Daily Clipper.

BALTIMORE:

WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, 1864.

[Reported for the Baltimore Clipper.]

MARYLAND CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

ANNAPOLIS, July 25, 1864.

Night Session.—Present fifty-one members.—The discussion of section 40 of the legislative department, providing that the Legislature shall make no compensation for emancipated slaves, was continued.

Mr. Thomas, of Baltimore city, addressed the Convention in favor of the section.

Mr. Edelin, of Charles, spoke in favor of striking out the article.

Mr Andoun called for the previous question, which was sustained—ayes, 35; nays, 16.

An amendment offered by Mr Brown, of Queen Anne's, providing that the State shall make provision for the support of emancipated slaves incapable of self-support was rejected.

The motion of Mr. Dent to strike out section 40 was lost—ayes, 13, nays, 38. Section 40 was then adopted without amendment—ayes, 33; nays, 12, being a strict party vote.

Mr. Miller offered the following as an additional section:

"Section— The Legislature shall provide by law, and make appropriations from the treasury if necessary, for the comfortable support and maintenance of such slaves manumitted by the adoption of this Constitution as may, by reason of age or other cause, be unable to support and maintain themselves."

Mr. Jones offered to amend the above by providing "that all slaves who, at the time that this Constitution shall go into effect, shall be manumitted thereby, and shall be minors, shall be thenceforth in the condition of negro apprentices, under the law of this State, to their owner, males until they shall arrive at the age of twenty-one years, and females until they shall have arrived at the age of eighteen years."

After discussion, the amendment was rejected—yeas 15; nays 33.

The Convention adjourned.

ANNAPOLIS, July 26, 1864.

The Convention met at 10 o'clock—present, Hon. H. H. Goldsborough, President, and 66 members, (30 members being absent.)

Mr. Thomas, of Baltimore city, offered the following as an addition to the legislative department:

"Laws shall be passed by the General Assembly taxing, by a uniform rule, all moneys, credits, investments in bonds, stocks, joint stock companies, or otherwise, and also all real and personal property, according to its true or actual value in money, and the tax payable thereon shall be paid to the county or city where the same is located at the time of its assessment or valuation, and the location of all stocks, bonds, or other evidences of debt, shall be in the county or city where the principal office of transacting the business of such company or corporation is located;" which was entered on the journal for future consideration.

The Legislative Department.—The Convention took up the report of the committee on the legislative department, the additional section offered last night by Mr Miller being under consideration. Mr Stockbridge addressed the Convention in opposition to it. A call for the previous question was not sustained, and the section was rejected—yeas 24, nays 41.

Mr. Duvall offered the following as an additional section:

The General Assembly shall have power to pass such laws as are necessary to provide for the distribution of any appropriation hereafter made by the general government to enable the State of Maryland to compensate the masters or claimants of slaves emancipated from servitude by the adoption of this constitution."

Mr. Miller spoke in favor of the section, &c.

Mr. Jones, of Somerset, offered the following as an amendment: "Or taken away from their owners under the authority of the President of the United States, whereby their services have been lost to their said owners."

Mr. Barron called for the previous question, which was sustained. The amendment of Mr Jones, of Somerset, to the section offered by Mr. Duvall, was rejected.

Mr. Stirling offered the following as a substitute for the additional section offered by Mr. Duvall:

"The General Assembly shall have power to receive from the United States any grant or donation of lands, money or securities for any purpose designated by the United States, and shall administer or distribute the same according to the conditions of said grant;" which was adopted, and made an additional section of the Legislative Department, by yeas 65, nays 1, Mr. Hatch.

Sale of the State's Interest in the Public Works.—The Convention then took up section 39, providing for the sale of the State's interest in the public works of the State, &c.

Mr. Lansing offered a substitute for article 39, providing for the sale of the State's interest in the public works, &c., the distinctive feature of which was that the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal shall not be sold for less than $5,000,000.

Mr. Scott, of Harford, offered an amendment to article 39, providing for the advertisement of proposals for the purchase of the State's interest in the public works in American and foreign newspapers

After an animated discussion of the various propositions presented and the offering of a variety of motions, none of which were adopted, the section (39) was passed over informally

Without further action on other amendments to the legislative department, the Convention at half-past two o'clock adjourned until 6 P. M.

FINANCIAL.—The New York Commercial Advertiser of Monday evening says:

The improved feeling in Governments is marked. There is some speculative demand, prompted by a prevailing impression that the late depression in United States securities is only temporary, and that the high rates of interest will induce a material rise in prices when the money market becomes permanently easy.

