DAILY CLIPPER.

WM. WALES.....Pr'ollisher.

FRIDAY, AUG. 12, 1864.

Early's Invasion of Maryland.

The Wilmington (N. C.) Journal, gives a letter from a rebel officer in Early's army, during the late invasion, from which we copy the following:

We saw, for the first time in this campaign, the real sentiment of the people of Maryland. The sad truth is they are sorely oppressed, and with the system of espionage employed by the United States to keep them in subjection, we have but little to hope, except by a successful occupation of the State. They are with us! We believe to-day that the real original elements of the State are with us, and that their heart's desire is to unite their destiny with ours. Their kindness to us, their prayers for our success, tell us what they feel. Remember, you that stand star off and call Maryland a Yankee State, that you do her injustice. An anthem would have been sung in every church in Maryland had we been successful in capturing the Yankee capital. Had you seen the kind attentions of the lovely Maryland ladies, their well wishes and hopes that we would relieve their State from tyranny, you would have been impressed as this corps was, with the greatest and warmest sympathy for this poor, noble State. But alas! she is lost to us, and lost to herself. Without we can rescue her by an army, she is destined to be a mere dependency of the United States.

Recruits come in from all parts of the State; whole cavalry brigades were mounted, and the oppressors of the good people of the State—we mean the Lincolnites—were being punished by being forced to donate their horses and provisions for the good of our service. On the 12th day of July we were in line of battle under the forts of Washington city, some distance nearer the Yankee capital than Grant has been to ours since his so-called siege of Richmond. The suburban Washingtonians (the Secessionists) were quite confident we would meet but little resistance in the attack; but not one of the most sanguine of us thought we could take the walled city.—It was not the design to make an attempt upon Washington, to decimate our ranks by an attack upon a place which a handful of men could hold against great odds, and with a shattered army, have the great Potomac at our backs. The sequel will show why we threatened Washington.

What a record to show the world! Our own capital "besieged," "the backbone of the rebellion crushed," and a corps to spare to go into the enemy's country to knock at the gates of his own capital! "Where was Mr. Lincoln all this time?" the men would ask. Some would reply that "he was brushing up his Scotch cap for another hegira."

But somebody was at home, for at our first approach Mr Lincoln's tutler (perhaps the Beast) commenced issuing "lamp posts," cans of preserves (perhaps grapes) to us, in honor of our arrival. We formed line of battle on the northwest part of the city, and advanced sharpshooters. The enemy opened from the heavy guns from the forts, causing but few casualties to us. In fact we have never seen artillery used with such poor effect. With their position, the enemy has no excuse for not inflicting severe injury upon us. We employed them busily all the 12th and 13th with our sharpshooters.

The troops which we first engaged were evidently citizens, as they were not in uniform; but soldiers came in afterwards—reinforcements from Wallace and elsewhere.

While we were engaging the attention of the enemy at Washington, Colonel Bradley Johnson, commanding Imboden's brigade, was paying his attentions to Baltimore. He cut the bridges over Powder Mill and Bush Creeks, and destroyed some railroad between Baltimore and Philadelphia, and between Baltimore and Washington. By order of General Johnson, Governor Bradford's house was burned, in retaliation for the burning of Governor Letcher's house in Lexington, and that, too, within three or four miles of Baltimore. He also captured about three hundred young mules which a dealer was carrying into Washington for the army. So you can readily imagine that General Early's visit to the Yankee country produced no little terror.

To sum up the whole campaign—Early whipped two armies out of his way, one at Lynchburg and the other at Frederick city, passed on to their capital, made important captures of cattle, horses, and mules, subsisted our army upon the enemy eight days, levied upon Frederick for $200,000 in greenbacks, and, after drawing away reinforcements from the front of Gen. Lee, and harrassed the denizens of the Yankee Sodom, recrossed the Potomac leizurely with about four hundred prisoners, with a loss to ourselves of less than six hundred men.

* * * * * *

Beyond a doubt, this has been the most important invasion of the enemy's country, the most advantageous to us and the most disastrus to the North. Numerically, we are perhaps stronger than when we entered—many having rallied to the Southern cross. This invasion proves General Early's capacity for commanding an army, and gives him high rank among our best corps commanders. If the old gentleman did march us very hard, and if we did say emphatic things about him when the hot sun was overcoming us, we ask the old gentleman's pardon, for he is the only man who has ever given us a peep at the dome of the Yankee Capitol.

