his.

Mr. Stevens. Gentlemen here make gas in their speeches.

Mr. Washburne. And that is not as good as the gas of the company—bad as that may be. He set up (which was true) a communication published in the Chronicle, speaking of this intolerable stench from gas manufactured by the company. He offered an amendment to the bill, namely, that the provisions of the act continue in operation only until the 1st of July, 1866.

Mr. Davis, of New York, in advocating the bill, said the company had been losing money for the last two years. He denied that the company had lately been paying dividends. Gentlemen were here to do justice and not wrong. They should lay aside their prejudices. The affairs of the company had been managed with great fidelity.

Mr. Washburne's amendment was disagreed to—yeas 36, nays 103.

The bill was passed.

The House concurred in the Senate amendment to the bill extending the time for completing the Metropolitan Railroad Company.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the private calendar, and several private bills were passed.

The House adjourned.

[*Reported for the Baltimore Clipper.*]

LEGISLATURE OF MARYLAND.

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 27.

SENATE.—Present, Lieut.-Gov. Cox, President, and 20 Senators.

Leaves Obtained to Report Bills—By Mr. Hirand to amend the 5th section of the 97th article of the Code of General Laws relating to the oyster wharfinger and wharves.—Also, to prohibit and punish the sale of spirituous liquors and intoxicating drinks in this State to soldiers. Also, relating to the fees of notaries public.

Mr. Carrill, from the Committee on Corporations, reported a bill relating to corporations.

Mr. Jones reported a bill to authorize Ruth & Co. to occupy a portion of the public land on High street, in Chestertown, which was passed.

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IMPORTANCE OF REST.

In his excellent Herald of Health, Dr. Trall thus strongly advises rest: How much has been written about water, air, food, exercise, dress, and other hygienic materials and influences, and how little about *rest!* As a remedial measure, *rest* is of vastly more importance than has been generally supposed. As a therapeutic means its place is at the very head of the *hygienic materia medica*. Very little skill, comparatively, is required for a practitioner of the Hygeio-Therapeutic school, to know when to do something and what to do. But a vastly greater fund of professional knowledge is required to know when and how *to let the patient alone*.

One half the world is drugged to death when sick, and one half of the remainder is fretted to death. We have frequently saved life by standing between the patient and their friends. The world has got a bad fashion of making a terrible ado, keeping up a constant consternation, nursing and fussing continually, while anxious relatives, sympathizing friends, mysteriously gibbering doctors, meddlesome nurses, and whispering watchers, add their mite of mighty influence on the wrong side, and all because somebody is sick and needs rest. And the whole mischief is traceable to a false dogma in medical science in relation to the nature of disease.

The authors teach that disease is an entity, a thing which travels about, pervades the air, penetrates our dwellings, and finally attacks us; and this absurd phantasm is easily transmogrified by the ignorant and unthinking multitude (unthinking on this subject, we mean) into something analagous to a witch, a ghost, a goblin, spook, fiend or demon, which nothing but the doctor's poisons, dealt out by the doctor's own hand or pen, can assuage, pacify, eradicate, exercise, kill, or cure. The charms, incantations, and amulets of the ancients were not more silly, and the necromancy and pow-wows of the Indian tribes of the present day are not more ridiculous (and they are predicated on precisely the same false notions of the nature of disease,) than are the dosing and drugging and stopping and stuffing and watching and fretting of the regular physicians of to day and the patrons and nurses of their school.

Nine out of ten of all the maladies of all the people of the world would get well in a few hours, or days, *if left to themselves*, with no other appliances than such as instinct would suggest and common sense employ. Yet in nine cases out of ten the doctor is called, and if he be a drugopathic doctor, one-half his patients are in danger of a protracted illness, and one-half of these are sure of a ruined constitution, not because of the disease, but in *consequence* of the drugs. When we visit a patient in the country, our greatest difficulty is to keep the friends quiet, when nothing but letaloneativeness is needed. All are willing to do something; every one is anxious to lend a helping hand; and people generally estimate a physician's knowledge and skill by the extent or variety of his prescriptions. Few can understand the quietly-working, yet efficient remedial resources of nature when undisturbed.

Hints on Washing the Hands.

Some "philosophy" is useful in even so simple a matter as washing the hands; if any one doubts it let her, with a microscope, examine the surface to be cleaned by water, and she will be interested, and perhaps shocked at the discoveries made. Instead of a smooth surface of skin, presenting when unwashed, a dingy appearance, there will be seen a rough, covering surface, with deep, irregular furrows in which the foreign particles are deposited like earth among the rough paving stones of a street. If they lay loosely, it would be an easy matter to dislodge them with a little cold water; but the pores, the waste pipes of the body, are continually discharging into these open drains perspiration and oil, which, by evaporation, become a cement to hold the particles of dust, etc., and to remove them requires both chemical and mechanical action. Warm water softens this cement, expands the furrows, and makes the skin pliable; so that by rubbing the soil is disturbed and partially removed. But chemistry must aid a little before the process is complete; and soap is added, the alkali of which unites with the oily matters, and the whole is then easily disposed of. The washcloth is useful because it entangles the dirt,