The money market continued easy. Lenders are at last seeking borrowers, and the supply is abundant for all legitimate purposes. The banks are withdrawing their deposits from the Sub-Treasury, and large amounts sent west for the purchase of produce, are now finding their way into the banks. The indications are that we have seen the end of the present extreme stringency, and that we shall have an early return to the six per cent. rate of interest.

It is understood to be the intention of the Secretary of the Treasury to ask for no immediate subscription to a definite amount of the seven-thirties, but to offer them for gradual absorption. This policy will contribute toward a regular course of the money market, and will ultimately work best for the Treasury.

Strenuous efforts are being made by that section of the press lately vociferously opposed to currency issues, to persuade Secretary Fessenden that he has no alternative but to continue the greenback expansion by further liberal issues. Illustrations very suggestive of familiarity with the effects of free bibacious habits are freely resorted to, and we are assured that the only relief for the financial *delirium tremens* is to continue pouring into the patient the fatal stimulant.

This demand for more paper goes upon the supposition that the aggregate value of the money afloat can be increased by an addition to its face amount—one of the most thoroughly exploded fallacies of the greenback school of finance. Do these late uncompromising opponents of greenbacks need to be reminded of their old argument, that additional issues will only depreciate the currency already in circulation, without increasing the value available for the purposes of exchange?

The truth is, that the stringency or ease of the money market depends much less than is generally supposed upon the amount of currency. It is the amount of money upon the market, estimated in its purchasing value, that determines the condition of the market; and as the further issue of currency will depreciate the purchasing value in the same proportion as it increased the nominal amount, the market clearly could not be really relieved by any addition to be currency.

A VERY excited state of feeling has been produced among the home traitors in Coles county, Illinois, by the discovery in the woods near Charleston of the bodies of the Copperhead Sheriff John O'Blair and another member of the family, who were leaders in the insurrection in that region some time since.—The O'Blairs disappeared at that time, having eluded the vigilance of the authorities, and nothing was heard of them until the discovery of their bodies, a few days since, perforated by bullets. The O'Blair sympathizers state that they were murdered by the Union soldiers, and indulge in violent threats. A Mattoon has been stolen, as is supposed, by the agents of the "mighty host," as the secret organization in that place is termed.

As an indication of the effects of Grant's pounding upon the business interests of Petersburg, the last number of the Petersburg Register had but one advertisement, and that is of a merchant who wishes to sell out. The recent rains and cool weather had a very good effect upon the health of the troops.

Not long since a widow, occupying a large house in a fashionable quarter of London, sent for a wealthy relative to make her will, by which she disposed of between £50,000 and £60,000. He proposed soon after, was accepted, and found himself the happy husband of a penniless adventurer.

LOCAL NEWS.

Bounties to Volunteers.—The City Council yesterday afternoon passed an ordinance providing for the payment of bounties to volunteers, who may enlist under the late call of the President for 500,000 men. The ordinance is as follows:

Section 1. Be it enacted and ordained by the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, That the sum of seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary to be used as a bounty fund for the purpose of filling up the quota of the city under the proclamation of the President of the United States of July 18, 1864, be and the same is hereby appropriated for that purpose.

Section 2. And be it enacted and ordained, That the said fund shall be administered by a board to be called the bounty board, and composed of the comptroller of the city and two other citizens of Baltimore, to be named by the Mayor.

Section 3. And be it enacted and ordained, That the said bounty board shall, on receiving satisfactory evidence that any person has been mustered into the service of the army or navy of the United States as a part of the quota of the city of Baltimore under the call of the President of the United States aforesaid, cause to be paid to each person so mustered, not being a commissioned officer, the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars; if such person shall have enlisted for one year; two hundred and twenty-five dollars if he shall have enlisted for two years, and three hundred dollars if he shall have enlisted for three years, and shall cause to be recorded in a book the name of the person so mustered.

Section 4. And be it enacted and ordained, That the bounty board shall have authority to employ such clerks and agents as may be necessary for the transaction of the business, and to allow them a reasonable compensation for their services, to be paid out of the said bounty fund.

Section 5. And be it enacted and ordained, That the said bounty board be authorized and directed to pay to every person not drafted, who shall, after the passage of this ordinance, furnish a representative recruit or substitute to the Government of the United States to serve in the army or navy the bounty hereinbefore provided for, to be paid within thirty days after such recruit shall have been accepted as a part of the quota of the city of Baltimore.

Section 6. And be it enacted and ordained, That the register shall pay the sum appropriated by this ordinance to the order of the bounty board from time to time as they may require it.

Section 7. And be it enacted and ordained, That the bounty board shall be authorized to make such arrangements as they may think proper with any citizen or citizens of Baltimore for making an addition to the bounty provided for by this ordinance, and also in their discretion to make, upon adequate security, advances to any agent appointed by the Governor of Maryland to recruit in any State which has been declared in insurrection, men to make up part of the said quota of the city of Baltimore.