We don't wish to make the first paragraph tell of the disorderly acts of our army, but we must certainly have men in our army whom it would seem are apt scholars of the Yankee depredators. We mention these acts to let the world know that the sacking of houses near our line of battle, the burning of Montgomery Blair's house, were unauthorized acts of exasperated villains, and for which the Government is not responsible. Prompt means have been made to detect the depredators. We will leave the people of Maryland to say how far we respect their property and rights.

Too much praise cannot be awarded our brave men for their unflinching endurance in this campaign. In spite of the fatigues our corps is in better condition than when it left Richmond. We shall long remember Early's Anti-Scorbutic campaign (as it has been facetiously called) all over Virginia and a part of Maryland.

THE CAPTURED FORTS.—Fort Gaines, which has fallen into our hands, stands on the eastern extremity of Dauphin's Island. It was designed to co-operate with Fort Morgan, upon the other side of the channel, and by a cross-fire rendered entrance impossible It is said to mount fifty guns, which is the number for which it was intended. Between these two forts, a line of pile obstructions stretches under the guns of the forts, with a single narrow opening near Fort Morgan for the ingress and egress of blockade-runners. This opening is commanded by a number of heavy guns, trained upon it from the fort, and is constantly patrolled by picket boats.

Fort Powell was erected to dominate the opening known as Grant's Pass, which was employed by the line of steamers plying between Mobile and New Orleans. The fort stands on the southernmost point of the western coast of the main land, and mounts twelve guns. The pass is also defended by a water-battery of nine long-range guns, and a series of earthworks, whose armament is not known.

UNFOUNDED RUMOR.—There is not the slightest particle of truth in the rumor of Secretary Stanton's resignation, as published in the New York papers. The Secretary and President both deny that any such resignation has been or is tendered.

LOCAL NEWS.

Important Military Order.—Major General Wallace yesterday issued the following important order:

Headquarters Middle Department, Eighth Army Corps, Baltimore, August 11, 1864.—Special Orders No. 200.—[Extract.] * * *

6. The Commission appointed by Par. 1, S. O. 182, Headquarters Middle Department, July 22d, 1864, for the purpose of determining the loyalty of owners of horses seized by order of the Government, will terminate on the 20th instant, after which no claims will be considered.

All parties will take notice that their claims must be presented prior to adjournment of the Commission. * * * *

By command of MAJ. GEN. WALLACE.
SAMUEL B. LAWRENCE, Asst. Adjt. Gen.

The Approaching Draft.—But a few more days remain before the dreaded draft wheels will commence their revolutions for all deficiencies under the late call for 500,000 more men. The work of obtaining volunteers in our city under the provisions of the bounty ordinance is working admirably, but in many of the wards large deficiencies will be noteable, more especially in those wards principally inhabited by the laboring classes. It is feared that the additional bounties offered in many of the wards will not prove a sufficient inducement to ensure the desired quotas, and great uneasiness is being manifested by persons who have contributed largely to the fund Should the wards in which associations exist fail to fill their quotas in season, every person liable to draft will have his name placed in the wheel, and it may be that persons who have paid in large sums will be drawn This matter has become so vexatious that Mr. Proud, yesterday afternoon, in the First Branch of the City Council, submitted a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee of three members from each Branch to confer with the Provost Marshal General of the United States upon the subject. The committee will visit Washington in a few days, and report the result of their interview with the Provost Marshal General to the City Council.

The Blessed Rain.—Suffering humanity and mother earth enjoyed a rare treat last evening in the shape of a good old-fashioned summer thunder storm. The day had been excessively hot, the thermometer at one time indicating 94 degrees, which was the highest point attained this summer. About 3 P. M. heavy black clouds began floating in the east and by 7 P. M. they had veered around to the northwest, and shortly after that hour large drops began to descend. The rain as it fell upon the parched earth afforded vegetation immediate relief. Mankind is so unmindful of the value of rain that a day of storm generally causes gloom, and the reappearance of the sun gives cheerfulness to all. Now it is otherwise. Everybody rejoices that it rains, and all hope that it will continue even a day or two. Providence may have withheld the rain that those to be blessed by the showers may better appreciate the favor. The back-bone of the summer solstice may now be considered as broken. Diarrhœa and prickly heat, with a few coolers, such as was experienced last night, will receive a check, and cooling sleeps will be inaugurated for the noon-day heats of August.

