DAILY CLIPPER.

WM. WALKS.....Publisher.

FRIDAY, DEC. 23, 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 "	17.00
" 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. 22.

SENATE.—Mr. Wilson presented a petition from the officers of the army for an increase of pay. Referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. Wilson reported from the Military Committee, adversely on the House bill to drop from the army unemployed general officers. The report was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Hale introduced a bill to incorporate the Association of the Sisters of Mercy in the city of Washington. Referred to the Committee on the District Columbia.

Mr. Sumner presented a petition from Mrs. Catherine Spear, widow of the late Charles Spear, who devoted his life to prisoners, in favor of an institution for the care and reformation of juvenile offenders in this District. Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, a resolution was adopted as follows: That the Committee on Military Affairs inquire into the expediency of extending the relief to soldiers at the Soldiers' Home; inquiring into the manner in which the funds for said institution have been managed; the present condition of the same, and also whether the benevolent purposes of the Government in establishing the same might not be better carried out by repealing the law, abandoning that mode of relief, and substituting therefor pensions to those at present or hereafter entitled to its benefits.

Mr Wilson called up the House bill to amend the 21st section of the act of July 17, 1862, to define the pay and emoluments of certain officers of the army. He submitted amendments thereto as follows: "That it is not hereby the intent of the first section of the act of March 3d, 1863, authorizing the President to confer brevet rank for gallant actions and meritorious conduct, to make a distinction as to pay between officers of volunteers and other forces, including the regular army; but that such brevet rank does not entitle such officer, either of the regular army or volunteers, to any increase of pay or emoluments. That if a soldier discharged for wounds received in battle die before receiving the bounty provided by law, the bounty due shall descend to his heirs in the same manner and order of succession as if he had died in the service.

Ordered to be printed and laid over.

Mr. Sumner called up the Senate bill of last session supplementary to the act of July 2, 1862, to prescribe an oath of office, and reported it back adversely by the Judiciary Committee. It provides that no one shall be admitted to practice in the United States Supreme Court or District Courts of the United States or Court of Claims, except he shall have subscribed to the oath of loyalty prescribed in said act—any person so swearing falsely to be deemed guilty of perjury.

Mr. Johnson suggested that some specific date should be fixed in the bill, from and after which this oath should be required, say the 1st of March next. Mr. J. alluded to the remark of Mr. Sumner yesterday, that there were lawyers in this city who refused to take the oath of allegiance in the local courts, yet practiced in the U. S. Supreme.

For for as he knew, there was but one legal gentleman in that category, and that gentleman had informed him he had no objection to subscribing such an oath, when prescribed in a legal way. There was no law for the administration of any such oath. It had only been ordered by the Judge of the Court of this district. But if any law were passed by Congress, generally prescribing an oath for all practitioners, he (Mr.) knew that it would be readily complied with. It was desirable, however, that the indication should be made in the bill which he had suggested, so that the requirement to take effect, especially as it was to reach to the District Courts of the United States, and effect those at a distance.

Mr. Sumner said he had no objection to such an indication, and the bill was altered to read "that no person after the date of this act, shall be admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States, or at any time after the 4th of March next, shall be admitted to the bar of any Circuit or District Court of the United States, or of the Court of Claims, or shall be allowed to appear or be heard in any such court," unless he first subscribe to the said oath.

The bill was then passed; yeas 27, nays 4—the nays being Messrs. Buckalew, Davis, Richardson and Saulsbury.

On motion of Mr. Saulsbury, the following was adopted:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to inform the Senate whether volunteers for thirty days and for one hundred days, were enlisted for by order of this department, at any time preceding the two last drafts in the State of Delaware, from that State, and if so, for what purpose, and under what authority of law; whether such volunteers were promised as inducements to volunteer, exemption from said draft; whether said volunteers were exempted from said drafts when they volunteered; whether they are kept within the limits of said State; and whether they were promised as a further inducement to volunteer that they should not be sent without the limits of said State, or that they should not be employed in active service in the field.

Mr. Lane, of Kansas, introduced a joint resolution suspending the sales by sealed bids of the lands of the Kansas and Sac and Fox Indians, in the State of Kansas. He explained that this was necessary in order to allow the people of Kansas to bid for themselves, they having been engaged in repelling Price's invasion when the lands were advertised—otherwise the lands would pass into the hands of speculators. The bill was postponed, fixing the sale till July, 1865.

Mr. Hendricks called up the House bill to give additional compensation to the employees of the two Houses of Congress. He was satisfied an increase ought to be allowed in some instance.

