DAILY CLIPPER.

WM. WALES.....Publisher.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 10, 1864.

[Reported for the Baltimore Clipper.]

MARYLAND CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

ANNAPOLIS, August 9, 1864.

The Convention met at 10 o'clock. Present Hon H. H. Goldsborough, president, and 65 members.

The Elective Franchise.—Mr. Sands, chairman of the committee on the elective franchise, made a majority report thereon.

Section 1, prescribing the qualifications of voters, is the same as section 1 in the same article in the present constitution, with the following additional qualification inserted:

"And every free white male person of 21 years of age and upwards who shall have been one year next preceding the election a resident of the State, and for six months a resident of the city of Baltimore, or of any county in the State, and being at the time of the election in the naval or military service of the United States, shall, when the United States are actually engaged in war, be entitled to vote wherever they may be, for any and all officers to be elected under the Constitution of this State or of the United States; and the Legislature is hereby required to provide the means necessary to carry this provision into full and complete operation and effect."

Section two contains provisions as follows:

"No person who has at any time been in armed rebellion against the government of the United States or the lawful authorities thereof, or who has been in any way or manner in the service of the so called 'Confederate States of America,' shall ever thereafter be entitled to vote at any election to be held in this state, or to hold any office of honor, profit or trust under the laws thereof, unless such person has been pardoned by the President of the United States, and has fully complied with the requisition of said pardon."

The remainder of the report is the same as provided in the present constitution, with the exceptions that where the words "ward of the city of Baltimore" occurs, they are preceded by the words "precinct of any ward," &c. The present oath of office has incorporated therein an oath of allegiance to the United States, in the usual form.

Mr. Brown, of Queen Anne's, gave notice that he would offer a minority report.

Mr. Scott, of Cecil, gave notice that he would move an amendment, providing for the registration of voters, &c.

Election of Members.—The report of the committee on elections, declaring all the delegates having seats in this Convention to have been legally elected, and qualified, was taken up.

The subject was discussed by Mr Miller in opposition to the report, and by Messrs. Stirling and Bond in favor of it; adopted.

The report of the committee was adopted—yeas 53, nays, Messrs. Davis of Charles, Lee, Miller and Parker.

The preamble and resolution of Mr. Belt, of Prince George's, declaring certain members holding offices, &c., ineligible as delegates to the convention, &c, was indefinitely postponed.

Public Education.—The Convention took up the report of the Committee on Education, &c. The first section was considered, and after a debate of several hours was finally amended so as to read as follows:

Section 1. The Governor shall, within thirty days after the ratification by the people of this constitution appoint, (subject to the confirmation of the senate at its first session thereafter,) a State superintendent of public instruction, who shall hold his office for four years, and receive an annual salary of twenty five hundred dollars, and such additional sums for travelling and incidental expenses as the General Assembly may by law allow. He shall report to the General Assembly within 30 days after the commencement of its first session under this constitution, a uniform system of free public school education, and per orm such other duties pertaining to his office as may from time to time be prescribed by law.

The amendment reducing the salary from $3,000, as reported, to $2,500, was adopted (as a compromise) by yeas 41, nays 29.

A motion was made to strike out the second section, providing for a [illegible] of public [illegible] years, &c. Pending its consideration, the Convention adjourned until 8 o'clock, P. M.

The session last night was without a quorum.

EAT BREAD.—When beef is worth twenty-five to thirty cents per pound, potatoes two dollars a bushel, and other articles of food in proportion, it becomes important to know what possesses the most nutriment, and is at the same time the most economical. Without doubt, that article is bread, as the experience of all who live to man's estate abundantly proves. It is the first and almost the only food known to childish appetites, and of which children of a larger growth seldom tire. A stronger argument in favor of bread could not be given, than that natural, unsatisfied longing for it—which, as the horse craves oats, shows it to be nature's main support. As to its nourishing properties, it is asserted that it contains three times as much *meat* as roast beef.

Five hundred pounds of flour give to the body thirty pounds of the substance that makes bones, while the same quantity of bran gives one hundred and twenty pounds. This bone substance is one of the indispensable elements of the human body, and which is thought to be imparted by bread in a greater degree than by any other food. As to its economy flour is hardly ever as expensive, relatively, as meat. Even at the present time, the price of one pound of meat would buy three pounds of flour, or bread, and these three pounds of bread furnish as much nourishment to the eater as nine pounds of good roast beef. In dollars and cents, three pounds of bread are worth about twenty-five cents, and nine pounds of beef are worth two dollars and twenty-five cents—leaving a balance of two dollars in favor of the bread.

