DAILY CLIPPER.

WM. WALES.....Publisher.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 7, 1864.

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 "	16.00
"	1 Year	30.00

ONE SQUARE CONTAINS SIX LINES OF SPACE.

[Reported for the Baltimore Clipper.]

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

38th Congress—2d Session.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6, 1864.

SENATE.—The Senate met at 12 o'clock.

After prayer by the Chaplain, and the reading of the journal,

Mr. Foot reported from the joint committee appointed yesterday to wait on the President of the United States and notify him of the readiness of the two Houses to receive any communication which he might desire to make, that they had performed that duty and that the President had informed them that he should send in his annual message at one o'clock to-day.

On motion of Mr. Sumner, the Senate took a recess until that hour.

At one o'clock the President pro tem. called the Senate to order.

Mr. Nicolay, the private secretary of the President, appeared and announced several messages in writing from the President.

The President's annual message was then read by the Secretary of the Senate, Hon. John W. Forney.

The reading being been concluded,

On motion of Mr. Anthony, the usual number of copies of the message was ordered to be printed. He also submitted a resolution for the printing of five thousand extra copies thereof, which goes to the Committee on Printing when appointed.

The President pro tem. laid before the Senate the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the state of the finances. Also the reports of the Secretaries of the Navy and of the Interior.

Mr. Sumner submitted the following resolution for future consideration:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested, if in his opinion not inconsistent with the public interest, to furnish the Senate any information in the possession of the Department of State concerning any proposition or overture recently made by British subjects in aid of the rebellion.

On motion of Mr. Sherman, the Senate went into Executive Session, and subsequently at about 2½ o'clock, adjourned.

[It was understood that the nomination of Hon. Salmon P. Chase, for Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, was made to the Senate, and immediately confirmed; and also that the nominations of Gov. Denison, of Ohio, for Postmaster General, and of Hon. James Speed, of Kentucky, for Attorney General, were sent in, and the former referred to the Committee on Post offices and Post roads, and the latter to the Committee on the Judiciary. It is the custom where a nominee has formerly been a member of the Senate, not to refer the nomination to a committee; hence the compliment to Mr. Chase, as an ex-Senator, of immediate action without reference to the Judiciary Committee.]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—Mr. Washburne, of Ill., from the committee appointed to wait upon the President, reported that the President would send in his annual message at 1 P. M.

The committees were called upon for reports, but none were made.

Mr. Stevens introduced his bill to prevent transactions in gold or silver coin or bullion, for more than the expressed value, or the sale of lawful money of the United States for less than the specified value. The first section of this bill recites the standard value of gold and silver coin or bullion, as now fixed by law. Section 2 is as follows: "It is enacted, That a dollar note issued by the United States and declared to be lawful money and a legal tender, is declared to be of equal value for all purposes as the gold or silver coin of like denomination, and every multiple or fraction of a legal tender dollar will be of equal value with like multiple or fractions of coin for all purposes whatever.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That when a contract has been or shall be made payable in coin, bullion or other commodity, it shall be deemed and adjudged to be payable in any notes or bills of the United States which Congress has or shall declare to be lawful money and a legal tender, and no difference in rate or value shall be allowed between coin and legal tender money.

Sec. 4. Be it enacted, &c, That after the passage of this act no person shall receive or pay, or contract to receive or pay for any gold or silver coin, or gold and silver bullion any more in value, benefit, profit or advantage, than the true and lawful value which such gold or silver coin or bullion doth by its denomination import or is fixed by law, whether such value, benefit, profit or advantage be paid, taken or made in lawful money of the United States which has or may be made a legal tender, or in any other article or commodity, or by any or all of said means wholly or partly, or by any other device, means, shift or contrivance whatever; and any person who shall offend therein shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and being thereof convicted by due course of law, shall suffer imprisonment not exceeding six months, and shall forfeit the full amount of such contract or transaction, one-half to the informer who shall prosecute the same and the other to the United States.

Section 5th forbids contracts or transactions in Treasury or other United States notes declared to be lawful money for less than the amount of legal money therein, under penalty of not more than six months' imprisonment and forfeiture of the whole amount of the contract.

Section 6th provides that if any person shall in the purchase or sale of gold or silver coin or bullion agree to pay or receive in payment therefor the notes or bills of any corporation or individual at a less price than the full or par value expressed thereon, he shall be deemed and adjudged to have offended against the provisions of the bill, and be punished accordingly.

On motion of Mr. Stevens, the bill was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. Kasson asked if the bill proposed to change the standard or fineness of coin.

Mr. Stevens answered in the negative.

Mr. Stevens also introduced a joint resolution explanatory of the act to provide internal revenue, &c, which was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means. It provides that the tax on cigars shall be assessed on the real value, and the price for which the same shall have been sold or offered for sale, shall only be an item of evidence to enable the inspector and assessor to ascertain the true value.