Mr. Grimes thought the increased pay to Government employees ought to commence else where than here.

The bill was referred to the Finance Committee.

The deficiency bill from the House was also referred to the Finance Committee.

The Senate then adjourned till the 5th of January.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, containing a list of the names of prisoners of war, in the United States Civil Service.

Also, a communication from the Secretary of the Navy, enclosing the report of the Engineer-in-Chief upon the iron clad vessels and dockyards of Europe.

Mr. Eliot, of Mass., offered a resolution that the Secretary of War communicate to the House the report of Major General Canby concerning the purchases of products of States in insurrection. Adopted.

Mr. Davis asked leave to have printed his bill to establish a Board of Admiralty. So ordered.

Mr. Farnsworth of Illinois, objected to the further progress of business, there evidently being no quorum present. He moved a call of the House—yeas 15, nays 70, no quorum.

Mr. Cox moved that the House adjourn.—Lost—yeas 27, nays 69.

Mr. Wilson again moved a call of the House, which motion prevailed and the call proceeded to—No quorum appeared.

Mr. Wilson moved that the House adjourn, carried by yeas 63, nays 44.

The Speaker therefore announced the House as adjourned until January 5th, 1865.

THE NEW CITY OF PORT ROYAL.—The Tax Commissioner for this State have laid out about eight hundred acres of land into city lots, on the most favorable site on Port Royal harbor, was that on the southern extremity of St. Helena's Island, to be called the "City of Port Royal." The new city already has two good piers and several government warehouses, a small hospital, and other buildings erected upon it. It is capable of easy connection by rail at all the main land, and the harbor at the Royal entrance has four feet more water than the Charleston bar—namely, 18 feet at the lowest state of the tide. These advantages, added to the evident intention of the government to make the most of the finest harbor on the southern coast, bespeak for the embryo city a brilliant future.—*Port Royal (S. C.) New South.*

☞ Hon E. G. Squier, late United States Commissioner to Peru, who has spent the last fourteen months in scientific explorations in the island of Lucas, chiefly in connection with the aboriginal monuments of that country, arrived in New York, by the Ocean Queen, the other day. Mr. Squier's travels extend over 3,000 miles into Bolivia, through the great basin of Lake Titicaca to Cuzco, the capital of the Inca empire, and across the Andes, to the frontiers of the savage tribes in the valley of the Amazon. Mr. S. having gathered the materials for the large volume, we may expect to see it published soon.

☞ A strong effort is being made by regular army officers to have Gens. Rosecrans and Averill restored to active commands.

LOCAL NEWS.

Skating.—This is one of the grandest, most healthful and popular of our American sports. It is growing more fashionable and popular from year to year. Until within two or three years, ladies never dreamed of appearing mounted on skates, and visiting with their gentleman friends in the romping and wild sport of skating. But now their fondness for it amounts almost to a passion. The fact that they are usually timid and shrinking from most sports that seem reckless and dangerous, does not hold true as regards skating; in this they rival their male friends in rapidity of motion, daring and grace of movement. We has not, where a youngster at school, been perfectly carried away in the excitement of gliding on the ice with some favorite, rosy-cheeked, bright-eyed, curly-haired, medium sized, plump creature, taking hold of her hands and drawing her along in the manner of a sled. That was all very pleasant, but nothing to be compared to the pleasure of skating with that favorite—gliding swiftly over the ice, turning graceful curves, &c. You never can catch her if she tries to get away—all your efforts with that end in view may be set down as vain, but occasionally she will allow you to overtake her, and then it is "all right." We believe New York city took the lead in the good of skating parks, where ladies with or without escort, could congregate without fear of encountering vulgar rowdies, and in fact be perfectly safe from rude remarks. Other cities have followed her example, and now nearly all have one of these desirable institutions. In Buffalo and other Northern cities it is carried to great perfection—quadrille parties being no uncommon feature of the occasion, and fine bands of music enlivening the sport.

The Gas Metres.—The weather of the past week has operated considerably against persons using gas. The consumers assert that it is the duty of the Gas Company to keep the metres supplied with whiskey during the cold weather, while the company assert otherwise. If persons who use gas will, in the morning, when the metre is frozen, apply to it and the pipe that comes in through the front wall, a piece of common cloth, (the common tow linen house cloth answers very well,) and pour boiling water upon the cloth until it is thoroughly saturated, the cloth serves to retain the hot liquid, and thus in a short time, the coating of frost within the pipe and metre is thawed, leaving all clear for the flow of gas. In many cases, the trouble arising from the freezing of metres can be avoided by the exercise of proper care in closing the cellar doors and windows, so as to exclude the cold draught of air, especially in the vicinity of the metre.

