DAILY CLIPPER.

WM. WALES.....Publisher.

THURSDAY, DEC. 22, 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 "	18.00
"	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. 21, 1864.

SENATE.—Mr. Collamer presented a petition from George W. Matsell & Co., and Harper & Bros., praying an alteration of the law for carrying periodicals by the overland mail. Referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

Mr. Howard presented a petition of officers of the army and of clerks in the Treasury Department, praying an increase of compensation on account of the present inadequacy. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Sherman, from the Finance Committee, reported back the House bill making appropriations for consular and diplomatic expenses. Also, the House bill to amend the internal revenue act, so as to make the $2 per gallon tax on whisky take effect on the 1st of January next, instead of the first February.

Mr. Sherman explained that though it had been objected that this measure would indicate instability in the legislation on the subject, yet if it did not pass, it was alleged that the manufacture of whiskey would be exceedingly active during the month of January, and consequently be but little more for a long time afterwards even when the additional tax would be in force. It was therefore deemed to be the interest of the Government to at once settle the question of the tax, and bring the rate into effect on the 1st of January, and thus secure revenue.

Mr. Pomeroy thought that this question had been settled at the last session, and wished to know if this was all that the Committee contemplated on the subject.

Mr. Sherman said that there could be no definite understanding, but he thought it would be the only modification this session.

Mr. McDougall thought it unjust to legislate in this way, interfering with the arrangements in business of persons who had based their action on what was supposed to be definite law.

Mr. Farwell did not think there was any injustice in the legislation, or in putting a tax on stocks of whiskey on hand. By not putting such a tax it was enough had been left to the government to pay our soldiers, which had instead gone into the pockets of the whiskey speculators, who were not the best class in the community.

The bill was further debated, and Mr. Grimes having declared the phraseology of the bill to be very improper—asking what would be thought of a bill proposing to strike a date out of a law twenty years old, and insert another.

Mr. Johnson offered an amendment to remedy the defect, but Mr. Sherman and others urging that this would cause delay by rendering it necessary to send the bill back to the House, the amendment failed.

The bill was then passed as it came from the House—yeas 23, nays 12.

Mr. Harlan called up his resolution instructing the Committee on the District of Columbia to inquire into the expediency of requiring by law that all residents of the District should take and file with the Provost Marshal an oath of allegiance, and prohibiting all persons from doing business in the District who do not take such oath.

Mr. Sumner said that he thanked the gentleman for introducing this resolution. A measure which he (Mr. S.) had formerly introduced for requiring all practitioners in the United States Courts to take such an oath as the Chief Justice the other day took, had been, for some reason, he did not know of, reported upon adversely by the Judiciary Committee. There were lawyers in this city who had declared to take the oath of fidelity required to practice in the local District Courts, but yet practice in the United States Courts.

Mr. Hendricks may be opposed to the passage of any such resolution, and thought that an administration coming again into a new lease of power, should be satisfied not to oppress those of the opposition. He did not deem such a step necessary with the people of this District; and he would ask was it designed to drive all who differed with the party in power out of business in this city?

Mr. Harlan thought the gentleman from Delaware entirely misapprehended the purpose of the resolution. He disclaimed any purpose of oppression, and declared that it was Mr. Hendricks himself who wished that men of opposite politics to the administration were in sympathy with the rebellion.

After further debate, the resolution was adopted, yeas 24, nays 10.

Mr. Harlan called up the bill to amend the charter of the Washington Gas Light Company, and, on his motion, it was amended so as to fix the price of gas at 40 cents per 100 cubic feet, with a deduction of five per cent. to citizens for prompt payment, and 10 per cent. to the Government.

On motion of Mr. McDougall the Committee on Military Affairs was directed to inquire into the expediency of requiring all officers, not on leave of absence, to wear on their persons their uniform.

Mr. Hale introduced a bill to remit the duties on the clothing material imported by the Sisters of Charity of St. Joseph's, Emmittsburg, Md. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Sumner called up the joint resolution reported by him yesterday from the committee on Foreign Relations, providing for the termination of the Canadian Reciprocity Treaty of 1854, between the United States and Great Britain.