A Dead Letter.—In the First Branch of the City Council last evening, the resolution submitted by Mr. Dukehart some time since, upon the question of permitting the citizens of Baltimore to express, by their votes, the running of the city cars on Sunday, was called up. From the fact that the question had previously been ventilated by the members of the City Council, no debate was had upon it yesterday, and it was indefinitely postponed by the following vote in the First Branch: Yeas, Messrs. Young, President; Meyer, Lamdin, Wayson, Horner, C. C. Keyser, Price, Disney, Jones and Proud—10. Nays, Messrs. Lynch, Robinson, Dukehart, George Keyser and Streeter—5; Messrs. McClymont, Bishop, Kraft, Bowen and Ferguson being absent. By this vote the bill cannot be again entertained during the present session.

Serious Accident.—Yesterday afternoon a boy named William Neimiller, residing at No. 276 Sarah Ann street, was terribly injured by Edwin Brooks, a lad, throwing vitrol on him. The boys had been employed in cleaning out the packing house of Messrs. Ness and Brooks, corner of Wolfe and Thames street, and the boy Brooks finding a large bottle of vitrol in the second story of the house, poured a quantity of it over Neimiller, who was under a hatchway in the first story. The fluid fell upon his back, setting his clothing on fire and burning him terribly. The injured lad was removed to his home, where he received the skilful attendance of Dr. Dorsette. The boy Brooks was arrested and detained at the Eastern police station for a hearing.

A Relic.—Relics of the outbreak which occurred in our city during April 1861, are being preserved by our citizens, and the city not to be outdone in securing mementos of that celebrated time, yesterday accepted, through the City Council, a bill from Mrs. Mary A. Thompson, an aged lady, for meals furnished Col. Kane and his janitaries, during the month of April 1861. The bill was for meals furnished the police and military bridge burners, and amounted to $50. The City Council ordered that it should be paid, and it will be placed among the curious documents of the past.

Increase in the Price of Gas.—Application was made a few weeks since by the Gas Company to the City Council, asking an increase of the price paid for the gas used by the city in the street lamps. Yesterday Mr. Dukehart reported a bill authorizing the Mayor to contract with the Gas Company, the contract to commence from July, 1864, upon such terms as he may deem most advantageous to the interest of the city.

War on the Dogs.—The City Council yesterday passed a resolution appropriating $1000 to be expended in ridding the community of the worthless curs that are to be met with at every step in the streets. The war of extermination will be commenced next week, and all persons who value their Carlos will save trouble by keeping their dogs confined to their kennels or placing muzzles over their mouths.

Coup de Soleil.—On Wednesday afternoon, a lad named Patrick Mullin, aged 15 years, was overcome by the excessive heat, while at work in the coal yard of Wm. F. H Onion, corner of Central avenue and Lombard street. He was conveyed to his home on Central avenue near Lombard street, where he expired shortly after seven o'clock.

Violating Market Ordinance.—Thos. Clautice, Samuel Grant, James Ewin, John Ritts and Eugene Shearer, were arrested yesterday, charged with occupying more space with their stalls in the Belair market than the law permits. Justice Spicer fined them each $1 and costs.

Aiding Slaves to Abscond.—Harriett Watts, colored, was arrested yesterday, charged with aiding slaves to abscond from their masters. Justice Whalen committed the accused to jail, to await the action of the authorities of Anne Arundel county.

Fire Alarm.—The alarm of fire at seven o'clock last evening, was occasioned by the burning of a pile of shavings on a lot, corner of McCullough and Dolphin streets.

ESCAPE OF UNION OFFICERS FROM THE REBELS.—On the night of the 27th ultimo, First Lieutenants P. W. Howlehand and Walter Clifford, of the 16th regiment U. S. infantry, and First Lieutenant B. G. Butler, of the 2d regiment U. S. infantry, made their escape from a train of cars while on their way from the prison at Macon, Georgia, to Charleston, S. C. The escaped officers succeeded in procuring a conveyance, making their way to the U. S. bark Ethan Allen, off Otter Island, St. Helena Sound, and were safely taken on board.

THE Navy Department received a telegram Wednesday morning, that the Morgan, the only gunboat which was not either sunk, beached or captured at Mobile, has succeeded in getting over the bar and has reached Mobile.

THE CITY COUNCIL.