Sleighing.—The merry sleigh-bells, chime was in full peal yesterday morning, but the amusement was short lived. Very fine turnouts attracted admiration on the streets, while numberless single teams dashed about the streets as though determined to "secure the shadow, ere the substance fades." Several of the fancy teams were placed on the double quick, like Hoods' retreating army, and for a short time there was a good opening on Baltimore street for a life insurance agency. Nobody was hurt as far we could learn, but narrow escapes were frequent and popular. Had the sleighing lasted for a few days, the boys would have obtained the "hang" of the road, and such breaches of discipline as they would have committed would have sorely taxed the patience of the police department.

Another Noble Structure.—The enterprising firm of Messrs. Butler, Perrigo & Way, manufacturers of picture and mirror frames, and dealers in English, French, German and American Engravings, have recently been prompted by the increasing demand for their celebrated frames and pictures to have erected a large and commodious building for a show room and manufactory. This edifice is four stories in height, with a depth of seventy feet, and twenty feet in width, with large beautiful French plate show windows fronting on Charles and Fayette streets. When all complete, we think it will vie with any other building lately erected in our city, and add greatly to the appearance of Charles street.

Award of Contracts.—Capt. Gihan has awarded the following contracts, viz: Lewis Myers & Co 2,000 head of cattle; 1,150 lbs. at $8 82; 1200 lbs. at $9 40. W. M. Webb, 1,000 head of cattle at $8,71; J. J. Bankard, 3,000 head; 1300 lbs $9 40; S. J. Pentz, 1,000 head; 1,200 lbs. $9 40.

AMUSEMENTS.

Front Street Theatre—Benefit of Mr Frank Drew.—The performances to-night, at this Theatre, are for the farewell benefit of the popular Irish comedian and vocalist, Mr. Frank Drew, who will close his very successful engagement of four weeks. The entertainment will be of the most attractive character, Mr. John M. Raymond appearing in his great part of Asa Trenchard, in Tom Taylor's celebrated comedy of "Our American Cousin," a character performed by Him at Laura Keene's Theatre, New York, for upwards of 200 consecutive nights. The entire press of New York accorded to Mr. Raymond the praise of being the most legitimate representative of Asa Trenchard that has ever appeared in this country. Miss M. E. Gordon, a very beautiful and talented actress from the New York Theatres, will appear for this occasion only, as Mary Meredith; Mr. Frank Drew will assay Lord Dundreary, and Mrs Addie Kunkel, Florence Trenchard. The popular young actor, Mr. O. H. Dod, will appear as Binney. The entertainment will conclude with Mr. Drew's very laughable burlesque of Macbeth. We have no doubt but that the Theatre will be crowded.

To-morrow night Mr. Kunkel will produce the beautiful fairy spectacle of Cherry and Fair Star. We can assure our readers that the above play will be produced in a style never before witnessed in this city. The piece will be placed upon the stage at a cost of upwards of $3,000.

The Pearl of Savoy.—The popularity of this play, surprising as it has been to many, is perfectly natural. It has claims to public favor of no ordinary character. Its dialogue is easy, natural and exceedingly pleasing, and when the character of Marie is represented by such a charming person as Miss Mildred, it becomes a "sweetness long drawn out."

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

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

Catherine Stewart vs W. H. Stewart—decree of divorce *a vinculo matrimonii*.

Henry Treadman vs Margaret Treadman—decree *a vinculo matrimonii*.

In the matter of the mortgaged estate of Catharine A. and Wm. Frizell—decrees was passed ordering the sale of the same.

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

Manuel McSlain vs. the steam tug Shallow. Libel for damages for collision with schooner W. S. Smith, in Back Creek. On trial.

The Grand Jury was discharged until the 1st Tuesday in January. The Petit Jury was discharged until Saturday.

The Court adjourned until to day.

United States District Court.—Before the Hon. Judge Giles. The following business occupied the attention of this Court yesterday:

The case of the schooner Francis Hatch was concluded yesterday.

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

Letters testamentary were granted on the estate of Mary Gibson to David Baldwin, and administration on the estate of Rosanna Geldor to Robert Calder.

[*Reported for the Baltimore Clipper.*]

TOWSONTOWN, Dec. 22, 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 Frederick Muscupp, indicted for the larceny of $25, the property of Salem R. Morris—reported yesterday—brought in a verdict of not guilty. R. H. Bowman, Esq., for defendant.

