DAILY CLIPPER.

WM. WALTS.....Publisher.

THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 1865.

TO ADVERTISERS.

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

1 Square 1 Time	$ 50
" 2 Times	75
" 3 "	1.00
" 1 Week	1.75
" 1 Month	4.00
" 3 Months	10.00
" 6 "	18.00
" 1 Year	30.00

ONE SQUARE CONTAINS SIX LINES OF SPACE.

[Reported for the Baltimore Clipper.]

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

35th Congress—2d Session.

WASHINGTON, March 1, 1865.

On motion of Mr. Wilson the Senate seceded from such of its amendments to the resolution for the publication of a full army register as had been rejected by the House, and the resolution was then passed.

Mr. Wilson reported from the Military Committee a bill for the appointment of a chief of staff for the Lieutenant General of the army, with the rank and pay of a Brigadier General, which was passed.

A resolution was adopted for the printing of five thousand copies of the report of the Smithsonian Institute, three thousand for the Senate, and two thousand for the Institution.

Mr. Wilson, from the Military Committee, reported on the House resolution allowing the muster out of soldiers who enlisted in regiments for their unexpired term.

Mr. Howard called up the bill to allow the Central Pacific and the Western Pacific Railroad Companies of California, the Union Pacific and all other railroad companies provided for in the Pacific railroad act of July, 1864, to form their 10 per cent. thirty year bonds, interest payable in lawful money, upon their separate roads. The companies may issue, respectively, their bonds to the extent of one hundred miles in advance of a continuous completed line from Sacramento. The bill retains the assignment made by the Central Pacific Company of California to the Western Pacific Company of California of the right to construct all that portion of railroad and telegraph from the city of San Jose to the city of Sacramento, with all the privileges and benefits to the Western Company of the several acts of Congress relating thereto—provided the Western Pacific Company construct the first twenty miles of their road in the year ending the 1st of July, 1866, and the Central Pacific from San Jose to Sacramento. Connection at the latter point with the said Central Pacific road within four years thereafter.

Mr. Harlan moved to strike out the section ratifying the assignment, which was opposed by Mr. Conness and Mr. Howard.

The motion of Mr. Harlan was rejected, and the bill passed.

Mr. Sherman reported back from the Finance Committee the six hundred million loan bill, in the House without amendment, and upon his motion it was at once considered.

Messrs. Johnson and Trumbull objected to the provision of the bill which authorizes the issue of interest bearing Treasury notes, and calculated to swell the volume of currency the same as would the issue of green backs.

Mr. Trumbull moved to amend the bill by striking out the words "for Treasury notes," as not required by the terms of the whole $600,000,000 in bonds.

Mr. Sherman explained in reply to some remarks of Mr. Trumbull, that the Government was now decreasing instead of increasing the legal tender notes. The compound interest notes which run for three years, and are then convertible into 7-30 bonds, he thought would be honored after a year's interest had accumulated on them—He believed from re of that class of security would be issued by the present Secretary or the gentleman who it is supposed will succeed him. Under this bill the notes to be issued will run but five years before being redeemable or convertible. The Government is withdrawing the legal tenders was issuing non legal tenders in their stead.

Mr. Trumbull's amendment was rejected.

Mr. Hendricks moved to amend by striking out the provision exempting all bonds and other obligations issued under this act from State and municipal taxation. He said that the government's securities issued up to this time and under present laws must remain tax exempted from taxation, but here was a proposition to add six hundred millions to that exempted class of securities. There was a growing discontent in the country at this thing, and there was nothing so calculated to get a spirit of repudiation. The most of these bonds are held by large capitalists, and though it is represented that all classes are investing in these bonds, the amount is a mere bagatelle in comparison to that taken otherwise. He thought we ought not to go further in this direction.

Mr. Sherman said this exemption from State and municipal taxation of United States securities had been always the policy of the government, and it had never departed from it. He would not vote for the bill.

Mr. Hendricks's amendment was rejected, and the $600,000,000 loan bill was passed in the form in which it came from the House.

Mr. Clark, from the Committee of Conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments to the legislative appropriation bill, reported that they had been unable to agree. He explained that the cause of disagreement at was the question of additional appropriations to the employees of the Senate. He moved now the instructions of the Senate on the subject.

Mr. Nesmith moved to recommit the bill to the committee, with instructions to agree to the addition of $40,000 to the House contingent fund for the purpose of paying such contingent expenses as may be directed by resolution of the House. He thought the contingent fund of each House should be at its own disposition.

Mr. Buckalew offered an amendment to Mr. Nesmith's proposition, providing for an increase of the salaries of employees of both Houses.

