DAILY CLIPPER.

WM. WALES.....Publisher.

MONDAY, FEB. 20, 1865.

TO ADVERTISERS.

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

1 Square	1 Time	$ 50
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ONE SQUARE CONTAINS SIX LINES OF SPACE.

[Reported for the Baltimore Clipper.]

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

38th Congress—2d Session.

WASHINGTON, February 18, 1865.

SENATE.—The Senate adopted the resolution of Mr. Sumner, offered on Friday, declaring the rebel debt or loan as agency of the rebellion, which the United States can never recognize in part or in any way.

Mr. Sherman offered a joint resolution providing for the appointment by the Secretary of the Treasury of a Commission of three persons to examine into and report upon the subject of raising revenue by taxation, the articles most fit for taxation, the amount, &c.

Mr. Conness moved an amendment that one of the Commissioners shall be appointed from the Territories on the Pacific coast. He explained that it was necessary to make this provision in order to have the interests of the Pacific States represented.

Mr. Sherman did not think it were to encumber such a measure with an amendment like that proposed by Mr. Conness.

Mr. Stewart spoke of the necessity of having the mining interest and the far West represented in such a commission.

Mr. Conness warmly repelled the implied imputation cast, as he thought, upon the Pacific coast and California particularly, by Mr. Sherman, declaring that their giant energies and enterprises had been developed without the aid of the General Government, and in spite of the incubus of inefficient and improper officials, encumbering the branches of the East, imposed upon them from time to time.

Mr. Sherman thought the excitement of the gentleman from California quite unnecessary. He (Sherman) had had no intention of being unfriendly to California.

Mr. Conness' amendment was subsequently withdrawn, and an amendment offered by Mr. Clark that the Commission be instructed to inquire also into the past and present mode of collecting the internal revenue, was adopted.

Mr. Sherman's resolution, as amended, was then laid over until Monday.

On motion of Mr. Howard, a joint resolution was adopted giving to Mrs. Lucy A. Wright, late of Richmond, Va., $1,500 for relief by her extended to Col. Wright and other prisoners of war in rebel hands.

On motions of Mr. Johnson, 2,000 copies of the address delivered on the death of the late Senator Hicks, were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Chandler desired to call up the railroad bill to regulate commerce between the several States, and have it made the special order for Monday.

Mr. Brown said that this bill was nothing more than a cut throat struggle between two railroads to see which would make the most money, and important business should not give way for such a measure.

Mr. Foster thought the making of any special orders at this late day of the session, would prove a nuisance.

After further objection by other Senators On motion of Mr. Sherman, all prior orders were postponed and the army appropriation bill taken up.

The different items of appropriation having been passed upon, Mr. Sherman moved to strike out the proviso at the end of the bill that no money appropriated by this act shall be used for the purpose of paying any railroad company for the transportation of property or troops of the United States, when such company may have accepted a grant of lands from Congress upon condition of transporting said transportation free of toll or other charge, except in such cases as have been modified by act of Congress.

Mr. Sherman said it was evident that when the conditions of these land grants were entered into, no such state of things was anticipated as has occurred during the present war. The Illinois Central Railroad had, since the war commenced, transported over its lines perhaps 500,000 troops in addition to multitudes of war, and as such burden had been contemplated, to require the roads strictly to comply with it without compensation would have had the effect to cripple them and deprive the Government of their services, or run them itself. The Secretary of War had therefore made an arrangement with the land grant companies to pay them two-thirds of the rates agreed to be paid generally to other roads, who were bound by no such grants—the other third being reserved as an equitable compensation for the use of the track.

Mr. Howard regarded the proper legal construction of the condition of the land grants to be the very opposite of that in which the Secretary of War had acted. It was a forced and absurd construction, and the word transportation must be accepted in the ordinary sense of the term.

Mr. Sherman explained that he did not desire the Government to be committed to any decision of the legal question; and to strike the proviso out would the question be just where it now is. Messrs. Wilson and Henderson urged that to enforce the condition of free transportation to such a large extent, would destroy the small land grant given to roads.

Mr. Cowan offered an amendment to make the proviso read so that money paid to land grant railroads for transportation of troops and munitions shall be subject to future adjustment, it not being interfered to admit the right of the companies to such judgment.