Dreadful Accident—Falling of a Wall—Three Persons Buried in the Ruins.—This morning, a few minutes after nine o'clock, the front wall of three unfinished brick houses on the south side of Lexington street, one door east of Paca street, (which were being built for Benjamin Deford,) suddenly gave way, and in falling buried several persons in the ruins. The citizens in the vicinity immediately went to work to remove the rubbish, and rescue the wounded. The first person that was removed was Mrs. James Keyser, a widow lady aged about fifty years, residing at No. 23 N. Paca street. She was removed to her residence, and attended by Drs. Keyser, Buckley and Baxley. Her injuries were found to be of such a character as to preclude all hopes of her recovery. She sustained a compound fracture of the right leg, the bone protruding several inches, and her skull was supposed to be fractured, besides severe internal injuries. When we left the scene she was supposed to be dying.

A small boy, about 12 years age, who was playing in front of the building, was next removed, and found to have his skull fractured and also a fracture of the right leg. He was removed to the residence of his father, Joseph Lipp, No. 328 Saratoga street, where the services of Dr. H. F. C. Wilson were availed of. It is thought that his injuries will result fatally.

A negro man, named Nace Hall, who was employed as a laborer on the building, had his left foot broken in such a manner as to render amputation necessary. He was removed to his residence, No. 6 Boyd street.

One of the carpenters at work on the lower story had his back badly hurt by the falling mass. He was able to go home without assistance.

The accident is supposed to have been caused by the use of defective mortar, as the whole wall from one end to the other slipped off and was hurled into the street.

The time and place at which the affair occurred the great wonder is that the list of injured was not greater, as the large crowd that usually attend the Lexington market were there making their purchases; but the passing of a troop of cavalry on Paca street, attracted the attention of a great many who doubtless were saved by that circumstance. The officers of the Western police station were on the spot and rendered every assistance.

Advance in Prices.—Prices of everything are advancing to an enormous extent, and if the elevation continues much longer it will require an exceedingly long pole to reach the top. Liquors, segars and chewing tobacco, are the last commodities that have raised, and they are now looked upon as costly luxuries. Cobblers cost twenty-five cents; a good segar ten to forty cents apiece; a plug of tobacco twenty cents. The enormous tax on these articles compels dealers to almost double their former rates. Perhaps there will be little that is valuable lost to the community if the prices of these articles get beyond the means of the majority to indulge in them. At one saloon, on Baltimore street, brandy, manufactured in 1800, is sold at *one dollar and twenty-five cents* a drink—the drinker being furnished with a "pony glass." Lager has also advanced, and "spreeing" is a much more costly amusement now than it ever was before, and the largest fortunes can easily and quickly be exhausted by a course of dissipation, such as is not unusual among persons who have become possessed of means.

Trouble Among the Substitute Brokers.—The order of Colonel Jeffries, published yesterday, relative to substitute brokers being required to obtain a license, in order to prosecute their business, caused a flutter among many disloyal parties, who have heretofore realized considerable sums of money by furnishing substitutes to drafted men. The promulgation of the order caused the price of "subs" to materially decline, and a representative could be obtained yesterday for $400. A number of loyal brokers complied with the order of Colonel Jeffries, and the impression is that a larger number will avail themselves to-day of the provisions set forth by the Colonel. The business of furnishing substitutes will partake of a spirited character during the coming two weeks, it being estimated that not one-third of those persons who were drafted on Monday will be willing to perform camp life.

An Excellent Painting.—In March last, an appropriation of two hundred dollars was made by the City Council, for the purpose of having the portrait of his Hon. John Lee Chapman, Mayor of the city of Baltimore, painted and placed in the Chamber of the City Council with those of former Mayors. The painting has been executed by Professor D. W. Woodward, of the Maryland Institute School of Design. It has been finished in a most masterly manner, and judges have pronounced it the most correct portrait ever produced by a Baltimore artist. The frame, which is finished in a superb manner, was manufactured by Messrs. Pergopey Way & Co., in the Tracy Building, adjoining the Adams' Express Company, on Baltimore street. The painting is now on exhibition at the store of J. W. Bond A Co., No. 86 Baltimore street.

Theft of Water Pipe.—A boy named John Bachigalupi was arrested yesterday, charged with stealing a quantity of lead pipe and water cocks from the Continental Hotel, on Holliday street. The accused with other boys entered the building, which has been closed some time, by forcing a side door on Orange alley. They nearly stripped the building of the water pipe &c., and disposed of the material to Mrs. Mary Williamson, keeper of a junk shop on President street. Mrs. Williamson was arrested, and with the boy held a hearing before Justice Spicer.

