DAILY CLIPPER.

WM. WALKS.....Publisher.

FRIDAY, DEC. 16, 1864.

TO ADVMRTISERS.

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

1 Square	1 Time	$ 50
"	2 Times	75
"	3 "	1.00
"	1 Week	1.75
"	1 Month	4.00
"	3 Months	10.00
"	6 "	15.00
"	1 Year	30.00

ONE SQUARE CONTAINS SIX LINES OF SPACE.

[Reported for the Baltimore Clipper.]

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

38th Congress—2d Session.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15, 1864.

SENATE.—Mr. Willey presented a petition of the Franklin Insurance Co. of Washington, praying the extension and amendment of their charter. Referred to the District Committee.

Mr. Cowan presented the petition of a large number of cigar makers of Philadelphia, asking that the tax be taken off the manufactured tobacco and put on the raw material. Referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Wilson presented the petition of Chas. K. Graham of the Army of the James, and others, officers, praying an increase of pay, of the commutation for rations, &c. Referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. Sumner offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested, if not inconsistent with the public interest, to furnish to the Senate any information on the files of the Department of State concerning the paper published in the volume of treaties, and entitled "Arrangement between the United States and Great Britain, between Richard Rush, Esq., acting as Secretary of State, and Charles Bagot, his Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary," relating to the naval force to be maintained upon the American lakes.

Mr. Lane, of Kansas, offered a resolution that the Committee on the Conduct of the War be instructed to inquire as to the truth of the alleged charge that large numbers of disloyal persons are in the employment of the Government, in the Navy Yards, Quartermaster's and Ordnance Depots, &c., of the country, to the exclusion of loyal men, and have authority to send for persons and papers.

Mr. Lane in a statement was made in his presence last night in a public speech that a few days ago a poor old soldier who had perished in starvation in a hotel prison, applied at the Philadelphia Navy Yard for employment, which was necessary for the maintenance of the family left by the soldier, and was refused, while at the same time there were the hands of disloyal men in the employment of that Navy Yard. He desired to call the attention of the Committee on Naval Affairs also to this statement.

Mr. Chandler suggested that as the committee on the Conduct of the War had as much before it as it could possibly do between this and the 4th of March next, the subject had better be referred to a special committee.

Mr. Lane said his object was to have an investigation made, and the report upon it, before the installation of the new Administration, so that if such an evil existed, the policy should be changed with that installation. He believed that no government could be successfully administered if it was permeated itself with officers in sympathy with it.

Mr. Johnson said he did not know that he had more confidence in the Administration than the Senator from Kansas, but he had no doubt that the President would see to it that the offices were filled by loyal men. Whatever might be said as to the loyalty of the Navy Yard employees, he (Mr. Johnson) believed, that they all voted for Mr. Lincoln. He thought that ought to be a sufficient test, if the reverse fact was to be considered a proof of disloyalty.

He did not believe the Senate had any right to interfere in this matter, which he thought was appertaining to the Executive Department of the Government. Suppose the investigation turned out as the Senator from Kansas anticipated, what would our Senate do? Nothing but express an opinion which could have no legal binding whatever upon the President, and he might or might not disregard it either because he thought it his interest to do so, or because he did not concur in the conclusion of the Senate on the subject—He was opposed to the resolution.

After some further remarks by other Senators, the resolution was adopted, Mr. Johnson voting nay.

Mr. Chandler called up his preamble and resolution offered yesterday, condemning the action of the British authorities in Canada, concerning the British vessels upon the Lake frontier, and instructing the Military Committee to inquire into the expediency of immediately raising an army corps for service on that quarter.

Mr. Hunter suggested the reference of the subject to the Committee on Foreign Relations instead of the Military Committee. If that reference were made he should not now discuss the matter, otherwise he should have something to say.

Mr. Chandler accepted the suggestion, and the resolution was adopted, directing the Committee on Foreign Relations to make the inquiry indicated.

Mr. Chandler also called up his other preamble and resolution concerning the precipitancy of Great Britain in acknowledging the rebels as belligerents, and furnishing them piratical ships, and directing the Secretary of State to make claim upon Great Britain for the value of all American ships and cargoes destroyed by the rebel cruisers so furnished, and it was also referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. Brown offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be, and they are hereby instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the act of Congress of March 8, 1792, entitled "An act more effectually to provide for the national defence by establishing a uniform militia throughout the United States," and also the several acts amendatory thereof, so as to provide for the enrollment of all male citizens between the ages of 18 and 45, resident in the respective States, without respect to color, and authorize such other provisions as may tend more effectually to organize the militia system of the United States, and to report by bill or otherwise.