The assessed value shall never be less than the alleged price or value when an owner or possessor (or agent) of cigars shall fix the value or allege a certain price for which he may pretend to have purchased or offered for sale, if the inspector deems such price below the real value, he shall be at liberty to take them, at that price for the use of the Government, giving the owner or possessor a certificate of value to be paid by the Treasurer of the United States or his deputy. Section 2 provides that returns relative to cigars may be made monthly, instead of weekly, as may be directed by the Assessor. Section 3 allows manufacturers of cigars to have them inspected or stamped and to return and pay the tax on them at any time before as well as at the time of sale.

Mr. Broomall, of Pennsylvania, introduced a resolution instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of so amending the internal revenue law as to exempt certain property of widows from taxation; adopted.

Mr. Ocr, of Ohio, introduced a resolution instructing the Committee of the Conduct of the War to inquire into the cause of the disaster in the Red River campaign under General Banks and report at their earliest convenience; adopted.

Mr. Julian, of Indiana, reported a bill prescribing an oath of loyalty to all persons practising law in any of the States declared in insurrection. The oath is the same as that prescribed for United States officials by the act of July 2nd, 1862. Failure to take it is made punishable by a fine of not less than $100, nor more than $500; and falsely taking the oath is made punishable as perjury.—Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Julian also introduced a bill which was similarly referred, providing for the forfeiture of the fee of rebel landowners. It repeals so much of the confiscation act as prohibits forfeiture of the real estate of rebels beyond their natural lives.

Mr. Bennett, of Colorado, introduced a bill to repeal the 4th section of the act providing for the carrying of mails to foreign ports.—Referred to the Post Office Committee.

Mr. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill prohibiting the transits of goods, wares, or merchandise into rebellious districts outside the lines of the army, and the sale of goods to the inhabitants; also of authorizing the purchase of the products in rebellious districts by persons not in the army or navy on credit or for bills of exchange; adopted.

The House took a recess till 1 P. M. When the message of the President was received and read. On its conclusion, on motion of Mr. Stevens, the usual number of copies of the message and accompanying documents was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Stevens also moved that 50,000 extra copies of the message be printed, which motion was referred to the Committee on Printing. The Message was referred to the Committee of the Whole. The report of the Secretary of the Treasury was received and ordered to be printed. Adjourned

LOCAL NEWS

Maryland Sunday School Convention.—The Second Annual Convention of the Sunday School School Teachers of this State, began its labors yesterday afternoon in the lecture room attached to the Central Church, corner of Saratoga and Liberty. The attendance of delegates was very large, all the counties and the city being represented; there was also present upwards of two hundred ladies. During the sittings of the Convention the public is invited to be present. The object of the assembly is to devise means for the better organization of the sabbath schools of all Protestant denominations, and to inaugurate a system whereby the attendance of scholars may be more numerous than is now observed. At the hour of three o'clock, Mr. Samuel Binder, President of the last Convention, cordially welcomed the delegates, and extended the right hand of fellowship to all denominations. Rev. Henry C. Westmore and Wm. J. Hite, Secretaries of the last Convention, retained their positions pro tem.

The Convention was called to order by the singing of a hymn, after which an impressive prayer was delivered by the Rev. N. J. B. Morgan.

The body then proceeded to the selection of a committee of one from each denomination, for permanent organization. The chairnamed the following as the committee: Presbyterian, Wm. Gless; Methodist Episcopal, B. B. Gant; Methodist Protestant, Rev. J. J. Murray; Independent Methodist, T. J. Magruder; Protestant Episcopal, Samuel Hall; New Jerusalem, E. Otis Hinkle; German Reformed, G. S. Griffith; Associated Reform, W. W. Hoffman; Lutheran, J. Zavely; New School Presbyterian, Henry Eastman; Christian Church, J. B. Thomas; Orthodox Friends, Francis T. King; United Brethren, Jacob Knipp, Jr.; Baptist, Mr. Helm.

The Committee after a short conference, reported the following permanent officers of the Convention: President, Wm. Woodward. Vice Presidents, Rev. J. W. W. Williams, Baptist; John Steiner, German Reformed; James Fisher, Methodist Episcopal; Wm. B. Unilton, Methodist Protestant; J. Evans, Lutheran; Wm. H. Hopkins, New School Presbyterian; R. N. Janney, Orthodox Friends; Rev. J. F. Bishop, United Brethren; Rev. D. S. Burnett, Christian Church; James Howell, Old School Presbyterian; E. Otis Hinkley, New Jerusalem; W. E. Cushing, Associated Reform; C. J. Baker, Independent Methodist. Secretaries: Dr. H. S. Hunt, and Milton Y. Kidd.