To be Paid.—The laborers recently employed on the barricades about the city not having been paid for their labor, owing to the neglect of the Government in providing funds for the same, will, by a resolution passed by the City Council last evening receive the amounts due them from the Register. The amount so paid by the city will be charged to the Government.

Government Contracts.—The following contracts have been awarded by Captain J. H. Gilman, Commissary of Subsistence, to this Department: T. Pierce, Baltimore, 850 bags Rio coffee, in double sacks, at 55 cents per pound; J. B. Eastman & Co., Baltimore, 722 bags Rio, in double sacks, at 54¾ cents; S. G. Hoegewerff, Baltimore, 32,000 pounds Rio, in double sacks, at 55 cents; W. T. Pitt, Baltimore, 700 sacks Marshall's salt, packed in sacks, at $1 56 per bushel, and 450 sacks Jeffrey and D'Arcy's salt, packed in whisky barrels, at $1.70.

Drill Rooms.—The City Council, in order to facilitate and advance the military spirit of our citizens, have passed an ordinance providing for drill rooms and armories, and furniture for the 1st Light Division, and for furnishing uniforms to the non-commissioned officers and privates. The rent of each drill room not to exceed one hundred and fifty dollars per annum.

Sale of Valuable Property.—The property known as the "Green Spring Hotel," situated on the line of the Western Maryland Railroad and within half a mile of the Reisterstown turnpike, and fourteen miles from this city, was sold at the Exchange salesroom yesterday by S. H. Gover, Esq., auctioneer, for the sum of $9,000, S. S. Clayton, Esq., being the purchaser.

Christy's Minstrels.—Another crowded and fashionable audience greeted this excellent company last night, and the entertainment passed off in a delightful manner. Christy was exceedingly happy, and created the liveliest humor, by his laughable conceptions of darkey life. An entire change of programme will be observed to-night.

THE CITY COUNCIL.

FIRST BRANCH.—First Branch, July 26th, 1864.—Special Session.—Present, James Young, Esq., President, and a quorum of members.

Mr. Streeter presented a petition from Thomas Clark, asking permission to raise the curb stones in front of his property, on the corner of Franklin and Calvert streets; referred.

Mr. Jones presented a petition from Mary Ellender, asking permission to erect a summer kitchen in the rear of her premises, No. 15 Shakespear street; referred.

Mr. Dukehart, from the committee on ways and means, reported an ordinance providing for a bounty to volunteers under the late call of the President; passed.

Also an ordinance relative to the organization of drill rooms in various parts of the city; passed.

Mr. Proud submitted a resolution to pay the workmen recently employed upon the fortifications of the city; passed. Adjourned.

SECOND BRANCH.—Present, Samuel Duer, Esq., President, and a quorum of members.

The following bills were received from the First Branch and passed: An ordinance providing for bounties to volunteers; a resolution providing for drill rooms and for the payment of laborers employed in the barricades. Adj.

GOLD AND CONFEDERATE CURRENCY.—A correspondent with the army writes as follows: "Some time ago the 45th Pennsylvania Regiment found a pot of silver and gold, amounting to ten thousand dollars in all. Many of the Union soldiers bought a portion of it at a slight premium. During some of the forbidden interviews which often occur between the pickets of the two hostile armies, the Federals would show a handful of silver and gold to the rebels, with—'Do you fellows get paid off with these little fellows?' We do. We just got paid four months' pay.' The story spread like fire among the Confederates; they were wild for buying gold and silver; $10, $15, $20, $25 and even $30 in Confederate currency, was offered for one dollar of gold; but the Union soldiers declined to take the worthless rags of the Confederacy."—*Boston Transcript.*

MAID SERVANTS.—The only way for a woman to secure peace and comfort in her household is to have as few other women around her as possible, especially in a dependent position. There is a natural antagonism between them which will assert itself in a thousand ways. How many Irish girls go grumblingly to fulfil a kindly-uttered request on the part of their mistress, who would run "like lightning" to obey an order from their master? And, strange to say, though it makes no sort of difference to the head of the house whether his boots are brushed by Bridget O'Brian or Judy O'Callahan, yet, in a dispute, he invariably takes the part of the "help"—simply and solely from the instinct of sex, and because men always feel bound to be gallant to every woman in the world, excepting their wives.

A MAN is now on trial before the Military Commission at Washington, charged with contracting to furnish the rebel Government with forty millions of dollars worth of goods, the contracts for which, signed by the rebel authorities, were found upon his person. It appears from the terms of the contract that the goods were to be purchased in the North, shipped to Nassau or Havana, whence they were to be transhipped to rebel ports by blockade runners, and the payment therefor to be returned in cotton by the same channel. The defendant pleads, it is understood, that he executed the contract for the purpose of obtaining a safeguard out of Dixie. He was arrested in Washington.