Mr. Foster maintained that the addition of $40,000 to the House contingent fund could not be appropriated to the payment of an increase of salaries, which was contrary to present law.

Mr. Hale held that the money would be used for the purpose, if he would not therefore give war on the question.

Mr. Nesmith admitted that it was understood in the conference committee that the money would be used to pay the 20 per cent. extra to House employees.

Mr. Morrill held that such a pay of the House would be illegal, but as they would therefore cheat the legislative and executive bills, he would vote for the proposition under discussion.

Mr. Wilson said the House had, by a small majority, composed in great part of men who were constantly arraigning the Administration in extravagance, insisted on its appropriation, and put it in such a shape that the Senate had either to acquiesce or be guilty of delaying a measure of vital importance to the support of the Government. He would yield to no such bill, and if the gentlemen who made it would stand by it, he would have it to the test of public opinion.

Mr. Henderson said that the majority in the House that insisted upon the extra allowance to the employees was composed of men who were always accusing the Administration of reckless extravagance. The record of such of this measure in the House showed that it was passed by a party vote, and he had received the most earnest appeals towards the close of the Senate session from Senators that the law should be changed which provided such a bill in the distributing bill was a cutting of throats.

Mr. Buckalew's amendment was rejected, and Mr. Nesmith's proposition was adopted—yeas 31, nays 7.

On Mr. Sherman's motion, the Indian appropriation bill was taken up.

After the usual appropriation for support to the Chickasaw Indians the Interior State bonds abstracted from their trust for Department.

Mr. Doolittle moved a new section authorizing the issue of patents to the State of West Virginia, for the lands of the Virginia, but in trust by the Secretary of the Interior, and on satisfactory proof of West Virginia to be taken in exchange in return and release of the State of Virginia to West Virginia, for a similar quantity of public land of the same quality within the limits of the State of West Virginia.

Mr. Wilson did not think this proposition was expedient at this time. West Virginia in due time would be entitled to her proportion of the debt of Virginia, but he would have to be an arrangement with the State of Virginia for that purpose, and to ascertain and retain what was the equitable share of West Virginia. That could not be done now, without delay to the business.

Mr. Van Winkle thought it strange that this thing should be proposed without consulting the senators from West Virginia. The debt of Virginia in 1861 was about forty millions of dollars, of which thirty millions had been expended for railroads and the James River Canal; but there is not one mile of railroad or canal in West Virginia as the result of that expenditure. All they had was a few miles of district turnpike and slack water navigation. He, therefore, hoped the gentleman would not now press this proposition.

The amendment was then withdrawn.

Mr. Doolittle offered an amendment for allowing Indians, who have for five years adopted habits of civilized life, can speak and read English, and are well disposed towards the United States to become citizens, and make entries on the public domain under the homestead law. He said this had special reference to the Stockbridge Indians, who were far advanced in civilization, and now settled on poor lands.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was then informally laid aside.

Mr. Trumbull, from the joint Committee of the two Houses to acquaint Abraham Lincoln that he is elected President for another term of four years, reported that they had discharged that duty, and the President replied, accepting the high trust, as follows:

"Having served four years in the depths of a great and yet unended national peril, I can view this call to a second term, as no wise more flatteringly to myself, than as an expression of the public judgment that I may better finish the difficult work in which I have labored from the first, than could any one less severely schooled to the task. In this view and with assured reliance on that Almighty Ruler who so graciously sustained us thus far, and with increased gratitude to the generous people for th ir continued confidence, I accept the renewed trust with its onerous and perplexing duties and responsibilities."

The House joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to advance to Paul B. Forbes $250,000 on his contract for building a screw steamship of war, was taken up and passed; also the House bill to establish the office of Naval Solicitor and Judge Advocate with a salary of $3,500 per annum.

A communication was received from the President in reply to a resolution of the Senate, covering the report of the court of inquiry in regard to the explosion of the Petersburg mine.

The report of the conference committee on the House bill in relation to postal routes was disagreed to, and on motion of Mr. Collamer, a new committee asked for.

The Senate receded from its amendment, disagreed to by the House, on the bill in relation to juries.

At 4½ o'clock the Senate took a recess till 7 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

SENATE.—Mr. Wilson, from the Military Committee, reported the House bill amendatory of the enrolment act, with amendments striking out sections two, five, seven and eight. Section 2 requires the Secretary of War to muster out of service non-commissioned officers and privates whose regiments have been mustered out and who were enlisted to fill an unexpired term of service. The 5th section allows provost marshals commutation for fuel, and quarters of captains of cavalry. The seventh section authorizes the appointment of an assistant provost marshal. The eighth section makes it unlawful for an individual or partnership to engage in substitute brokership without a written permit of the Secretary of War.