FIRST BRANCH.—First Branch, August 10th, 1864.—Regular Session.—Present, James Young, Esq., President, and a quorum of members.

Mr. Lamden presented a petition from Chas. Jay, asking permission to erect a steam engine and a frame structure on his premises, Nos. 146 and 148 Caroline street; referred.

Mr. Robinson presented a petition from Reuben Marshal, asking permission to sink a well on Baker street, near Division street; referred.

Mr. Proud presented a petition from James McNeal, Jr., asking permission to construct a railroad switch on Cathedral street; referred.

Mr. Robinson submitted the following resolution:

To make an extra appropriation for the repairs of streets; adopted. Granting permission to Mathew O'Riley, to construct a railroad switch on Central avenue; adopted. To repave a portion of Decker street; adopted. Granting permission to James McNeal, Jr., to construct a railroad switch on Cathedral street; adopted. Granting permission to Reuben Marshal to sink a well on Baker street; adopted. Also, an ordinance to grade and pave an alley between McCullough street and Druid Hill avenue; passed.

Mr. Horner submitted a resolution, requesting the Committee on Ways and Means to prepare a bill for the relief of the families of drafted men; adopted. Also, a resolution requesting the Park Commission to inform the Branch as to the time when the railway to the Park Mansion will be completed; laid over. Also, a resolution appropriating $1000 for the killing of dogs during the ensuing summer weather; adopted.

Mr. Proud submitted a resolution appropriating $50 to Mrs. Mary Ann Thompson, for meals furnished Col. Kane and a large number of his men, during the riots of April, 1861; adopted. Also, a resolution refunding certain taxes to Mrs. E. Griffith, paid in error.

Mr. Dukehart submitted a resolution relative to the city entering into a contract with the Gas Company for furnishing the city lamps with gas; adopted. A resolution was received from the Second Branch, making an additional appropriation of $277.50, to make certain repairs at the Court house; adopted.

Mr. Proud submitted a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee to confer with the Provost Marshal General of the United States in relation to the approaching draft; adopted.

Mr. Wayson submitted a resolution making an additional appropriation to complete the fountain in Madison Square; adopted.

Mr. Dukehart called up the ordinance recently vetoed by the Mayor, providing for a double track on Canton avenue; decided in the negative by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Robinson, Dukehart, Geo. Keyser, Streeter, Horner, Jones and Proud—7.

Nays—Messrs. President, Lynch, Meyer, Lamdin, Wayson, C. C. Keyser, Price and Disney—8.

Mr. Dukehart also called up the resolution providing for taking the sense of the people in relation to the running of the city cars on the Sabbath. On motion of Mr. Jones, the resolution was indefinitely postponed. Adjourned.

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

Dr. Schwartze proposed a message to the First Branch that, when the Council adjourns this evening, they stand adjourned until the 6th of September, which was agreed to.

Mr. Foreman called up the ordinance providing for drill rooms, &c., of the First Light Division of Maryland Volunteers, and to furnish uniforms, which was read.

Dr. Schwartze moved to amend by adding the regiment of the "National Guards."

Mr. Moody moved to include black regiments, which was negatived.

The question was then taken on the amendment of Dr. Schwartze, and it was adopted by the following vote: Yeas—Schwartze, Kennard, Evans, and Foreman. Nays—President, Markland and Moody.

The bill was then rejected by the following vote: Yeas—Messrs. Schwartze and Kennard. Nays—Messrs. President, Markland, Evans, Moody and Foreman.

Resolutions in favor of John Wells & Son and A. C. Wheeler, were received from the First Branch, read and concurred in.

Resolutions in favor of the petition of Jas. McNeal and Mathew O'Reilly, were received from the First Branch, read and concurred in.

A resolution appropriating the sum of $10,000 for repairing the streets of the city, was received from the First Branch, read and concurred in.

A resolution providing for the repairing of Decker street, was received from the First Branch, read and concurred in.

Resolutions favorable to paying the petitions of Mrs. Margaret Ann Thompson and Mrs. E. G. Griffith, were received from the First Branch, read and concurred in.

The report of the Committee on the petition of the Baltimore Gas Company, asking for additional pay for lighting the city, was received from the First Branch and read.

The resolution appointing a committee to confer with the Provost Marshal General of the United States, in relation to the quota to be furnished by the city of Baltimore, was received from the First Branch, read and passed.

The President appointed Messrs. Schwartze, Moody and Foreman the committee on the part of Second Branch.