On motion, it was resolved that Rev. G. Owen, be requested to prepare a list of delegates to the Convention by counties and churches, and report the same this morning.

On motion, it was resolved that there should be three sessions of the Convention held daily until all its business had been transacted. The following hours for assembling were named—9½ A. M., 3 P. M. and 7 P. M.

The Convention, after the usual religious exercises, adjourned until 7 P. M.

Night Session.—The night session was held in the upper chamber of the edifice. There being no business demanding the immediate attention of the delegates, the evening was devoted to addresses, delivered by distinguished divines from the different denominations. The church was crowded, and the several addresses were listened to with great satisfaction.

The proceedings of the Convention will be unusually interesting to those persons who take an interest in our Sabbath Schools, and it is to be hoped that a vast amount of good may be realized from the action of the present body.

Meeting of the School Board.—At a meeting of the Board of Public School Commissioners held yesterday, applications for the position of teachers were received from Emma V. Conner, Helen R. Buck, Elizabeth Nagle and Maggie Hamilton. A communication was received from Miss M. E. Walter, of Primary School, No. 21, in relation to a sum of money stolen from her while attending to her school duties. The communication was referred. A communication was received from Geo. W. Samuell, relative to extending a holiday to the school children this afternoon; the request was not granted. A communication was received from the Treasurer, containing the legal opinion of Wm. Price, Esq., in relation to the law upon the subject of the scholars in the different schools being vaccinated. After the reasuing of the opinion it was ordered that the scholars be vaccinated by the 1st of January next. A communication was received from Miss M. A. Smith, of the Locust Point School, asking for an increase of salary; referred. Mr. Cox, from the Committee on the subject of increasing the salaries of the teachers in the different schools, submitted a report, suggesting the following scale of prices:

Central High School—Principal, $1 800; Vice, $1,000; Professor of Mathematics, $1 400; Belle's Letters, $1,400; Natural Science, $1,400; German, French, and Writing, each $1,200; Music, each, $1,200.

Female High Schools—Principals each, $1,500; 1st Assistant, first year, $700; second year, $750; third year, $800; 2d Assistant, first year, $500; second year, $550; third year, $600.

Male Grammar Schools—Principals each, $1,300; Male, 1st Assistant, first $300 to $500; 1st Assistant Female, $500 first year; $550 second year; $600 third year.

Female Grammar Schools—Principal teach, $600 first year, $650 second year; $750 third year; 1st Assistant in do. first year, $400; second year, 450; third year, $500.

Primary Schools—Principals, $400 first year; $450 second year; 500 third year; 2d Assistant Grammar and Primary, $250 first year; $300 second year, $350 third year.

The report was not acted on. Mr. Eaton submitted a minority report, which was made the special order of the day for Tuesday next.

Red, White and Red.—An excitement was occasioned yesterday morning at the hat and fur establishment of Mr. R. Q. Taylor, on Calvert street, opposite Barnum's Hotel, occasioned by that gentleman displaying in front of his establishment a show Umbrella composed of red and white colors. The rain protector had not been exposed many moments before a crowd of excited persons assembled in front of the store, and accused Mr. Taylor of displaying secession colors, and threatened that if the objectionable umbrella was not instantly taken down they would demolish his windows. Information of the affair was conveyed to General Woolley, who was at the headquarters, corner of Calvert and Fayette streets, and a soldier armed with a musket was dispatched to the store for the purpose of preventing the crowd from committing any violence. Mr. Taylor was afterwards summoned before Gen Wallace and stated that he was a Union man and intended no insult by displaying the umbrella. He informed Gen. Wallace that he had received a lot of umbrellas from New York and that the one objected to was sent as a sign. The General, after hearing the above explanation, released Mr. T., but ordered the red and white affair to be taken down to prevent a disturbance of the peace, and to the affair terminated.

Sales of Property.—Col. S. H. Gover, auctioneer, yesterday sold on the premises, a two story dwelling, situated on Druid Hill Avenue, (formerly Ross street,) and lot, fourteen feet by sixty feet. The property was purchased by Mr. Noah Stockdale, for the sum of $1,705. F. W. Bennett & Co., auctioneers, sold on the premises, No. 51 North Howard street, a three story brick store and dwelling, the lot having a front of 18½ feet and a depth of 74. Property purchased by the late George K. Quail. The property was sold subject to a ground rent of $180 per annum; also to a mortgage of $5,000 and a lease of five years at $700 per annum. It was purchased by Mr. Goldenburg for $1,900, equal in fee to ten thousand and sixty-seven dollars.

Before Commissioner Hanson.—Capt. Harding Tucker was arraigned by United States Deputy Marshals Gruver and Downs before United States Commissioner Hanson on Monday, charged on a warrant with inflicting cruel and unusual punishment on John Goodwin, a sailor on board the brig Daniel Boone, while on the voyage from Portland to this port. He was released on security for his appearance at the examination to day before the Commissioner.