A person once tried the experiment to see how cheaply he could live for a certain length of time, and from which food he derived the most benefit at the least cost. The result was—he lived for thirteen weeks, and ate three meals a day, at a cost of only *fifty cents* a week, or six dollars and fifty cents for the whole time, and bread was his principal article of food. His health was remarkably good during that period, and his fate was not like the horse that died when his food was reduced to one oat per day. It is but just to state that the above experiment was made at a time when flour was much cheaper than at present, although the relative difference in the cost of articles now, would make the test equally fair.

The kind of bread used is not so essential, although a certain portion of meal mixed with the fine flour, and a little of the bran from which the Graham crackers are made, added to it, probably makes a more wholesome bread. The subject is worthy of serious attention at this or any other time, as well for the benefit of health as that of our over-taxed pocketbooks.—*New York Sun.*

A SUSPICION JUSTIFIED.—It was frequently hinted, a year or so ago, that Major General Buell, who at one time commanded an important department at the West, was not fully in sympathy with the war. This suspicion appears to have been just. General Buell, who lately resigned his position in the army, in a letter giving his reasons for that act, says:

I believed that the policy and means with which the war was being prosecuted were discreditable to the nation, and a stain upon civilization; and that they would not only fail to restore the Union, if, indeed, they had not already rendered its restoration impossible; but that their tendency was to subvert the institutions under which the country had realized unexampled prosperity and happiness; and to such a work I could not lend my hand.

While there may have been more or less of personal ambition mixed up in the movement of secession as there must generally be in the management of political affairs, yet I do not doubt that it was mainly determined by an honest conviction in the minds of those who engaged in it, that the control of the Government had passed permanently into the hands of a sectional party which would soon trample on the political rights of the South.

LOCAL NEWS.

The Accident on the Washington Road.—The accident which occurred on the Washington Railroad on Monday, resulted in the killing of Mr. Joseph Groff, baggage master of this city, and Michael Sullivan, a member of the 8th Regiment Indiana Volunteers. Groff, who was in the baggage car, was crushed in a dreadful manner, being caught between the through and the way baggage cars. Sullivan was standing on the platform of the front passenger car, in violation of the rules of the Company, was severely bruised, and a few minutes after being removed from the wreck died. Mr. Wm. Bulling, baggage master of the Washington train, received a severe, though not dangerous wound on the right arm, and only saved his life by leaping from the car. Mr. John Martin, one of Adams Express Company's messengers, was struck on the head during the collision by some of the flying timbers, and sprained his ankle in jumping from the car.

Mr. Groff the baggage master, was removed to the residence of Mr. Shaley, a short distance from where the accident occurred, and from thence to the Annapolis Junction Hospital where he expired in about an hour. Mr. Bulling was also removed to the hospital, where his wounds were dressed and every attention rendered him by Dr. Shields, of the 1st Delaware Cavalry, and Dr. Andrews, of the hospital train, running between Washington and New York. Several passengers on both trains were slightly injured, receiving abrasions of the skin, etc. No persons on the train were seriously injured excepting those named above.

The locomotives attached to the trains were very seriously damaged, and also all the baggage cars, but the baggage generally suffered but little. Two or three of the passenger cars were slightly damaged.

Both trains were moving very slowly at the time, or the consequences of the disaster might have been fearful. It will be remembered by those who have travelled on the Washington road that there is quite a bend in it just before reaching Annapolis Junction from Washington, so that the trains approaching from either end of the road cannot be seen by each other. The accident took place at the curve, and the crash of the meeting of the two engines could be heard distinctly at the Junction, where it produced great excitement. The engineers of both did all in their power to avert the collision, but without avail, and seeing the impending danger leaped to the ground, thereby saving their lives.

Disgraceful Proceedings.—A pic-nic for the benefit of St. Vincent's Orphan's Asylum was held yesterday, in Darley Park, on the Harford road, a short distance beyond the city limits. The committee of arrangements would not permit the sale of liquors, except lager beer, on the ground; but various were the private bottles that found their way among the crowd. Shortly after noon several drunken rowdies made their appearance on the dancing floor, and declared their intention of assuming control of matters. This of course led to a fight, and for several moments a lively time was experienced. During the melee one young man was thrown out of the dance room and badly injured. There were several police officers present who exerted themselves manfully to quell the riot, during which officer Smith was badly beaten.—Order was finally had and the pleasures of the dance renewed.

About half-past three o'clock another fight was had, which quickly assumed huge proportions. A young man named Joseph Bonchet, was set upon by the rowdies and beaten in a shameful manner. A German, whose name we could not learn, was also assailed by the rowdies, but several well directed blows from a billy quickly taught them that they had accosted the wrong individual. The rowdies finding themselves foiled in their attempt to harm the German, flourished several knives, whereupon the assailed party drew a revolver and threatened to kill the first man that attacked him. The cowards not relishing his determined look, sought other victims and until dark [illegible] also assaulted and beat several men who were quietly returning to their homes.

