# DAILY CLIPPER.

WM. WALES.....Publisher.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 8, 1865.


## TO ADVERTISERS.

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

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 Square | 1 Time | $ 50 |
| " | 2 Times | 75 |
| " | 3 " | 1.00 |
| " | 1 Week | 1.75 |
| " | 1 Month | 6.00 |
| " | 3 Months | 10.00 |
| " | 6 " | 15.00 |
| " | 1 Year | 20.00 |

ONE SQUARE CONTAINS SIX LINES OF SPACE.

[Reported for the Baltimore Clipper.]

## PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

38th Congress—2d Session.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7, 1865.

Mr. Harris presented a petition from Peter Cooper and others of New York, in favor of a ship canal from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario, which was referred.

Mr. Chandler moved to make the bill to regulate commerce between the several States, the special order for Thursday next.

Mr. Sherman understood that this was a bill in relation to certain railroads, and would provoke a great deal of discussion.

Mr. Chandler then withdrew his motion.

Mr. Trumbull called up his resolution declaring that whereas the Secretary of the Senate had submitted the anti slavery constitutional amendment to the President for his approval, and whereas propositions to amend the Constitution do not require the approval of the President, that the action of the Secretary in this case shall not be taken as a precedent for the future.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Sumner, saying he did not wish to interfere with the regular order, (the bill to amend the enrollment act,) asked the Senate informally to take up the resolution, offered by him yesterday, calling upon the President for information with reference to the late peace mission.

Mr. Sherman objected to taking up the resolution, as it would certainly give rise to discussion.

Mr. Saulsbury hoped also that it would not be taken up now, and again indicated that he had an amendment to offer when the resolution did come up.

The subject then went over.

The amendatory enrollment bill then came up as the unfinished business,—the question pending being the adoption of the amendment of Mr. Conness to make the third section read so that substitute brokers, recruiting agents, and other persons who shall, for pay or profit, enlist any person or persons in a condition of intoxication, shall be punished.

The amendment was adopted.

Mr. Cowan moved so to amend the third section as to make persons accused of the crimes above named amenable to civil courts instead of courts martial or military commissions.

This gave rise to a discussion in which Messrs. Cowan, Conness, and Howard participated—the two latter against the proposition.

The amendment was adopted—yeas 29, nays 14.

Mr. Grimes moved to strike out the first section of the bill, which provides that any person liable to draft may be accepted as a substitute for a drafted man, the latter to be exempted for such time as the substitute shall be held to service under the terms of his enlistment.

Mr. Wilson opposed the motion. He had been told by men engaged in enlisting men, that the clause referred to would be of incalculable value to the service. The country needed men and must have them. If the pending call was filled no more men would be wanted. We want those men now. If we had had three months ago 50 or 75,000 men to Grant before Richmond, the military power of the rebellion would have been broken before this. The great trouble was, there were so many different constructions put upon the enrolment bill. There had been all sorts of interference with its execution. Committees had been sent here from cities and States to fill quotas without putting men into the army. The President had, he understood, reduced the quota of one State, and he had no right to do so. Neither the President, the Secretary of War, nor the Provost Marshal General had any right to reduce a quota.

The section proposed to be stricken out was advised by Mr. Blunt, who had enlisted 5,000 men since the war began.

Mr. Conness inquired if Mr. Blunt was not the man who received $50,000 for reducing the quota of New York?

Mr. Wilson said the report was not true.

Mr. Grimes suggested that Mr. Blunt was the man who had got a credit of 36,000 naval recruits for New York city, and chuckled over the reduction of the quota.

Mr. Clark moved to amend the first section so to make it read that any person drafted may furnish as a substitute a person liable to draft in the same town, city or ward. Mr. Clark thought this would have some effect in preventing desertions. In his own town 250 men had been enlisted, not long ago, on high bounties, and in a very short time 240 of them had deserted.

Subsequently Mr. Grimes withdrew his amendment, and the amendment of Mr. Clark was adopted.

Mr. Conness moved to amend the third section so as to make it an offence to enlist any convict or person charged with crime. He explained that it was a habit in the city of Washington and in other cities for persons engaged in the bounty jumping business to cause the arrest by the police officers, who are engaged with them, of innocent and unoffending men, whom they drugged and incarcerated in jails, charging them with infamous crimes and frightening them into the belief that they have proof of the charges, and then inducing them while in a state of stupefaction to enlist, they themselves getting all the bounty to which the recruit is entitled.

Mr. Richardson was opposed to the amendment. He thought men charged with crime had as much right to go into the army as other men, and it was just the place for many of them.

Mr. Grimes was opposed to allowing convicts and felons to mingle with the good and brave men who had gone out to fight our battles. He had heard recently of a case in which twenty-two criminals were turned out of the jail of the District of Columbia and enlisted in the army.