The following cases have been disposed of on the civil docket:

Hiram Kaufman vs. Frederick Dawson; judgment by default. Thomas Wooden vs. Eliza Ann Wooden, administratrix of Elijah Wooden; off. Elizabeth G. Myers vs. John W. Walters; off. Hamp vs Mathias and Louisa Erdman; off. The Farmer's and Mechanics' Bank of Carroll County vs. Francis Kendig; judgment by confession. John Gedis vs. James Burton, Jr; off. John Johnson, Jr., vs. James Burton, Jr.; off. Wm. D. Hamp vs. James Burton, Jr.; same. Michael Nitzel vs. George Fabst; judgment by default.

The following cases have been continued:

Black vs. Cock, Small vs. Free, McDevitt & Cassady vs. Lauderman, Bizk vs. Ward, Lanny vs. Wilson & Wylie, Hannick vs. same, Locker vs. Stansbury, Griffin vs. Boslar, Boeley vs. Griffith, Stansbury vs. Duke, Niles & McGhee vs. Onderdonk, Critchton vs. Whitstock, Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company vs. Williams & Welton, Brent vs. Schenck and others, State of Maryland vs. The Washington & Baltimore Turnpike Company, Hatt vs. Friedel, Kelley vs. Robinson.

The petit jury was discharged until Tuesday, the 23 day of January, 1865, and the Court after transacting some business of no general interest, adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

The Court will adjourn to morrow until after the holidays.

The grand jury will also adjourn to morrow until the 31st January next, at which time all witnesses summoned before said jury will attendance will be attached. K.

☞ Who does not delight in fine manners? Their charm cannot be overstated. Hans Andersen's story of the cobweb cloth, so fine as to be invisible, woven for the garment of a King, must mean manners. Manners are greater than law; by their delicate nature they fortify themselves with an impassable wall of defense.

LINES ON A SKELETON.

Some forty years ago the following poem was found in the London Morning Chronicle. Every effort was vainly made to discover the author, even to the offering of a reward of fifty guineas. All that ever transpired was, that the poem, in a fair clerkly hand, was found near a skeleton of remarkable symmetry of form in the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons, Lincoln's Inn, London, and that the curator of the Museum sent it to the Morning Chronicle:

Behold this ruin! 'Twas a skull
Once of the ethereal spirit full.
This narrow cell was life's retreat,
This space was thought's mysterious seat—
What beauteous visions filled this spot,
What dreams of pleasure long forgot,
Nor hope, nor joy, nor love, nor fear,
Have left one trace of record here.

Beneath this mouldering canopy
Once shown the bright and busy eye;
But start not at the dismal void—
If social love that eye employed,
If with no lawless fire it gleamed,
But through the dews of kindness beamed,
That eye shall be forever bright
When stars and sun are sunk in night.

Within this hollow cavern hung
The ready, swift, and tuneful tongue.
If falsehood's honey it disdained,
And when it could not praise, was unchained—
If bold in virtue's cause it spoke,
Yet gentle concord never broke—
This silent tongue shall plead for thee
When time unveils eternity.

Say, did these fingers delve the mine?
Or with the enchanted rubies shine?
To hew the rock or wear the gem
Can little now avail to them.
But if the page of truth they sought,
Or comfort to the mourner brought,
These hands a wreath shall weave and claim
Than all that wait on wealth or fame.

Avails it, whether bare or shed
These feet the paths of duty tred?
If from the bowers of ease they fled
To seek a humble cottage, feed
If grandeur's guilty bribe they spurned,
And home to virtue's cot returned,
These feet with angels' wing shall vie;
And tread the palace of the sky.

ENGLISH VIEW OF SHERMAN'S CAMPAIGN.

[Extract from the Manchester Guardian of the 23d ultimo.]