Launch.—There was launched yesterday morning, from the shipyard of Mr. Edwin E Hooper, foot of Warren street, Federal Hill, a splendid A No. 1 bark, of 220 tons burthen, designed for the West India trade. This vessel is built in the most substantial manner, all her timbers being composed of the best material, Chesapeake white oak and locust. Her hull is considered by experienced masters as being faultless. She is another evidence of the superior skill of Baltimore ship builders, and sustains the reputation of her builders for turning out some of the finest craft in the country. Her length is 107 feet; breadth of beam 25 feet; depth of hold 10 feet. She has double decks 44 inches apart, all secured in the most substantial and modern manner. The bark is owned jointly by Captain John Linden, (who is to command her,) and the firm who built her. The launch was a most beautiful one, and was witnessed by a large number of ladies and gentlemen, the invited guests of the builders. As she left the ways, she was christened by Miss Hooper as the "Senorita," amid tremendous cheering.

A Request.—In the First Branch of the City Council last evening, a resolution was adopted, requesting the Managers of the City Passenger Railway Company to comply with the provisions of the ordinance in regard to their time table. Of late, great complaint has been made of the irregularity of the running of the cars on the Franklin Square, Green street and Charles street avenue routes. It will be remembered, however, that this is caused by the large number of horses recently seized by the Government, and the inability of the railroad company to replace them at present.

A Dishonest Clerk.—Henry Carter, a youth 18 years of age, was arrested on Monday night, charged with having robbed his employer, James McNeal, Esq., broker, No. 58 Second street, of $216 08. The accused had been entrusted with several bills for collection, and instead of returning the money he expended it in buggy rides, suppers, &c. An examination was had into the case yesterday, resulting in his committal to jail by Justice Spicer, to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The Call for Volunteers.—The late call for five hundred thousand volunteers is meeting with a hearty response in our city, and it is expected that but few persons will be drafted. The Bounty Commissioners appointed by the Mayor have entered upon their duties, and volunteers are rapidly availing themselves of the liberal bounties offered by the city and the different wards. A large number of the volunteers have been placed in the naval service.

Case Postponed.—The *habeas corpus* case of Theodore Jevens vs. John W. Jevens, to obtain the possession of his wife, Flora Jevens, who, it is alleged, is illegally detained by her parents, the respondents, was to be heard yesterday morning before Judge Alexander, but, owing to the indisposition of the Judge, was postponed until to-morrow morning.

Aiding Soldiers to Desert.—Hester Ward was arrested last night, charged with aiding soldiers to desert. The accused furnished a soldier with citizens clothing and secreted his uniform in her house. She was locked up in the Central Police Station to await the pleasure of Col. Woolley.

Appropriation.—The First Branch of the City Council, last evening, made an appropriation of $5,000, to be expended in the completion of the workshop in the jail yard, and $10,000 to aid in the support of the jail for the present year.

Serious Charge.—Mrs. Rose Ann Ambry was arrested yesterday, charged with having in her possession a quantity of clothing, knowing it to have been stolen. Justice Welch released her on security for a further hearing.

Theft.—Robert O'Brian was arrested yesterday, charged with stealing a small sum of money from James Johnson, a colored man. The accused was committed to jail by Justice Spicer.

For Court.—Levi Funtenbach, the well-known fortune-teller, residing on Fountain street, was arrested yesterday, charged with beating John Robie. Justice Griffin released the "man of future fate" on security for Court.

A Call.—The vestry of St. Paul's, Baltimore, have unanimously called to the vacant Rectorship of that parish the Rev. Dr. Mahan, of the General Theological Seminary of New York.

Beating.—Maria Dougherty was arrested yesterday, charged with having on Thursday last beaten Ann Dority. The accused was committed to jail by Justice Spicer.

Insulting Ladies.—Wm. O'Callahan was arrested last night, charged with insulting ladies on the street. Justice Spicer committed him to jail.

THE CITY COUNCIL.

FIRST BRANCH.—First Branch, August 9th, 1864.—Regular Session.—Present, James Young, Esq., President, and a quorum of members.

Mr. Kraft presented a petition from J. Shone, asking permission to erect a frame shed on his premises, 484 Harford avenue; referred.

Mr. Lynch called up the resolution making an appropriation for the completion of workshops at the jail; adopted. Also the resolution making an appropriation for the benefit of the jail; adopted.