Mr. Sherman here made an effort to get the pending bill postponed, in order to take up the appropriation bills, and get the bill reducing the duty on printing paper—but several Senators urged that the period for the draft was very near at hand, and the enrollment at there'ore, should not be delayed. Mr. Sherman's efforts did not prevail.

The amendment of Mr. Conness, was then adopted.

Mr. Clark moved as an additional amendment to the first section, a provision that the name of a person furnishing as a substitute a person liable to draft shall be continued on the enrolment list, and he shall be liable to further calls in the same way and manner as the substitute would have been liable.

Mr. Wilson said such a provision as this was already in force.

Mr. Clark said he knew that, but he wanted to keep the fact before the people.

Mr. Conness was in favor of a provision holding the principal responsible for the conduct of his substitute in case of desertion—This he thought would do away with a great deal of the abuse of the brokerage system.

Mr. Wilson replied that the sixth section of the original bill reported by him last winter, had in it a provision of the kind suggested by Mr. Conness. But as soon as this proposition was made to the country the papers denounced it as impractical, and he (Mr. Wilson) was accused of being a crazy and impressive man.

Mr. Clark's amendment was adopted.

Mr. Sumner offered an amendment that, in addition to the substitute furnished by a drafted person, every such drafted person shall before being discharged from such draft pay a tithe of his income for the time for which he has been drafted; persons with an income of $2,000 to pay five per cent; more than $2,000 and less than $5,000 ten per cent; more than $5,000 twenty per cent; the sum thus collected to be expended by the Secretary of War in providing bounties for persons actually drafted and mustered into the service.

Mr. Sumner advocated the proposition as necessary to equalize the burden of the draft and adjust it to the poor man.

Mr. Cowan controverted this view, holding that the amendment would work very unequally, especially in the case of those persons who at times had been fixed before the fluctuating and depreciated currency was the standard of values.

Mr. Johnson argued that the amendment would constitute an unconstitutional system of taxation.

The yeas and nays were demanded by Mr. Sumner on the adoption of his amendment.—It was rejected—yeas 9, nays 30. Thus voting in the affirmative were Messrs. Anthony, Harlan, Lane, of Kansas, Morgan, Pomeroy, Sherman, Sumner and Tumbull—8.

Mr. Lane, of Kansas, offered as a substitute for the first section a provision repealing all acts and parts of acts permitting drafted persons to furnish substitutes. He did not believe the Senate was prepared just now to adopt this provision. Some time ago he (Lane) made a speech at Beaten Barracks. A lot of soldiers were drawn up to hear him, and he was surprised to see with what care they had to be guarded to keep them from running away.

Mr. Clark—From the speech? [Laughter.]

Mr. Lane—No, they were glad to hear the speech, but had to be kept from running away from the army.

Mr. Hale—I would inquire if they were soldiers who were arrested by General Schofield for burning for Jim Lane? [Laughter.]

Mr. Lane—I don't know about that, but there were man corrected for that in the State.

Mr. Lane demanded the yeas and nays on the adoption of his amendment.

Yeas—Messrs. Brown, Doolittle, Grimes, Howe, Lane of Indiana, Lane of Kansas, and Ramsey—7.

Nays—Messrs. Anthony, Buckalew, Clark, Collamer, Conness, Cowan, Davis, Dixon, Farwell, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Harlan, Harris, Henderson, Howard, Johnson, Lane of Indiana, Lane of Kansas, Morgan, Morrill, Nye, Ramsey, Sherman, Stewart, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Van Winkle, Willey and Wilson—29.

Mr. Morrill offered an amendment, which was adopted, that any person liable to draft who shall remove himself beyond the jurisdiction of the United States for the purpose of avoiding the draft shall be deemed to have forfeited his citizenship

Mr. Davis offered as an additional amendment an additional section, that before another draft shall be enforced in any State there shall be a correct enrollment made, and all excesses in former calls shall be credited, and that all exemptions shall be made before the draft takes place. On the adoption of this amendment Mr. Davis demanded the yeas and nays—yeas 11, nays 23—so the amendment was not adopted.

Mr. Hendricks moved to strike out the seventh section of the bill, which provides that all who have deserted from the army or navy, and shall not report themselves within sixty days after the passage of this bill, shall be deprived of their citizenship, and shall be forever incapable of holding offices of trust and profit in the United States. The amendment was not adopted.

The bill, as amended, was then passed.

Mr. Powell moved to postpone all prior orders for the purpose of considering the bill to authorize the construction of a bridge over the Ohio river at Louisville.