The resolution authorizing the Commissioners of Finance to lease or rent the Bowly's wharf, was read and adopted.

The resolution appropriating the sum of $10,000 for the support of the City Jail for the present year, was received from the First Branch and adopted. Also for an additional appropriation to complete the new workshop in the jail yard.

The resolution appropriating the sum of ten thousand dollars for the Institution of the Blind, was received from the First Branch, read and concurred in.

The resolution appropriating the sum of one thousand dollars to destroy worthless dogs, was received from the First Branch and read.

The resolution in favor of the petition of Henry Snyder & son, was read and passed. Adjourned.

[COMMUNICATED.]

BALTIMORE, *August* 9, 1864.

Mr Editor:—You are justly and not unduly severe in your strictures upon the want of a militia system in our State, in your paper this morning. It is a dereliction of duty, and in these times a wrong and an outrage.—But are you quite sure that you have laid the blame upon the shoulders that ought to bear it? You say, "The two last Legislatures, whatsoever may have been the cause or motive of their action, committed a most outrageous error in making no provision for a military organization of the State, notwithstanding Governor Bradford and the loyal press had so urgently called upon them so to do." The Legislature of 1862 talked much about a military system, yet enacted no law; but the Legislature of 1864 did everything which could be required of it. The Senate approved the appointment of Hon. John S. Berry as Adjutant General. The House of Delegates then concurred with the Senate, and passed a law to be found in the laws of 1864, page 389. The law confers almost unlimited power upon the Governor and the Adjutant General. They enroll the militia, appoint its staff, prescribe rules, orders and regulations, establish camps—in a word, do every needful thing to organize and discipline the militia, and to carry out the system.—That the militia is not now organized, and no steps taken to that end, is not therefore the fault of the LEGISLATURE OF 1864.

THE Chicago Board of Trade have voted a thousand dollars as a gift to the widow of Col Mulligan. The Chicago ladies have also undertaken to purchase and furnish a home stead for her.

PEARL HUNTING is lively in Montpelier, Vt. Over fifteen hundred dollars worth have been found in Winooski river and its branches within a fortnight.

News from Rebeldom.

We have the Richmond Sentinel, of the 8d instant, and though later dates have been received this has some matter of considerable interest that serves to supply some gaps in the later dispatches in the Richmond papers.

The Sentinel is greatly troubled, editorially, about our Navy, says that it (the Union Navy) has "borne hard" on them throughout the war, and that could they get rid of it they would "make such short work of the Yankees as would astonish the world."

The Sentinel says that the lately established schedule of prices adopted by the commissioners has been abolished, it having been found that, if persisted in, it would have been followed by "a general repudiation of the currency and the acknowledged bankruptcy of the Government."

The Petersburg correspondent of the Sentinel makes the following admissions in regard to the damage done to the rebels by the explosion of the mine:

"That this is not the only mine that the enemy are preparing, I have other evidence besides the statements of the prisoners. I hope the next time they attempt to spring one we will be better prepared for them than we were before.

The results of the fight are now better known. Our losses will foot up about 1,300, as follows:—Mahone's division—Sanders', Mahone's and Wright's brigades—killed and wounded about 450. Elliott's South Carolina brigade, which was a salient when the explosion occurred, loses about 300 in killed and wounded. Ransom, Clingman and Wise, who were under heavy artillery firing, lose about 300 killed and wounded. The enemy captured some three hundred prisoners, at least their officers so stated yesterday under flag of truce.

MCCLELLAN MEETING IN NEW YORK.—The New York Times of Thursday, thus notices the meeting held in that city on Wednesday night:

Last night the unterrified Democracy of the city of New York made their grand initial demonstration in favor of Gen. George B. McClellan for the nomination as the candidate of the Chicago Convention for the Presidency of the United States. It was held at Union square. The purpose being so important in its nature, no pains or expense were spared to make the meeting imposing both in numbers and spirit. Four platforms for speakers were erected, each of which was decorated with the American colors, Chinese lanterns, and canvasses inscribed with mottoes and the names of battles in which Gen. McClellan had participated. The music of a brass band, the firing of cannon, the appearance of firework erections which gave promise of pyrotechnic displays, the efforts made in the Wards to bring out the boys, all tended to bring together a meeting of large magnitude, amounting in the aggregate to about thirty thousand. But, however the meeting may have been successful in numbers and spirit, it was an utter failure so far as ability was concerned.