The war news by this arrival, though of evidently great importance, is so scanty that we almost fear to found any observations on the apparent change of affairs which it presents. The fact which seems to be best established is, that the prediction of President Davis and Gen. Beauregard have been verified by the inability of the Federals to hold Atlanta. When we remember the value shown to be attached to this prize by the efforts made to get it, and the determination to hold it, evinced in Gen. Sherman's extrusion of the inhabitants, and effort to stock and fortify the place, the acknowledgment of defeat implied to its abandonment can hardly be mistaken. The report that the Federal commander has now evacuated and burnt the town, besides being without contradiction, is rendered highly probable by the rapid extension of the Confederate operations on his line of communication with the North. We are still without information as to the whereabouts and performances of the main Confederate army under Hood; but it is categorically stated that Gen. Forrest captured Johnsonville on the 9th of October, and the haste with which the Federal garrison must have quitted the town, is shown by the statement that, together with all their stores and cannon, three gunboats and several transports fell into the hands of the victors. The very obscurity which has now hung so long over the position of the Confederate armies in Tennessee and Georgia, suggest inferences quite sufficient to account for Gen. Sherman's resolution, if the report that he has found Atlanta to be untenable be correct. But we confess we receive with incredulity the story that instead of retiring northward to contest the possession of Tennessee, he has conceived the monstrous idea of marching, without a base of supplies, across the three hundred miles of hostile country, which separate him from the Atlantic coast. We venture at least to think that such an attempt, if it should be really made, will either be about the greatest feat ever accomplished in war, should it succeed, or the occasion and the prelude of one of the most memorable disasters on record on the opposite hypothesis. But it is the simplest dictate of prudence to withhold comment on so strange a report untill it receives confirmation.

ENGLISH LIFE IN THE 15TH CENTURY.

I think there were in my time about four or five of the richest and most fashionable of our young ladies who took a few lessons on the spinet, and about as many more who learned a very little drawing, in very bad taste; but the parents of the rest of us would have thought it not only extravagance, but presumption, to give such showy and expensive accomplishments to girls destined for good housewives. We all learned to dance, however, both minuets and country dances, and I well remember that before our grand annual exhibition at the master's ball, such of us as nature had favored with the high forehead, then esteemed as beauty, were obliged to submit to the application of a strip of pitch plaster round the edges of the hair, by means of which it was torn up by the roots.

We had other penances to undergo, unknown to the damsels of these happier days. There were back-boards, iron collars, stocks for the feet, and a frightful kind of neck swing, in which we were suspended every morning whilst one of the teachers was lacing our stays; all which contrivances were intended and imagined to improve the figure and the air. Nothing was thought so awkward and vulgar as anything approaching to a stoop: "Hold up your head, hold up your head, miss!" was the constant cry. I wonder any of us kept our health; we had very little exercise of any kind, were tight-laced in very stiff stays, not sufficiently warmed in winter, and both coarsely and sparely fed.

* * * The chief alloy of our social enjoyments was the stiff and really barbarous ceremonial which then accompanied all the common actions of life. From the retired life that they led, and the awe and subjection in which they were kept by their elders, damsels had then a degree of bashfulness, or awkwardness if you please, of which it is my private opinion that the accomplished young ladies of these days cannot even form an idea. Imagine, then, what it was, in the midst of a formal dinner, after calling for beer and receiving it from the servant, in a cup or glass by the bye, which had previously served half the company, to go round the company, crying out with an audible voice, "Mrs. A., your health: Dr. B., your good health," and so on—each person, as you proceeded, laying down your knife and fork to be ready to acknowledge the compliment!

I have often sat almost choking with thirst, but quite unable to summon courage for the operation of drinking. I remember once seeing an awkward girl surprised by the approach of a health as she was in the act picking the leg of bone of a fowl with her teeth—another graceful practice of that day—who suddenly dropped both her hands, and sat quite still with the bone across her mouth, like a death's head with cross bones in the border to a bill of mortality!

It was even worse when we came to the wine after dinner or supper—it was then not sufficient to drink healths—a young lady would often be required, in spite of blushes and entreaties, to give as a toast either the name of a single gentleman or a sentiment. Perhaps some such flat affair as this:—"May the single be married and the married happy."—*Miss Lucy Aikin's Memoirs.*

BEAUTIFUL AND TRUE.—In a late article in Frazer's Magazine, this brief but beautiful passage occurs: "Education does not commence with the alphabet. It begins with a mother's look—with a father's smile of approbation, or sign of reproof—with a sister's gentle pressure of the hand, or a brother's noble act of forbearance—with a handful of flowers in green and daisy meadows—with bird's nests admired but not touched—with creeping ants and almost imperceptible insects—with humming bees and glass hives—with pleasant walks in shady lanes, and with thoughts directed in sweet and kindly tones and words to nature, to acts of benevolence, to deeds of virtue, to the source of all good, to God himself.

PETRIFACTION.—The Pittsburg Post says a remarkable petrifaction of an entire tree, it is said, was lately discovered in the Baltimore mine, on the Monongahela river, by the miners, while blasting for coal. The pieces of the trunk taken out weighs nearly four thousand pounds, and still there remains the root of the tree imbedded in the coal. There are also to be found in the same mine petrifaction of the cactus and other plants peculiar to tropical climates.