Mr. Jones submitted a resolution requesting the City Passenger Railway Company to comply with the ordinance relative to their time table; adopted.

Mr. Jones called up the resolution in relation to the leasing of the wharf property at the foot of Howly's wharf; adopted. Adj.

SECOND BRANCH.—Present, Samuel Duer, Esq., President. There being no quorum present, no business was transacted.

THE SWORD AND THE PLOUGH.

The sword came down to the red brown field,
Where the plough to the furrow heaved and kneeled;
And it looked so proud in its jingling gear,
Says the plough to the sword:—"What brings you here?"

"Long years ago, ere I was born,
They doubled my grandsire up one morn,
To forge a share for you, and now
They want him back," said the sword to the plough.

The red-brown field glowed a deeper red,
As the gleam of war o'er the landscape sped;
The sabres flashed, the cannon roared,
And side by side fought the plough and the sword.

LATEST NEWS ITEMS.

VINDICATION OF COL. DAHLGREN.—We have said and always believed that the infamous order which the rebels asserted they found upon the body of the late Col. Ulric Dahlgren was a deliberate and malicious forgery. We were led to the assertion then by his well known character, which would turn from anything mean and base with loathing, and we refer to it now because the proofs are present, strong and convincing to bear us out. It has remained for his father, Admiral Dahlgren, to show to the world that his martyr son was innocent of the malignant aspersions cast upon him, and that his enemies in life and in death were baser and more contemptible far than they would fain represent him.

The Admiral has received photographic copies of the forgery, and speaks of it with all the indignation that naturally fills a father's heart when he seeks to defend the memory of a dead child from blackening, withering calumny. He says the paper is a barefaced atrocious forgery, so palpable that the wickedness of the act is only equaled by the reckless with which the miserable caitiffs have adhered to it. We are glad to make this announcement, as well in vindication of the memory of the dead—of one of whom Philadelphia can boast as a martyred citizen, murdered after battle by assassins—as to show the depth of perfidy to which treason can sink its misguided followers, even in the hour of their triumph.

FEDERAL DESERTERS SHOT.—Private James McGill, son of Dr. McGill, of Hagerstown, was caught by the Union scouts on Friday evening last, near the State line. McGill says that he belongs to the 1st Maryland cavalry, and has been in service for three years past. We understand that when he was brought to Chambersburg yesterday, he was at once recognized as one of the leaders of the McCausland house burners who destroyed that doomed place. The residents of that portion of the State all recognize McGill as a bad man, and we hope that the Government will treat him with severity, as he seems to have made himself especially obnoxious to Union men. McGill was lodged in our jail last evening. Isaac Bohm, J. S. Allis, and S. J. Hiains, all belonging to the 6th North Carolina regiment, were also committed to jail at the same time. The parties came into our lines near Harrisburg as deserters from the rebel army.—*Harrisburg Telegraph, 8th.*

THE COUNTESS DE POLIGNAC KILLED IN A CHURCH.—The Countess de Polignac met with a sudden death on Friday while on her knees in the Jesuit's chapel, in the Rue de Sevres. Some workmen, occupied in restoring a part of the roof, let fall a ladder upon her head, which inflicted such severe wounds that she died in a few minutes in the parlor of the convent, to which she was carried. This lady, whose relationship to the Minister of Charles X. I do not exactly know, was seventy-seven years of age.—*Paris (July 20) Correspondence of London Star.*

UPWARDS OF $250,000 have been deposited with the Massachusetts State Treasurer, by individuals, and town and city authorities, for the procurement of volunteers in the insurgent States. About $20,000 of this amount have been furnished by persons desiring "representative recruits." It is said that the ladies of Duxbury, to the number of a hundred and twenty-seven, contemplate contributing $125 each, that they be represented in the Union army.

A GOOD OLD AGE.—Sarah Hollingsworth died the other day in Philadelphia, aged 110 years. She retained her mental faculties to the last, though she had been for some years physically helpless. Formerly she lived by peddling starch from door to door, and latterly had been supported by the charity of members of St. Peter's Episcopal Church.

ILLINOIS AND THE WAR.—Adjutant General Fuller, of Illinois, has just effected a satisfactory adjustment with the War Department, by which it appears that the State has sent to the army over 180,000 three years' men, and 35,875 over all calls except that of July, 1864, from a population of 1,700,000.

NEW POST OFFICE.—A post office has been established at Spry's Landing, in Kent Co., and Samuel Clark appointed postmaster.—This office is directly on the route from Chestertown and Smyrna, and will have the benefit of a daily mail both ways.

APPOINTMENT OF A U. S. SOLICITOR.—The President has appointed ex-Congressman Jno. A. Bingham, of Ohio, the Solicitor for the United States in the Court of Claims, to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Mr. H. Gibson.