He said he had originally intended, on the consideration of this proposition, to review the whole subject, and to exhibit at length the Reciprocity Treaty, and the existing reasons for its termination. But after the debate of a few days ago, and considering the apparent unanimity in the Senate, he felt unwilling to occupy the time by any protracted remarks.

They were not needed. The people of the United States, said Mr. Sumner, have been uneasy under the reciprocity treaty for several years, he might almost say from its date. There was a feeling that it was more advantageous to Canada than to the United States; that in short, it was unilateral. This feeling has of late ripened into conviction. At the same time, exigencies of the present war requiring a large expenditure, make it unreasonable for us to continue a treaty by which the revenues of the country acquisitionably suffer. It is such considerations as these which have brought the public mind to its present position. He was unfamiliar feelings manifested towards us when the additional tax would be in force. It was therefore deemed to be the interest of the Government to at once settle the question of the tax, and bring the rate into effect on the 1st of January, and thus secure revenue.

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Mr. Sumner said that the question of the fisheries was also included in this treaty. But it is not doubted that before the termination of the treaty some arrangement, either by reciprocal legislation or by further negotiation can be made in this matter, so far as it may be needed.

The committee, after careful consideration at a full meeting, was unanimous in its report. And as the committee represents all parts of the country, and all sentiments of the Senate, he (Mr. S.) thought that perhaps, there might be a similar unanimity among Senators. Therefore he would forbear all other remarks, and ask for a vote.

Mr. Hale expressed himself opposed to the repeal of the treaty, and asked for the postponement of the resolution to the 6th of January next, that he might have an opportunity to address the Senate on the subject.

Mr. Johnson thought the action should not be hasty on this important subject. Mr. Webster and others in the past had thought such a treaty was to be of great benefit to the United States.

Messrs. Trumbull, Davis, Foster, Conness, and Foot, while in favor of the resolution, were also in favor of its postponement, inasmuch as Mr. Hale desired to speak on the subject.

Mr. Sumner said that after the explanation of Mr. Hale, he would leave the subject entirely in his hands. He had supposed that Mr. Hale had already stated his objections to the proposition in his remarks a few days ago, but if such was not the case, he was perfectly willing that the postponement should take place.

On the resolution was postponed to the 6th of January.

Mr. Anthony offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling for the report of the Board of Visitors of the Naval Academy.

On motion of Mr. Dixon, the bill to extend the time for the completion of the Metropolitan street railway, was taken up and passed, amended so as to give an extension of thirty days instead of ten for the line from the Capitol to 15th street.

The Senate then went into Executive session, and shortly after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—Mr. Kasson introduced a bill to levy a duty on tobacco and its manufacture. Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

The provisions of the bill are as follows:

1. The Secretary of the Treasury to designate at convenient points in tobacco raising or trading districts tobacco warehouses.—When they are managed by private parties, suitable security for conformity to legal requirements exacted.

2. Persons not authorized cannot keep such warehouses, nor receive for storage, sale, forwarding or transhipment any dutiable manufactured tobacco upon which duties have not been assessed and paid.

3. Tobacco planters shall make sworn statements before the removal of the leaf to bonded warehouses, of the quantity raised by them. Manufacturers must also make statement of the quantity manufactured, and their various kinds, before removal as above.

4. Tobacco and its manufactures may be removed if not less than a package from one bonded warehouse to another, but cannot be delivered except for exportation without payment of duties.

5. Duties must be assessed at times of sworn statements of planters or manufacturers.

6. Tobacco and its manufactures may be sold to pay expense of bond storage, and duties thereupon to be refunded by the Secretary of the Treasury.

7. Tobacco and its manufactures when exported must pay tariffs as if of foreign product, when imported.

8. Persons receiving, holding or transporting tobacco and its manufactures, upon which duties have not been paid, are liable to severe penalties. Fines and imprisonment are to be limited for frauds against provisions of this act.

On motion of Mr. Chanler, a resolution was adopted instructing the Military Committee to inquire into the expediency of further amending the enrollment act so as to allow any person drafted to put a substitute in any place where a medical officer is stationed, and credited to the particular Congressional district in which the person resides at the time the substitute is accepted.