☞ A Catholic Church nearly completed, in Belleville, Illinois, fell on Wednesday of last week, with a tremendous crash. The report caused by the falling of the heavy mass of brick and timber resembled the explosion of a locomotive. Fortunately no person was injured.

MINIATURE ALMANAC FOR 1864.

DECEMBER.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon's Phases.
19-Monday	7 23	4 31	DECEMBER.
20-Tuesday	7 23	4 32	New 20 4 [illegible]
21-Wednesday	7 23	4 34	First qr 23 6 17m
22-Thursday	7 23	4 35	Full 29 [illegible]
23-Friday	7 23	4 35	Last qr 31 11 4m
24-Saturday	7 23	4 35	
25-Sunday	7 23	4 35	

MARINE AFFAIRS.

PORT OF BALTIMORE, December 22, 1864.

ARRIVED.

Steamer Georgeanna, Pearson, from Old Point, Va—to R N Ellis.

CLEARED.

Steamer Georgeanna, Pearson, Old Point, Va.

ARRIVALS FROM BALTIMORE.

Bark Gertrude, Chase Portland, 19th inst.

MEMORANDA.

Ship John Clark, Letourneau, hence for Havre, went to sea 20th inst.

Bark Delaware, (Brem) Stagd, hence, at Demerara about 4th inst.

Bark Contest, (Br) Scott, from New York for Australia put into Pernambuco, Nov 18th, for a chronometer.

Brig Carmelita, (Br) Bassett, sailed from New York, 20th inst, for Pernambuco.

Schr Joseph Pierson, Sleight, hence for New Haven, at New York, 20th inst.

Schr Engineer, Willard, sailed from Long Key 7th instant for guano island, to load for Baltimore.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

MONEY AND STOCKS.

THURSDAY, December 22, 1864.

Transactions at the Stock Board in government bonds were confined to small lots of Five-Twenties at $1 00, a decline on previous sales of ⅛ per cent. Very little was done in Baltimore City and Railroad securities or Bank shares, but Mining stocks attracted a very fair share of attention and ruled steady.

Gold was active, sales reaching $75,000 at 224¾ down to 223.

The Firemen's Insurance Company of Baltimore has declared a half yearly dividend of $2 ⅌ share.

The Associated Firemen's Insurance Company has declared a dividend of 8 ⅌ per cent. for the past six months.

The Northern Central Railroad Company has declared a dividend of 2 ⅌ cent, clear of National and State taxes, for the quarter ending December 31st, 1864.

SALE AT THE BALTIMORE STOCK BOARD.

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

Dec. 21, 1864.

2000	American Gold, (large)	s5	221⅝
3,000	do do (large)	b2	221
3,000	do do (large)		224
900	do do (large)		223⅝
4,000	do do (large)	s5	224
2,000	do do (large)	b30	225
1,000	do do (large)	s10	224⅛
6,000	do do (large)	s10	224
3,800	do do (large)		224⅛
2,000	U. S. 5-20's		106
500	do		105⅝
200	Baltimore City 6's, '90		109
100	shares Druid Hill Park		107
200	shares Balto. Chrome		1.65
300	do do		1.60
1,000	do do	b30	1.75
2,300	shares Pennsylvania Oil Co		50
200	shares Laurel Coal and Oil Co	b30	5.00
500	do do	b30	4.90
700	do do	do	4.90
200	shares Bare Hill		3.05
2,000	N. C. R. W. b'ds	s5	101⅛
300	shares Am. Gas Coal Co.	b30	2.05
100	shares Santa Clara	b30	27⅛
100	shares Canton Co		35
100	do do	b5	35⅛
	SECOND BOARD.		
5,000	American Gold D. E.	b10	222⅛
2,000	do do (large)		222
3,000	do do (large)	b30	222⅛
5,000	do do (large)	b2	221⅛
3,000	do do (large)	b5	221⅛
6,000	do do (large)	s10	222
5,000	U. S. 5-20's		106
1	shares Baltimore & Ohio R. R.		112⅛

Prices of Stocks and Bonds in N. York, Dec. 22.

BY TELEGRAPH.