The amendatory internal tax bill was taken up.

The amendment of the Finance Committee to put an addition of 20 per cent. duty on tobacco, snuff, cigars, cigarettes and cheroots, was rejected.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House, in committee, resumed consideration of the amendatory Tariff bill.

Mr. Griswold advocated protection to iron interests.

Mr. Brooks contended that the iron interest was the most prosperous in the country, and earnestly opposed the imposition of additional duties.

Mr. Stevens said this was not the position of Mr. Brooks years ago, as a Whig, when he stood by Clay to protect American industry against pauper labor of Europe. The iron interests in this country had not paid three per cent. on its capital.

The House disagreed to a motion to strike out the clause imposing fifteen cents per hundred pounds on iron bars for railroads or inclined planes.

The clause which in effect prohibits the introduction of lead statuary, being under consideration, Mr. Kernan asked Mr. Morrill why this prohibition?

Mr. Morrill replied because lead is imported as statuary and statuary.

Mr. Kernan. "As statues of Liberty, and of blacks as statues of Liberty."

Mr. Morrill. "As Washington, Jefferson, etc."

Mr. Kernan. "Where is this done?"

Mr. Morrill. "In New York."

Mr. Eldridge. "Who does it?"

Mr. Stevens—rising, but hesitating to answer amid cries of "let us know"—said: "Well, it is the house of Phelps, Dodge & Co."

Mr. Davis, of Maryland, offered a new section recommended by Committee on Foreign Affairs, to relieve the arms seized in San Francisco, August 18, 1863, and permit their exportation; also punishing collectors who, acting under military order shall decline to grant clearances to vessels for exportation of arms, guns, and other merchandise to ports not declared closed by law, etc.

The above was ruled out of order.

The committee rose and reported the bill, with amendments, and the same, thus amended, was passed.

Ice product.—That from and after the day when this act takes effect, in addition to present duties, there shall be paid on brandy, rum, gin and whisky, and on cordials, liquors, arrack, absynthe, and all other spirituous liquors and spirituous beverages, fifty cents per gallon of first proof and less strength, and shall be increased in proportion for any greater strength than that of first proof. On spun silk, for filling in skins or caps, ten per centum valorem. On iron bars, for railroads or inclined planes, fifteen cents per hundred pounds. From and after the passage of the act the following duties to be paid in lieu thereof—On cotton, five cents per pound; on illuminating oil, and naptha, benzine and benzole, refined or prepared from distillation of coal, asphaltum, shale, peat, petroleum or rock oil, or other bituminous substances, and for like purposes, forty cents per gallon. On crude petroleum twenty, and on crude coal oil fifty cents per gallon. On ready made clothing, of silk, or of which silk shall be a component material of chief value, sixty per centum valorem. Quicksilver, fifteen per cent valorem.

On tobacco items fifteen cents per pound.

Section 15, July 14, 1862, is amended so as to impose a tax on tonnage duty of thirty cents per ton instead of ten. The receipts of vessels paying tonnage duties under this act, are not subject to tonnage duties under the act of June 30, last. The term statutory is not to be understood to include professional recreations of a statute or of a sector only. In all cases where there is imposed an ad valorem duty on foreign goods, and where it is directed to be estimated on the value of the square yard or of any specified quantity or parcel of goods, the foreign value shall be so estimated, and if the appraised valuation have shall exceed by ten per centum, or more, the value declared in the entry, then in addition to the duties imposed by law, there shall be paid twenty per cent valorem, provided the duty shall not be assessed upon an amount less than the invoice or entered value. No much of the act to authorize protection to be given to citizens of the United States who may discover deposits of guano, as prohibited the exportation thereof, is repealed. The act regulating tonnage duties, passed 1861, is revived, so as to require branding of casks, cases, etc., of distilled spirits. This act to take effect on and after the 1st of April ensuing.

The Secretary of War sent to the House a communication in answer to a resolution of inquiry as to the enlistment of rebel prisoners of war into the United States service. The Secretary transmits a letter of Provost Marshal General Fry, who says the Third Maryland Cavalry regiment, raised under authority of the War Department, had enlisted for that Fort Delaware 464 rebel prisoners, who were credited to the State of Maryland. The Second Regiment Cavalry had enlisted for it at Fort Delaware, in May, 1863, 83 rebel prisoners. All the enlistments of said persons was stopped by telegram from the Secretary of War, in August, 1863, but subsequent authority was issued by the Secretary to enlist 120 rebel prisoners for the Third Maryland Cavalry. The foregoing men were paid the United States bounty. Immediately on completion of the Third Maryland Cavalry it was sent to New Orleans, and has since been serving in the Department of the South. At Point Lookout, there were enlisted of rebel prisoners for First United States Volunteers 1,100, for Second U. S. Volunteers 570.