On motion of Mr. Kasson, of Mass., a resolution was adopted directing the Secretary of the Navy to state what measures have been taken for the exchange of naval officers and men, and what obstacles are in the way.

On motion of Mr. Anson, it was resolved that the Committee of Ways and Means be requested to inquire into the expediency of repealing or suspending the import duty on printing paper, and that they report at an early day, by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Worthington, member elect from the State of Nevada, appeared and took his seat.

The House proceeded to the consideration of Mr. Cox's resolution calling on the Secretary of War for the unpublished correspondence in relation to the exchange of prisoners.

Mr. Cox alluded to the preamble of the resolution of Mr. Rollins, of New Hampshire, adopted yesterday, which he said recommended the idea of retaliation for the inhuman treatment of our soldiers at the hands of the rebels. It did not follow, because the rebels have made fiends of themselves, that we should follow their inhuman example.

Mr. Garfield said the preamble and resolution only requires inquiry to be made, and not by the way of direct instruction.

Mr. Rollins, of New Hampshire, remarked that yesterday the gentleman from Ohio said there was no objection on his side of the House.

Mr. Cox replied that was true, but if the propositions had been debated he was satisfied the preamble would have been rejected. Why should they not have all the information in the War Department?

Mr. Stevens did not see what the House would do with the information. Was it asked for as a matter of curiosity, or for some action?

Mr. Cox said he would propose some action if the facts demanded it. The gentleman from Pennsylvania, as a human man, would see the necessity of stirring up the War Department, if it was backward.

Mr. Stevens said it was because the resolution implied the War Department was remiss that he did not wish to interfere with the subject. He did not think the Secretary was doing all he could under the laws of war, and under the promptings of humanity, he would vote for a censure upon him. He had, however, seen nothing to induce such a belief. He understood the gentleman condemned a system of retaliation; but retaliation is one of the laws of war which has been exercised ever since there have existed, whether in barbarous or civilized countries, and it may become necessary to retaliate on the enemy, to compel them to be humane; and although it may somewhere operate on innocent persons, it becomes essential. The government which ensures the necessity must bear the responsibility. If the enemy execute some of our soldiers, contrary to the laws of war, would it not be fair to execute an equal number of their men?

Mr. Pendleton hoped that the resolution would be passed. Great discontent prevailed relative to these exchanges, and the accounts of barbarities have filled the country with horror. The people do not think it necessary the delay of exchange should longer continue. He did not say that any body was at fault, but the War Department should do everything it could to relieve the people from the suspicion that our citizens who have been captured are needlessly suffering.

Mr. Cox replying to Mr. Stevens, said there was no imputation on the Secretary of War. The resolution simply asked him, if not incompatible with the public interests. He expressed his surprise at the remarks of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, as he knew the gentleman would not reduce any one to the tamboo-screw or torture any human being.

Mr. Kasson suggested an amendment requiring the Secretary of War to report whether the treatment by the government of the United States of rebel prisoners is better in respect to food, clothing, care and attention, than the treatment extended by the rebel authorities to prisoners captured from our side. He desired to have the benefit of the Secretary's official statement, and whether the proposed measure would have the effect of increased humanity towards our imprisoned soldiers.

The debate was continued by Messrs. Cox, Thayer, Chandler and Schenck, when, finally, the question was taken, and Mr. Cox's resolution was passed as originally introduced, namely:

Resolved, If not incompatible with the public interests, all communications not heretofore published, be communicated to the House by the Secretary of War.

The House in committee considered the bill to supply deficiencies of appropriations for the year ending with June, 1865, and after debate and slight amendments, the bill was passed.—Appropriations nearly millions.

The House adjourned.

LOCAL NEWS

Cases Before the Military Commission.—John Ludwig was tried by the military commission upon the charge of aiding soldiers to desert; verdict not guilty. John Kittough was tried upon various charges of disloyalty, one of which was aiding substitutes to desert; sentenced to 6 months hard labor from the 17th October. General Wallace mitigated the sentence to 30 days imprisonment in the Baltimore city jail. Fredericka Egers, alias Sallie Egers, was tried by the same tribunal upon the charge of aiding soldiers to desert, was after a fair and impartial trial, declared not guilty and released.