Several private bills were called up by Mr. Foster and passed.

Mr. Chandler called up the House bill to regulate commerce among the several States. He stated that as he understood several Senators desired to discuss the measure, including the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. Johnson) he desired merely to lay it by for its consideration.

The bill was then at Mr. Johnson's suggestion, made the order of the day for the first Wednesday in January.

Mr. Sumner called up the bill to authorize the President to recognize a protectorate of the Government of the republic of Liberia, to be laid for the present on the table.

Mr. Powell said he did not think the bill ought to pass. This government in time of war, was not in a condition to part with a gunboat in this manner.

Mr. Sumner said he did not discuss the subject, but only call attention to what the President had said in his message recommending the transfer with reference to the suppression of the slave trade, and indicating that a gunboat in the hands of the Liberian Government would be more of a nuisance than regard than any other place.

Mr. Powell said that if Liberia had means to purchase gunboats she could do it, and our people would land there for her.

The bill was passed; yeas 31, nays 9.

Mr. Eddie reported a bill to regulate the pension of Olivia W. Conway, widow of Jas. F. Conway, late a midshipman of the navy.

Mr. Wilson called up the following bills, action on the middle, they were severally recommitted to the Military Committee, viz:

Bill to define the rank, pay, and emoluments of cadets, while in the military service—Bill to provide for the voluntary enlistment of any persons now held to service or labor in the regiments of the States. Bill concerning the musicians and part of the army. Bill to increase the efficiency of the staff of the army, &c.

On motion of Mr. Sumner the bill to repeal so much of the Acts of March 3, 1845, and August 6, 1846, as authorizes the transportation of goods imported from foreign countries through the United States to the Canadas and from the Canadas to the United States to be exported to foreign countries, was taken up and on motion to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

On motion of Mr. Anthony the Committee on the Conduct of the War was instructed to inquire into, and report the facts, concerning the attack on Petersburg, on the 30th of July, 1864.

On Mr. Wilson's motion the bill to encourage enlistments, and promote the efficiency of the military and naval forces, was taken up, but without action.

The Senate went into executive session, and soon thereafter adjourned until Monday next.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—Mr. Holman introduced a resolution directing the Secretary of War to furnish a copy of the order issued on the 21st of December, 1863, in regard to troops enlisted on condition that they are to be discharged when their regiments are mustered out of service; also, the letter of December, 1863, addressed to the Governor of Massachusetts, in regard to troops to fill up old regiments; and that he also inform the House whether the principles therein announced have been applied to all soldiers mustered to fill up old regiments.

Mr. Mehoney objected, as he wished it to go to the Committee on Military Affairs, they already having the subject under consideration; but he afterwards withdrew the objection, and the resolution was adopted.

Mr. Mallory asked unanimous consent to introduce a resolution calling on the President to furnish to the House all information bearing on the arrest and imprisonment of Lieutenant Governor Jacobs and Col. Wolford, of Kentucky, by whose orders and where imprisoned. Objected to.

On motion of Mr. Griswold, an inquiry was directed to be made into the working of the present pension system, the actual condition of invalids, and what steps should be taken to secure their employment and support independent of Government pensions.

Mr. Donnelly, of Minnesota, introduced a bill to deprive deserters and persons who had resisted or avoided the draft, or had discouraged enlistments, of the benefits of the Homestead Law. Referred.

Mr. Blair, of Maine, offered a resolution instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of exempting vessels of 500 tons, or over, from the two per cent tax. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. Ca.s, of Ohio, it was resolved that the Secretary of State, if not incompatible with the public interest, communicate to the House, all communications with references to the difficulties on our northern boundary and which have been referred to the Committee on Foreign affairs.

Mr. Schenck, from the Military Committee reported a bill for the better organization of the ambulance department. Ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Rice the Senate joint resolution of thanks to Capt. Winslow and Lieut. Cushing, for the destruction of the *Alabama* and *Albemarle*, were taken up and passed.

Mr. Davis of Maryland, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, offered the following joint resolution:

Resolved, That Congress has a Constitutional right to an authoritative voice in declaring and prescribing the foreign policy of the United States, as well in the recognition of new powers as in other matters; and it is the Constitutional duty of the President to respect that policy, not less in diplomatic negotiations than in the use of the national force when authorized by law; and the propriety of any declaration of foreign policy by Congress is sufficiently proved by the vote which pronounces it; and such proposition while pending and undetermined is not a fit topic of diplomatic explanation with any foreign power.

Mr. Davis demanded the previous question.