Pending the consideration of this question, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The Select Committee, of Messrs. Beaman, Rollins, and Baldwin, who were appointed to investigate the circumstances of the alleged attack upon Hon. Wm. D. Kelley, at Willard's Hotel, on the evening of the 20th ult., by Hon. A. P. Field, claimant of a seat in the House from Louisiana, made a report. The Committee, after detailing the circumstances as heretofore published, of Mr. Field abruptly questioning Mr. Kelly at supper, and where there were ladies, as to why he did not favor admitting the claimants from Louisiana, Mr. Kelly replying that he had nothing to do with it, how the matter was in the hands of the Committee, &c., and the subsequent assault of Mr. Field upon Mr. Kelly, as the latter came out to his room, to say that the conduct of Mr. Kelly was unblamable throughout the entire transaction, and the difficulty on his part wholly unprovoked.

Mr. Field claims that at the time he was labouring under much excitement, and says:—I do protest before you to-day, with an assurance that comes from the sincerity of my heart, that it was the farthest from my intention to have attempted to exercise, by any threats of intimidation or bullying, any undue influence over the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

The evidence seems to show that Mr. Field was suffering from depression of spirits, and diseased excitement of the nervous system. It also shows the peaceable disposition of Mr. Field when free from intoxication.

As regards Mr. Field the Committee says: They are satisfied by the evidence that at the time of the assault Mr. Field was to some degree intoxicated by drink; but however this fact may in itself an offence, may be regarded as a circumstance of explanation, they cannot deem it an excuse for the commission of misdemeanors and a violation of the privileges of the House.

The report is accompanied by the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the Speaker issue his warrant, directed to the Sergeant at Arms of this House, commanding him to take into custody, wherever found, the body of A. P. Field, convicted of a breach of privilege of this House, in using language of intimidation and bullying to defer William D. Kelley, a representative from the fourth Congressional district of Pennsylvania, from the free and fearless exercise of his rights and duties as a member of Congress in voting and deciding on a pending subject of investigation, and following up said attempted bullying and intimidation by an assault upon the said William D. Kelley; and that A. P. Field be reprimanded by the Speaker.

*Resolved*, That so much of the resolution granting the privilege of the Hall to the claimants of seats from Louisiana, as applies to said Field, be rescinded.

On motion of Mr. Beaman, the report and resolutions were ordered to be printed, and he gave notice he should call up the subject for consideration at an early day.

The House went into Committee on the Fortification Bill.

Mr. Washburne said he understood the amount in the bill was five millions of dollars, and wished to know from the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, whether it was substantially necessary to expend all this money at the present time.

Mr. Stevens said the Committee had Gen. Dosnfeld before them an entire morning, and that this sum was necessary, in part, to accommodate the forts to the new ordnance.

Mr. Brooks moved an amendment, to strike out the appropriation of $500,000 for repairing the fortifications around Washington. He did not desire to perpetuate such monuments of civil war, and besides it would be a declaration to the world that we at the capital are not safe.

Mr. Stevens said his information was that the negotiations for peace had failed, though hopeful promises had been made by some gentlemen as to the result. While he did not believe the rebels would invade the North, yet it was possible they might array another attempt upon Washington, as war was to be resumed as if no conference had been held.

Mr. Brooks remarked he had learned from persons intimate with the Administration that the rebels proposed an armistice, and had said they intended to confine themselves to the protection of their own soil.

Mr. Morrill opposed the amendment. He saw no indications of peace, but the best way to it was to show a readiness to carry on the war for twenty years, if necessary.

Mr. Chanler thought we ought to protect our capital in view of monarchical encroachments on this continent.

The amendment was rejected. The bill was laid aside to be reported to the House.

The House took up the army appropriation bill.

An amendment was offered by Mr. Wilson declaring that no money appropriated by this bill shall be expended in paying any railroad company for transportation of troops or property of the United States in cases where such companies had received donations of public lands on condition of conveying them free of toll.

The amendment was debated at considerable length, and finally carried by about two-thirds majority.

The Committee rose.

The House then passed the fortification and army appropriation bills. The army bill appropriates over five hundred millions of dollars, and the fortification bill about five millions.

The House, at quarter past 4 o'clock, took a recess until 7 P. M., to meet then for debate only.

### A Musical Criticism.

The funny editor of the Virginia City Enterprise, acknowledged the receipt of a piece of music called the "Snow Polka," and thus describes it:

"It is very apropos, coming, as it does with our first big snow storm. We have looked at all the notes in the piece. We don't understand a single one, but they appear to start as low down as we get up as high as any we ever saw. We ain't sure, but we thought we saw in one place an imitation of the jingling of sleigh bells—horses on a fast trot. Then comes a nice piece of level road and we have a bit of race with another sleigh—great showers of music representing the music of bells. Pretty *soon, poco tempo*, we come to a toll gate. Whipping our horses into a gallop, we run it—many hoarse notes descriptive of the frantic cries of the gate-keeper calling upon us to stop and 'see' him, intermingled with merry peals, which we take to mean the laughter of the ladies in the sleigh at the pretty trick played upon yo toll man. The pretty dears are always delighted with any such devilment. Now we come to a place where all the notes are off the track, then they bob up and down in a distracted manner, showing that an upset has occurred, and that the ladies are all in a terrible fright, each yelling bloody murder. Shortly afterwards the notes appear more sedate—some laughter, a little subdued by the late fright, some faintly expressing fears of another disaster—then all settle down into a happy and monotonous cooing under the buffalo robes, and we conclude that we have turned about and are now on our way home. So much for the Snow Polka. We've got the notes, all we want is some lady to *spiel* 'em for us—just to see how near we come to guessing all about what they say."