Released on Parole.—Mr. L. L. Walters, a State Senator of Somerset County, and James Britton and D. W. Jones, of the House of Delegates from the same county, arrested a few days since by military authority, were yesterday released by Colonel Woolley, Provost Marshal, to report daily to him until further orders.

Aiding Desertion.—Bartholomew Barnesby and Margaretta Barnesby, who were tried by the Military Commission upon the charge of aiding soldiers to desert, were found guilty. Each was sentenced to two years imprisonment at hard labor, from the 23d of December, the latter to serve her time at Fitchburg, Mass.

Sentence of a Deserter.—Private Charles Norris, of Co. A, 12th Regiment Maryland Volunteers, having been examined by a commission upon the charge of desertion, has been assigned by General Wallace to the 11th Maryland, to serve out the time lost by desertion, viz 80 days, and the $30 reward paid for his arrest to be deducted from his pay.

Stealing a Yawl Boat.—A colored man named Perry Hoon was arrested by policeman Preston, upon the charge of stealing a yawl boat, claimed as the property of John Shafer, and valued at $70. Justice Meredith committed the accused to jail in default of security to await the action of the grand jury.

To be Imprisoned for Life.—W. S. W. Tingle, arrested some time since upon the charge of being a rebel spy, was tried by the military commission, declared guilty, and sentenced to be hanged. The sentence was mitigated to imprisonment for life in Fort McHenry.

Stealing a Boat.—Dick Parker, colored, charged with stealing a sail boat and rigging, and Lewis Mitchell, white, charged with buying the same, knowing that it had been stolen, were arrested yesterday and committed to jail for a further hearing by Justice Showacre.

Aiding Soldiers to Desert.—T. F. McCarthy, arrested on the charge of aiding soldiers of the Federal army to desert, was tried by the Military Commission and found guilty, and sentenced to three years imprisonment in a penitentiary to date from the 21 inst.

Released on Taking the Oath.—John D. Kemp, of Talbot County, arrested a few days since by the military authorities upon a vague charge of disloyalty, was yesterday released upon taking the oath of allegiance and giving bail in the sum of $10,000.

To Report Daily.—Captain Kidd, of the United States transport Frederick, who was tried by court martial upon several charges affecting his loyalty, has been released upon giving bail in the sum of $5,000 to report daily.

Arrested as a Spy.—George W. Bryant, a resident of Havre de Grace, has been arrested by Government detectives upon the charge of being a spy in the service of the rebel government. He is held for a further examination.

Selling Liquor to Soldiers.—A man named R. M. Compart, was arrested by a Government detective, upon the charge of violating a military regulation, by selling liquor to soldiers. He was heavily fined and discharged.

☞ The following beautiful and terrible lines are of peculiar interest now, when we think of the scenes daily occurring at Annapolis.—Ed.]

[Written for the Baltimore Clipper.]

THE DEAD PRISONERS.

BY J. RIVING.

Not in the convict's cell, but in the cause
Of liberty he died, nor in the field
Where the impatient charger tramps and paws
The bloody ground, where thundering cannon's shield
The light against the onslaught of the wrong
Not there the scenes his eyelids closed among

But where the fiendish vengeance of the foe
In secret policy withheld the bread
From starving lips, and daily dealt the blow
Of scorching on the brave, where slowly spread
The glare of famine over a noble band
Till hushed the heart and fell the wasted hand!

Oh! thou eternal Ruler of the skies
Whose power moulds the shapeless lives of men,
Links to the chain of human destinies!
I hear unnumbered voices from the glen
The hills and forests, issuing from the tomb
Of patriots, summoning the murderer's doom!

Victory lies within the chivalric brave
Press on, ye legions of the coming light!
Roll on their tyrant hearts, wave after wave
Of living valor! we can see the night,
Streaked with the glory of an early dawn,
God is along with you, press on! press on!