Singular Death.—Coroner Greentree yesterday held an inquest upon the body of a child four years of age, son of W. F. Flynn, residing at No. 56 McMechin street. A few days since the child swallowed a nickel, and on Sunday last the child by some means obtained possession of a bottle of whisky, of which he drank a quantity. The youngster was taken ill, and died in great agony yesterday morning. A verdict of death from inflammation of the bowels was rendered.

Egg Thief.—Francis Genoa, was arrested yesterday, charged with stealing a box filled with eggs, from the wagon of Emanuel J. Blair, a resident of Frainsville, York county, Pennsylvania. The eggs were taken from the yard attached to the hotel of Mr. Streets, corner of Hillen and Forest streets. Justice Spicer committed the accused to jail for the action of the grand jury.

Death From Exposure.—Peter Shipley, a colored man 82 years of age, was found lying in a private alley leading into Pearl street, near Lexington, in an exhausted condition. He was removed to the western police station house, where he died. An inquest was held, the jury rendering a verdict of death from exposure.

Robbery.—At a late hour on Monday night the dwelling of Mr. William S. Crowley, Clerk of the Second Branch of the City Council, was robbed of several overcoats, vests, pantaloons and other articles. It is supposed that the thief was secreted in the house when it was locked up at night.

Threatening to Kill.—Martin Mullen was arrested yesterday, charged with threatening to kill James Phillips. The accused after a hearing, was released on security to keep the peace by Justice Spicer.

Transferred.—U. L. Allen, arrested on the 30th of November, charged with being a suspicious character, has been recognized as a prisoner of war, and has been transferred from the City Jail to Fort McHenry.

Sentenced to Labor for Two Years.—George Heffner, charged with having deserted from the Union army, and with having joined the rebel army, has been sentenced to hard labor at Fort Henry for the space of ten years.

Fined.—M. Rampost was arraigned by Policeman Burnett before Justice Spicer upon a charge of violating section 35 of ordinance 33, by obstructing the sidewalk, and fined $5 with costs.

Forwarded to Norfolk.—John L. Stisner, arrested on Monday, charged with corresponding with persons in the Southern army, has been forwarded to Norfolk for trial.

Ordered to Work.—Robert Thompson, arrested on the 19th of November, charged with disloyalty, has been sentenced to work upon Fort Dix for the space of 30 days.

AMUSEMENTS.

Holliday Street Theatre.—Mr. and Mrs. Watkins were greeted last night by another large and fashionable audience, and the applause bestowed upon the talented couple fully attested the appreciation in which they are held by their Baltimore friends. To night a powerful bill will be presented, Mr. and Mrs. Watkins appearing in two attractive plays—those of the "Pioneer Patriot, or the War Path," and the speciality of "It Takes Two to Quarrel," both pieces being written by Mr. Watkins. The engagement of these artistes is limited to this week.

Front Street Theatre.—The great tragedian, Mr. McKean Buchanan and his lovely and talented daughter, are attracting fine audiences at this popular theatre. London Assurance and Macbeth were excellently rendered, and Mr. and Miss Buchanan confirmed the flattering report that had preceded them. To-night they appear in a new musical adaptation of Schiller's Robbers. This is said to be one of the great specialities of the Buchanan's.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States Circuit Court.—Before Judge Giles. The following business occupied the attention of the Court on yesterday:

The names of the petit jurors were called, all being present excepting Lewis E. Pontier, in whose place John Rice was substituted. The cases of John Kibler, Julius Meyers and Thomas McDonald, alding desertion; Francis Roberts, alias Robins, passing altered notes, and Andrew Flanigan, resisting the enrolling officer, in the absence of witnesses now in the army, were continued to the next term. The case of Captain John H. Frey, indicted for smuggling, was assigned for Thursday.

To day the Criminal and original dockets, which were called yesterday, will be called again, and the trial of such cases as are ready proceeded with. If there should be none ready the admiralty cases will be taken up.

A decree of condemnation and forfeiture in the case of Edward Tilghman Pace of Queen Anne's county, now in the rebel army, was passed. By it 1200 acres of land lying on Wye River in that county, is ordered to be sold.

Informations have been filed by the District Attorney against the Stock, Merchandise, &c., of Abraham Brafman and Benjamin Goldman, for a violation of the internal revenue, in not making proper monthly returns of goods manufactured and sold by them as clothiers.

The Court adjourned to this Wednesday morning.

Court of Common Pleas—Before Hon. Judge King. The following business occupied the attention of this court on yesterday:

Henry Eggeling and Caroline Eggeling vs. Alex. Steiner. Before reported. Action to recover damages for an alleged assault on the female plaintiff. Verdict in favor of plaintiffs. Damages $50.