[Reported for the Baltimore Clipper.]

## LEGISLATURE OF MARYLAND.

ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 7, 1865.

SENATE.—The President laid before the Senate a memorial of the citizens of Somerset county questioning the seat of Levin L. Waters member from said county.

Mr. Trail presented the petition of Wm. J. Ross and others for the repeal of the law relating to the competency of witnesses.

Mr. Maund presented the petition of J. L. Cohen and others for State assistance in publishing a digest of the decisions of the Court of Appeals.

*Leave Obtained to Report Bills*.—By Mr. Phelps, relating to the exemption of scientific and literary institutions from taxation. Also to amend section 65 of article 3 of the law relating to the Commissioners of Baltimore county. By Mr. Maund, relating to the clerk of the Court of Common Pleas. By Mr. Carroll, to amend the law relating to the compensation of the State's Attorney for Dorchester county. Also, relating to the pay of the Sheriff of said county for boarding prisoners. Also, to amend the general law relating to fees of officers. By Mr. Trail, to provide a summary mode of recovering possession of lands and tenements holden by tenants for years or at will, after the expiration of their terms, in Frederick county. By Mr. McNeill, to extend the authority of the Orphans' Courts of this State.

The bill to enable any bank of this State to become an association for the purpose of banking under the laws of the United States, was read a second time, amended, and recommitted to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Trail presented the report of the Visitors of Frederick College.

Mr. Maund, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported without amendment the bill to amend article 16, relating to licenses, and it was read a second time.

*Bills Read a Second Time*.—To amend the criminal law relating to punishment for larceny. Relating to the State wharfingers and wharves. To incorporate the Rockhill College, Ellicott's Mills.

The bill to carry out the provisions of the Constitution relating to the solemnization of marriages by Judges and Clerks of Courts and Mayors of cities was rejected—yeas 7, nays 10. The bill was reconsidered.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.—The Chair presented a communication from the President of the Annapolis and Elkridge Railroad Company, giving a statement of its affairs, &c; referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements and 300 copies ordered to be printed.

*Orders Presented*.—By Mr. Valliant, that a committee of three be appointed by the chair for the purpose of inquiring into the incarceration of each person confined in the Maryland Penitentiary for enticing slaves to run away from their masters, and report to this House such recommendations as they may judge right.

Mr. Pilkington and Mr. Miller, of Anne Arundel, opposed the adoption of the order as interfering with the prerogatives of the Executive, &c. Mr. Watkins offered an amendment that said committee shall investigate the justice of the judgment of the court in the case of each criminal confined in said penitentiary. Mr. Valliant then withdrew his order.

*Leaves Obtained to Introduce Bills*.—By Mr. Smith, of Allegany, to incorporate the Boat and Transportation Company of Allegany county; also, to incorporate the Maryland Petroleum and Coal Company. By Mr. Agnew, to change the name of Zachariah Grigg, of Simeon, to that of Simeon Grigg. By Mr. Anderson, to amend the local laws of Baltimore city relating to the drawing of jurors. By Mr. Stothower, to amend the law relating to the judges and clerks of the Appeal Tax Court. By Mr. Zeigler, to amend section 1 article 25 of the law relating to county commissioners. By Mr. Sherry, to make valid all deeds and acknowledgements without this State before a justice of the peace of any other State in which said acknowledgments were made. By Mr. McCullough, to amend sections 58 and 71 of article 56 of the law relating to licenses. By Mr. Harris, to regulate elections by soldiers actually in military service. By Mr. Lentz, to incorporate the United States Express and Transportation Company. By Mr. Shaw, to incorporate the Alpine Coal, Coal Oil and Iron Company. By Mr. Jones, to incorporate the Chesapeake and Potomac Canal Company. By Mr. Valliant, to amend the law which gives to the time of holding the court in Talbot county.

*Reports of Committees*.—By Mr. Anderson, from the committee on the judiciary, favorably on the bill to regulate and make uniform the fees of justices of the peace. Also, unfavorably on the bill for the relief of Sarah Ann McKaig, it being unconstitutional, and the bill was rejected. Also, to amend the law providing for the appointment of special judges. By Mr. Jones, from the committee on corporations, relating to the village of Greensborough. Also, Senate bill to incorporate the Pocomoke Bridge Company. By Mr. Williams, from a select committee, favorably on the bill to amend the law relating to the sale of real estate of deceased persons by executors. By Mr. Robinson, relating to the running at large of stock in Annapolis.