Mr. Trumbull, while not at all favoring monopolies, called attention to the fact that in times past the United States had made grants to turnpike companies on condition of free transit over the roads, and it had been settled that they were not thereby bound to furnish wagons and teams and men to do the work. The same construction should there fore apply to railroads.

Mr. Sherman offered an amendment appropriating $7,000,000 to cover deficiencies for ordnance, ordnance stores and manufactures of arms; which was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, amendments were adopted fixing the commutation of rations at 50 cents for officers not above the rank of brevet brigadier; relieving officers in the military and naval service from income tax, and for giving to all officers now in commission below the rank of brigadier, who shall continue in the military service to the end of the war, three months' pay per month for being mustered out. Also, an amendment permitting officers of the army in the field to purchase rations on credit of the commissary at cost prices, to be deducted from their next payment; and another authorizing tobacco to be furnished soldiers at cost prices to the amount of a pound per month.

The consideration of the proposition to strike out the prohibition of payment to the land grant railroads, for transportation of troops, &c., was resumed, and debated at length.

The prohibition was finally stricken out—yeas 30, nays 9.

Mr. Trumbull offered a new section repealing all laws and regulations of the War Department which give precedence of regular and volunteer officers as to rank and pay, &c. He said that in the regular army the brevet rank gave increased pay, whereas in the volunteer service it did not, and by the army regulations when two officers, one of each service meet together, the regular officer is given the command.

After debate, the amendment was adopted, and the army appropriation bill, as amended, then passed.

Mr. Hendricks offered the following resolution, which was objected to, and lies over under the rules.

Whereas, in a speech recently delivered by the Hon. Albert G. Brown, late a member of this body, and now a member of the Confederate Congress, as reported in the New York Herald of the 4th inst., the following statement is made: "Stanton, the last of this ignoble trio of blatant Democrats alone remains; it seemed that he had no power to disturb Lincoln. It might be because he was baser than the other two—he rather thought it was. For of all unmitigated falsifiers of sacred pledges and undoubted betayers of the confidence which he himself had created, Edwin M. Stanton was the meanest and basest. He had no consideration in thinking of this man Stanton, and that was that he would be certain sooner or later to betray Lincoln. Stanton was incapable of keeping faith. He had a fondness for betraying those who gave him their confidence, that has become the charm of his life.

Mr. Brown related an interview which he had with the present Yankee Secretary of War just before he left Washington the last time. It was under circumstances peculiarly calculated to impress Mr. Brown that he was with a man from the Union. Mr. B was passing out of the Senate and Mr. Stanton from the Supreme Court. They met by accident in front of the Old Capitol, when the conversation turned at once on secession, the action of Mississippi on the question, and Mr. B's withdrawal from the Senate. Mr. Brown was surprised, and, under the circumstances, delighted to hear Mr. Stanton say the South was right, and defend its action on earnest ground. Said Stanton, "You are hope that she would submit firm. "You are right," said Stanton, "go home and urge your friends to do the same by what they have done, and all will be well. Firmness now will secure you all you ask—any wavering, and you are lost."

And whereas, in the judgment of the Senate, no person whose patriotism and fidelity to the Constitution and Government of the United States is questioned should be a member of the Cabinet of the United States of the present loyal and patriotic Executive. Therefore,

Resolved, That a committee of five members of the Senate be appointed by the presiding officer thereof, to make inquiry in regarding to the truth or falsity of the charge or charges to the patriotism and loyalty of the said Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War, and if found true, with leave to take testimony past and present, with leave to take testimony and to make report in writing to the Senate.

Mr. Salisbury pledged himself to produce proof of the above charges against Mr. Stanton, if offered an opportunity.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—Mr. Ingersoll introduced a resolution which was ordered to be printed, that the committee on Military Affairs require into the propriety of reporting a bill to secure to soldiers who receive less than their ratings, the payment of the difference in cash. Also that the same committee inquire into the propriety of a law to provide for placing disabled surgeons in charge of hospitals in and about the capitol and in the Northern cities.

The House took up the special order for today, which was the consideration of the Amendatory Internal Revenue Tax Law.

The amendments as passed in Committee of the Whole were taken up seriatim. Among the amendments concurred in were the following:

No man not enrolled for military service, cause of physical disability excepted, shall be entitled to take out a license as a pedlar.

On all smoking tobacco, thirty-five cents per pound, excepting smoking tobacco made exclusively of stems, which is fixed at fifteen cents.