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

	1st B'd.	2d B'd.	To-day.	Yesterday.
United States 6's, 1881, Coupon	116⅛		116⅛	
" " 5-20's	106⅝		106⅝	
" " " in currency	105⅝		105⅝	
American Gold	222⅛		224	
Tennessee 6's	55		56	
Virginia 6's				
North Carolina 6's	58⅝			
Missouri 6's	61⅛		61⅛	
Canton Company	34⅝		34⅝	
Cumberland Coal and Iron Co.	45		46	
Quicksilver	85		91⅛	
Pacific Mail Steamship	113⅛		114	
Erie Railway Company	55		56	
" " Preferred	100		101	
Hudson River Railroad	115		115⅛	
Harlem Railroad				
Reading Railroad	114		115⅛	
Michigan Central Railroad	116		116⅝	
Michigan S. and N. Ind R. R.	70⅝		71⅝	
Illinois Central Railroad	124⅝		125⅝	
Cleveland and Pittsburg R. R.	102		94	
Chicago and Northwestern R. R.	40⅝		41	
" " Preferred	70⅝		71⅝	
Cleveland and Toledo Railroad	109		109	
Chicago and Rock Island R. R.	104⅛		106⅝	
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien	48		50	
Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago	101		102	
St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute	26		26	

Tone of the Market.....Heavy. Irregular.

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

American Gold	221⅝
Erie Railway Company	57
Hudson River Railroad	114⅝
Michigan S. and N. Indiana Railroad	70
Reading	114
New York Central Railroad	113⅝
Chicago and Rock Island R. R.	103
Chicago and Northwestern R. R.	39⅝
Canton	34⅝
Cumberland	44⅝
Ohio and Mississippi certificates	27⅛
Quicksilver	84⅝
Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad	64⅝
Mariposa	32⅝

Tone of the market—Steady.

Gold after call, 221⅝.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

December 22, 1864.

COFFEE.—Nothing doing. Rio nominal at 45⅝@46 cents.

FLOUR.—Small lots of Howard Street Super reported at $11 @11 25 and Extra do at $11 50 per bbl.

Howard Street Super	$11 00	@11 12⅝
" Shipping Ex.	11 50	@11 75
" Retailing Ex.	11 75	@00 00
" Family	12 00	@00 00
Ohio Super	11 00	@00 00
" Shipping Extra	11 37⅝	@11 50
" Retailing Extra	11 50	@00 00
" Family	12 50	@00 00
City Mills Super, brands	11 00	@00 00
" Shipping brands Extra	12 75	@13 00
Baltimore Family	14 00	@00 00
" High grades Extra	17 50	@00 00

Rye Flour.—Prices nominally lower with very moderate demand at $9 37½@9 50.

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

GRAIN.—Receipts and transactions fair but prices lower and weaker. We quote: Maryland white wheat $2 55, do red, $2 60@2 70, dampwhite corn $1 00@1 02; dry do. $1 03@1 06; old do. $1 20@1 30, and new yellow do. $1 05@1 07. Oats 93@94 cents, weight, and Rye $1 70@1 75 per bushel.

PROVISIONS.—Market very quiet, but prices nominally unchanged. viz: Bacon Shoulders 20⅝@21c; Sides 24@25c; old Sugar cured Hams 22@23c, new do 25c, plain do 21c; Mess Pork $11@11 50; bulk Shoulders 18⅝ cts; Sides 19⅝ cts; sugar pickled Hams 20⅝ cts; Western Lard 21⅝@21 cts; and city rendered 22 cts.

MOLASSES.—No sales reported—prices nominal at quotations, viz: Clayed Cuba 75@80 cts; Muscovado, 75@85 cents; English Island 85@90 cts, and Clarified 90@1 00.

SEEDS.—Clover is selling in small parcels at $13.25@13 50. Timothy we quote at $5 62½@5.75, and Flaxseed at $2.40.

SALT.—Sales is quiet but steady. Ground Alum we quote at $1 25@1.35, and ordinary brands of fine at $1 30@1 40 ⅌ sack. Bulk is nominal at $1 15 ⅌ bushel.

SUGARS.—Market quiet but firm, the stock being moderate. We quote: Refining grades Cuba and E. I. fair to good red $8 75@9 00 " " " good dry " 9 25@9 50 " " " prime dry " 9 75@10 25 Porto Rico fair to good grocery " 9 50@9 75 " " " prime to good grocery " 9 75@10 00

WHISKY.—Sales regular at $2 20@2 25. Market quiet at the close.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21—6 P. M.

ASHES—Dull and nominal. Pots, $12; Pearls, $13@13 25 ⅌ 100 lbs.

COFFEE.—Is quiet, but quoted firm; Java, 45c @46c; Rio, 40⅝@43c. Laguayra and Maracaibo, 43c @44c; St. Domingo, 40c. ⅌ lb.