A formidable list of speakers was announced to be present, but, for the most part, the orators disappointed Gen. McClellan, if not the meeting. Of the distinguished names of the Democratic party, not one was present, and the speeches were made by orators mostly unknown to fame. But even these were, for the most part, inaudible beyond a radius of twenty feet from the stands, on account of the boisterousness of the audience, the firing of cannon, the cheers and ejaculations in favor of McClellan, and the groans and abusive epithets of Mr. Lincoln, and the marching and counter-marchings and martial music of the processions, which kept the meeting in front of the stands in a constant state of confusion. Set speeches were cut short, or modified in the midst of the confusion; and, in substance, they were a repetition of the platitudes of the Democratic press in abuse of the Administration, and in laudation of Gen. McClellan. Nothing more than a brief descriptive sketch of the proceedings can be given.

BOSTON AND THE DRAFT.—The New York York Evening Post gives the particulars of a successful scheme by some of the Boston folks to fill their quota of the last call. It says:

The British steamer Bellona, which left New York on Saturday last, had, a few days before, quietly landed on Deer island, in Boston harbor, between four and five hundred men. She did not touch at any wharf in Boston; but, after leaving the men, put out of the harbor and sailed directly for New York, bringing a few bales of rags, which constituted her entire cargo.

Two other similar trips have been made. The first vessel came from Ireland, the other from Hamburg. Most of the men brought on these three vessels are now in the Union army, though the emigrants from Ireland did not enter the service immediately, some of them having been persuaded by their friends that they could do better. They began their voyage to the United States with the intention of entering the service, and their passage was taken with that understanding. Their failure to do as they had agreed in Boston proved a heavy loss to persons who had paid their passage money.

The second company, as soon as they arrived at Boston, put on the Federal uniform, received their bounty money, and went into the ranks; thus providing exemption from the draft for several hundred Bostonians, whose business engagements did not admit of their personal service in the field. Four hundred of the emigrants who came on the Beltona also entered the service, thereby exempting four hundred other Bostonians.

A majority of these emigrants had already been trained to the use of arms and some of them had been in battle. It is believed that they will do good service in our army.

THE GUERILLA WAR IN MISSOURI.—The St. Joseph Herald announces that Thornton's band of guerillas has been dispersed, and that Thrailkill with his force of cut-throats has retired to the south side of the Missouri river. This is the effect of the rallying of the people of Northwest Missouri, in response to the call of General Fisk. The guerillas found that their atrocities had raised a whirlwind of wrath, and that if they remained they would be utterly exterminated. They had not counted on any serious resistance from the people, but expected to have everything their own way. But the rising of the people has stopped their well-prepared campaign at the outset, and they are now fleeing for their lives.

The Herald learns from prisoners recently captured in Platte and Clay counties, that, upon hearing of the force already on his track, and of those who were ready to engage in the pursuit, Thornton became alarmed, and, calling his men around him, frankly told them that it was impossible for him to succeed in holding the country as he expected to do, and, further, that he saw no means of effecting an escape across the river. In view of these facts, he advised them all to save themselves as best they could. Many took his advice, but about one hundred and fifty of the more desperate of the clan took umbrage at Thornton's speech, hooted at and denounced him as a coward, chose Thrailkill as their leader, and with him, it is thought, have crossed the river. During the past ten days, perhaps forty of Thornton's band have been captured by the militia.

It is wisely suggested that our farmers and gardeners sow abundant turnip seed this year, where other crops have failed on account of the drought, or the first crop has been secured. Dig up the ground, if it be over so small a place, and plant turnip seed. There is sure to be a pressing demand for all kinds of vegetables the coming winter, and a great many can raise a profitable crop of turnips without ever knowing that they cost anything.

DISMISSED THE SERVICE.—Captain Alfred Parry, 8th Company 1st Battalion, New York Sharpshooters, attached to the Army of the Potomac, has been court-martialed for drunkenness while on duty, and sentenced to be dismissed the service of the United States.

TORNADO IN CANADA.—Some two weeks ago a tract of country in the county of Vandreuil, some five or six miles square, was visited with a terrible tornado, levelling barns, houses, &c., killing cattle, and literally chopping up and blasting every description of crops, making inundations in the fencing and such buildings as withstood the storm as though they had been fired at by millions of musket balls. Trees were not only denuded of their leaves, but the bark was chopped as with an axe.