Geo. Willis and Joseph Ravel vs. Ellen Sheppard and Thomas Jones. Action to recover a balance due for fish sold and delivered. Tried before the Court and held *sub curia*.

Philip T. Dawson vs. The Mayor and City Council. Action to recover for salary due to plaintiff, as Clerk to the Commissioners for Opening Streets. Case tried before the Court and held *sub curia*.

During the present week the members of the Bar who have cases on the Appeal Docket are requested to appear and be ready for trial the ensuing week.

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

George Meyer *et al* vs. John Eisler *et al*—Bill filed to procure an account of the real and personal property of the late Godfrey Meyer, and for the partition, if practicable, or sale of the property, and division of the proceeds among the heirs of the said Godfrey Meyer.

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

Letters of administration were granted on the estate of Jacob Johnson to Hannah M. Johnson; on the estate of John H. Mortemann to H. B. Mortemann, and on the estate of Wm. Chester to Eliza Chester.

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

Dalrymple vs. The Baltimore Marine Insurance Company. Before reported. Not concluded.

Assignments same as on previous day.

[*Reported for the Baltimore Clipper.*]

TOWSONTOWN, Dec. 6, 1864.

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

The court was engaged to-day with the following business:

Hiram Cole, indicted for respecting a wood without a license, in violation of the 324 Article of the Code of 1863, gave bail in $200 with Mortimer Cuningham. R. R. Boarman, Esq., for the defence.

State vs. William Hood, indicted for an assault on Henry Kane, constable. Tried before the court. Adjudged guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine of one dollar and costs, and be confined in the county jail for fifteen days. R. J. Gittings, Esq., for the defence.

State vs. Romulus R. Griffith, indicted for misdemeanor, placing a nuisance upon his premises, thereby causing an offensive odor to arise, &c. On trial before a jury—not concluded. R. J. Gittings, Esq., for defendant.

Adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

The following cases have been disposed of the trial docket:

Wm. C. Conine vs. Elias Linsjoy. Agreed. Isaac Greenwer vs. Lewis H. Cole. Judgment by default with leave. James Bizzard vs. John W. Ensor, John Ingham and Nicholas Ensor. Judgment by default for want of plea for $301; interest and costs.

Henry W. Elliott vs. Henry D. Reese—Judgment by default for want of plea. Christopher L. Dobson vs. John Chattesten. Judgment by default for want of plea. Daniel B. Banks vs. Joshua B. Stamper. Judgment by default for want of plea. John R. Kelso vs. Isaac Simmons. Judgment by default for want of plea. Thomas Brawder and Patrick Carey vs. John S. Robinson. Judgment by default for want of plea. James J. Brooke vs. J. J. Gambrill. Judgment by default for want of plea. Caroline Snyder, administratrix of Henry Snyder vs. Thos. Ward. Judgment by confession. Wm. Grey and William Garlott, vs. Asbury F. Faucett, surviving partner of John Cranmbaugh. Judgment by default with leave, &c. Thomas C. Barnes and Wallace Stebbins, vs. I. T. Williamson. Judgment by confession.

Judge Grason has made no change in the other interlocutor ballots of the court. Mr. James W. Orange continuing to be crier, Mr. Edward D. Freeland, interpreter, and Messrs. Hunt, Hull and Pickerton, bailiffs.

W. B. K.

OUTSPOKEN.—The Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel, of Nov. 19th, prints the following extract from a letter, dated Madison, Ga., Nov. 7th:

"If Governor Brown tells the truth in his message, we live under a worse tyranny than was possible in the old Union. If, by the blessing of Providence, you can at once get on the track, and the train started for peace, all the powers in Richmond or Washington cannot stop or throw it off. Show us how to negotiate; point out some leader. Let him be open, frank and fearless, and the people will follow as sure as the sun shines. Let him be a man who can inspire confidence and equal to the task of stopping the madness of these days."

Some of the rebels are evidently becoming repentant.

☞ Hon. Myer Strouse, a Democratic member of Congress from Pennsylvania, spoke at the grand banquet lately given in that city to Speaker Colfax, following Hon. William Kelley. He avowed his purpose of acquiescing in the popular voice as expressed at the late election, and of giving to the Administration a cordial support. Mr. Strouse was re-elected in October last.

☞ The individual who brings the British Peace Address to this country is Joseph Barker, the notorious infidel preacher, who has been traveling in England as an agent for the rebels. He is the same man that was engaged in the discussion with the Rev'd Dr. Berg as to the divinity of the Bible.

☞ Wilmington papers of the 15th say that the blockade is more strict than ever, and convey intimations that several blockade runners are awaiting a chance to run out. They add that the loss of their vessels during the last four months has been so great that one leading house is about to give up the business.