These enlistments were made under direction of the President, and were never credited to any State, nor did they receive any bounties, and by direction of Gen. Grant they were sent to Department of Northwest, where they have been ever since. In October, 1864, by instruction of the President, 1,500 rebel prisoners were enlisted at Rock Island, Ill., and credited to Pennsylvania, with the exception of 12 credited to Ohio.—These received no United States bounty, but were paid local bounties where they were credited. They were, on Major Gen. Pope's application, ordered to Department of Missouri. No other rebel prisoners but those herein named have been enlisted, so far as known.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, from Committee on Commerce made a report, upon the subject of trade with insurrectionary districts, accompanied by a bill to repeal section 5 of act of July 2, 1864, which permits such trade. The bill was passed.

The report of the committee says that trade has been carried on with insurrectionary States without the sanction of law, resulting in no benefit to the Government, but in filling injury, and fostering a spirit of speculation, and a disgraceful scramble for wealth; has tended to demoralization and led to prolongation of war at expense of the public treasure. Trade agents or speculators sold to the rebels, through the lines at New Orleans, Norfolk, Memphis and other places, supplies to an amount surpassing belief.

Negotiations are entered into and correspondence carried by them with rebel agents, for provisions and other necessary articles and supplies in return for cotton. Agents have made contracts with 61 persons for not less than 2,000,000 bales of cotton, and be great required of loyal of persons asking permits, and it appears the President's orders have been changed without his consent.

The committee has leave to continue in session after the adjournment of the present Congress.

The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole upon the civil and miscellaneous appropriation bill.

Pending the consideration of this bill the House took a recess until ½ o'clock, P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. Wilson, of the Joint Committee, to call upon Mr. Lincoln and inform him of his election to the Presidency, reported their discharge of the duty and the President's response, as given in Senate proceedings.

[*Reported for the Baltimore Clipper.*]

LEGISLATURE OF MARYLAND.

ANNAPOLIS, March 1, 1865.

SENATE.—The bill to amend the bounty law lately passed, so as to authorize the State and county bounties to be paid to volunteers, &c., to fill quotas, &c., before the draft has been made, and also explaining some provisions of said bounty law, was discussed and passed last evening. Yeas 21, nay Mr. Clark. The bill then went to the House for its action.

Leave to Report Bills.—By Mr. Billingslea, of Carroll, to amend the law relating to the sheriff of Carroll county. By Mr. Maund, to provide for the formation of oil companies upon lands in this State or beyond its limits, by general laws; also to repeal sections 1st and 32d of article 37, of general laws, entitled "Evidence." By Mr. Trail, to amend the act of 1862, chapter 251, conferring certain powers on the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, in relation to levying and collecting taxes.—By Mr. Trail, to incorporate the Metropolitan Railroad Company. By Mr. Obr, to provide for taking the votes of soldiers in the armies of the United States serving in the field.

Bills Reported.—By Mr. Maund, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to amend the law of conveyancing; also, relating to the fees of officers, which was ordered to be printed. By Mr. Carroll, from the Committee on Corporations, to amend the charter of the Superannuated Fund Society. Also, to incorporate the Locust Point Company of Baltimore, with amendments, which were adopted.

The resolutions subscribing to a publication of English statutes in force in Maryland were passed; also, the resolutions to purchase Cohen & Lee's Digest of the Court of Appeals.

Bills Passed.—To incorporate the Potomac Mining Company. Relating to the Sheriff of Dorchester county. Relating to the reporter of the Court of Appeals. Relating to the register of Wills in Baltimore county.

The bill relating to the burnt records of Baltimore county was taken up, and it gave rise to an exciting discussion.

Burning of Governor Bradford's Residence.—Mr. Carroll, from the joint committee charged with the duty of investigating the circumstances attending the destruction of the private property of Gov. W. Paca Bradford in July, 1864, and of estimating the value thereof, made the following report:—That in July, 1864, the dwelling of Governor Bradford, situated in the immediate vicinity of Baltimore, with its entire contents, including the furniture and a valuable library, was burned by a squad of rebels, acting, as they asserted, under an order from one of their superior officers; that nothing was left of a once handsome, comfortable and costly building but a mass of blackened ruins. That the reason assigned by the rebels for the burning of Gov's Bradford's dwelling was that it was in retaliation for the burning of Governor Letcher's house in Virginia by the Union army.