Diamonds, emeralds, precious stones and imitations thereof, and all other jewelry reduced to duty of five per cent. valorem.

The amendments to which exceptions were taken and on which a separate vote was asked, were then called up.

Mr. Morrill briefly referred to them. Referring to the tax on sales, he said we may bear the restriction on trade in foreign goods; but the idea of internal importance that we have our trade free within the vast area of the United States.

If any other gentleman than Mr. Stevens had proposed the tax on sales of gold, he would have regarded it as absurd.

The amendment striking out the proposed increase of fifty cents per barrel on ale, beer, and lager beer, was concurred in, by a vote of 72 against 68. The tax therefore remains at one dollar per barrel.

The House also concurred in amendment that brokers pay a license of $100, and ten dollars for every substitute accepted.

The House also concurred in amendment imposing duty of two and half per centum on the nett instead of gross receipts of railroads, canals, steamboats, ships, barges, canal boats, ferry boats, stages, coaches and vehicles transporting passengers or property for hire, etc., where the nett receipts are under three thousand dollars, and five per centum on the excess.

The amendment to tax sales one half of one per centum, was rejected—yeas 62, nays 74.

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[Reported for the Baltimore Clipper.]

LEGISLATURE OF MARYLAND.

ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 15, 1865.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.—[Special Dispatch.]—The following bills were passed finally within time: To prevent the granting of licenses for the sale of spirituous or fermented liquors or lager beer at or near Mt. Washington, in Baltimore county. To authorize commissioners of Kent county to rent the Grey's Inn Creek wharf (with an amendment.) To incorporate the Boat and Transportation Company of Allegany county (with an amendment.) For the relief of Seth W. Warfield, of Howard county. Senate bill to legalize the acts of the corporation of Keedysville (with an amendment.) To incorporate the Baltimore and Sterling Run Passenger Railway Company (with amendments.) The bill to incorporate the Corn and Flour Exchange of Baltimore city was made the special order of the day for Friday the 24th inst.

Leaves Obtained to Report Bills.—By Mr. Smith of Allegany, to increase the tolls on the West Newton plank railroad, lying in this State.

Reports from Committees.—By Mr. Jones, from Committee on Corporations, to incorporate the Mendenay and Rockville Turnpike Company; also, favorably on the bill to incorporate the Oakland Coal and Iron Mining and Manufacturing Company; also, the Washington Fire Insurance Company of Baltimore; also, to incorporate the Maryland Coal and Coal Oil Company of Allegany county. By Mr. Anderson, from the Committee of Judiciary, to make valid the official acts of the corporation of Boyertown; to amend the local law (article 21, section 125,) of Washington county. By Mr. Slothower, from a select committee, to amend the local law of Baltimore county relating to county commissioners. By Mr. Comegys, from a select committee for the improvement of Fairlee creek in Kent county.

State Treasurer.—Mr. Soper, from the Committee of Ways and Means, submitted the following report:

Whereas it appears from the reports of Robert Fowler, Esq., Treasurer of the State, (and the accompanying account,) that for some time past an average balance of about one million of dollars has remained in the Treasury of the State; and

Whereas it is proper that the General Assembly should know what disposition has been made of said balance, to the end of that additional legislation may be enacted for the security of the public money, should it be found advisable to make further provision by law for such security. Therefore

Ordered, That the Treasurer of the State be requested to report to this House in what bank or banks he has kept the money of the State during the period of time he has been in office, or what disposition he has, from time to time, made of the balances shown by his reports to have been in the treasury at the end of each quarter, specifying the amount on deposit in each bank, if more than one has been used by him as a place of deposit, and the amount in other depositories, or otherwise disposed of by him; also, whether the records and books of his office show that the State has, at any time, lost any of its money by reason of the failure of any bank used as a place of deposit, and, if so, the amount lost, and the bank through the failure of which it was lost.

And further, whether in his opinion additional safeguards are needed for the existing or security for the deposits or otherwise, to save the State harmless in view of the present condition of public affairs, and the possibility of such failures in the future, and, if so, that he advise this House as to the safeguards he may deem necessary and sufficient. The order was adopted.

The bill to repeal the 66th article of the Code (relating to the colored population) was made the order of the day for Friday, the 24th inst.

Mr. Comegys, from the minority of the Committee on Militia, made a minority report thereon, which was ordered to be printed.