☞ The Provincial Theological Seminary of the Catholic province of New York, at Troy, was dedicated on Thursday.

News from the South.

Rebel Official Report of the Raid on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad—Hoener's Exploits at Piedmont and New Creek—The Reconstruction Party in the Rebel House.

HOW THE CHIVALRY RECRUIT THEIR ARMY.

A few days ago the Richmond papers teemed with the achievements of a regiment of North Carolina minors, under a youthful Colonel Armistead, who had offered their services to the rebel government. We have given extracts from Alabama and Georgia papers showing that the garrison of Mobile was composed principally of men of sixty years of age, while a vigorous conscription of all under the same age was being enforced in Georgia and South Carolina. On the same day we gave the proceedings of the Richmond Police Court, showing the pardoning of three young men accused of stealing, on condition that they joined the army.

Governor Brown, it now appears, has released the convicts in the Georgia penitentiary, and put them in the rebel ranks. The latest case of this kind came up in Richmond a few days ago. A young man from Baltimore, calling himself Thomas Jefferson Staunton, but whose real name is Joseph G. Conners, was committed to Castle Thunder upon suspicion of being a Union spy, the ground of suspicion being the fact that he assumed another name upon coming through the lines, and attempting to get a passport upon it. The young man has very respectable connections in the North, and was recognized by most of the prominent Marylanders in Richmond. An effort was being made to secure his release upon condition of his joining the army.

GEN. WILCOX DEMANDS THE RETURN OF "NO CONSEQUENCE PRYOR."

The Richmond Whig, of the afternoon of December 1, has a telegram in which it is stated that General Lee has demanded the surrender of Roger A. Pryor. It appeared that Pryor was to be made of some consequence, in order to show the world that the "Yankees" have been guilty of another breach of the laws of war. But it seems that it was General Wilcox and not Lee who took action in the case. Lee thinks Pryor is of such little consequence that he denies the impeachment in the following telegram to the Whig, of Dec. 3d:

PETERSBURG, Dec. 3.—General Lee did not demand Roger A. Pryor's release. General Wilcox, in front of whose lines he was captured, sent a statement in regard to his capture to General Grant and asked his release.

General Grant referred the application to General Meade, who endorsed upon it that Pryor was captured whilst violating the orders of both armies, and as retaliation for Captain Burbridge's capture by us, and could not be released.

THE FIGHT AT GRAHAMSVILLE, S. C.—FOSTER REPORTED DEFEATED.

[From the Richmond Sentinel, Dec. 3.]

An official dispatch was received on Thursday night, which stated that our forces had engaged and routed the enemy at Grahamsville, South Carolina, driving them five miles. The Yankees left their dead on the field.

Grahamsville is on the road from Savannah to Charleston, about thirty miles northeast from Savannah. The party beaten are evidently the troops sent up from Port Royal.

LATER FROM THE BATTLE AT GRAHAMSVILLE—THE REBEL OFFICIAL REPORT.

From the Richmond Sentinel, Dec. 3.

The following official despatch was received last night:

AUGUSTA, Ga., Dec. 2, 1864.

Gen. S. Cooper—The following has been received from Gen. Hardee, at Savannah:

I have just returned from the front.—The enemy was badly whipped, and has retired to Coosawhatchie. Another point on the railroad is threatened, but I do not apprehend a serious attack.

BRAXTON BRAGG.

FOSTER REPORTED "DRIVEN," BUT THE REBELS DO NOT KNOW IN WHICH DIRECTION.

[From the Richmond Examiner, Dec. 2.]

The Yankees who landed at Port Royal and moved into the interior, with the expectation of meeting Sherman's advance, encountered a body of Confederate troops at a place called Grahamsville. The enemy were badly beaten and driven from the field, leaving their dead on the ground.—The telegram conveying this information does not state the direction in which the enemy were "driven;" but we presume they were driven back towards Beaufort.

ADDITIONAL FROM FOSTER—HE IS REPORTED DRIVEN BACK FIVE MILES.

[From the Richmond Dispatch, Dec.]

We have previously stated that the enemy were landing troops from fourteen gunboats and transports at Port Royal.—An official despatch, received at General Bragg's office, in this city, on Thursday night, states that our forces had engaged and routed the Yankees at Grahamsville, S. C., driving them five miles, the Yankees leaving their dead and wounded on the field. The force here mentioned as routed are believed to be the same who were landed at Port Royal.

Their object, doubtless, was to march into the country, and either form a junction with Sherman or produce a diversion in his favor. The Yankee in command of this expedition was, we think, Gen. John H. Logan, formerly of the Tenth Corps.—Though the dispatch above mentioned does not mention the fact, we are inclined to believe that Gen. G. W. Smith commanded our forces.