*Bills Read a Second Time*.—The incorporate the German Fire Insurance Company of Baltimore. To incorporate the Western Maryland Railroad Company. To amend the license law relating to billiard tables.

*Bills Passed*.—To authorize the capital stock of the Concordia Society to $200,000.—To change the name of Fannie Parker to that of Fanny Parker Roxey.

The bill relating to the sale, &c., of spiritous liquors on election day, was postponed.

*The Bounty Bill*.—The bill making an appropriation to pay a bounty to volunteers and drafted men, under the last call of the President, was received from the Senate, with amendments, and referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

The House adjourned.

## THE EFFECT OF BLOWING UP BUILDINGS IN CONFLAGRATIONS.

During the recent conflagration at Buffalo, New York, the experiment of blowing up one or more buildings with powder was tried for the purpose of preventing the spreading of the flames. In order to ascertain the precise effects of the experiment, Mr. George H. Allen, Secretary of the Boston Board of Engineers, has corresponded with the Chief Engineer of Buffalo, and furnishes the following as the result of his inquiries for the information of firemen, insurance officers, &c. A keg of powder weighing one hundred pounds was placed in the partition wall of the Eagle Hotel building—a hole having been made in the brick work for its reception—a fuse about four feet in length was inserted into the keg, the match was applied by Peter P. Miller, of the Western Transportation Company, and all hands made a hasty retreat out of harm's way.

In less than two minutes after applying the match an explosion occurred, "the effect of which was to weaken the building and also set it on fire, and cause more damage than it would have received had it been allowed to stand and run the risk of its taking fire. The building was not laid in ruins. The "blowing up" was determined upon by the Mayor and others, and was well intended, but, as in many other similar cases, failed in effect. The Chief Engineer is of opinion, after this experience, that there is more danger from explosions than from fire, and if a building cannot be torn down, he would prefer the chances of burning, particularly if the fire is in the centre of a block of buildings.—*Boston Journal*.

AUSTRALIAN CLIMATE.—Night in Australia! How impossible to describe its beauty! Heaven seems in that new world, so much nearer to the earth!—Every star stands out so bright and particular, as if fresh from the time when the Maker willed it. And the moon, like a large silvery sun—the least objection to which is that it shines so distinct and so still. "I have frequently," says Mr. Wilkenson, in his valuable work on South Australia, "been on a journey on such a night, and while allowing my horse his own time to walk along the road, having soliloquized myself by reading in the still soft moonlight." Now and then a sound breaks the silence, but a sound so much in harmony with solitude that it only deepens its charms. Hark! the low cry of a night bird from yonder glen, amid the small gray, gleamy rocks. Hark! as the night deepens, the bark of the distant watch dog, or the low, strange howl of his more savage species, from which he defies the cold. Hark! the echo catches the sound and flings it spritively from hill to hill—farther and farther down till again it is hushed, and the flowers hang noiseleasly over your head as you ride through a grove of giant gum trees.—Now the air is literally charged with odors—and the sense grows almost painful in its pleasure. You quicken your pace, and again escape into the open plains and the full moonlight, through the slender tea trees catch a gleam of the river, the exquisite fineness of the atmosphere, and I hear the soothing sounds of its gentle murmur.

☞ Patrick Hays, of Greenfield, Massachusetts, was supposed to be dead, and his estate was administered upon and ready to be distributed, but that part was postponed because it was learned that Patrick was at Andersonville, and proposed to come home and settle his own affairs.

☞ A lady living in Woonsocket, Ct., aged 31 years, has father, mother and four grand parents now living. Her father is aged 65 years and her mother 60. The respective ages of her grand parents are as follows: 87, 81, 80, 82. No death has occurred in the family for 30 or 40 years.

## LOCAL AFFAIRS.

*A Committee of Investigation*.—In the First Branch of the City Council last evening, the following preamble and resolution, submitted by Mr. Nicholls, was submitted and laid on the table:

"Whereas, his honor, the Mayor, in his recent annual message to the City Council, has practically made the grave charge, that corrupt influences have controlled the action of the City Councils of Baltimore, in their selection of Directors to represent the said city in the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

And, whereas, his honor, the Mayor, practically charges, that the said Directors so representing the City of Baltimore, have been governed by corrupt influences in their official action as Directors in the said Company.

Therefore resolved, that it is due to the dignity of the City Council of Baltimore and to the vindication of the character of its members before this community, many of whom occupied seats in the last Council, as well as to the City Directors representing the interest of the city, in the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, that a joint special committee consisting of three members of the Council, shall be appointed to investigate the truth of the allegations aforesaid, and that said committee shall report the result of their investigations for the future action of the Council.