Leave to Draft.—Mr. Anderson offered the following:

Ordered, That a committee of three be appointed to wait on the Secretary of War, and urge a postponement of the draft in Maryland, in order to give the State a reasonable time to fill her quota by volunteers, under the provisions of the State bounty law. Also, to request that the Maryland regiments whose terms of service expire in the summer and fall of 1865, be allowed a veteran furlough for the purpose of recruiting and filling up their ranks; provided their absence from the field events not be prejudicial to the service. Adopted.

The chair appointed Messrs. Anderson, Slothower and Shaw the committee.

The House adjourned until Tuesday next.

THE OYSTERS IN THE CHESAPEAKE BAY AND ITS TRIBUTARIES.—The Hon. Alexander Randall, Attorney General of the State, has, in response to a resolution of the House of Delegates, given his legal opinion upon the following question:

1st. It is competent for the Legislature to pass any law by which the privilege of taking oysters in the Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries, being navigable waters, shall be confined to the citizens of the counties bordering on such navigable waters, to the exclusion of 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 license 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 licenses 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 containing any of the exclusive privileges, restrictions or discriminations above mentioned be in such particulars constitutional and valid?

After arguing the questions above and quoting extensively from authorities, the Attorney General closes his opinion as follows:

"These views presented by me are respectfully submitted to show that it is competent for the Legislature of this State to pass any or all the laws contemplated by the four inquiries on which my opinion is requested."

A YEAR'S IMPRISONMENT OF A WIFE.

The interest which was awakened by the case of Mr. and Mrs. Hammond, who lived at Laurel Lodge, in the metropolitan suburb of Peckham, died away to some extent when he plead guilty at the Sessions to the ill-treatment which was charged against him. It will be remembered that the wife brought the husband an income of £600 a year, and when the horrid disclosures came to light relative to the cruelty with which he treated her, locking her up a whole year in a filthy room, the smell from which was most loathsome, from long neglect, and while she was clothed in rags, her female jailers, her husband's favorites, were taunting in fine dresses taken from their mistress's wardrobe. Hammond agreed to settle £300 a year or half of the fortune, under a deed of separation, upon the lady he had so cruelly injured.

He evidently thought by this course of procedure to escape punishment for his conduct, but when he was brought up for sentence Baron Bramwell declared, in so many words, that public justice was not to be defrauded in that way, and though the prisoner might restore a part of the money, it did not cancel the offence of which Hammond had been guilty. Hammond, who was awaiting his discharge with perfect equinimity, was ordered to be placed in the dock, and, notwithstanding the declaration of the prosecuting counsel, that he did not ask for a severe sentence, the learned Baron sent him to hard labor for twelve months. This trial and sentence will reach that class of criminals who are what is called "respectable" under the cover of which they can conceive and carry out rascalities for a lengthened period, which, in the case of poorer ruffians, must be brought to light and to punishment immediately.—*English paper.*

GEN. HOOD'S STRATEGY.—The New York Commercial says of Gen. Dick Taylor, who succeeded Hood in the command of the rebel army of Tennessee:

"He is an effective fighter when leading a small force, but we have never ascribed to him the capacity requisite to the command of a whole military department."

What, perhaps, explained the appointment of Hood in the summer. He was employed to fight the army down to such a size that Dick Taylor could properly command it.—*Tribune.*

☞ Pierre Soule, ex Senator of the United States, and ex rebel Ambassador, left Havana early in the present month for Vera Cruz. It is said to be his intention to settle in Mexico, where he has purchased an estate.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

The Approaching Lent.—Ash Wednesday, the first day of Lent, falls on the 8th of March. The following are the regulations for its observance in the Catholic Churches:

All the days of Lent, except Sundays, are fasting days of obligation on one meal. This meal is to be taken about noon. A collation, or food not exceeding eight ounces, may be taken in the evening. A cup of tea, coffee, or thin chocolate, with one small cracker, is allowed in the morning.

All persons over twenty one years of age, and under sixty, who are not obliged to perform hard manual labor, or who are not exempt on account of sickness, debility, &c., are obliged to observe the rest under pain of sin.

Persons should not, on slight grounds or pretences, seek a dispensation from the fast, much less assume to dispense themselves, for the law of the Church is wise, just and salutary.

Abstinence from flesh meat is of obligation on all the Wednesdays and Fridays of Lent, and on the two Saturdays of Easter Week and Holy Week.