[Grahamsville, S. C., a station on the Charleston and Savannah Railroad, is in Beaufort county, thirty-four miles northeast of Savannah, seventy southwest of Charleston, and twenty-two west of Hilton Head. Coosawhatchie, to which the rebel official telegram alludes as the place to which General Foster retired after the fight, is the point at which the Charleston and Savannah Railroad crosses the river of the same name. General Foster's line evidently holds this point as well as Pocotaligo, which is further north and further inland than either Grahamsville or Coosawhatchie. General Foster has evidently reconnoitring south along the Savannah Railroad when he encountered Hardee, who is defending Savannah.—*Ed. Herald.*]

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 4.—The propeller Gen. Lyon, Capt. Ward, from the Savannah river Thursday, 1st inst., with 743 Union Prisoners, arrived this evening. The prisoners are in good condition.

A sergeant who was with them reports Sherman's cavalry within six miles of Savannah on the 30th of November. Savannah was being fortified as rapidly as possible. Every negro and every cart in the city was at work on the fortifications.—Four trains loaded with rebel soldiers had arrived on the Gulf Railroad. There was no report of disaster to any portion of Sherman's forces. He says the railroad was cut just after the train he came through to Savannah on had passed through. He came from Florence.

The Savannah Republican of Nov. 30 contains no telegraphic news from any quarter. The following are editorial items on the situation:

Reliable advices received yesterday indicate that Sherman has made little or no progress with the main body of his army during the last day or two. He is still on the railroad some distance beyond Millen, and apparently replenishing his commissariat for the journey before him. His men and animals must be desperately jaded by this time, and but little prepared for the trials to come. We still believe that his intention is to reach the coast, if possible, by that route which presents the least danger of a fight. There was no enemy between here and Millen yesterday, and although a party of Sherman's cavalry had been near the latter place, everything remained untouched.

Another fight is reported between Wheeler and Kilpatrick on Monday, with the usual result. The latter was decently thrashed and driven back in the direction of the infantry.

It is reliably reported that a force of about one thousand landed yesterday forenoon from the Yankee fleet at Boyd's Landing, on Broad river, in South Carolina, and some eight miles distant from the Savannah and Charleston Railroad.—A portion of this command approached the railroad later in the day, but subsequently retired. Preparation, believed to be ample, has been made to meet them, should they attempt to cut the road, which it was believed they would do last night.

We still believe Sherman has no serious thought of encountering Savannah with his jaded columns, but will attempt to make his way to the coast by the most practical route. He will find it difficult to strike one that has no lion in his path. Our military authorities, though, are acting on the sound principle that the surest plan for keeping him away from the city is to make it impossible for him to get there.

Pursuant to a resolution of the General Assembly, Gov. Brown, before leaving Milledgeville, made a proposition to the convicts in the penitentiary of a pardon if they would volunteer and prove themselves good soldiers. Nearly all volunteered, but a few of the notoriously bad were rejected. The company organized is one hundred strong, and the celebrated Dr. Roberts has been elected captain.

General Taylor is in Savannah, and has been ordered to take temporary command of all the Confederate Reserves in Alabama and Georgia. It is stated that the Georgia militia has been turned over to the Confederate service.

General Buckner is appointed lieutenant general.

Our loss at Griswoldville, the Macon Telegraph sets down in killed, wounded and missing, as follows:—Second brigade, 160; Third brigade, 163; Fourth brigade, 155; State line, 53. Total, 614.

The enemy in their recent march destroyed everything on General Cobb's plantations, with the exception of his negro cabins.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga. Nov. 25, 1864.

TO MR. COLLINS, Mayor of Macon:—

Sir—Our citizens have been utterly despoiled by the Yankee army. Send us bread and meat, or there will be great suffering among us. We have no mules or horses. What you send must be brought by wagon trains. The railroad bridge and the bridge across the Oconee have been burned.—The State House, Executive Mansion and factory are still left us. Send us relief at once

B. B. DEGRAFFENREID,
Mayor of Milledgeville.

SNOW IN THE MOUNTAINS.—The last party from Virginia City, Idaho, were obliged to dig out the coach on one occasion, and the weather was extremely cold. At Fort Hallock there was a large quantity of snow, and the weather was intensely cold. One gentleman, returning to this city from Virginia, lost eight fine mules in that vicinity. The News of the 7th says:

"This morning opened out in grand Greenlandish style, with nothing worth viewing except snow flakes falling and snow-drifts lying. It kept snowing all day, so that it was decidedly disagreeable to be out of doors."

Snow was four feet deep between Denver and Colorado City on election day, and two and a half feet at Denver.