A personal interview with the architect under whose direction the building was erected has enabled the committee to form a proper estimate of its value, and from other sources they have received such additional information as was necessary to lead them to correct conclusions in regard to the loss which the Governor has sustained. They estimate the loss at $40,000. All the circumstances connected with this destruction of the property of Governor Bradford point to the fact that he has suffered this revenge less because he was the Governor of Maryland; that it was an indignity offered to the State through him. And that, therefore, it rests upon different grounds, and presents itself in an entirely different aspect from losses sustained by private individuals as the accidents of war.

The committee thinks that it is due to the State herself, as well as to her most able, faithful and patriotic Chief Magistrate, that an appropriation should be promptly made to reimburse him for the loss he has thus sustained. We therefore recommend the passage of a bill appropriating $40,000 as a compensation to the Governor for the loss he has sustained.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.—*Petitions Presented.*—By Mr. Busby, from Seler Barton, of Baltimore city, for certain relief. By Mr. Watkins, from citizens of Montgomery county, for a turnpike road from Monocacy to Rockhill—three petitions. By Mr. Hynes, from Wilcox and others, cit zens of Baltimore against the increase of woodcorders' fees

By Mr. Anderson, from the corporation of Hagerstown, that the commissioners of Washington county be authorized to levy taxes to pay a reasonable portion of the money paid to rebels to save the county and city property in 1864.

Leaves Obtained to Report Bills.—By Mr. Busby, to appropriate the interest to be received from the sale of the Maryland Arms donated by the United States to the State of Maryland. By Mr. Hynes, to allow compensation to the Mayor of Baltimore city, as a member of the board of police. By Mr. Hughes, to authorize the Mayor and city council of Baltimore to build a new city hall. By Mr. Chaff, to incorporate the Washington Fire Insurance Company of Baltimore city.

Favorable Reports from Committees.—By Mr. Anderson, from Committee on Judiciary, to amend the testamentary law. Also, to change the name of Lizzie A. Massey, &c. Also, to extend the provisions of the lien law as applicable to boats on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal to boats on the Chesapeake bay and its tributaries. Also, to amend the law relating to appeals. Also, to provide a uniform system of charges in the offices of clerks of courts.

By Mr. Anderson, from a select committee, to repeal the act of last session relating to the Antietam battle ground, and to incorporate the Antietam Cemetary Company. By Mr. Soper, from a select committee, to provide for the regular meeting of the City Council on the third Monday of January in each year.

Bills Read a Second Time.—To incorporate the Oakland Coal and Iron Mining and Manufacturing Company. To incorporate the Washington Fire Insurance Company. To amend the act of 1864, paying bounties to soldiers so as to make said bounties payable to the widows and heirs of deceased soldiers.—[This bill was ordered to a third reading, with the understanding that it is to be open for amendment on its third reading.] To incorporate the Chesapeake and Potomac Canal Company.

The House adjourned until to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

[Joseph Harris, Esq., a member of the House of Delegates from Baltimore city, has been lying quite ill at Mrs. Rodgers's Washington City Hotel, since Monday last, from an attack of erysipelas. A caucus of Union members of the General Assembly will be held this evening on the Senatorial question.

AMUSEMENTS.

Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams.—If there is any humor, rich, prodigal, racy, beyond all comparison, that which is but calculated to provoke uncontrollable mirth, it is certainly Irish humor; and if there can be found two persons, in or out of the "Green Isle," capable of giving voice to it, they are certainly the talented couple whose names head this notice. Not to see and hear them is to miss a treat for which there can be found nothing in the same line of the amusing adequate and to act, in fact, to be in one's whole life time how much of inimitable fun lurks in these Irish impersonations, or in Irish character. As the lamented Hood put it—"An Irishman is a man with two ideas, a right one and a wrong one, betwixt which, as betwixt two stools, his wit comes frequently to the ground." We defy any one to listen for an evening to the continued cornucopia of Irish wit, based so often upon Irish blunders, and not find the most sombre misanthropy giving way before it, restoring that good humor too often clouded and dissipated by the harsh cares of every day of life. Mr. and Mrs. Williams will appear to night in a number of their best characters.

Jack Cade.—This powerful play will be presented to night at the Holliday Street Theatre. Mr. Forrest assuming his great character of Jack Cade. This is without question the most effective of all the characters in the role of the eminent tragedian. The play will be cast with the full strength of the dramatic company. We would advise our readers to secure their seats at an early hour this morning, as it will be an impossibility to obtain a seat at night.