Flesh meats may be used by all at every meal on Sundays; and at all meals, on days on which it is allowed to others but once, by all who are obliged to work hard.

Lard can be used, without distinction of days, in cooking.

Resumption of Navigation.—After several weeks of hardships, privations, and even loss of life, on the part of seamen, the port of Baltimore is again open, and steam vessels are now daily either arriving or taking their departure—notwithstanding the immense fields of ice which have been rushing into the waters of the Chesapeake from the Susquehanna river and other tributaries. These ice fields were indeed too much for even the powerful steamers of the Baltimore and Norfolk line, and at times, they were compelled either to suspend their regular daily schedule, or land their passengers and mails at Annapolis. Not since the well-remembered winter of 1856, has this latitude been visited by such severe and disagreeable storms; but it is hoped the worst has been experienced, and that ere long we shall be gladdened by the mild geniality of delightful spring weather.

Heavy Robbery.—On Friday night last, Major Underwood, paymaster in the United States army, was robbed of $1,000 at the Exton House. The Major arrived in this city on Friday morning and at night deposited the money in the safe in the Hotel. Early in the evening he had occasion to take the money to his room for the purpose of paying an officer. This being accomplished, the Major left the money which was in a tin box in his room and locked the room door, and proceeded down stairs. Upon entering his room about an hour afterwards he discovered to his dismay that the money had been stolen. The thief must have watched the movements of the Major, as when the latter went to his room he found the door locked. $5,000 of the money belonged to a friend of the Major, who had placed it in his hands for safe keeping.

Change in the Commissary Department.—Capt. J. Howard Wells, Commissary Subsistence of Volunteers, has relieved Capt. J. H. Gilman, Commissary Subsistence U. S. A., in its duties as Depot and Purchasing Commissary at Baltimore. Since the commencement of 1862, during the most trying period in the history of this State, Capt. Wells has filled the position of depot and distributing commissary to this department with marked ability, and the many warm friends he has made by his courteous demeanor, will miss of his office and gentlemanly deportment, will hail with pleasure the promotion of a most deserving officer. During his residence here Capt Wells has identified himself with the interests of Maryland and taken a prominent part in all the issues of the day.

Youthful Housebreakers.—Geo. W. Cravell and Henry D. Smith, neither of them over 12 years of age, were arrested yesterday, charged with having robbed the dwelling of Mrs. Lucretia Broughton, residing at No. 82 Ann street, of jewelry, valued at $35. The boys being aware that Mrs. Broughton had left her home on Saturday afternoon, forced open a rear window and robbed the premises. They disposed of the greater portion of the jewelry, but in Cravell's pocket was found a ring which were found in their possession when arrested. The young scamps were committed to the House of Refuge by Justice Whalen.

Birth Night Ball.—The Independent Greys—the only one of our military companies that keeps up its organization—will give its thirty-second annual ball at the Maryland Institute on Wednesday evening next, the anniversary of Washington's birth-day. Fine entertainments have been engaged for the occasion, and the committee of arrangements, who are experienced in such matters, will use every effort to make the affair as agreeable as those which have preceded it. The Institute hall is admirably suited to large balls, and we have no doubt that the ensuing prospect will be numerously attended.

Released.—Edwin Fitzgibbins arrested a few days since charged with disloyalty, was on Saturday relieved from custody by Capt. Wiegel. Edward Snowden, charged with blockade running, Charles H. Stevens and Irwin Carter, arrested a few days since, charged with being bogus Government detectives, were also released from custody on Saturday by Captain Wiegel.

Week of Prayer.—The Presbyterian Churches of this city will hold their annual week of prayer, commencing on Saturday. The prayers will be for the children of the church generally, colleges and seminaries of learning. On Thursday evening an united meeting will be held in the Central Presbyterian Church, corner of Liberty and Saratoga streets. The public are invited to attend these meetings.

Shooting Affray.—Shortly after two o'clock on Saturday afternoon, a difficulty occurred on Centre Market Space, near Swann street, resulting in Thomas Lyons being shot in the fleshy part of the right arm by Michael Murray. The bullet passed through the arm of Lyons, inflicting a fearful wound. Murray was arrested and released on security, for a further hearing, by Justice Spicer.

Street Fight.—On Saturday afternoon, considerable excitement was created at the corner of Calvert and Baltimore streets, occasioned by a fight between two men named Ridgely and Beaman. One of the belligerents was badly cut about the face and head by his antagonist, and it was with difficulty that the combatants could be separated. No arrests were made.