THE whole number of National Banks is now four hundred and eighty-nine, with an aggregate capital of $79,852,559.

A COMMAND FOR GEN. SICKLES.—It is understood that the command of the Veteran Reserve Corps has been tendered to Gen. Sickles.

PAYMENT OF THE TROOPS.—Three millions of dollars are under way to the Army of the Potomac for the payment of the troops.

MINIATURE ALMANAC FOR 1864.

AUGUST.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon's Phases.		
			AUGUST.		
				D.	H. M.
8-Monday....	5 4	6 56	New	2	9 27m
9-Tuesday....	5 5	6 55	First qr	10	12 59a
10-Wednesday	5 6	6 54	Full	17	8 32m
11-Thursday..	5 7	6 53	Last qr	24	1 19m
12-Friday.....	5 9	6 51			
13-Saturday...	5 10	6 50			
14-Sunday....	5 11	6 49			

MARINE AFFAIRS.

PORT OF BALTIMORE, August 11, 1864.

ARRIVED.

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

Steamer Lancaster, Dawes, from Havre de Grace—to Jos Jas Taylor.

Steamer Josephine Thomson, Cundiff, from New York—mdse to J A Shriver.

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

Steamer John S Shriver, Dennis, from Philadelphia—mdse to J A Shriver.

CLEARED.

Steamer Adelaide, Cannon, Old Point, Va.

Steamer Josephine Thomson, Cundiff, New York.

Steamer Henry L Gaw, Iler, Philadelphia.

Steamer Lancaster, Dawes, Havre de Grace.

Steamer Wm Woodward, Cundiff, New York.

Steamer John S Shriver, Dennis, Philadelphia.

ARRIVALS FROM BALTIMORE.

Steamer F W Brune, Foster, New York, 10th inst.

Ship Admiral, (Bremen) Haesloop, Bremen, 23d ult.

Bark P M Miller, (Br) Calhoun, Bremerhaven, prior to 29th ult.

Schr Geo Thomas, Jackson, New York, 9th inst.

CLEARANCES FROM BALTIMORE.

Steamer John R Thompson, McKaig, New York, 10th inst.

Brig John Shay, Wicks, New York, 10th inst.

Bark Traveller, Randle, New York, 9th inst.

MEMORANDA.

Bark La Ciguena was loading for Boston at Sagua la Grande, 28th ult.

Brig W J Treat, Knight, was at Sagua la Grande 28th ult, to sail 5th inst for Baltimore. The second mate died on the 28th.

Captain York, of the brig Manzanilla, died at Sagua la Grande 28th ult.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALE AT THE BALTIMORE STOCK BOARD

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

Aug. 11, 1864.

1,635 American Gold (large).....225⅞
3,500 U. S. Five-Twenties, ...109⅜
875 Baltimore City 6's '75.....115
1,000 Northern Central R. R. bds. '85...104⅞
500 shares Atlantic Mining Co..... 1.40
300 shares Mineral Hill Mining Co. ... 2.45
500 shares Springfield Min. Co b30.... 1.75
100 shares Santa Clara Mining Co s30.. 23⅞
50 do do do b30..... 24
50 do do do 23⅞
8 Firemen's Insurance, Co..... 55

Prices of Stocks and Bonds in N. York, Aug. 11.

BY TELEGRAPH.

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

	1st Board.	2d Board.
United States 6's 1881, Coupon..	106⅛	106⅝
U. S. Five-Twenties.....	109⅜	109⅞
" " " " int. currency	94⅛	94⅞
Gold (office sales).....	254⅞	..
Tennessee 6's.....	55	55⅛
Virginia 6's.....	53	..
North Carolina 6's.....	57⅛	..
Missouri 6's.....	66	67
Canton Company.....	56⅞	56⅞
Cumberland Coal Co.....	61	61
Quicksilver.....	..	79⅞
N. Y. Central Railroad.....	151⅞	151⅞
Erie.....	113	112⅞
" Preferred.....	..	110⅞
Hudson River Railroad.....	131⅞	131⅞
Harlem Railroad.....	206	..
Reading Railroad.....	..	136⅞
Michigan Central Railroad....	139⅞	139⅞
Michigan S. and N. Ind. R R...	92⅞	92⅞
Illinois Central Railroad.....	129⅞	129⅞
Cleveland and Pittsburg R R..	113⅞	113⅞
Cleveland and Toledo Railroad	132	132
Chicago and Rock Island R R.	114	113⅞
Milwaukie & Prairie due Chein	65	67
Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago	116	116
Alton and Terre Haute R R	63	63
Chicago and Northwestern R R	57⅞	57⅞
" " Preferred.....	..	..