And earth has heard the call and it shall feel
Its moral majesty in tongues of flame,
And words of iron. It shall never lose
An accent of the suffering and the shame
Insidious tyranny has wrung from men,
Whose souls unkossed, leap from our arms again.

A tear is on thy grave departed one!
Thine shall no longer be the soldier's fate
To battle and to suffer. The act gone
To the rewards that glorifying wait
The fearless and the true. A nation's love
Hovers the patriot's honored sod above.

And yet to me, it comes, a sombre cloud,
Whose black pall trails along my lowly path;
I feel its darkness, though my heart is proud,
And beats with livelier joy, that freedom hath
The offering of thy wavering spirit's breath,
And hath bestowed, its all-atoning death.

Thy failings are forgotten in the gift,
Noblest of charities, thy life to right,
And 'tis the coward's tongue that now would lift
One faintly deed to a reproving light.
Thine was a generous hand to hearts in grief
Who in thy death-throes gave the craved relief!

Baltimore, December 1st, 1864.

LETTER FROM ANNAPOLIS.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Clipper.]

ANNAPOLIS, December 20, 1864.

The Meeting of the General Assembly—Fitting up of the Senate Chamber and Hall of the House of Delegates—Election of State Officers, &c.—

The near approach of the day for the General Assembly to meet, has, as usual, produced quite a stir among those having charge of the various departments to be got ready for its meeting.

The Senate Chamber and Committee rooms adjoining, have all been handsomely fitted up, the furniture all varnished and arranged; the hall of the House of Delegates has been receiving a new carpet, and the furniture, all having been newly varnished, put in place; the committee rooms, and hall leading to the chambers are all undergoing a thorough renovation.

This work is being done by that faithful officer, Mr. John Sullivan, in whose hands the Governor has placed it.

The usual excitement, of course, will attend the organization of the two Houses of the Legislature, but the organization over, there will be but little to divert the attention of the members from the important work before them.

There is no United States Senator to elect this session, that having been done at the last session.

The coming session will elect a State Treasurer; the last session of the General Assembly elected that officer for two years from February following, therefore the present incumbent's term of office will expire on February, 1866, before the meeting of the January session of 1867, which would leave a vacancy; therefore the present session will elect one. Robert Fowler, Esq., the present efficient officer, will, undoubtedly, be unanimously re-elected. The Treasurer and State Librarian are officers that never are changed except when there is a change in the politics of the Legislature, and not then, if it could be avoided; nor have they ever been changed except when the political complexion of the Legislature has been changed.

There is also a Police Commissioner to be elected for Baltimore city. May we not hope there will be unanimity and harmony in all these elections? Let me add that the Librarian has been very busy laying in the required stationery for the session. Yours, &c., E. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Pearl of Savoy.—This beautiful drama continues to attract to the Holliday Street Theatre, all and intelligent audiences. We would wish to present to our readers a faithful description of the efforts of Miss Maggie Mitchell, in the above play, but our pen is not competent for the task. Her talents must be seen and heard, to be appreciated. The Pearl of Savoy will be presented to-night.

Front Street Theatre.—Mr. Frank Drew will appear to-night in the play of the White Horse of the Peppers, and the fine old Irish drama of the Irish Emigrant. On Saturday night the fairy spectacle of Cherry and Fair Star will be presented.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

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

A certified copy of the will of Nelson Robinson, late of the State of New York, was exhibited and letters of administration on his estate granted to Wm. Dean; letters of administration on the estate of Patrick Holland, and on the estate of John Michael were granted to George Manuel.

The will of Mary Gibbons was admitted to probate.

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

John W. Kelley and wife—decree for the sale of real estate.

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

The case of the schooner Francis Ibsa—as before reported. Still on trial.

[*Reported for the Baltimore Clipper.*]

TOWSONTOWN, Dec. 21, 1864.

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

The jury in the case of Thomas Jones vs. Robert Jones—reported yesterday—brought in a sealed verdict this morning in favor of the plaintiff, for the sum of $5. R. R. Boarman, Esq., for plaintiff; George Yellott, Esq., for defendant.