Rebel Prisoners.—At 11 o'clock this morning there will arrive at the Bolton depot, from Elmira, New York, eleven hundred rebel prisoners. They will be escorted to transports in the harbor by a strong guard of Union soldiers. The work of exchanging rebel prisoners is progressing with great rapidity, at least three thousand passing through our city weekly.

A Boarder Robbed.—John Trainor was arrested on Saturday afternoon on the charge of robbing George Thornton of $54. The parties boarded in a house, No. 254 Central avenue, and the accused entered the room of Thornton and stole the money from his pantaloons pocket. Justice Spicer released Trainor on security for a hearing.

A Baltimore Steamer Sunk.—The steamer Louisiana, Captain William Porter, of the Baltimore and Norfolk line, which steamed into port on Saturday, reports a steamer sunk off Magothy river, supposed to be the Kent, of Baltimore, which for some time past, has been in the Government employ. She belongs to the Individual Enterprise Company.

Inquest.—Coroner Sparklin, on Saturday held an inquest upon the body of a white child, about one month of age, daughter of Mr. George Dalgh, residing No 113 Lancaster street. It was in evidence before the jury, that the child had been greatly neglected by its mother. A verdict of death from natural causes was rendered.

Fire.—At eleven o'clock on Friday night the store of Mr. E. Greve, situated on the northwest corner of Howard and Mulberry streets, was discovered to be on fire by Sergeant Vansant and officer Millan, of the Western Station. The loss is estimated at $100. Its origin was accidental.

Lectures.—The Rev. John G. Morris, will deliver a lecture this morning, in the Library Hall, of the Mechanics Library Association of South Baltimore. The subject will be "The Flag, its origin," &c. There will be no charge for admission.

Theft of Clothing.—Laura Weaver, colored, was arrested on Saturday, charged with stealing a quantity of clothing, the property of Frederick Dandalette. The accused was committed to jail for the action of the Grand Jury by Justice Johnson.

Kicking.—John McKersey was arrested on Saturday, charged with kicking Joseph Marriott. The accused was committed to jail for the action of the Grand Jury by Justice Whalen.

AMUSEMENTS.

Macbeth.—This grand tragedy will be offered to the patrons of the Holiday Street Theatre to-night, with Mr. Forrest, as Macbeth, Mr. McCullough as Macduff, and Madl. Poeisi as Lady Macbeth. The tragedy will be produced in an excellent manner, with all the original music, &c. Tomorrow night Mr. Forrest will appear as King Lear.

The Workmen of Baltimore.—This excellent play will be presented again to-night, with all its exciting scenes, music, &c. On Saturday night last there were at least five hundred persons forced to return to their homes, being unable to obtain admittance to the theatre. The house was packed from parquette to gallery—in fact, it was the largest gathering of persons that has been witnessed in the Front Street Theatre this season. This will be the last week of the engagement of Miss Keene and her combination.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Criminal Court.—Judge Bond.—John L. Thomas, Esq., State's Attorney, prosecuting. The following business was transacted in this Court Saturday.

James Johnson, indicted on the charge of beating Lake Leakr; case postponed until Saturday next. Richard Dawson, charged with beating Thomas Kraft; case compromised. George A Seevy, charged with beating his wife, committed to jail for three days, and ordered to pay a fine of $1 and costs. Alfred E Raines, charged with beating Dr. Agee with a loaded whip; case postponed until Saturday next.

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

John B. Kissner vs. August Berteri; motion to strike out judgment. Motion overruled.

Richard Sappington vs. N. Thomas, Jr., and Neale Thomas; motion to strike out judgment. Motion overruled.

C. W. Ford vs. Thomas T. Canby—appeal from Murray, a trespass case in regard to loss of horse, &c., on trial.

Thos. T. Canby vs. C. W. Ford; same case as above—appeal from Murray. On trial.

The assignment for to day is 110 to 155, inclusive. Adjourned.

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

—Felix Wood vs. Wm. H. Hunt—before reported. Motion by defendant to quash attachment; attachment quashed.

James Beatty vs. James McNeill—action to compel specific performance of contract. On trial.

The assignment for to-day is 650 to 699, inclusive. Adjourned.