Mr. Farnsworth, of Ill., moved to lay the bill on the table, and the motion prevailed by yeas 70, nays 63.

Mr. Davis rose to a privileged question. He desired the House to excuse him from further service on the Committee on Foreign affairs. He had always been willing to do what he could in promoting legislation, but when he found by the vote just taken that he could be of no further service, he would withdraw. A portion of the House admitted of no other action on his part. The resolution of last session relative to the French occupation of Mexico, which passed almost unanimously, but was not acted on in the Senate, had been apologized for by the Secretary of State, in his correspondence, and if the House acquiesced it would be made the subject of a formal apology by France or other powers, to show that Congress had nothing to do with our foreign policy, and nothing was worthy of consideration in that regard which did not emanate from the Executive Department. The declaration of the House relative to Mexico is to be regarded as an indication of passion, and the assembly of the people are expected to follow the dictates of imperial power, and like the assembly of France register only the edicts of the Executive department.

The tone of the Secretary of State's correspondence was not respectful to the dignity of the House of Representatives, and if that was to be the policy, the House had no right to have a Committee on Foreign Affairs, and he would after the vote just taken, protect his own dignity by resigning his position—The Secretary had slapped the House in the face, and yet the House refused to assert its own dignity. A long debate ensued in which Messrs. Cox, Blaine, Stevens, Boutwell, and others participated, when the request of Mr. Davis to be excused was negatived by a large majority.

On motion of Mr. Stevens, the Senate concurring, it was resolved that when the two Houses adjourn on Thursday, Dec 22, it shall be to meet on Thursday, January 5th.

On motion of Mr. Ashley, the bill to guarantee to certain States a republican form of government, whose governments had been overthrown and usurped, was recommitted to the Committee on the Rebellious States.

On motion of Mr. Stevens, the bill to amend the internal revenue act relative to the tax on cigars, was taken up and passed.

[The provisions of the bill have already been published.]

Mr. Ashley gave notice that he would call up the joint resolution to amend the Constitution by abolishing slavery, on Monday January 9th.

The Invalid Pension bill was taken up and passed.

The Consular and Diplomatic appropriation bill was taken up. Mr. Holman offered an amendment that the salaries authorized by the bill should be paid in currency, which was lost.

Mr. Brooks offered an amendment to consolidate the missions to Costa Rica, Nicaragua, &c., into one, so that but one Minister should be appointed to Central America, which was rejected, and the bill passed.

The bill introduced by Mr. Stevens on Monday to extend the time for the sale of certain goods from public store, designed for exportation to foreign countries or the Pacific coast, was taken up and passed.

Mr. Davis, of New York, offered an amendment to the bill to incorporate the Metropolitan Railroad Company, so as to extend the time for the completion of the road to two years from the passage of the act. Objected to.

The House adjourned till Monday.

SIGHTS IN SWITZERLAND

While hunting after scenes and sites, it will be wise to take warning by the fatal accidents which occur amidst the Alps every summer. Switzerland occupies a certain small space on the map of Europe; but practically, Switzerland is duplicate. There are two Switzerlands, the upper and the lower, the accessible and the hard to reach ones; Switzerland on earth and Switzerland in the clouds. The one may be agreeably journeyed through by ladies, elderly folk, and quiet people in general; the other is the haunt of chamois hunters and members of the Alpine Club. Still there is an attractive mid region (allowing a near approach to and a closer view of forbidden spots and unattainable wonders) which may be visited without imprudence by persons who will relinquish perilous ascents and passages which, even if accomplished, lead to no useful result, either practical or scientific, but merely add to the tourist's capital of brag.

Very good indications to these wilder and yet not too hazardous scenes are given in Backer's excellent manual. They are well worth seeing, for description fails to give any adequate conception of the effect of grand mountain scenery. While gazing at it, you experience a combination of sensual gratification to the eye and intellectual excitement to the mind, which can no more be described in words than certain tastes or certain bodily sensations. The rocky wilderness is often rendered comfortable by the wooden hotels, which are on the increase. Some of them are by no means small, they are not houses, but three decker arks built to remain on dry land instead of floating. They are ships which are not prisons, and there is no chance of being drowned.

The rooms are cabins, separated from the other cabins by wooden partitions; the ceilings are diaphragms of wood—Though you do not hear the sea-waves splash, you may often hear the waters rushing and winds roaring in the rigging aloft, i.e. in the broad expanse of roof, weathercocks and spouts. These arks, too, are lofty, lighted like other vessels, with the difference that the load of stones is placed aloft instead of in the hold, without fear of making the ship capsize. Among the Alps there is nothing like wood, everything (except tea kettles and frying pans) is supposed capable of being made of wood. Wooden houses with wooden walls, and wooden roofs, shelter men who eat with wooden spoons and forks, and whose virtues are recorded on wooden gravestones. A Swiss dandy will even show his patriotism by wearing wooden buttons on his Sunday clothes.