REBEL OFFICERS CAPTURED BY GUNBOAT SCHUYLER'S COURT.—Thirty-one rebel officers, captured by Gen. Schofield's forces on the 20th ultimo, while advancing against Wilmington, arrived here to day. Among the number are Col. C. H. Simonton, 25th South Carolina; Major R. H. Wilds, 21st do; Capt. Westcott, 11th do; Capt. Mazyck, 25th do; Capt. Alston and Capt. Hallman, 27th do, and three surgeons of South Carolina regiments.—*Wash. Star.*

☞ A band of sixty guerillas fired upon the steamer Masonic Gem on Saturday, at Hickman, while the boat was landing to put off passengers. The gunboat No 15 lay anchored within a few rods of the shore, and immediately returned the fire, dispersing the guerillas.

THE CITY COUNCIL.

FIRST BRANCH, March 1st, 1865.—James Young, Esq., President.

The Chair presented a communication from the School Board relative to the education of colored children; referred.

Mr. Ewalt submitted a resolution providing for the trimming of the trees in Union, Ketaw, Madison and Franklin Squares, and Patterson Park; adopted.

Mr. Chase submitted an ordinance increasing the pay of the street scavengers; laid over. Also, an ordinance restricting the application of money for certain purposes; laid over.

Mr. Foreman called up the resolution providing for the removal of the earth from the bed of Hughes street; adopted.

Mr. Warren presented a petition from J. C. Noblock and others, asking for an appropriation for the repairing of Point lane; referred.

Mr. Hatch gave notice that he would on Friday evening next call up the ordinance in relation to the storage of coal oil in the city.

Mr. Jones called up the ordinance increasing the pay of the Clerk of the Hollins street market; referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. Young presented a resolution to place a gas lamp on the corner of Thompson and Young streets; referred.

An ordinance was received from the Second Branch in relation to the erection of frame buildings; laid over. Also, a resolution relative to the remains of the late Senator Hicks; adopted.

Mr. Jones called up the resolutions making provision for the repairing of the offices of the Clerks of the City Circuit Court and the Court of Common Pleas; adopted.

Mr. Evans submitted a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee to visit Annapolis relative to the proposed change in the Public School system; adopted. Adjourned.

SECOND BRANCH.—Daniel Harvey, Esq., President.

Mr. Moore presented a bill from the joint standing committee on ways and means, which increased the appropriation to Mount Hope Hospital and the Maryland Hospital for the sustenance and keeping of insane patients. It gives the sum of $225 for each and every patient per annum. Referred.

The bill paying to Messrs. Guy & Co., the sum of $53 on account of the removal of an area from their premises on Monumental Square, was called up by Mr. Naile, and rejected.

Major Robinson called up a bill cancelling stock in order to give to the Aged Men's Home the amount of money appropriated by the Baltimore Mutual Fire Department. Passed.

Mr. Valiant offered a resolution authorizing the appointment of a joint committee to take charge of the remains of the late Governor Hicks, upon their arrival in this city. Adopted.

The committee appointed to examine the books and accounts of the jail, having reported that they were discharged for the further consideration of the subject. Adjourned.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Criminal Court.—Judge Bond.—The following business was transacted in this court yesterday:

Frederick Listmer, selling liquor on Sunday to Jeremiah Ewing, case postponed.

Charles Duncan, charged with garroting and robbing J. R. Roberts, committed.

Robert Clegg, beating John T. Townsend, postponed until further notice.

Edward Lloyd, selling liquor on Sunday to James Montgomery, postponed until Friday, March 10th.

Barney Kealey, selling liquor on Sunday to John Fox and Richard Casback, two cases. The Jury being unable to agree, was discharged.

Oliver Harter, charged with attempting to kill William Moore, gave bail in the sum of $1,000. Ephraim Wall, becoming his bondsman.

Stephen Green, threatening to kill Sophia Carlisle, gave bail in the sum of $1,000, Jeffrey A. Smith, becoming his bondsman.

The Grand Jury was discharged until Wednesday next and the Petit Jury, finally.

The court adjourned until Saturday next.

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

Lloyd McCann vs. Geo. Gripes. Judgment by default.

Geo. Gordon, Wm. B. Lupton vs. A. S. Abel. Jury out.

Abraham G. Cole, G. W. Hayward, W. E. Cook, J. H. Cole vs Wm. E. Goodlig; appeal from Johnson. Case settled.

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

Ella Ann Wilson vs. Robert Wilson—bill of complaint—praying for a divorce a mensa et thoro.

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

Austin vs. Trizbitz, before reported on trial. Assignment to-day 704 to 762.