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

Zeigler et. al. vs. Lessig et. al., opinion of court filed dismissing bill of complaint, thereby making valid a deed heretofore given by Charles E Eichner to John H. Lessig, of certain property.

Samuel C. Little et. al. vs Wm. S. Little et. al., order of court issued setting aside trustee's sales. Adjourned.

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

Letters of administration were granted to Samuel Clifford on the estate of John Clifford, deceased. Adjourned.

[*Reported for the Baltimore Clipper.*]

TOWNSTOWN, February 15, 1865.

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

This Court was again called this morning by order of the clerk, Mr. Longnecker, and adjourned until Monday morning, at 10 o'clock. No business was transacted, Judge Grason not being present, he having not as yet returned from Annapolis. It is expected that he will be in Court on Monday, as the committee on contested elections have adjourned over until the 28th inst. K.

[*Reported for the Baltimore Clipper.*]

COURT OF APPEALS OF MARYLAND.

JANUARY TERM—1865.

ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 17, 1865.

No. 14—Walter Billingslea vs. John B Baldwin and wife et al. An appeal from the equity side of the Circuit Court for Harford county. This cause was argued and extended by O. Miller for the appellant, and H. W. Archer for the appellee.

Too cases next in order, Nos. 15, 16, 27, &c., will be called on Wednesday the 1st day of March.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Clipper.]

TOWNSTOWN, Feb. 18, 1865.

The contested election case of the judgeship of Baltimore county, which has been in progress at Annapolis for several days past, has been postponed until Tuesday, the 28th inst., the committee on contested elections having adjourned over to that time. A large number of witnesses have been examined, both for the prosecution and defence, most of whom were from Towsontown and vicinity.—It is expected that the case will occupy several days yet, and probably will not be concluded before the sitting of the next term of the Court, which assembles on the first Monday of March next. It is supposed that Judge Grason will go on with said term of Court, should the case not be concluded by that time. Henry Stockbridge, Esq., is acting as counsel for the prosecution, and Milton Whitney, Esq. as counsel for the defense.

Mr. John R. D Bedford, one of the executors of Mordecai Parrish, (deceased,) sold yesterday at private sale, the valuable farm and mill property belonging to the said deceased, to Mr. John M. Wheeler, for the sum of $10,000. The above farm contains about 115 acres, and is situated in Beckleysville, Baltimore county. There is upon the property a large stone and brick dwelling house, gas, a flour, grist, and saw mill, all in good repair; the mill which is also built of stone is nearly new, and is quite large, being five stories high. The property is about 24 miles from Baltimore and two miles east of the Baltimore and Reisterstown turnpike road. W. B. K.

FROM CAIRO.

CAIRO, February 16.—Late news from Kirby Smith's army says his troops are very much scattered, for the purpose of obtaining food and forage, and it would be impossible to concentrate them in any force during the present season.

Price is reported to have gone to Mexico on an important confidential mission, under orders from Kirby Smith. The reports of Price's death and sickness were all untrue. Scarcely a boat traverses the river below Memphis that is not hailed by guerillas asking to be taken aboard. The draft under General Ord is not yet enforced. The Memphis Bulletin says it is probable that there will be none within the district of Memphis.

Cairo, Feb 17.—Late New Orleans advices report that the Mexican General Mejia, commanding at Matamoros, has entered into an arrangement with the Rebel authorities by which all refugees from Texas are returned to them, and immediately conscripted. Mejia claims that he is acting under Maximilian's orders—General Canby is said to have sent word to Mejia that he will retaliate by taking and holding Mexican officers as hostages for every refugee returned to the Rebels.

☞ At one of the Paris theatres—Le Chatelet—a strange event has occurred. A new melo drama, produced with splendid decorations, was hissed; but the artists who devised and executed the scenery were called by name before the curtain and loudly applauded. Anything more mortifying to authors could not well have happened.

☞ The first poetical relentin ever written is preserved in the British Museum. It was written by Charles, Duke of Orleans, in 1415.

MINIATURE ALMANAC FOR 1865.

FEBRUARY.	Sun rises	Sun sets.	Moon's Phases.			
20—Monday	6 34	5 22	FEBRUARY.	D.	H.	M.
21—Tuesday	6 37	5 23	New	25	3	2a
22—Wednesday	6 36	5 24	First qr	2	2	8s
23—Thursday	6 34	5 26	Full	10	11	26m
24—Friday	6 32	5 27	Last qr	18	4	37a
25—Saturday	6 30	5 28				
26—Sunday	6 28	5 29				

MARINE AFFAIRS.