*Beep de-doo den-doo*.—An amusing scene transpired in a City Passenger Railway car yesterday morning, which will not be soon forgotten by those who were the principals in the accident, and those who witnessed it. A young gentleman, of well-known bashfulness when in the presence of ladies, attempted to quit the car at the corner of Calvert street, and caught the toe of his boot in the hoop skirt of a young lady. Both parties, in attempting to extricate themselves, made the matter worse, and in a moment the entire boot was firmly fastened in the meshes of the crinoline. The bashful young man came near fainting, and in attempting to make a step forward, his other foot became entangled and down he came upon the floor of the car. He regained his feet and made a dash for the door—the young lady frantically clinging to her hoops, and the unlucky gentleman as vainly endeavoring to get away. At last the framework encircling the young lady gave way, and our hero leaped from the car, with the skirt dangling about his feet, and ran rapidly up Calvert street, tugging away at the stubborn tormentor. It may be imagined, the unfortunate young lady experienced a queer sense of her position when she witnessed her shape disappearing from the car, and by the time the young man made his escape, she was also rapidly moving down Calvert street.

*Vice in the City*.—A few days since a resolution of inquiry, submitted by Mr. Wayson, was adopted, calling upon the police authorities for the location of all bawdy houses in the city, by whom kept, and the number of inmates in each. Yesterday afternoon Marshal Carmichael submitted to the City Council a report of the matter, and by the report, it appears that there are in the city 136 houses, containing 589 inmates. The Marshal, in closing his report, states that the report cannot be full and could be made, but it is thought that there are upwards of one thousand lewd females in this city.

*The School Board*.—A meeting of this Association was held yesterday. Applications for positions as teachers were received from Miss Josephine Lentz and Miss Ella Nora Farrall. The President announced the several committees on the Grammar and Primary Schools, and also the standing committees.—On motion of Mr. Arthur, the treasurer was authorized to draw on the City Register for an amount sufficient to pay existing bills in his hands. The Board then adjourned.

*Arrival and Departure of Senator Foot*.—Major F. C. Newhall, chief aid to General Sheridan, being in charge the late Senator Foot, arrived in this city yesterday morning from Harper's Ferry, and occupied apartments at the Eutaw House until the departure of the afternoon train for Philadelphia. Mr. Foot appeared to be in excellent health, but we could gather no particulars relative to his coming within the Union lines, or his destination.

*The Approaching Draft*.—From present appearances, the quota of the city under the late call, will be filled by a draft. The number of volunteers obtained thus far has been very small, and several of the wards have discontinued to exert themselves in the matter. Substitute brokers estimate that not over three hundred men will be obtained by volunteering.

*Military Sentences*.—William Deegan, a citizen, found guilty by the Military Commission of attempting to defraud the Government by uttering forged claims, has been sentenced to five years imprisonment in the Albany penitentiary. John Hattall, alias Benjamin Hoffman, convicted upon a similar charge, has been sentenced to the same penitentiary for the space of eighteen months.

*Arrival of Rebel Surgeons*.—On Monday night there arrived in this city from Fort Delaware, nineteen rebel surgeons. They remained in this city until yesterday, when they were sent South by way of Old Point for exchange.

*Petty Theft*.—John Adams, alias John Wiley, was arrested yesterday, charged with stealing a lot of agricultural implements from George Block. The accused was committed to jail for the action of the county authorities, by Justice Meredith.

*Transferred*.—Captain Mathews, Assistant Adjutant General of Volunteers, has been relieved from duty in this Department, and ordered to report to Gen. Hancock, at Washington. The transfer of Capt. Mathews has been made at the suggestion of Gen. Hancock.

*Accident*.—On Monday night, Mrs. Hannah Bont, residing No. 174 East Lombard street, was severely burned about the hands, breast and face, by the explosion of a coal oil lamp. Her injuries are not of a serious character.

*Cheering for Jeff*.—Peter Freeman was arrested yesterday, charged with cheering for Jeff. Davis. He was locked up in the military prison for a hearing.

## AMUSEMENTS.

*Holliday Street Theatre*.—Notwithstanding that mother earth was covered with her mantle of white, the Butterfly's at the Holliday St. Theatre were in glorious colors and buzzed about in a lively manner. The place was replete with fun and was gotten up in a superior style. To-night Ent Lynne will be presented for the last time. "Enoch Arden," "The Streets of New York," and Shakspeare's "As You Like It," are underlined.

*Artemus Ward*.—This distinguished gentleman will deliver his lecture of "Among the Mormons," to-night, at the Institute. The desire on the part of our citizens to hear the man who made a fortune by exhibiting wax figures is very great, and we expect to see a crowded and fashionable audience present to-night. A special invitation for ladies and children will be given on Saturday afternoon.

*Front Street Theatre*.—Our American Cousin, with Miss Laura Keene, at the gay, dashing and sensible Florence Trenchard will be presented at the Front Street Theatre tonight. On Saturday night next, a new play written by Miss Keene, will be produced.

## THE CITY COUNCIL.

FIRST BRANCH, February 7, 1865.—In the absence of James Young, Esq., President of the Branch, Mr. Jones was called to the chair.