When the carriage-road ceases in the Alps, there are two safe ways of traveling farther—on foot, and in chairs carried by relays of men. The latter is expensive, and will hardly be employed for long distances. Saddle-horses and mules are to be had in plenty. They will often carry you well and safely, but will occasionally fail you at the most critical point, especially if you are not used to their ways and weakness. When the stream of tourists is at its fullest rush, a horse which has performed a fair journey in harness, and has been so employed for weeks, with no rest but rainy days, will be taken out of a carriage, fitted with saddle, and forthwith placed at your service. What can you expect from such a hack as that?—*London Society Mag.*

☞ A contemporary thus describes Prof. Goldwin Smith, now visiting this country:—He is apparently about thirty five years old, high forehead, mutton chop whiskers, a pleasant gray eye, a profile somewhat like George W. Curtis, with the appearance rather of an American than an Englishman.

LOCAL NEWS.

Sudden Death.—Yesterday afternoon Robert Annesly, lately a police officer attached to the Central police force, died at his residence on Hamer street, near Exeter, from an attack of heart disease. The deceased at roll call at the station house Tuesday morning was in good health, and reported himself for duty. In a short time, however, he was, without a shadow of warning, close in the embrace of death.

Leg Broken.—Between half past nine and ten o'clock last night, Mr. Rudolph Aramger, residing on the Frederick road, beyond the city limits, had his left thigh broken, at the corner of Baltimore and North streets, caused by his horse stumbling over the iron covering there placed. Mr. A. was placed in his carriage and driven to his home by Mr. Samuel Lovejoy.

Benefit of Miss Maggie Mitchell.—To night this charming lady takes a benefit at the Holliday, and will present the successful play of Fanchon. The fair Maggie is an actress of brilliant fame, one to whom natural talent lends irresistible charm and fascination. Last night Miss Mitchell was called before the curtain at the close of each act of Fanchon, to receive the plaudits of the large and delighted audience present. We would suggest to Mr. Wheelock, a little more like apologetic in the scenes where he moved according to real life, display to Fanchon, the sentiments that agitate the true principles of the soul. To Mr. Delano, the exponent of eccentric characters, we would say, your forte is decidedly comical and not sentimental, and as such you should confine yourself to the same.

Benefit of Mr. Drew.—Mr. Drew will take a benefit at the Front Street Theatre tonight, and will present the plays of Life of an Actress, Broth of a Boy, and A New Way to Pay Old Debts. Mr. Drew is a gentleman and actor of the old school of excellence, and we hope will be greeted by his many friends with a substantial appreciation of his high artistic talent.

Gift Entertainment.—Manager Sanderson will present to his friends tonight, a monster gift entertainment at the Institute. One hundred presents, ranging in value from $1 to $50, will be distributed among the audience. The panorama of the Russian War will be exhibited previous to the distribution of gifts. To-morrow afternoon a family matinee will be held, when children will be admitted for ten cents, each.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

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

Eliza A. Tilghman vs John W. Tilghman, petition for divorce a *vincolo matrimonii*.

Wm. O. Logan vs. Josephine Logan; petition for divorce a *vincolo matrimonii*.

Edward Little and others; petition for the sale of certain property.

Henry Rodemeyer et al vs Alex. Gould, jr., et al; argument concluded; order filed referring the case to the auditor to state an account from the pleadings and proceedings in the cause, directing the defendant Gould, jr., as executor of trustee of the estate of the late Alex. Gould, to exhibit a full statement of all his receipts and disbursements by the next term.

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

Letters testamentary were granted on the estate of Wm. A. Graham, and on the estate of Charlotte Evans to Annie F. Murdoch. Administration on the estate of Josephine L. Leche to Philip P. Pendleton, and on the estate of Ann D. Kern to Wm. S. Kern.

The will of Harry Eseleman was admitted to probate.

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

Peter Walther vs Thos. Flynn, John P. Emerich, James H. Morrell—action for damages claimed for non fulfillment of contract. Verdict for plaintiff for $171 00.

Basil Philips vs. Irwin W. Longbike—appeal from Justice. Judgement affirmed.

Jacob Oelten vs. Thomas Magness—appeal from Griffith. Judgment vacated by consent, and judgment for appelle for $50, each party paying his own costs.