PORT OF BALTIMORE, February 18, 1865.

ARRIVED.

Steamer Kingfisher, Foster, fm New York—mdse to A B Morton & Sons. Spoke below Sharps Island steamer William Kennedy, from New York, lying to, waited to be repaired. The Kingfisher came around the ship channel; reports the ice all adrift, and very heavy off Sandy Point.

Steamer Louisiana, Porter, from Norfolk—to M Nelson & Co. Left Magothy River, the steamer sunk off Magothy river, supposed Kent, of Baltimore, in Government business.

ARRIVALS FROM BALTIMORE.

Schr J B Litchfield, Hazell, Boston, 16th inst.

CLEARANCES FOR BALTIMORE.

Brig H Means, Hall, Havana, 6th inst.

Schr Marion, Perry, New York, 16th inst.

Schr Helen Mar, Barker, Boston, 16th inst.

SPOKEN.

Bark Hadley, Snow, from Boston for Baltimore, was spoken 14th instant, lat 37 36, lon 73 29.

MEMORANDA

Bark Florence, Chipman, (Br) Acres, entered outward 20th ult, at Liverpool for Philadelphia—had been previously entered outward for Baltimore.

Bark Geo S Hunt, Woodbury, from Calais via Falmouth, arrived at Newport, W, 27th ult.

Brig Wardale, (Br) Brussel, from New York, arrived at St Jago de Cuba, 2d inst.

Bark Templar, (Arg) Wilson, hence for Montevideo, went to sea 12th inst.

Bark Linda Stetson, Osborne, from Cuba, arrived at Cienfuegos 6th inst.

Brig John Geddes, McClellan, from Baltimore, sailed from Kingston, Ja, 9th Dec.

Brig W A Heaser, Hatch, for New York, remained at Havana 11th inst.

Brig Hope, (Br) Simpson, for Baltimore remained at Havana 11th inst.

Brig P M Tinker, Collins, from Havana, arrived at Charleston 14th inst.

Brig Sea Foam, Combs, from St Jago, arrived at Leonardtown 2d inst.

Brig Chowan, (Br) Forbes, from Havana, arrived at Sagua 30th ult.

Brig Volante, Cottrell, from Boston, arrived at Sagua 30th ult.

Schr Mary B Dyer, Purvere, for Fortress Monroe, cleared at Boston 16th inst.

Schr James Hone, Gage, from Boston for Norfolk, remained at Hyannis 14th.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALE AT THE BALTIMORE STOCK BOARD.

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

Feb. 18, 1865.

11,500	American Gold (large)		205
2,500	do	do (large) s10	205
5,000	do	do (large) w5	205
2,000	do	do (large)	205¼
1,000	do	do (large) s30	205
3,000	do	do (large) b5	205¼
5,000	do	do (large) b15	205¾
1,000	do	do D. E.	205¾
9,200	do	do (large)	205¾
13,000	do	do (large) b30	205¾
6,000	do	do new	110¾
5 shares	Union Bank		71
30 shares	Balto. and Ohio R. R.		107
1,000 shares	Maryland Copper Co. b30		60
1,000	do	do	75
1,500 shares	Chesapeake Oil Co b5		4.10
500 shares	Am. Gas Oral Co b30		1.90
1,000 shares	Pennsylvania Oil Co		2.30
250	do	do s30	2.25
500	do	do	2.20
500	do	do s30	2.23
500	do	do b30	2.25
500	do	do b4	2.20
100	Baltimore & Ohio R. R. b'ds '67		99
3,000	shares Balto. Chrome b30		7.50
500	do	do b30	7.60
300	do	do b15	7.45
2,000	do	do	7.45
100	shares Santa Clara b30		22
500	shares Bare Hill Co.		8.30

Prices of Stocks and Bonds in N. York, Feb. 18.

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

	1st Bd. To-day.	2d Bd. Yesterday.
United States 6's, 1881, Coupon	111¾	111¾
" " 5-20's	111¾	111¾
" " " in currency	108¾	108¾
American Gold	204¾	205¼
Tennessee 6's	56¾	56
Virginia 6's		
North Carolina 6's	58	
Missouri 6's	56¾	56¾
Canton Company	31	31¾