OPEN THOU THE GATES OF HEAVEN.

Lord send us rain! the thirsty earth
Looks up imploringly to Thee!
The scentless flower, the leafless tree
Invoke the power which gave them birth.
Ope, ope the portals of the sky!
Dispense the quickening dew of Heaven!
Thus praying—may we be forgiven,
And find acceptance to Thine eye.
—*Fanit.*

THE RAPPAHANNOCK.—A letter from Calais says that the Confederate steamer Rappahannock, at that port, had judgment pronounced against her by the Boulogne Chamber of Commerce for commercial debts contracted by her captain and officers; that the Board attempted to fix the notice of sale, but that they were prevented by the captain, and had to draw up a process "verbal."

Captain Semmes was travelling incognito in Ireland.

GOV. ANDREW is determined that Massachusetts shall have the full benefit of the law permitting recruiting in the rebel States. He has appointed State agents for Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Georgia, and Alabama. In the district of Columbia, these agents with piles of greenbacks in their pockets, are sweeping off a large number of able-bodied negroes. The prices paid range from $250 to $400.

HARRIET MARTINEAU's sister destroyed herself on the Derby day in England, by throwing herself under the wheels of an approaching railway train, as it was entering a station, which literally tore her to pieces. She was about thirty years old, in good circumstances, and the wife of a barrister.

A BADLY bunged-up Emerald Islander, in response to the inquiry, "Where have you been?" said, "Down to Mrs. Mulrooney's wake—and an illegant time we had of it.—Fourteen fights in fifteen minutes; only one whole nose left in the house, and that belonged to the tay-kettle."

HOWARD THE FORGER.—The father of Jos. Howard, Jr., the forger of the Presidential proclamation, accompanied by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, have had interviews with the President, to procure the release of the offender from Fort Delaware. We are not apprised of the result of their mission.

GEN. WASHBURNE issued an order on the 22d, notifying all persons residing within the limits of the district of Memphis who claim exemption from service in the enrolled militia on the ground of foreign birth, to leave within forty-eight hours.

A COUNTRY girl, coming from the field, told by her poetic cousin that she looked as fresh as a daisy kissed with dew, said: "Well, it wasn't any fellow by that name, but it was Steve Jones that kissed me. I told him that every one in town would find it out!"

THE report that Denmark has proposed an armistice, with a view to peace negotiations, is confirmed. It is the general belief that a peace will soon be concluded. Thirty people were drowned at Lyons, in France, by the turning of a boat.

THE last words of Washington Wilks, one of the editors of The Morning Star, London, who died recently while speaking in public, were: "The great American Republic"—at which point death closed his lips forever.

A WASHINGTON special says that great efforts are being made there, by the friends of Howard, the proclamation forger, to effect his release, or bring him to trial.

THE number of deaths in the Confederate army reported to the Second Auditor's office, at Richmond, up to the 31st of December, 1863, is 57,895.

GENERAL ROSECRANS' body guard, commanded by Captain Clifford, has been ordered South from St. Louis to join Gen. Canby.

A Strange Case of Innocent Bigamy.

The Dubuque Times, of the 19th, says:—About a month since we published an item inquiring "Where is Sarah Jane Helm?" It was caused by a letter written to a clergyman in this city by Thomas La Grange, a lawyer in Binghamton, N. Y., who insinuated that there was a fortune in prospect for her, and seemed very anxious to know her whereabouts. A few days after the item appeared a lady called on the clergyman and introduced herself as the Sarah Jane Helm aforesaid, although her name at present was Sarah Jane Wilson. The clergyman showed her the letter, was convinced she was the one to whom it referred, and wrote the lawyer the fact of her residence in this vicinity.

Nothing was heard of the matter again, and it was almost forgotten, until Saturday morning last, when a well dressed man called upon the Sheriff, and wanted him to go into the country and do some business. He seemed very angry, and threatened such dire vengeance upon the heads of somebody—who nobody could tell—that although he had no legal papers of any kind, Mr. Mahony thought it best for Mr. Kiesse to accompany him, and he did so. They drove out to Epworth, and then the whole secret of the affair came out.

It seems that in 1854 and 1855, Sarah Jane Nutting married Samuel Helm, in Hawley, Wane County, Pa. They lived happily, he being a showman and away much of the time, until 1860, when, as they were quite poor, Helm started off on a tour with a circus, and shortly afterward his wife came to Dubuque at the solicitations of her father and brother, who resided here. She went to work in the millinery store of S. B. Dumont, and after her brother's wife died she kept house for him. During the first year of her stay here she corresponded with her husband, and then from some unknown reason the correspondence ceased.