State vs. Frederick Muscupp, indicted for larceny. The indictment charges the accused with the taking of $25, in current money, the property of Salem R. Jones, alleged to have been stolen on the 1st of November last. Tried before a jury. Jury out. R. R. Boarman, Esq., for defense.

The entire civil docket was then called by the court, resulting in the setting of several cases for trial. The court then after transacting some business of minor importance, adjourned until to-morrow morning, at 10 o'clock.

UNDERGROUND railways have become quite the topic for discussion in New York city.—The idea is borrowed from London and Paris, which cities are literally undermined. At a late parliamentary session in England, no less than twenty seven grants were given for new lines of local railways in London. The cost of these underground railways in that city is estimated at $350,000 per mile.

☞ The extreme cold weather formed large quantities of ice on the lakes, which driven by the wind, have collected into masses covering an area of thousands of acres. Several vessels destined for Chicago have become entangled in these ice drifts, where, perfectly helpless, they have gone ashore with them.

☞ Maximilian has applied to the Emperor of France to hunt for him a financier to keep the cash accounts of the new empire straight, as they have been much disorganized by the Mexicans. We think the best financier for Napoleon to send out will be the cash itself. It is not the first time that the want of money has disorganized a treasury.

☞ Generally speaking, the smaller the quantity of fruit on a tree, the higher the flavor; therefore, thin all fruits in moderation, but avoid excess; a single gooseberry on a tree, or a single bunch of grapes on a vine—no matter how fine it may be—is a disgrace to good gardening.

MINIATURE ALMANAC FOR 1864.

DECEMBER.	Sun rises	Sun sets.	Moon's Phases.
19—Monday	7 22	4 31	DECEMBER.
20—Tuesday	7 22	4 32	D. H. M.
21—Wednesday	7 22	4 34	New 28 4 22 a
22—Thursday	7 23	4 35	First qr 6 2 43m
23—Friday	7 23	4 35	Full 13 8 17m
24—Saturday	7 23	4 35	Last qr 21 12 4m
25—Sunday	7 23	4 35	

MARINE AFFAIRS.

PORT OF BALTIMORE, December 21, 1864.

ARRIVED.

Steamer Adelaide, Cannon, from Point Lookout.
Steamer Richard Willing, Cundiff, from Philadelphia—mdse to J A Shriver.
Ship Mozart, (Br) Smith, from Boston, in ballast, to load for Rotterdam—to Geyer & Wilkins—towed up by steamtug Mary Shaw.
Schr Elizabeth & Eleanor, Bennett, from Portress Monroe—to W Rhoads & Son.

CLEARED.

Steamer Adelaide, Cannon, Old Point.
Steamer Richard Willing, Cundiff, Philadelphia.

RETURNED.

Brig Harriet, Otis, hence for Chester river, Md., to load timber for Portsmouth, N H, having got ashore at the former place, after loading, and sprung a leak—is consigned to Kelsey & Gray.

SAILED.

Brig Chattanooga, Rio Janeiro.
Brig Geo Burnham, Portland.

ARRIVALS FROM BALTIMORE.

Bark Union, (Han) Schutte, Bronwershaven, 29th ult.
Bark Grace, Kirwan, Bahia, 1st ult.
Brig Echo, Benson, Ponce, P R, 1st ult.

COMMERANCES FOR BALTIMORE.

Bark Emma, Howes, Boston, 17th inst.
Schr Reindeer, (Br) Blagdon, Halifax, 19th inst.

SPOKEN.

Brig Cleta, (Br) Hopkins, hence for Mayguez, P R, was spoken 16th inst, lat 30 15, lon 66 30.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Admiral (Brem) Hanloop, hence for Bremen, went to sea 8th inst.
Schr N Berry, Plummer, Bath, for Portress Monroe, at Holmes' Hole 19th inst.
Schr Mabel Hall, Reed, from Portland for Baltimore, arrived at Salem, 19th inst.
Schr Edwin, Allen, for Prudence, R I, to load for Baltimore, sailed from Providence 18th inst.
Schr Richard Borden, Borden, for Georgetown, at Fall River, 19th inst.
Schr Owen Hearne, Hearne, from Georgetown, arrived at Wareham, 15th inst.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

SALE AT THE BALTIMORE STOCK BOARD.