GEN. HOOKER.—It is understood that Gen. Hooker will not be assigned to any command at present, but will shortly leave for a visit to some relatives of his at the East.

THE NEW YORK NEWS is opposed to the movement for the nomination of Gen. McClellan at Chicago. The Democratic organ in Philadelphia manifests a similar feeling.

THE Washington Republican imagines that if the rebels had come within the fortifications of the city they could not have stood against the charges of the hotel keepers.

GEORGIA has but two regiments of able-bodied men not in the rebel army. That is out of a free population of 595 088.

AN Atlanta paper boasts that there are now not less than a hundred officers in active rebel service with but one leg apiece.

THE recent rains extended very generally through New York and the Eastern States, effectually relieving the drought.

GEN. SICKLES is in Washington, and had an interview with the President on Saturday.

From the Middle Military Division

Lieut. General Grant—His Visit to Gen. Hunter—His Personal Appearance—What He Said About Petersburg—He Does an Act of Justice, &c.

MONOCACY, Aug. 6.—[Special Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.]—Matters military are as yet a sealed book that I cannot spread out to public perusal, for the presumption is that all the daily papers are laid on the tables of the rebel generals within an hour or two after their issue, and that thus what might be interesting reading matter to the loyal public becomes more valuable than a reconnoissance in force to our enemy. Being unwilling to aid and comfort Early in this style, if there has been any marching or counter marching of our forces, I remain silent concerning it.

One subject, however, is a public theme by this time. Thousands are aware of it in all parts of the loyal country. Early undoubtedly knew it by noon to day, and if he has telegraphic communication with Richmond Jeff. Davis was fully informed of it before sundown to-day. Therefore I hazard telling the enemy nothing when I say that

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL GRANT

Has been with us for twelve hours of the last twenty-four. Friday afternoon, at a little before five o'clock, the loungers at the Relay House were somewhat astonished to see a small man wearing three stars and smoking a cigar descend from a car of the Washington 3 P. M. train. Taking a chair on the railroad platform he smoked and talked with four staff officers accompanying him for an hour or more, when a special car from Baltimore hauled up at the Relay House, and in a moment after the Lieutenant-General was on his way to hold a conference with Gen. Hunter, whose head quarters then were at Thomas House, about a mile and a half south of the railroad at Monocacy Junction.

The train arrived at the Junction at about seven o'clock, and a conveyance being in waiting General Grant was immediately conveyed to Hunter's headquarters, where he remained during the night. Of what transpired there nothing is known, and we can only guess at it, as events slowly develope themselves in the future. On Saturday morning, at about eight o'clock, Generals Grant and Hunter, with the staff officers of the former, appeared at

GEN. TYLER'S HEADQUARTERS,

which are established immediately on the railroad, at Monocacy Bridge. During two hours or more the Generals sat under the trees in front of the house engaged in nothing more important than desultory conversation, mostly on indifferent subjects. General Tyler did the honors of host to the extent of his convenience.

GRANT'S APPEARANCE

Is decidedly better than it has been for a year past. His moustache, which was by no means becoming, has disappeared, and his whiskers are again closely trimmed. His eye is clear; his general air and manners that of a man who sees a prosperous end to all his undertakings. All this is in striking contrast to his appearance during many days of his great Virginia campaign, especially from the time of the battle of the Wilderness to the crossing of the Pamunkey. During those days there was an air of weariness, increasing daily, that was painful to behold, and made the lover of his country fear that even his wonderful physical and intellectual strength was breaking down under the fearful responsibilities of his position. I can give no better augury for the bettered condition of our military affairs than to say that all that has now disappeared from Grant's personal appearance, and he looks again as he did during the last day before Vicksburg, when he could see a certainly prosperous end to the matter in hand.

In the course of conversation this morning Grant said of

THE LATE REPULSE AT PETERSBURG,

That there was no earthly reason why it should not have been an entire success if his orders had been obeyed. The springing of the mine, he said, was a complete surprise of the Rebels, and it only needed obedience to his orders to have taken the City of Petersburg. Further than this Grant did not say, but, thanks to him, a Court of Inquiry is ordered, through whom the country will soon learn on whose head to visit its vengeance for those five thousand soldiers of the Union slain and maimed in vain, and for that opportunity lost, which may be weeks and months in coming again.—While still waiting for something or somebody, I saw how

GRANT CUTS RED TAPE,

Which requires a word of explanation. Some months ago the Ninetieth New York, then in a distant field of operations, re-enlisted as veteran recruits, but were not able then to take their furlough, on account of a press of business. Yesterday the regiment departed for home on furlough. But twenty-two of the men, for some trivial offense, were, as a punishment, not allowed to go, and were put into other regiments to serve until their regiment returned, and were still held as veteran recruits. These twenty-two men, being at Monocacy, one of them waited on General Grant.