About two years ago she married Mr. Thos. Wilson, a farm overseer, living near Epworth, he being acquainted with the circumstances of her previous life, and her brother having furnished her a sort of certificate, which he said he obtained from a lawyer, declaring her divorced. Well, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson lived comfortably and contented upon a farm, very much respected by the excellent people in whose neighborhood they were, until Helm made his appearance as above stated.

Mrs. H. was overcome with consternation when her first husband met her and spoke to her, and Mr. Wilson well nigh paralyzed with grief and dismay. However, he told his wife that he had no legal claims upon her, and that she must make her own choice between himself and Mr. Helm—that if she selected him she could get a divorce from Mr. H., and then they would live together again. That night she stayed at the house of one of her neighbors, and on Sunday came into Dubuque and took a room in the Key City House, at which place Helm was staying. Yesterday morning she decided to go East with Helm.

In the afternoon, reports very prejudicial to his character, and a story that he had come to her only to secure a fortune, which it was said had been left her, having reached her, she placed herself under the protection of Sheriff Mahoney, consulted F. E. Bissell, Esq., and actually took the initatory steps towards suing for a divorce, and had the Sheriff serve a notice to that effect on Mr. Helm, who immediately sought another interview with her, which resulted in her going back to the City House with him. Here, we learn, she again met Mr. Wilson, and the two husbands talked very plainly to each other, each determined to have her. The clerk interfered, and Mrs. H. again went to the Sheriff's house. Mr. H. soon followed her, with D. N. Cooley, Esq., as his attorney.

Mr. Cooley heard the stories of both parties, and, thinking that Mrs. H. might be influenced in her choice by fear of Helm, sent him out of the room, and then, in presence of the Sheriff, told her that, although he was her husband's attorney, he was her friend, and if she did not want to go with Helm she should be protected here, and that no harm would befall her for thus deciding. She replied that she loved Helm better than anybody else in the world; that he treated her very kindly when she lived with him before, and that she had deliberately decided to go with him.

Thus the matter stood at 10 o'clock last night when the parties separated. What the result will be no one can tell. The poor woman is well nigh crazed with perplexity, fear and grief. Her affections are evidently with Helm, and her heart prompts her to share his lot whatever it may be; but her judgment, influenced by reports of evil, causes her to distrust and dread him.

Mr. Helm, who he says he lives at Binghampton, where he has a billiard-room, states that he received a letter from her brother (now in the army,) telling him that his wife was dead, and that afterward he sent the brother money, with which to purchase tombstones for her grave. A year ago he heard that she was living near Dubuque, and he wrote letters to the Postmaster and Chief of Police here, which were never answered—those to the former Mr. David said he received. He then put the matter into the hands of the lawyer, LaGrange. The result was, he learned of her whereabouts, and immediately came for her. He also says that the insinuated fortune was a mere ruse on the part of LaGrange to excite an interest in the parties here to whom he wrote. This is his story. He offers to procure evidence from Binghampton that he is a respectable and upright citizen.

We should think the only safe plan for Mrs. Helm to pursue is to allow her friends—and she has many—to make inquiries of parties in Binghampton, and thus remove or confirm all bad reports concerning him.

The affair has created much excitement in the city, and was talked of on every corner of Main street last evening.

THE little town of Enfield, Mass., has presented an example of patriotic energy which ought to be imitated in every village and city in the loyal States. Within two days after the late call for 500,000 men was published, her quota—thirty-six men, was raised, and the men presented, accepted, and mustered in.

LAW-BOOK THIEF.—A man named Whitney has been arrested in Boston charged with wholesale thieving from lawyers' offices in that city, Providence, Hartford, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, of law books, from Coke, Blackstone, and Vattel, down to the Justices' Assistants. The books obtained in one place he would carry to another and dispose of. So says the Boston Herald.

LAND SALE.—George Vickers, Esq., as Trustee, sold at public sale on Wednesday last, the Moody or Woodland farm, lying near Galena, and containing 300 acres, for $40.11 per acre—Dennis McCauley, Esq., purchaser.—*Kent News.*

No less than 3,344 bodies of persons found dead in Paris have been exposed at the Morgue for recognition during the past ten years—1,766 were suicides, of whom 1,414 had drowned themselves. Four-fifths of the suicides were of men.

THE Charleston Courier, of the 12th inst., says the number of shells thrown into the city from the commencement of the bombardment up to Saturday—the three hundred and sixty-fifth day, or one year—was seven thousand and ninety-one.

MENHADEN OIL.—There are thirteen factories in Rhode Island making menhaden oil, employing 200 men. They have made during the past year about 300,000 gallons, worth $1 per gallon.

IN the Newport Asylum there is a living female child two years old, weighing only eight pounds.