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

Dec. 21, 1864.

13,000 American Gold B. E.		223¼
1,000 do do D. E. bt		223
2,000 do do (large)		223
3,000 do do (large) s5		223
2,000 do do (large) s10		223
20 shares Franklin bank		13¾
1,100 Baltimore City 6's, '90		100
5 shares Balto. and Ohio R. R.		113
100 shares Bare Hill		3.05
1,000 shares Am. Gas Coal Co. b30		2.05
500 do do		2.00
100 shares Santa Clara		26
100 do do b30		25¾
100 do do b30		27
200 do do		25¾
200 do do b30		27¾

Prices of Stocks and Bonds in N. York, Dec. 21.

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

	1st Bd.	2d Bd.
United States 6's, 1861, Coupon	116¾	116¾
" " 5-20's	106¾	107¾
" " in currency, 97		96¾
American Gold	222	221
Tennessee 6's	50	50
Virginia 6's		..
North Carolina 6's	55	..
Missouri 6's	63¾	63¾
Canton Company	35	35¾
Cumberland Coal and Iron Co.	46¾	46
Quicksilver	95	94¾
New York Central Railroad	114¾	114
Erie Railway Company	90¾	90
" Preferred	100¾	101
Hudson River Railroad	115¾	115¾
Harlem Railroad	..	..
Reading Railroad	114¾	115¾
Michigan Central Railroad	117¾	116¾
Michigan S. and N. Ind R. R.	72	71¾
Illinois Central Railroad	128¾	129¾
Cleveland and Pittsburg R. R.	102¾	99
Chicago and Northwestern R.	40¾	41
" " Preferred	71¾	71¾
Cleveland and Toledo Railroad	111¾	109¾
Chicago and Rock Island R. R.	106¾	106¾
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien	52	50
Fishkill and N. Y. Wayne R.	112	112
St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute	49	..
Tone of the Market	Heavy.	Irregular.

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

American Gold	223¼
Erie	90¾
Southern	71¾
Pittsburg	..
Michigan Central	41
Rock Island	106
Fort Wayne	102
Cumberland Coal and Iron Company	46
Quicksilver	115¾
Canton Company	36¾
Tone of the market	Steady.

At Evening Stock Exchange, 10 o'clock, P. M.

Erie Railway Company	90¾
Hudson River Railroad	115¾
Michigan S. and N. Indiana Railroad	71¾
Reading	115
New York Central Railroad	114
Chicago and Rock Island Railroad	105¾
Chicago and Northwestern R. R.	40¾
Canton	35
Cumberland	46
Ohio and Miss. certificates	27¾
Quicksilver	95
Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad	99
Mariposa	..
Tone of the market—Steady.	
Gold after call, 224¾—closed at 223	

BALTIMORE MARKET.

December 21, 1864.

COFFEE.—Nothing doing. Rio nominal at 45¾@46 cents.

FLOUR.—Sales of 500 bbls. Ohio Extra reported at $11.50 and 100 bbls. Howard Street Super. at $11.25 per bbl. Prices nominal as follows, viz:

Howard Street Super	$11.00	@11.12½
" " Extra	11.50	@11.75
" " Family Ex.	12.75	@13.00
" " Family	13.00	@13.50
Ohio Super	11.00	@00.00
" Shipping Extra	11.37½	@11.50
" Family Extra	12.00	@00.00
" Family	12.50	@13.00
City Mills Standard Super	11.00	@00.00
" " Shipping Extra	12.75	@13.00
Baltimore Family	11.00	@00.00
" High-grades Extra	13.50	@00.00

Rye Flour—First quality is in very moderate demand at $9.37½@9.50.

Corn Meal.—City Mills quiet, but steady at $8.