A private soldier, grim and travel stained, bearing in his every feature a trace of long and hard service in the field, the Lieutenant General listened attentively, while he told his tale and plead for himself and his companions. A few questions put and answered, and Grant was satisfied that injustice had been done them, and on the spot he wrote a telegram to the proper officer, then at Harper's Ferry, instructing him to furlough the men immediately, and the consequence is they leave for home to-night, with a consciousness that the Commander-in-Chief of our armies meites out equal and exact justice to all.

At nearly eleven o'clock the train arrived from Baltimore, and

GENERAL PHIL. SHERIDAN

Stepping off, it became apparent that for him had Grant and Hunter been waiting. Grant took Sheridan aside a few steps, and for a few moments the two were engaged in earnest conversation. General Sheridan, world-famous now as a cavalry commander, looks none the worse for the many long marches and hard fights he has been through this summer. While Grant and Sheridan were consulting, General Hunter was sitting by Mrs. General Ricketts, but had not said a word to her, in view of which the

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL PERPETRATED A JOKE,

When he turned to Hunter and said he was sorry to interrupt him, but the train was now ready to start. Acting on the hint, Sheridan and Hunter stepped on board and a moment after were on their way to Harper's Ferry, where they arrived at one o'clock P. M., and immediately proceeded to the front.

Concerning the position to be occupied by Gen. Sheridan, I am informed that the Department of West Virginia (Hunter's) and Susquehanna (Couch's) have been consolidated under him, and that he will take command of the troops in the field, and that Hunter will command under him. In view of the fact that Hunter is Sheridan's senior in rank, I consider the latter part of this arrangement at least doubtful.

THE SITUATION.

What now of affairs military? Rumor, hundred tongued, as usual, says that Early has again crossed the Potomac in force, being engaged in that work all of yesterday, at Williamsport, and even as high up as Hancock. Whether this is believed at headquarters our movements, as yet, afford us no clue; but I hope Early has done the very foolish thing of attempting a movement on Pennsylvania. Our scouts and pickets seem to gain very little reliable information of the enemy's whereabouts or strength, but I think the preponderance of evidence is that he has not crossed the Potomac with anything but cavalry, and has no intention of so doing. His cavalry, today, are undoubtedly harrassing Western Maryland to a great extent. Parties are reported to be within five miles of Frederick, and were seen yesterday at Middletown, where Cole's cavalry ran across quite a force of them, and were rather roughly handled.

On our part great activity prevails, and I hope before this letter reaches you to be able to chronicle that Early has at last been overtaken and whipped.

Allow me to say a word concerning the reports that have reached the North *via* Harrisburg. I have been in some part of Hunter's Army every day for the past ten, and I have seen no indication that the enemy was in Maryland in force, and I have heard nothing of the kind. The enemy may have occupied Hagerstown for the last three or four days, and may have crossed his entire army at Williamsport, but if so the policy pursued during those days by our military authorities had been most incomprehensible. From all the facts in my possession I believe nothing of the kind. I know how easy it is for the Maryland and Southern Pennsylvania mind to magnify a band of horse thieves into a formidable army, and I think their fertile imaginations the sole foundation for their stories thus far.

There is undoubtedly some design of the enemy on a large scale, which our army is now actively engaged in endeavoring to thwart, but the "invasion" panic, to this date, is manifestly a thing of air. Gen. Joe Johnston may be coming with his sixty thousand men, but he has not come, nor is there any sign of him or his legions. In a day or two I will be able to write you definitely on all these points, and, my present belief is, it will be from the south side of the Potomac.

DURING July 19 steamers and 18 sailing vessels from Europe arrived at New York. They brought 1025 cabin passengers and 14,509 in the steerage. On the vessels there were 25 births and 55 deaths.

MINIATURE ALMANAC FOR 1864.

AUGUST.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon's Phases.			
8 Monday....	5 4	6 56	AUGUST.			
9 Tuesday....	5 5	6 55		D.	H.	M.
10 Wednesday	5 6	6 54	New	2	9	27m
11 Thursday..	5 7	6 53	First qr	10	12	52a
12 Friday.....	5 9	6 51	Full	17	8	32m
13 Saturday...	5 10	6 50	Last qr	24	1	1m
14 Sunday....	5 11	6 49				

MARINE AFFAIRS.

PORT OF BALTIMORE, August 9, 1864.

ARRIVED.