COTTON—Is in moderate demand, at firmer prices. Sales and receipts of cotton last, 413. Including Middling, at from $1 25@1 26 ⅌ lb. Week's receipts, 3,000 bales; sales and exports, 2,000 bales; stock, 200,000 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in limited demand and heavy, today. Sales amount to 9,000 bbls, including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $9 05@$9 20, poor to choice Extra State at $9 to $10 40, chiefly $10 10@$10 25. Round-Hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to very good shipping brands, $11@$11 50; Superfine State and Western, $9 60@$9 75. Extra State, $10 40@$10 60; Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c., $10 10@$12 75; Extra Ohio, round-hoop, painted brands, $11@$12 50. Extra Genesee, $10 40@$12 50, and family brands, $10 50@$13. Green Genesee, $10 40@$12, poor to choice Extra Missouri, $10 40@$12 75. Southern Flour is less in demand, at drooping prices since our last mail. Sales at $10 65@$11 75 for poor to good, and $11 80@$15 for good to choice extra brands, and $11@$15 for Fancy Mills, per bbl. Canadian Flour is declining; sales of 400 bbls, Extra, at $10 05@$10 25 per bbl. Rye Flour is dull, to day, including fine and superfine, at $8 50@$9 25 per bbl. Corn Meal, at $7 75 for Jersey, and $5 75 for Calcric, $5 50 for Brandywine, per bbl; sales 100 bbls.

GRAIN.—Wheat is in better demand, to-day. Sales have been confined to 28,000 bushels, including Amber Western (Winter) at $2 55, and Milwaukee Club at $2 23 per bush. Corn has been quiet and depressed, at $1 00@$1 01 for Mixed Western, and $1 07@$1 08 for Jersey. Rye lower per bushel. Sales 3,000 bushels. Oats are in limited demand at drooping prices: we quote Canada at prompt Western at $1 06@$1 07, afloat and in store, State at $1 01@$1 02 per bushel. Rye and Barley are quiet and depressed.

NAVAL STORES—Are in limited demand, including Rosin, nominally at $2 87½@$2 90 for Bos; Tar, at $7 50@$7 75 bbl; Spirits Turpentine, at $2 00@$2 20 ⅌ gallon.

OILS—Have been inactive, including Crude Whale, at $1 50@$1 56; Crude Sperm, at $2 10@$2 20; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 65@$1 70; Unbleached Sperm, at $2 40@$2 50; Linseed, at $1 36@$1 44; No. 1 Lard at $2@$2 10 ⅌ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in very Moderate demand and heavy, at $2 ⅌ gallon for Crude, 74@79 cents for Refined in bond, and 84@90 cents for free. ⅌ gallon; sales since our last 1,000 bbls.

DIVIDENDS.—Pork has been much more active at higher but irregular prices; sales have been made of 12,000 bbls, at $39 75@41, cash, and regular for 1863-64, closing at $40 25, cash; $41 50@42 25 for New Mess, $38 75@39 50 for New Prime Mess, $41 for Navy Prime Mess; $37 50 for This Month, and $36@37 50 for Now Prime. ⅌ bbl. Sales were also made of 1,000 bbls, 1863-64, Mess, December and to 15th January delivery, buyer's option, at $41 50, 2,250 bbls, do, January delivery, seller and buyer's options, at $42@43, 2,250 bbls, Mess, January, same options, at $42@43, and 2,500 bbls do do, February, buyer's option, at $43 25@43 75 ⅌ bbl.—Cut Meats are in fair demand at 17⅝@18⅛c. for shoulders; 19⅝@21c. (the latter sale for choice barged) for Hams—sales equal to 350 pkgs. Bacon continues in request—sales since our last of 1,050 boxes, for December and January delivery, including Cumberland Cut at 20⅝@20⅞c, and long rib, for January, at 20⅝@20⅞c. ⅌ lb.

Dressed Hogs are in fair request at 17c @17⅛c. for dressed, and 14⅛c @14⅝c. for live, per lb. Lard is unaltered. Sales 1,000 tcs, and bbls at 20⅝@21c, the latter rate for very choice. Beef continues active, $21@26 for New Extra bbls; $27 for very choice Navy do; $16@22 for New Plain Mess; sales 2,150 bbls. Tierce Beef is quiet. Beef Hams are unchanged—sales 250 tcs, at $27@28 per bbl. Butter continues in moderate demand at 40c @45c. for poor to choice, and 50