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

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

Gold.....	
Erie.....	112⅞
Reading.....	136⅞
Pittsburg.....	113
Southern.....	92
New York Central.....	151
Rock Island.....	113⅞
C & N Western	57⅞
Hudson.....	133⅞
Cumberland.....	61
Canton Company	56⅞
Fort Wayne.....	116

Market Dull

At Evening Stock Exchange, 9 ½o'clock, P. M. Furnished by Leonard J. Tormey, Stock and Bill Broker, No. 22 South street.

American Gold.....	254⅞
Erie Railway Co.....	112⅞
Fort Wayne.....	115⅞
Northwestern.....	57
" " preferred.....	90⅞
Illinois Central.....	129⅞
Reading	136⅞
Cleveland and Pittsburg.....	113
Cumberland.....	60⅞
Toledo	132
Quicksilver.....	79⅞
Chicago and Rock Island.....	112⅞
M. Central.....	91⅞
Hudson	133⅞

Tone of the market.....Dull.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

August 11, 1864.

CATTLE.—The receipts of Beeves at the Live Stock Scales yesterday footed up 750 head, at prices ranging from $5 to $8 50 per 100 lbs. gross.

HOGS.—There was a good supply of Hogs in market and fair to prime live Hogs commanded quick sales at $14.00 to $16.00 per 100 lbs.

SHEEP.—The supply of Sheep met the demand, and prices ranging from $6 to $7 per 100 lbs.

COFFEE.—Small sales reported. Rio is held at 19 cents per lb.

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

Howard Street Super.....	$11.75	@12.00
" " Shipping Extra..	12.00	@12.25
" " Retailing Extra..	10.75	@00.00
" " Family.....	13.00	@ 0.00
Ohio Super.....	11.50	@00.00
" Shipping Extra.....	12.00	@00.00
" Retailing Extra.....	12.25	@00.00
" 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 $10.25@10.50.

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

GRAIN.—Sales of good to prime white Wheat at 295@305 cts., and do. red 285@290 cents. Corn steady, at 176@178 cts. for white, and 184@185 cts. for yellow. Oats at 95@97 cts., weight for Maryland, and at 92@95 cts. for Pennsylvania. Rye at 170@171 cents.

PROVISIONS.—Mess Pork we quote at $40@41. Bacon shoulders 16@16¼ cents; Sides 17¼@17¾ cents. Sugar-cured Hams 25@28 cents. Western Lard 22 cents; Baltimore refined 22 cents per lb.

MOLASSES.—Clayed Cuba, 85@88 cents; Muscovado, 95@94 cents; English Island 95@110 cts. and Porto Rico at $1@$1.05.

SALT.—Ground Alum we quote at $1 00@1.10; Marshall's Fine at $2.25; 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 refining	$20.25	@20.75
" " " good grocery..	21.00	@22.00
" " " prime grocery..	22.25	@22.50
Porto Rico, fair to good grocery..	22.00	@23.00
" " prime to good grocery..	23.25	@23.50

WHISKEY.—Demand limited. Ohio sold at 178@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 POSTER 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 SUNTHON BUILDING.

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

JOHN R. MOORE, President.

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James C. Wheeden,	Samuel Kirk,
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R. C. Mason,	James Young,
Jacob Trust,	Jas. E. George, Sr.,
James Getty,	F. A. Miller,
Noah Walker,	Dr. J. E. B. Mintze.
Lancaster Ould,	

sel-1y JOHN DUKEHART, Sec'y.

NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BALTIMORE.

Incorporated by the State of Maryland, 1842.
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. Rash,	George W. Howard,
George Bartlett,	Joseph W. Jenkins,
Thomas S. Benner,	George Small,
Edward J. Church,	Thomas Corner,
Adam Deamead,	Hugh Sisson,
William Heald,	William Woodward.

fe12-1y B. 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:

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F. W. Alricks,	H. B. Stewart,
Francis T. King,	Wm. H. Bruce,
Henry Carroll,	N. Von Kapff.
David S. Wilson,	

FREDERICK WOODWORTH,
ja27-wsmtf Secretary.

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