CANADIAN NEUTRALITY.—The St. Catherines (Canada) Journal says that the Collectors along the canal have taken such measures, in accordance with the instructions issued by the Government to prevent vessels passing the canal having raiding parties or warlike materials on board, that there is scarcely any possibility of such a thing. The collector of that port, James Lamb, Esq., has given instructions to his subordinates to search every vessel, not only those which may be liable to suspicion, but even those that are not, such as the boats of the Northern Transportation Company, so that it is almost certain that any attempt to violate their neutrality will be detected.

REMARKABLE EXEMPTION FROM FIRES AND ALARMS.—It is now over fifty days since there was an alarm of fire in this city. And this period covers the most exciting political campaign ever known, as well as the "great scare" about raids from Canada. The employes of the city in the fire department have had but little to do, and the trains have been idle until recently, when they were employed upon the streets by order of the Common Council. If there is not cause for an alarm soon a false one had better be given, that the men and horses may not forget the sound of the great bell.—*Rochester Union, Nov. 30.*

TRANSPORTATION OF PETROLEUM.—Since the discovery of petroleum there has been a reckless waste of property, because little or no attention has been paid to the transportation to market. Within the last three months oil worth more than ten millions of dollars has, in various ways, been lost to consumers; and at all points where it is in use, there are unmistakable evidences of its presence, resulting from the miserable, leaky vessels used for its transportation. The fact that petroleum is becoming one of the staples of the country, shows that there should be the same attention paid to its preservation as to other kinds of property.—*N. Y Post.*

☞ A witty fellow, happening to step into a little ale house one day, called for a glass of the refreshing beverage, and drinking it he said to the landlady, with the air of one who has some great secret to communicate, "Mrs. D, I can tell you how you can sell a great deal more ale than you do." "How is that?" she asked. "Don't sell so much froth," was the reply.

☞ A man was imprisoned two days and sentenced to pay a fine of $50, in Cincinnati, for whipping his wife. The fine, thinking it he said to the landlady, with the air of one who has some great secret to communicate, "Mrs. D, I can tell you how you can sell a great deal more ale than you do." "How is that?" she asked. "Don't sell so much froth," was the reply.

☞ A man was imprisoned two days and sentenced to pay a fine of $50, in Cincinnati, for whipping his wife. The fine, thinking it is another glaring instance of the tyranny towards which the whole country is hastening under the influence of Mr. Lincoln's hateful administration. A pretty state of affairs, truly, when a man can't whip his own wife without such a fuss being made about it.

☞ A brother and sister met in Lowell, on Thanksgiving day, who had not seen each other before for more than a year. The sister is 76 years of age, and resides in Lowell with a son. The brother, who is 71 years of age, resides in Maine.

☞ On board of a blockade runner ran ashore near Wilmington, N. C, some weeks since, was found a number of boxes of Lynn shoes, with the original marks upon them. They were probably purchased by Southerners in New York, and thence sent to Nassau.

☞ The Grand Duke of Russia has gone to Venice. There is at present a great commotion among the European sovereigns. Everybody is paying a visit to somebody else.

☞ Gen. Grant is understood to favor such modification of the existing law and custom as will abolish the entire system of paying bounties to or for soldiers.

☞ Among the odd freaks of French speculation may be mentioned the opening of a shop in Paris for the sale of Jordan's waters, for the benefit of those who wish their babes to be baptized.

☞ A lady in Troy one day last week attempted to fill a kerosene oil lamp while the wick was burning. It exploded and she was so terribly burned that death ensued in a few hours.

☞ The exhibition of the hearse for the benefit of the National Ballot's Fair closed at Boston on Thursday. The receipts were $4248.

☞ Two ship hammers are being erected in Patterson, N. J., each weighing six tons. They will have a fall of seven feet, striking twenty-ten times.

☞ A new opera by M. Gautier, called "Le Tresor du Pendu," has lately been produced at the Opera Comique in Paris with fair success.

☞ The milk dealers of Washington have raised the price of milk to twenty cents a quart.

☞ Canada raises 6,000,000 bushels of barley this year.

MINIATURE ALMANAC FOR 1864.

DECEMBER.	Sun rises	Sun sets.	Moon's Phases.
5-Monday....	7 21	4 29	DECEMBER. D. H. M.
6-Tuesday....	7 21	4 30	New 2 8 42m
7-Wednesday	7 22	4 30	First qr 6 2 43m
8-Thursday..	7 22	4 33	Full 13 2 17m
9-Friday.....	7 23	4 33	Last qr 21 12 4m
10-Saturday...	7 23	4 37	
11-Sunday....	7 23	4 37	

MARINE AFFAIRS.

PORT OF BALTIMORE, December 6, 1864.

ARRIVED.

Steamer Georgeanna, Pearson, from Old Point, Va—to M N Falls.

Steamer Juniata, Phillips, from Havre de Grace—to Jos