Mr. Wayson presented a petition to place a gas lamp on the corner of Millimen and Bond streets; referred.

Mr. Foreman presented a communication from the Freedman's Society, inviting the members of the City Council to visit the Freedman's Home, No. 34 North street; accepted.

Mr. Lamdon called up the ordinance granting permission to Thomas Branigs and others to extend the Port Warden's line to Canton, between Washington and Burke streets; passed.

Mr. Herring called up the resolution to place a gas lamp on the Lombard street bridge; adopted.

A resolution was received from the Second Branch granting permission to the trustees of the Franklin Street Methodist Episcopal Church to place an iron railing in front of their church, beyond the building line; concurred in. Also, a resolution authorizing the sale of the city's interest in the Northern Central Railway.

A communication was received from the City Commissioner, stating that it will cost about $13,000 to erect a school house on Mulligan street; referred.

A communication was received from the Marshal of Police, giving the names of all persons keeping bawdy houses, where located, and the number of inmates in each house; the report was referred to the Committee on Health. Adjourned.

SECOND BRANCH.—Daniel Harvey, Esq., President, in the chair, and a quorum present.

Mr. Nalls presented a communication from the Managers of the Freedmen's Home Association, asking for assistance, and inviting the Councils to visit the home on Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock. Mr. Nalls stated that he had visited the premises, and was much pleased with the general appearance of the house. He was convinced that the institution was eminently deserving the best consideration of the friends of humanity. The invitation was accepted.

Mr. S. B. Taylor called up the resolution directing the City Commissioner to have stepping stones placed at the intersection of Hamburg and William streets. Referred. *Adj'd.*

☞ At Cologne, Wagner's opera of "Rienzi" has been produced on a scale of almost unequaled splendor. The scenery was beautiful, the dresses gorgeous, and the number of supernumeraries greater, perhaps, than was ever known in that ancient city. Niemann represented the "Last of the Tribunes." The public were divided in their opinion as to the merits of the music, but they all agreed in yielding that magnificence of the scenery, and the manner in which singers and musicians performed their respective tasks.

## COURT PROCEEDINGS.

*Criminal Court*.—Judge Bond.—Rob't. C. Barry, Esq., (in consequence of the continued illness of John L. Thomas, Jr., Esq.,) prosecuting. The following business occupied the attention of this court on yesterday:

The Holliday street injunction case was called up in this court yesterday, but postponed until the injunction case in the Circuit Court shall have been decided.

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

Patrick Vaughan, Catharine Vaughan, vs. Alice McCormick; appeal from Showacre. Judgment reversed, and judgment for appellee for $21.59 and costs.

Charles Hannock vs. John Paley; appeal from Wheat. Judgment reversed, and judgment for appellant for return of property.

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

Billy A. P. Bourne vs. James W. McElroy and others—application for a writ of injunction to prevent the sale of certain household and other property; injunction granted.

Geo. W. Black vs. W. H. Smith—motion to dissolve injunction; motion argued and not concluded.

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

The will of Mary Becker was admitted to probate, and letters testamentary on her estate granted to John A. Lonenkamp. Letters of administration were granted on the estate of Ed. Meekins to Basil Meekins.

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

Philip Kraus & Co. vs. St. Stephen's church; verdict for plaintiff; damages $603 35.

Assignment for to day, 491 to 539.

[Reported for the Baltimore Clipper.]

## COURT OF APPEALS OF MARYLAND.

JANUARY TERM—1865.

ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 6, 1865.

No. 8 Thomas Whittridge et al. vs. Edwin Elder, an appeal from the Circuit Court for Baltimore county. The argument of this case was concluded by R. F. Gittings for the appellee, and George Wm. Brown for the appellant.

## THE TWO VILLAGES.

Over the river, on the hill
Lieth a village white and still;
All around it the forest trees
Shiver and whisper in the breeze;
Over it sailing shadows go
Of soaring hawk and screaming crow,
And mountain grasses, low and sweet,
Grow in the middle of every street.

Over the river, under the hill,
Another village lieth still;
There I see in the cloudy night
Twinkling stars of household light,
Hear the gleeful voices from the smithy door,
Mints it curl on the river's shore;
And in the road no grasses grow,
For the wheels that hasten to and fro.

In that village on the hill,
Never is sound of smithy or mill;
The houses are hatched with grass and flowers,
Never a clock to tell the hours;
The marble doors are always shut,
You cannot enter in the hall or hut;
In that village on the hill they
Never a grain to sow or reap;
Never in dreams to moan or sigh,
Silent, and idle, and low they lie.

In that village under the hill,
When the night is starry and still,
Many a weary soul is prayer,
Looks to the other village there,
And weeping and sighing, longs to go
Up to that home from this below;
Longs to forget the world and its care,
Whither have vanished wife and child,
And hearth, praying, his sins to build,
"Patience! that village soon hold ye all!"