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

Jarvis Lonsit vs —— Greenburg—attachment under an act of 1864—Jetore reported. Attachment quashed.

[*Reported for the Baltimore Clipper.*]

TOWSONTOWN, Dec. 15, 1864

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

State vs. Samuel McCauley, indicted for the murder of Hermann Blum, (reported yesterday.) Hon. A. J. Rogers, of New Jersey, and R. J. Gittings, Esq., counsel for the defence.

The examination of witnesses in this case was resumed this morning, when Lieutenant Wright was sworn, and testified as follows:—Saw a dead body at the Middle station house, recognized it as the body of Blum.

John Burgin sworn—Knew Blum; recollects that he was brought in rather dead; witness slept in room next to the hospital; deceased was not home two nights preceding the murder.

Mrs. Eliza Romsey, sworn—Lives on Work station road about 5 miles from the city; was out morning early, saw in the morning, and saw a dead body lying in the bushes, which seemed to have been dragged thither from the road; saw track from the road to where the body lay; saw two tracks of a buggy on the road, which turned and went in direction of the city.

Cross examined—Did not hear any scuffling or struggling; did not touch the body; saw tracks of but one person; did not hear any horses or vehicles in the road; descended on the road to the spot; little path cut through the bushes.

Miss Serena Blum sworn—Was living at the house on the evening of the murder; heard the report of two pistol shots which appeared to be in the direction of the place where the body was found; witness was about 300 yards from where the body was found.

Cross examined—The shooting was about 9 o'clock; was not certain whether it was one or two pistol shots.

Frederick Steinecker sworn—Lives four miles on the Washington road; saw the body of the deceased when he was found; there was some blood; deceased had two balls in him; blood seemed to be coming out of him; saw buggy tracks, which buggy seemed to have turned round and went back towards the city; saw tracks of horses; saw a hat some distance from where the body was found.

Augustus Reese sworn—Saw two men in a buggy on the Washington road, about dark on the evening of the murder; thinks the prisoner was one of the party; saw the body of the dead man, and recognized him as the other party.

John Kellner sworn—Evidence about the same as that of Reese.

Mrs. Isabella Evans sworn—Was living at Mr. Steinecker's—remembers the occasion of the murder. Saw two men pass in a buggy the evening of the murder; recognize the prisoner as one of them; only one returned in the buggy.

Cross examined—The prisoner had on a slouch hat, the other person a straw hat; was sitting at the time between the going out and returning of the buggy in the door; did not hear the report of a pistol during the time.

George Myers sworn—Knows the prisoner at the bar; got a horse and buggy from witness about the time of the murder of Blum; witness was at the stable when the horse was returned.

James Ford sworn—Was at the stabled M. Myers when the prisoner returned the horse; received the pay for him.

Cross examined—Prisoner came in the direction of Pratt street; the horse was not warm.

Mrs. P. Shannon sworn—Lived on Sharp Market Space. Prisoner boarded with witness and left in June, on a Thursday evening about 4 o'clock; next time witness saw the prisoner was at the station house; found a valise in the house behind the door after the prisoner left, which contained clothing similar to that the prisoner had worn; knew deceased.

Cross Examined.—Knew Blum for about three or four weeks; he and the prisoner were very familiar.

F. G. F. Waltemeyer sworn.—The witness held an inquest on the body of Blum; found no dirty collars in the pocket of deceased; sent the body to the city.

Cross examined.—Deceased had two wounds—one in the neck and the other in the back.

Wm. H. Cassell, detective, sworn.—Arrested the prisoner in the 6th of June, in Warrick, Orange county, New York. Witness searched the prisoner and found about two dollars; prisoner had no pistol or knife.

Cross examined—Prisoner did not refuse to accompany witness to Baltimore; witness said that if not a witness in this case, would him for any one else; did not mention the charge that McCauley had been killed.

After the exclusion of the examination of Mr. Cassell, the State closed its case, and the examination of witnesses was begun on the part of the defence.

Miss Sarah Mc.ey, sworn for defence—Lives on Wright's road, at Patapsco bridge; recollects the murder; witness passed the place of the murder about half past eight o'clock on the evening of the murder, and saw six or seven men standing by the side of the road; also stopped the carriage to inquire; felt a little fear, but did not say anything.

Cross examined—Knew the place of the murder, but did not see the body of the deceased.

John Kelly, sworn—Was in company with Miss Mooney on the night of the murder while passing the place, and witnessed the same; saw the body of the deceased.

William Rowe sworn—Resides in Howard county; saw the body of deceased; had two wounds; passed the place between 12 and 1 o'clock; saw the body next day; saw two persons about 11½ miles from the scene of the murder. Cross examined—Met the men about two and a half or three miles from the city.