MINIATURE ALMANAC FOR 1864.

JULY.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON'S PHASES.	
25 Monday	4 51	7 9	JULY.	
26 Tuesday	4 52	7 8		D. H. M.
27 Wednesday	4 52	7 8	New	3 7 20 e
28 Thursday	4 53	7 7	First qr	11 10 47 e
29 Friday	4 54	7 6	Full	19 1 30m
30 Saturday	4 55	7 5	Last qr	25 5 39 e
31 Sunday	4 56	7 4		

MARINE AFFAIRS.

PORT OF BALTIMORE, July 26, 1864.

ARRIVED

Steamer Adelaide, Cannon, from Old Point, Va to M N Falls.

Steamer Lancaster, Dawes, from Perryville, Md—to Jos Jas Taylor.

Steamer Fanny Cadwallader, Pierson, fm New York—mdse to J A Shriver.

Steamer Richard Wining, Dade, from Philadelphia—mdse to J A Shriver.

Bark Delaware, Steed, from Demarara, July 11th—sugar and molasses to W H Peet.

Sch Priscilla, Crowther, from New York—to W Applegarth & Son.

CLEARED.

Steamer Adelaide, Cannon, Old Point, Va.
Steamer Lancaster, Dawes, Havre de Grace.
Steamer Artizan, Kirk, New York.
Steamer Richard Willing, Dade, Philadelphia.

BELOW.

Bark Damon, from Port Royal, S C.

SAILED.

Bark Carrie Davis, (Br) Buck, Londonderry, Ire—in tow of steaming Whitaker.

CLEARANCES FOR BALTIMORE.

Bark Ellt Virginia, Johnson, New York, 25th.
Bark Laura & Gertrude, Poppelbaum, New York, 25th inst.
Schr S A Boone, Wheatley, Philadelphia, 24th.

ARRIVALS FROM BALTIMORE.

Schr S G Hart, ——, Boston, 21th inst.
Schr Ralph Post, Penny, New York, 25th inst.
Schr Ellicott, Dennison, New York, 25th inst.
Schr J A Decker, Denton, New York, 25th inst.
Schr B H Baker, ——, Boston, 24th inst.

MEMORANDA.

Brig Walter Howes, Pierce, from Bangor for Baltimore, arrived at Rockland, 16th inst, and sailed 17th for destination.

Schr Tantamount, Davis, cleared 23d inst, from Boston for Fortress Monroe.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALE AT THE BALTIMORE STOCK BOARD

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

July 26, 1864.

7,300 U. S. Five-Twenties	105¾
500 do do	105¾
54 shares Bank of Baltimore	192¾
1 shares Marine Bank	33
39 shares Union Bank	72
200 Baltimore City 6's '75	117
509 shares Bare Hill Company	4.10
200 do do	4.15
700 Maryland Mining Co	.85
50 Maryland Fire Insurance Co	16¾
500 shares Atlantic Mining Co b30	1.55

Prices of Stocks and Bonds in N. York, July 26.

BY TELEGRAPH.

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

	1st Board.	2d Board.
United States 6's 1881, Coupon	105	105¾
U. S. Five-Twenties	107¾	107
" " " int. currency	95	94¾
Gold (office sales)	257	..
Tennessee 6's	57¾	58
Virginia 6's	51	..
North Carolina 6's	66	..
Missouri 6's	67¾	68
Canton Company	34¾	35
Cumberland Coal Co	51¾	56
Quicksilver		75¾
N. Y. Central Railroad	133¾	133¾
Erie	110¾	110¾
" Preferred		..
Hudson River Railroad	129¾	129¾
Harlem Railroad	210	..
Reading Railroad	133	133¾
Michigan Central Railroad	136¾	136¾
Michigan S. and N. Ind. R. R.	66¾	66¾
Illinois Central Railroad	127¾	127
Cleveland and Pittsburg R R	110¾	110
Cleveland and Toledo Railroad	137¾	138
Chicago and Rock Island R R	111¾	111¾
Milwaukie & Prairie du Chein	..	65
Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago	..	113¾
Alton and Terre Haute R R	..	..
Chicago and Northwestern R R	51¾	51¾
" " Preferred	..	..

Tone of the market.....Firm. Irregular.

By Telegraph from New York, 4¾ o'clock P. M.

Gold	
Erie	110
Reading	133¾
Pittsburg	110
Southern	85¾
New York Central	133¾
Rock Island	112
C & N Western	51¾
Hudson	128¾
Cumberland	56¾
Canton Company	34¾
Toledo	110¾

Market Weak.