EFFECT OF THE LATE TARIFF SALE ON THE DRY GOODS MARKET.—A Boston paper says:

"It is a fact, which, among the general public, has created some surprise, that directly on the heels of the late Union victories, particularly of the fall of Columbia and Charleston, the dry goods market should have been so well maintained. Private telegrams from New York, received last evening, state that trade in the afternoon was brisk and prices firm, showing surprisingly that the late sale has this city has established a basis of value for goods, and given to the market a strength that time will, for the last few months, the mercantile community has been vainly seeking. The event will prove that the late sale has been of incalculable benefit to Boston, as well, too, in its social as in its commercial relations, for it has attracted to us a great number of eminent merchants, who, if they speak sincerely, will be glad to visit Boston again, not for business merely, but to enjoy her hospitality and become better acquainted with her institutions."

EARLY IMPRESSIONS.—It is related of Origen that he was indebted to his father, Leonides, for his profound knowledge of Scripture and for the early direction of his thoughts to Christian truth. He was required to commit a portion of Scripture to memory every day, his father explaining to him its meaning.—The boy took great delight in his task, and the influence of his father's piety soon added his instruction. The awakening intellect of the child was thus brought into the closest contact with the pure truth of God, and his life to him its direction from this early training. Leonides, with deep thankfulness to God for the hopes which his son's diligence and interest in Divine truth encouraged him to cherish, devoutly longed and prayed that the Holy Spirit might take up his heart. It is said that he would often stand by the sleeping child, kissing his breast as "a temple in which the Holy Spirit designed to prepare His dwelling."—*Neander.*

ALEXANDER DUMAS.—A Paris letter writer says that "Dumas talks certainly of flight to America. They say he will deliver lectures in real his works, and, at the same time, he will publish his journal here, illustrated profusely. He will carry six secretaries and six draughtsmen with him. I forget how many millions he reckons up making by his trans atlantic expedition. After visiting Eastern North America he will go to Mexico, Cuba, and Brazil, from thence to California, to the Pacific Archipelago, Japan, China, India, and Australia. When one remembers that M. Alex. Dumas is 61 years old, it must be confessed that his love of adventure is warmer than most young men ever felt. He has just compiled his memoirs, bringing them down to 1852. They will appear at first in L'Opinion National."

MINIATURE ALMANAC FOR 1865.

MARCH.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon's Phases.
27-Monday	6 27	5 31	MARCH.
28-Tuesday	6 26	5 32	D. H. M.
1-Wednesday	6 25	5 33	New 25 12 [illegible]
2-Thursday	6 24	5 36	First qr 4 7 [illegible]
3-Friday	6 23	5 37	Full 11 [illegible]
4-Saturday	6 21	5 38	Last qr 19 7 [illegible]
5-Sunday	6 20	5 39	

MARINE AFFAIRS.

PORT OF BALTIMORE, March 1, 1865.

ARRIVED.

Steamer Adelaide, Cannon, from Norfolk to M N Falls.

Steamer Henry L Gaw, Her, from Philadelphia, mdse and pass to Wm Cook.

Bark Wavelet, (Br) Coburn, from New York—ballast to Pendergast, Fenwick & Co.

CLEARED.

Steamer Adelaide, Cannon, Norfolk.

SAILED.

Bark Mauritius, (Br) Cuba—in tow of the steamship May Queen.

Brig Pirita, Havana.

Schr Willie, Sagers—in tow of steamship May Queen.

COLLISION.

Brig Henry Means, Hall, from Havana for Baltimore, was run into 26th inst., off Cape Henry, by steamer Prometheus, from Washington for Fort Fisher, and lost foremast and bowsprit, and was towed to Fortress Monroe by U. S. Revenue Cutter Wm. Seward. She received no other damage—Per letter to Kelsey & Gray.

CLEARANCES FOR BALTIMORE.

Schr Z. Hopkins, Paine, Boston, 28th ultimo.

ARRIVALS FROM BALTIMORE.

Schr Nellie C Paine, Hower, Boston, 26th ultimo.

Schr Grapeshot, Show, Providence, 28 h ultimo.

MEMORANDA.

Brig Ella Maria, Daily, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Holmes 26th inst.

Barks St Ursula, Lanfare, and Talisman, Raffo, for New York remained at Rio Janeiro 13th Jan.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALE AT THE BALTIMORE STOCK BOARD.

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

March 1, 1865.

3 000 American Gold (large)	201 ⅛
2,000 do do (large)	201⅛
3 000 do do (large) b30	202
46 000 U. S. 5-20's (old)	110
4 000 do do (new)	110 ⅛
8,000 do do (new) b4	110 ⅛
4 000 N. C. R. W. b'ds '65	91
1,000 Balt. & Ohio R. R. b'ds '85	100 ⅞
100 shares Canton Co.	37 ¾
4 shares Bank of Commerce	25
1,000 shares Atlantic Coal Co b30	1.40
1,000 shares Bare Hill Co.	3.00
700 shares Pennsylvania Oil Co	2.00
1,000 shares Laurel Coal & Oil Co b30	5.60
500 do do do b30	5.55
50 do do do	5.45
500 shares Springfield Min. Co.	.05

SECOND BOARD.