Frederick Herman sworn—Resides in Howard county; knew the place of the murder of deceased, but did not see the body; passed near the place of the murder of deceased about 9 or 10 o'clock; heard a shot fired, but did not see a horse and buggy. Cross-examined—Did not hear the report of a pistol but once.

John Janney sworn—Lives in Anne Arundel county; knows the place where Blum was murdered; passed by there about 10 o'clock the same evening in company with Mr. Herman. Evidence same as that of Mr. Herman.

It being then after 6 o'clock, the court adjourned until to morrow morning at 10 o'clock. The examination of witnesses is not concluded.

The court held two sessions to day, adjourning one hour for dinner. K.

WE NEVER DRINK

A correspondent of the Banger Whig narrates the following incident, which recently came under his observation:

On the stage were seven or eight soldiers from the Eighth Maine Regiment—civil, well-behaved, intelligent men, as was apparent from their conversation.—While at the stage house in Lincoln, there came into the office a poor old blind mansestone blind—slowly feeling his way with his cane. He approached the soldiers and said in gentle tones:—"Boys, I hear you belong to the Eighth Regiment; I have a son in that regiment." "What is his name?" "John ——." "Oh, yes, we know him well. He was a Sergeant in our company; we always liked him. He is now a Lieutenant in a colored regiment and a prisoner at Charleston."

For a moment the old man ventured not a reply; but at last slowly and sadly he said: "I feared as much. I have not heard from him for a very long time."

Without waiting for another word these soldiers took from their wallets a sum of money, amounting to twenty dollars, and offered it to the old man, saying at the same time: "If our company was here we would give a hundred dollars."

The old man replied: "Boys, you must put it into my wallet for me, for I am blind."

But mark what followed. Another individual in the room who had looked on this scene as I had, with feelings of pride in our citizen soldiers, advanced and said: "Boys, this is a handsome thing, and I wish you to drink with me I stand treat for the company." I waited with interest for the reply. It came. "No sir, we thank you kindly. We appreciate your offer, but we never drink!" The scene was perfect—the first act was noble and generous; the last was grand.

☞ Six hundred barrels of whisky are consumed in the city of New York every day the excise says, according to the report of the commissioner of internal revenue. Add to this the frightful consumption of other liquors, and we have a satisfactory explanation of the misery in the metropolis, as well as of its huge Dives-ville mystifies.

☞ The friends of the New London Navy Yard project under that there is but little doubt of their success in obtaining it at that point. It is claimed that the expense of putting it at Long Island will be about $2½,000,000 more than at New London, while the annual expense at the former would exceed the latter by two and a half millions.

☞ A steamer arrived at New York on Monday with 1,038 emigrants on board.

MINIATURE ALMANAC FOR 1864.

DECEMBER.	Sun rises	Sun sets.	MOON'S PHASES.	
			DECEMBER.	D. H. M.
12-Monday....	7 24	4 36	New	28 4 23m
13-Tuesday....	7 24	4 36	First qr	6 2 43m
14-Wednesday	7 24	4 36	Full	13 2 17m
15-Thursday..	7 25	4 35	Last qr	21 12 4m
16-Friday....	7 25	4 35		
17-Saturday...	7 25	4 35		
18-Sunday....	7 25	4 35		

MARINE AFFAIRS.

PORT OF BALTIMORE, December 15, 1864.

ARRIVED.

Steamer Adelaide, Cannon, from Old Point, with 100 bbls flour.

Schr Allen, Mitchelson, Jr, Ames, from Providence—to O M Jackson & Co.

Schr Harriet Baker, Webber, from Portland—to Kelsey & Gray.

Schr Rebecca, Smith, from New York—to Rose & Lyon.

CLEARED.

Steamer Adelaide, Cannon, Old Point.

Off Swan Point, bark Amelia Gering, from Liverpool; also, bark Isabella Jones, hence for Rotterdam, having in the gale on Sunday night dragged anchors from the Wolf Trap to Cherrystone and lost main mastgoods and head gear.

SAILED.

Ship John Clark, Havre—in tow of the steamtug Emma.

Ship Gray Eagle, Rio Janeiro—in tow of steamtug Mary Shaw.

Bark Stephanie, (Hrem, Bahia—in tow of steamtug Mary Shaw.

Brig Montrose, West Indies—in tow of the steamtug Mary.

Brig Nile, Trinidad—in tow of steamtug Mary.

Brig Yazoo, Boston.

ARRIVALS FROM BALTIMORE.