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

Steamer Wm Woodward, Cundiff, from New York—mdse to J A Shriver.

Steamer Henry L Gaw, Iler, from Philadelphia—mdse to J A Shriver.

Steamer Artizan, Kirk, from New York—mdse to J A Shriver.

CLEARED.

Steamer Adelaide, Cannon, Old Point, Va.

Steamer Artizan, Kirk, New York.

Steamer Henry L Gaw, Iler, Philadelphia.

CLEARANCES FOR BALTIMORE.

Steamer John R Thompson, McKaig, New York, 8th inst.

Schr Eliza A Johnson, Fallon, Philadelphia, 6th inst.

Schr Lavinia Hopkins, Cropper, New York 6th inst.

ARRIVALS FROM BALTIMORE.

Ship Wm Yeo, Hawes, Quebec, 2d inst.

Bark Edward Everett, ——, Boston, 7th inst.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Marshal Pelissier, (Br) sailed July 2d fm Valparaiso for Chanaral, &c, to load for Baltimore.

Ship Marco Polo, Gerder, sailed from Liverpool 25th ult, for Baltimore.

Ship Bremerhaven, (Brem) Hilken, sailed fm Bremerhaven, 21st ult for Baltimore.

Bark Waalstrom, (Dutch) Von Drum, hence, in the Texel, 23d ult.

Brig Gilmor Meredith, Snow, cleared at Philadelphia, 8th inst, for Fortress Monroe.

Schr C & N Rogers, Holmes, hence, for New Bedford, at New York, 8th inst.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALE AT THE BALTIMORE STOCK BOARD

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

Aug. 9, 1864

100 shares Northern Central R. R.	57
66 shares City Passenger R. R.	22
10,000 Northern Central R. R. bds. '85 ...	105
2,000 Western Maryland bds, ...	90
2 000 do do do	89¾
800 shares Atlantic Mining Co	1.45

Prices of Stocks and Bonds in N. York, Aug. 9.

BY TELEGRAPH.

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

	1st Board.	2d Board.
United States 6's 1881, Coupon	106¾	106¾
U. S. Five-Twenties	109¾	109¾
" " " int. currency	95¾	95
Gold (office sales)	253	..
Tennessee 6's	56	56
Virginia 6's	54	..
North Carolina 6's	57	..
Missouri 6's	66	67
Canton Company	37¾	37¾
Cumberland Coal Co	62¾	61¾
Quicksilver	79¾	79¾
N. Y. Central Railroad	130¾	132¾
Erie	112	112¾
" Preferred	..	110¾
Hudson River Railroad	132¾	132¾
Harlem Railroad	26	..
Reading Railroad	135	136¾
Michigan Central Railroad	139¾	139¾
Michigan S. and N. Ind. R R	91¾	91¾
Illinois Central Railroad	129¾	129¾
Cleveland and Pittsburg R R	113¾	113¾
Cleveland and Toledo Railroad	133	132
Chicago and Rock Island R R	114¾	114¾
Milwaukie & Prairie due Chein 6s	..	67
Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago	114¾	115¾
Alton and Terre Haute R R	63	63¾
Chicago and Northwestern R R	57¾	57¾
" " Preferred	..	91¾
Tone of the market	Steady.	Steady.

By Telegraph from New York, 4½ o'clock P. M.

Gold	
Erie	112¾
Reading	136¾
Pittsburg	113¾
Southern	91¾
New York Central	131¾
Rock Island	114¾
C & N Western	57¾
Hudson	132¾
Cumberland	61
Canton Company	37¾
Fort Wayne	115¾

Market Dull

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

American Gold	251¾
Erie Railway Co	113
Hudson	132¾
Fort Wayne	115¾
Northwestern	57¾
Illinois Central	129¾
Southern	90¾
Reading	136¾
Cleveland and Pittsburg	113¾
New York Central	131¾
Chicago and Rock Island	114¾
Ohio and Miss. Certificates	51¾
Cumberland	61
Canton	37¾
Tone of the market	Steady.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

August 9, 1864.

COFFEE.—Small sales reported. Rio is held at 44@49¾ cents per lb.

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

Howard Street Super	$11.62½	@11.75
" " Shipping Extra	12 00	@00.00
" " Retailing Extra	12 00	@12 25
" " Family	13 00	@ 0.00
Ohio Super	11 50	@00.00
" Shipping Extra	12 00	@00 00
" Retailing Extra	12 00	@12 25
" Family	13 00	@00 00
City Mills Standard Super	11.50	@ 0.00
" " Shipping brands Extra	13 75	@14 00
Baltimore Family	15 50	@ 0 00
" High-grade Extra	15 00	@ 0 00

RYE FLOUR.—Small sales reported of good and choice brands at $10.50@10.75.