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

American Gold	254¾
Cumberland	56¾
New York Central	133¾
Erie Railway Co	110¾
Reading	133¾
Hudson	128¾
Cleveland and Pittsburg	110
Southern	85
Chicago and Rock Island	110¾
Northwestern	51¾
Ohio and Miss. Certificates	36¾
Mariposa	43¾
Toledo	139¾
Canton	34
Mt. Vernon	136¾

Tone of the market.....Steady.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

July 26, 1864.

COFFEE.—Small sales reported. Rio is held at 54@52 cents per lb.

FLOUR.—Market closed firm. We quote as follows:

Howard Street Super	$11.25	@11.50
" " Shipping Extra	11.50	@11.75
" " Retailing Extra	11.75	@12.00
" " Family	12.00	@ 0.00
Ohio Super	11.25	@00.00
" Shipping Extra	11.50	@12.00
" " Retailing Extra	11.75	@00.00
" " Family	12.00	@00.00
City Mills Standard Super	11.00	@ 0.00
" " Shipping brands Extra	13.75	@14.25
Baltimore Family	15.50	@ 0.00
" " High-grade Extra	15.00	@ 0.00

RYE FLOUR.—Small sales reported of good and choice brands at $10@10.25.

CORN MEAL.—City Mills and Brandywine are nominal at $5.37½ per bbl.

GRAIN.—Sales of good to prime white Wheat at 285@300 cts., and do. red 285@295 cents. Corn is ready, at 170@173 cts. for white, and 170@171 cts. for yellow. Oats at 85@86 cts., weight for Maryland, and at 80@90 cts. for Pennsylvania. Rye at 180@183 cents.

PROVISIONS.—Old Mess Pork we quote at $43 and new do. at $45. Old Bacon shoulders 16¾ cts; do. sides 16@16¾ cts; new shoulders 16¾ cts; do. sides 16@16¾ cts. Smoked Hams 27@29 cts. Western Lard 19¾ cents. Baltimore refined 21 cts. per lb.

MOLASSES.—Clayed Cuba 85@90 cents; do. Muscovado 80@85 cts; English Island 95@110 cents, and Porto Rico 105@110 cents.

SALT.—Ground Alum we quote at $4.25, ordinary brands of fine at $4.30@5.00 per sack, and Turks' Island at 90 cents per bushel.

SUGARS.—Prices are without material change and we quote as follows:

Cuba and N. I., fair to good refining	20.25	@20.50
" " " good grocery	20.50	@21.00
" " " prime grocery	21.50	@22.00
Porto Rico, fair to good grocery	21.50	@22.50
" " prime to good grocery	23.00	@24.00
New Orleans, fair to prime	00.00	@00.00

WHISKEY.—Demand limited. Ohio sold at 1.74@1.78 cents.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, July 26.—Cotton is active at $1.60@1.62. Flour is unsettled—sales of 17,500 bbls. State at $9 40@10 50; Ohio $10 25@11; Southern $1 35@13.50. Wheat is dull—sales of 10,000 bushels Chicago Spring at $2 26@2 47; Milwaukie Club $2.30@2 40; Western $2.29@2.65. Corn is firm—sales of 42,000 bushels at $1 60@1.62. Beef is dull. Pork is firm—sales $40 50@41. Lard is firm—sales of 2,500 bbls. at 19¾@20¾ cents. Whisky steady—sales of 1,200 bbls. at $1.70@1.71. Sugar dull—Muscovado 20@20¾ cts. Naval Stores are dull. Petroleum is firm—sales of 1,000 bbls.; crude 50@51 cts. Freights steady.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR RATIONS.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS,
Washington, D. C., July 16, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 3 o'clock P. M. of the 4th day of August next, for furnishing rations to the United States Marines at the following stations until the 31st December, 1864, viz:

Brooklyn, New York.
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
Washington, District of Columbia.

Each ration to consist of three-fourths of a pound of pork or bacon, or one and a fourth pounds of fresh or salt beef; eighteen ounces of bread or flour or twelve ounces of hard bread or one and a fourth pounds of corn meal, and at the rate to one hundred rations of eight quarts of beans, or in lieu thereof, ten pounds of rice, or in lieu thereof twice per week, one hundred and fifty ounces of dessicated potatoes and one hundred ounces of mixed vegetables; ten pounds of coffee, or in lieu thereof one-half pounds of tea; fifteen pounds of sugar, four quarts of vinegar; one pound of sperm candles or one and a fourth pounds of adamantine candles or one and a half pounds of tallow, four pounds of soap, and two quarts of salt.

The rations to be delivered upon the order of the commanding officer of each station. The fresh beef either in bulk or by the single ration, of good quality, with an equal proportion of the fore and hind quarters, neck and kidney, tallow excluded; the pork, No 1 prime mess pork; the flour, extra superfine; the coffee, good Rio; the sugar, good New