Schr Z Scow, Smith, New Bedford, 11th instant.

MEMORANDA.

Bark Mary A Jones, Jones, cleared at Philadelphia, 11th inst, for S W Pass.

Schr Lamertine Hill, at Fortress Monroe from Perth Amboy, both anchors and chains, and received other damage in the late gale, and was taken to Norfolk to discharge.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

MONEY AND STOCKS.

THURSDAY, December 15, 1864.

Gold opened with sales at 225¾@225, but gave way subsequently on the reported capture of Savannah, and closed heavy at 225¼.

Government late and Baltimore City Bonds, Railroad Securities and Bank Shares attracted very little attention, but ruled firm. Nothing of importance was done in the miscellaneous list, and most of the Mining Stocks were very weak.

SALE AT THE BALTIMORE STOCK BOARD.

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

Dec. 15, 1864.

1,000 American Gold (large)			225
5,000 do	do	(large)	225¼
1,000 do	do	(large)	225¼
1,000 do	do	(mixed)	225¼
2,500 do	do	(large)	225¼
2,000 do	do	(large)	225¼
2,500 do	do	(large)	225¼
2,150 do	do	(large)	225
4,000 do	do	(large)	225
1,000 do	do	(large)	225
1,250 U. S. 5-20's			109
20 shares N. Central R. R.			54
50 shares Laurel Coal & Oil Co.			5 30
200 shares Santa Clara			26
100 shares Laurel Coal and Oil Co.			5 25
500 do do do			5 30
500 do do do			5 40
100 shares Santa Clara			26¼
100 do do do			26

Prices of Stocks and Bonds in N. York, Dec. 15.

BY TELEGRAPH.

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

	1 P.M.	2 P.M.
United States 6's, reg. Coupon	110¾	110¾
" " 5-20's	109¼	109¼
" " 10 Incurrency	97¾	97¾
American Gold	225¾	224
Tennessee 6's	57	56
Virginia 6's		
North Carolina 6's		
Canton Company	56¾	56¾
Cumberland Coal and Iron Co.	56¾	56¾
Quicksilver	9¼	9¾
New York Central Railroad	112¾	112¾
Erie Railway Company	91¾	91
" " Preferred	124	122
Hudson River Railroad	112¾	112¾
Harlem Railroad		
Reading Railroad	117¾	120¾
Michigan Central Railroad	119	119
Michigan S. and N. Ind R. R.	73	73¾
Illinois Central Railroad	139¾	139¾
Cleveland and Pittsburg R. R.	112¾	112
Chicago and Northwestern R.	43¾	43¾
" " Preferred	76¾	76¾
Cleveland and Toledo Railroad	111¾	112
Chicago and Rock Island R. R.	107¾	107¾
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien	55	55
Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago	101¾	101¾
St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute	51¾	52
Tone of the Market	Week.	Dull.

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

American Gold	224
Erie	91
Southern	57
Pittsburg	100¾
C. & N. Western	43¾
Rock Island	107¾
Fort Wayne	101¾
Cumberland Coal and Iron Company	42¾
Hudson	112
Canton Co.	56¾
Tone of the market	Dull.

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

American Gold	
Erie Railway Company	91¾
Hudson River Railroad	112¾
Michigan S. and N. Indiana Railroad	73¾
Chicago and Rock Island Railroad	
Chicago and Northwestern R. R.	43¾
Canton	56¾
Cumberland	
Fort Wayne	101¾
New York Central Railroad	112¾
Mariposa	35¾
Reading	120¾
Tone of the market—Dull.	

Gold after call, 225¾—closed 225¾.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

December 15, 1864.

COFFEE.—Small sales of Laguayra reported at 44¾ cents, and Rio at 46 cents.

FLOUR.—City Mills descriptions are held higher. No alteration in Western or Howard Street Flour, and demand for all grades limited. We quote:

Howard Street Super	$11.25	@00.00
" " Shipping Ex.	11.50	@11.75
" " Retailing Ex.	11.75	@00.00
" " Family	12.00	@00.00
Ohio Super	11.00	@11.25
" Shipping Extra	11.37½	@11.50
" Retailing Extra	11.50	@00.00
" Family	12.00	@00.00
City Mills Standard Super	11.00	@00.00
" " Ship. brands Extra	12.75	@13.00
Baltimore Family	14.00	@00.00
" " High-grades Extra	12.50	@00.00

Rye Flour—First quality is in very moderate demand at $9.50@9.75.

Corn Meal.—City Mills quiet, but steady at $6.