CORN MEAL.—City Mills and Brandywine are nominal at $8.50 per bbl.

GRAIN.—Sales of good to prime white Wheat at 265@300 cts., and do. red 220@224 cents. Corn steady, at 176@180 cts for white, and 180@184 cts for yellow. Oats at 91@91 cts, weight for Maryland, and at 92@95 cts. for Pennsylvania. Rye at 170@171 cents.

PROVISIONS.—Mess Pork we quote at $42@43. Bacon shoulders 16@16¾ cents; Sides 17¾@17¾ cents. Sugar-cured Hams 26@30 cents. Western Lard 20¾ cents; Baltimore refined 22 cents per lb.

MOLASSES.—Clayed Cuba, 85@88 cents; Muscovado, 95@99 cents; English Island 95@110 cts. and Porto Rico at $1@$1 05.

SALT.—Ground Alum we quote at $4 00@4.10; Marshall's Fine at $3.25; Worthington's at $3.30 per sack and Turk's Island at $1 15 per bushel.

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

Cuba and E. I., fair to good ref'g	$20 25	@20 75
" " " good gr'y	21.00	@22 00
" " " prime gr'y	22 25	@22 50
Porto Rico, fair to good grocery	22 00	@23 00
" " prime to good gr'y	23 25	@23 50

WHISKEY.—Demand limited. Ohio sold at 176@180 cents.

FOR SALE.

TO JOB PRINTERS.

IN order to close entirely the business of BULL & TUTTLE, I offer the

Extensive Job Printing Office

And all its Machinery for sale. There are

FIVE PRINTING MACHINES,

Together with an innumerable quantity of Types, of every size and description, Chases, Imposing Stones, &c. &c.

Printers who wish to go into the POSTING BILL business, will find every necessary article, together with a Large Sized HOE CYLINDER PRESS.

They will be sold in parcels to suit purchasers. Immediate application is necessary.

E. BULL, Clipper Office.

INSURANCE.

ASSOCIATED FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 4 SOUTH STREET,
OPPOSITE SUN IRON BUILDING.

Recognized for the *prompt payment of its losses* and explicit Policies, insures Dwellings, Furniture, Vessels in Port, Merchandise and other property at the lowest rates of premium.

JOHN R. MOORE, President.

DIRECTORS:

Wm. A. Hack,	Thomas J. Flack,
James C. Wheeler,	Samuel Kirk,
Allen Paine,	Francis Burns,
R. C. Mason,	James Young,
Jacob Trust,	Jas. E. George, Sr.,
James Getty,	F. A. Miller,
Noah Walker,	Dr. F. E. B. Hintze.
Lancaster Ould,	

JOHN DUKEHART, Sec'y.

sa1-1y

NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BALTIMORE.

Incorporated by the State of Maryland, 1843.
OFFICE NO. 30, SOUTH STREET,
(New Building,) opposite Second street.

This Company insures every description of property, in and out of the city, against loss or damage by fire. Short insurances may be effected for a single day or a longer period.

JOHN B. SEIDENSTRICKER, President.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Henry M. Rush,	George W. Howard,
George Bartlett,	Joseph W. Jenkins,
Thomas S. Benner,	George Small,
Edward J. Church,	Thomas Corner,
Adam Denmead,	Hugh Sisson,
William Heald,	William Woodward.

fe19-1y E. C. LANDIS, Secretary.

BALTIMORE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
S. W. COR. SOUTH AND WATER STS.,

This Company Insures against
LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE,
In the city or country, on the various descriptions of Property.

J. I. COHEN, Jr., President.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

R. A. Taylor,	W. F. Worthington,
W. G. Harrison,	Wm. Gilmor,
S. T. Thompson,	J. Pennington,
George R. Vickers,	Joshua I. Cohen,
F. W. Alricks,	H. S. Stewart,
Francis T. King,	Wm. H. Bruns,
Henry Carroll,	N. Von Kapff.
David E. Wilson,	

FREDERICK WOODWORTH, Secretary.

ja27-wsm1y

FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE ON THE NORTHEAST CORNER SOUTH AND SECOND STREETS,

Insures against loss or damage by fire on all descriptions of property within the limits of the city.

HENRY P. DUHURST, President.

John M. Ehler,	Francis W. Bennett,
Augustus I. Albert,	Samuel Hart,
Chas. D. Slingluff,	Hugh Bolton,
C. A. Schaefer,	Jos. Jas. Taylor,
Edward Jenkins,	John H. Bayless,
Frederick Achey,	James Lucas,
Thos. W. Levering,	James Fields,
Nathan T