6 000 American Gold (large)	200 ⅞
10 000 do do (large) s10	200 ⅞
3 000 do do (large)	200 ⅞
6,000 do do (large) b2	200
1,000 do do (large) b30	200
40 000 U. S. 5-20's old	110
500 do do (new)	110 ⅛
1,000 do do (new) b5	110 ⅛
4 shares Bank of Commerce	25
200 shares City Stock	102
1,500 Baltimore & Ohio R. R. b'ds '85	99 ⅞
500 do 40 do	102 ¼

Prices of Stocks and Bonds in N. Y., March 1.

BY TELEGRAPH.

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

	1st B'd.	2d B'd.
United States 6's, 1881, Coupon	110⅝	110⅝
" " 5-20's	111	110⅝
" " " in currency	98⅝	97⅞
American Gold	200⅝	199⅞
Tennessee 6's	..	..
North Carolina 6's	54	62
Missouri 6's	64	63
Canton Company	36⅝	..
Cumberland Coal and Iron Co.	74	75
Quicksilver	53	54
New York Central Railroad	114 ¼	110⅝
Erie Railway Company	73⅞	71⅝
" " Preferred	92	90⅝
Hudson River Railroad	114⅝	111
Harlem Railroad	..	..
Reading Railroad	114⅝	112
Michigan Central Railroad	113	..
Michigan S. and N. Ind R. R.	66⅝	66
Illinois Central Railroad	115⅝	114
Cleveland and Pittsburg R. R.	57⅝	57⅝
Chicago and Northwestern R. R.	24⅝	22⅝
" " Preferred	47⅝	44
Cleveland and Toledo Railroad	112⅝	112⅝
Chicago and Rock Island R. R.	96⅝	95⅝
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien	43	..
Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago	93⅝	91
St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute	..	..
Tone of the Market	Heavy.	Heavy.

By Telegraph from New York, 4 o'clock P. M.

American Gold	199⅝
Erie	71⅝
Hudson	113⅝
Southern	65⅝
C. & N. Western	34
Rock Island	95⅝
Fort Wayne	91
Cumberland	73
Pittsburg	77⅝
N. Y. Central	113⅝
Reading	112⅝

Tone of the market, Heavy.

At Evening Stock Exchange, 10 o'clock, P. M. Furnished by L. J. Tormey, Stock and Bill Broker, No. 22 South street.

American Gold	199⅝
Erie Railway Company	71⅝
Hudson River Railroad	113
Reading	112⅝
Michigan S. and N. Indiana Railroad	65⅝
Chicago and Northwestern R. R.	23⅝
" " Preferred	42⅝
New York Central	113⅝
Cumberland	73⅝
Chicago and Rock Island Railroad	94⅝
Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad	57⅝
Fort Wayne	93⅝

Tone of the market—Very active; weak.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

March 1, 1865.

COFFEE—No sales reported. Holders are at a loss to quote for gold, according to the last sale.

FLOUR.—Transactions on Change this morning were limited, but prices showed no alteration. Howard Street Super selling at $11 12½@11 50, and good Extra do at $11 62½ ▽ bbl. We quote

Howard Street Super	$11 12½	@11 25
" " Extra	11 50	@11 62
" " Family	12 00	@12 12
Ohio Super	11 00	@11 12½
" " Extra	11 50	@11 62
" " Family	12 25	@12 50
City Mills Standard Super	11 12½	@11 00
" " Ship. brands Extra	12 50	@12 75
Baltimore County, " " Family	12 00	@12 25
" " High-grade Extra	11 25	@11 00

Rye Flour—Remains unimportant and lost quality dull at $8 50@8 62½.

Corn Meal—Kiln dried City Mills we now quote at $5 25 in a decline.

GRAIN.—Receipts this morning are the Corn Exchange were liberal, embracing 7,000 bushels red Wheat 1,000 do white, 1,200 bushels Corn, and 1,000 bushels Oats. Transactions in all descriptions were unimportant, and prices generally are unalterd.

PROVISIONS.—Very little doing and prices nominally unchanged. We quote Mess Pork at $29 00@30 per bbl; new Bacon Shoulders at 21 cents; new Sides at 23½@24 cents; new Sugar-cured Hams at 28 cents. Western Lard in bbls at 21 cents; Baltimore refined at 23½ cents. Bulk Shoulders at 19½@19½ cents, and Sides at 20½ cents.

MOLASS