GRAIN.—Wheat continues in fair demand at unchanged prices, viz: Common to choice Maryland white $2.70@2.85; do. red $2.60@2.70, and Kentucky white $2.65@2.85. Corn was moderately active sales of damp new White at $1.56@1.65; prime do. at $1.65@1.70; o'ld do. at $1.80 and new Yellow at $1.75@1.80. Oats advanced, but sales being made at 95 cents. Rye was dull with sales at $1.30@1.35.

PROVISIONS.—Nothing of importance doing. We quote Bacon Shoulders at 20¾@21 cents; Sides 22¾@23 cents; old Sugar cured Hams 21@21¾ cts.; new do. 20 cts.; Mess Pork $30@34.50; bulk Shoulders 18¾ cts.; Sides 19¾ cts.; sugar pickled Hams 20¾ cts.; Western Lard 22¾@23 cts.; and city refined 22 cts.

MOLASSES.—No sales reported—prices nominal at quotations, viz: Clayed Cuba 75@80 cts.; Muscovado, 75@85 cents; English Island at 85@95 cts., and Porto Rico at 90 cts.

SEEDS.—Clover is selling in small parcels at $13@13.50. Timothy we quote at $3.62½@3.75, and Flaxseed at $2.40.

SALT.—Sack is quiet but steady. Ground Alum we quote at $3.25@3.35, and ordinary brands of fine at $4.30@4.45 ? sack. Bulk is nominal at $1.62½ bushel.

SUGARS.—The advance in gold has strengthened the market, but sales are limited. We quote:

Cuba and E. I., fair to good res'g $19.50@19.50
" " good grr'y 21 00@22.00
" " prime grr'y 22.25@23.00
Porto Rico fair to good grocery 21.50@22.50
" prime to good gro'ry 23.50@24.00

WHISKY.—Market firmer—sales reported at 22½@02.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Dec 14 1864.

ASHES.—Are inactive and nominal. Stock, 150 bbls.

COFFEE.—Has been in more demand, including Java, at 51c@52c; Rio at 41½c@45c; Laguayra and Maracaibo at 45c@46c; St. Domingo at 43c@44c, per lb. Stock, 115,790 pkgs.

COTTON.—Is attracting more attention at rising prices. Sales and resales since our last, 1,650 bales, including Middling, at from 81.22½@1.24 per lb. Week's receipts, 2,650 bales. Sales and resales 4,250 bales. Exports, 4 bales.

FISH.—The demand has been moderate for the leading kinds, including Dry Cod, at $6.12½@6.25 per cwt; Pickled No. 1 Mackrel at $16@16.25; No. 2 at $13.75@14 ? bbl; Shad at $8@9; 55 cents for sealed, and 45 cents for No. 1 ? box.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—State and Western Flour has been more active, and the low grades especially of the State, have been quoted somewhat firmer. Sales since our last amount to 15,300 bbls including very fine Ohio at $9.75@10; fair to choice State at $9.75@10.10; poor to choice Extra State at $10.20@10.60, chiefly $10.25@10.3; Round-Hoop, Extra Ohio, inferior to very good shipping brands, $11.25@11.45; Superfine State and Western $9.75@10.10; Extra State $10.20@10.62; Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c., $10.25@13.25; Extra Ohio, Round-Hoop shipping brands, $11.25@11.25; Extra Ohio, trade and family brands $11.45@13.50; Extra Genesee $10@13.25; Poor to choice Extra Missouri $10.75@15.

Southern Flour is in moderate demand at steady prices—sales since our last of 1,000 bbls. at $10.85@11.90 for poor to good, and $12@15 for good to choice extra brands, and $14@15 for Fancy and Family brands, including about 300 bbls extra better—sales 325 bbls. Extra at $10.25@12 ? bbl. Rye Flour is inactive, including one and superfine, at $5.50@9.50 ? bbl. Corn Meal is in limited demand at $7.70@7.75 for Jersey, and $8.75 for Caloric and $8.10 for Brandywine, ? bbl., sales to this.

GRAIN.—Wheat has been quiet, but held with more firmness. Sales since our last, 23,000 bushels, including red Western (Winter) at $2.75@2.85, Chicago Spring at $2.21 per bushel. Corn is more active, but is down to $1.00@$1.01 per bushel for sound Western; sales at 33,000 bushels; small lots Jersey yellow (new) sold at $1.05 per bushel. Oats are in brisk demand, at reduced prices; we quote Canada at $1.00; Western at $1.00@$1.03, afloat, and in store; State at $1.03@1.04 per bushel. Sales 600,000 bushels. Rye has been heavy at $1.32; sales 7,300 bushels. Barley is in