GRAIN.—The weather was very unfavorable for handling grain this morning, and transactions were higher than for some days past. Prices have receded, compared with what we quote as follows: Maryland white wheat $2.65@2.90, do red, $2.60@2.70, damp white corn $1.60@1.65; dry do. $1.66@1.70; old do. $1—Rye $1.70@1.75. Oats 93@94 cents, weight, and Rye $1.70@1.75 per bushel.

PROVISIONS.—Market very quiet, but prices are unchanged, viz: Bacon Shoulders 20¾@21c; Sides 22¾@23c; Sugar cured Hams 22@23c, now do 25c, plain do. 21c; Mess Pork $41@41.50; bulk Shoulders, 18¾ cts; Sides 19¾ cts; sugar pickled Hams 20¾ cts; Western Lard 20¾@21 cts; and city refined 27 cts.

MOLASSES.—No sales reported—prices nominal at quotations, viz. Clayed Cuba 75@80 cts; Muscovado, 75@80 cents; English Island at 85@95 cts., and a cargo Rico 95@100 cts.

SEEDS.—Clover is selling in small parcels at $15.25@15.50. Timothy we quote at $5.62½@5.75, and Flaxseed at $2.40.

SALT.—Sales in quiet but steady. Ground Alum we quote at $1.25@1.35, and ordinary brands of fine at $4.30@4.45 v sack. Bulk is nominal at $1.65 v bushel.

WOODS.—Very little doing in grocery grades and refining descriptions quite neglected, viz:

Cuba and E. I., fair to good red	$18.75	@19.00
" " good grey	19.50	@21.50
" " prime to choice grey	22.00	@23.00
Porto Rico fair to good grey	21.50	@22.50
" " prime to good grey	23.50	@24.00

WHISKY.—Sales confined to small lots of Ohio at $2.25, and 100 bbl. city at $2.27.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Dec 21—6 P. M.

Receipts of Produce since our last, 45 bags Rio Ashes, 5,147 bbls. Flour, 212 bbls. and 1,140 bags Corn Meal, 220 bushels Wheat, 2,935 bushels Corn, 26 bushels Rye, 6,225 bushels Oats, 550 bushels Malt, 1,254 packages Provisions, and 19 bbls. Whiskey.

ASHES.—Continue scarce and unsettled.

COTTON.—Is in limited demand at previous prices for fair and ordinary grades, but others, including Middling, at from $1.05 to $1.25 per lb.

COFFEE.—Is in limited request, and prices are lower and somewhat unsettled. Java 44@46 cts; Rio 43@44 cts; Laguayra 44@45 cts; St. Domingo, 40 cents per lb. Stock, 10,565 bags and mats.

FLOUR.—The demand has been very moderate and prices of the principal kinds have favored buyers.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—State and Western Flour has been inactive, as buyers have been reluctant to pay the large advance claimed to-day by the principal holders. Sales since our last amount to 9,100 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $9.70@10, poor to choice extra State at $10.07@10.45, chiefly $10.15@10.30; Round Hoop Ohio, inferior to very good shipping brands, $10.40@11.40 per bbl. Superfine State and Western, $9.70@10; Extra State, $10.05@10.45. Extra Genesee, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio, $10.15@12.75. Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands, $10.40@11. Extra Genesee, $10.50@12; poor to choice extra Missouri, $10.50@14.75.

Southern Flour is in rather more demand at lower prices. Sales since our last 950 bbls. at $10.75@11.85 for poor to good, and $11.90@18 for good to choice extra brands, and $14@18 for Phenix Mills, per bbl. Canadian flour is doing better, sales 450 bbls. Extra at $10.15@13 per bbl. Rye Flour is dull and heavy, including fine and superfine at $8.25@8.45 per bbl. Corn Meal continues inactive at $7.75 for Jersey, and $8.75 for Calcutta and $9.50 for Brandywine per bbl; sales 125 bbls.

GRAIN.—Wheat has been in more request, and has advanced materially. Sales have been made, since our last, of 41,000 bushels, including Amber Western at $2.50@2.60, the latter rate for very choice; Red State at $2.45; Milwaukee Club at $2.28 v bushel. Corn is firmer, but not active. Sales 13,000 bushels