### THE MIRACLE OF NATURE.

We shudder when we look on a corpse, cold, inanimate and still, and involuntarily we ask, is it all of ours? Can a bright immortal be evolved from such a wreck? My friend is dead! I stand by his corpse. Yesterday he was with me. Brilliant thoughts awoke in the confines of this new dissolving brain, scintillating like gleams of light. Yesterday he solved difficult problems in mathematics and intricate judicial questions. He expressed emotions world-wide in their being. I saw his children on his knees, and they met in those eyes the glaziness of love, the smile of affection—those eyes now glazed and sightless. I stand tottering on the dreadful brink of eternity; I have approached the awful precipice when life's cord is broken, and beyond—ah! hush my soul—beyond! Mortal eye sees not a step further—mortal ear hears no echoing sound of the arrest of the mortal precipitated over that brink! Before us lies a wreck. The heart capable of making three thousand million beats without stopping!—has at last paused forever—capable of universal thought, and God-like energy of execution, is now silent.

To-morrow, brain, heart, all this mortal statue, like marble ground to powder, will be scattered over the world by the winds, and a million hungry beings will make those atoms their own! Is there a resurrection!

Nature each year demonstrates the resurrection in the revolving seasons.

This is winter, and animate nature is dead. Earth and water are changed to a crystaline rock. There is no dew, no rain, only frost—the congealed damp on the brow of this corpse—now the burial garment of vitality. Look you on on the frosty landscape; there is a biting wind and the leafless trees are swayed like hungry skeletons moved in mockery of life. The sap in their veins is stone, beautifully wrought, but nevertheless crystaline stone. A few animals, protected by the forethought of man; and man himself, by superior wisdom and the control it gives him of the elements, survive.

Look out on the frozen world, and say if anything were more completely dead!—There is nothing active but the wind, and that seems the infernal breath, blown from an unknown source, by which nature was destroyed.

If to this scene we add one element—heat—everything bounds into life; the shroud vanishes; the stream dances down the meadow, bordered with green grass and bright flowers; the trees clothe themselves in emerald; birds carol in the branches; the little lumps of stone turn into insects and reptiles, chirping in the foliage, or bathing in the sunshine. Suddenly there is a resurrection of life in exuberance of terms, and plentitude of power.

Each year we have seen this miracle of the seasons, greater, by far, than the resurrection of the spiritual from the mortal.—*American Union*.

☞ Yesterday morning, says a Buffalo paper, Jan. 30th, a little before 4 o'clock persons in all parts of the city were startled from their sleep by a heavy dull explosion, succeeded by a shock which made the most solid brick buildings tremble and the window panes to fairly rattle for some seconds. After diligent inquiry we have been unable to ascertain the cause of this odd nocturnal disturbance. The general impression is that our city was rudely visited by a mining earthquake. It was first thought that some large boiler or oil refinery had blown up. The event has led to the universal inquiry of "What was it?"

### MINIATURE ALMANAC FOR 1865.

| FEBRUARY. | Sun rises. | Sun sets. | Moon's Phases. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6-Monday.... | 6 55 | 5 5 | FEBRUARY. D. H. M. |
| 7-Tuesday.... | 6 54 | 5 6 | New 25 3 24 |
| 8-Wednesday | 6 53 | 5 7 | First qr 2 2 36 |
| 9-Thursday.. | 6 52 | 5 8 | Full 10 11 0m |
| 10-Friday.... | 6 51 | 5 9 | Last qr 18 4 37 a |
| 11 Saturday... | 6 49 | 5 11 | |
| 12-Sunday.... | 6 48 | 5 12 | |

## MARINE AFFAIRS.

PORT OF BALTIMORE, February 7, 1865.

ARRIVED.

Steamer Adelaide, Cannon, from New York—to M. N. Falls. Report the river and bay clear of ice except what made last night.

Bark Clifton, (Br.) Gavet, from Pernambuco, 16 days—sugar to H. L. Whitridge.

Bark Palestine, (Br.) Brown, from New York—ballast to C. M. Stewart.

Bark Edward Everett, Harding, from Boston—mdse to P. M. Hewes.

Bark Hero, Sandifer, Gould, from Boston—mdse to R. M. Heslen.

Brig Muscovite, (Br.) Steed, from Demerara Jan 4th—sugar and molasses to W. H. Fenwick.

Brig Starlight, (Br.) McDonald, from Halifax to Kelley & Gray; fish to Kirkland, Chase & Co.

Brig Volante, (Arg.) Reid, from New York—ballast to Fisher, Brown & Co.

Brig R. M. Heslen, Hammond, from Boston—mdse to R. M. Heslen.

Schr Willie, Staples, from Saguala Grande Jan. 7th—25 days—molasses to Stirling & Ahrens, came in the Capes yesterday.

Schr J. Ba