DAILY CLIPPER.

WM. WALES.....Publisher.

SATURDAY, AUG. 13, 1864.

[Reported for the Baltimore Clipper.]

MARYLAND CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

ANNAPOLIS, Aug. 11th, 1864.

The Convention met, present 60 members.

Mr Furnell offered the following, which lies over until Saturday under the rule.

Resolved, That this Convention will adjourn *sine die* on Wednesday, the 31st instant, unless adjourned at an earlier day, in consequence of having finished the business for which it was called.

The Convention resumed the consideration of the report on the Treasury Department, and the remainder of it was adopted without amendment, being the same in its provisions as in the present Constitution.

The Elective Franchise.—The Convention took up the report of the Committee on the "Elective Franchise."

The amendment offered by Mr. Scott to section 1st, as reported by the committee, was, after an extended debate, adopted by ayes 44, nays 11, as follows:

"All elections shall be by ballot, and every white male citizen of the United States of the age of twenty-one years or upwards who shall have resided in the State one year next preceding the election, and six months in the city of Baltimore or in any county, shall be entitled to be registered as a legal voter; and such registration made in accordance with such provisions as the General Assembly may prescribe, together with the muster rolls of all such soldiers as may be entitled to be registered in the state, and who may be serving in the army of the United States, shall be held and taken as the only evidence of qualification to vote at any election hereafter, and the General Assembly shall by law provide for taking the votes of soldiers serving in the army of the United States, in the field."

The remainder of this section is the same as the last section of the same section, article 1, in the present constitution.

Mr Stirling offered a substitute for section 2 as reported, which, after extended debate, was finally amended so as to read as follows, and adopted, ayes 47, nays 12:

"Section 2. No person who has at any time been in armed hostility to the United States or the lawful authorities thereof, or who has been in any manner in the service of the so called Confederate States of America; and no person who has voluntarily left this State and gone within the military lines of the so called Confederate States or armies with the purpose of adhering to said States or armies; and no person who has given aid, comfort, countenance or support to those engaged in armed hostility to the U. States or in any manner adhered to the enemies of the United States, either by contributing to the enemies of the United States, or unlawfully sending within the lines of such enemies money or goods, or letters, or information, or who has disloyally held communication with the enemies of the United States, or who has advised any person to enter the service of the said enemies, or aided any person to enter, or who has by any open deed or word declared his adhesion to to the cause of the enemies of the United States, or his desire for the triumph of said enemies over the arms of the United States shall ever 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 of this State, unless since such unlawful acts he shall have voluntarily entered into the military service of the U. States, and been honorably discharged therefrom, or be on the day of election actually and voluntarily in such service, or unless he shall be restored to his full rights of citizenship by an act of the General Assembly passed by a vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to each House; and it shall be the duty of all officers of Registration, and Judges of election carefully to exclude from voting or being registered all persons so as above disqualified; and the judges of election at the first election held under this Constitution shall and at any subsequent election may administer to any person offering to vote the following oath or affirmation:

"I do swear, (or affirm,) that I am a citizen of the United States, that I have never given any aid, countenance or support to those in armed hostility to the United States, that I have never expressed a desire for the triumph of said enemies over the arms of the United States, and that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the United States and support the Constitution and laws thereof as the supreme law of the land, any law or ordinance of any State to the contrary notwithstanding, and will in all respects demean myself as a loyal citizen of the United States, and I swear (or affirm) this without any reservation or evasion

And any person declining to take such oath (or affirmation) shall not be allowed to vote, but the taking of such oath (or affirmation) shall not be deemed conclusive evidence of the right of such person to vote; any person swearing or affirming falsely shall be liable to penalties of perjury; and it shall be the duty of the proper officers of Registration to allow no person to be registered until he shall have taken the oath or affirmation above set out, and it shall be the duty of the Judges of election in all returns of the first election held under this Constitution to state in their returns that every person who has voted has taken such oath or affirmation. But the provisions of this section, in relation to acts against the United States, shall not apply to any person not a citizen of the United States who shall have committed such acts while in the service of some foreign country, at war against the United States, and who has since such acts, been naturalized or may be naturalized under the Laws of the United States, and the oath above set forth shall be taken in the case of such person in such sense" The Convention adjourned.

ANNAPOLIS, Aug. 12, 1864.

The Convention met at 10 o'clock—Present, Hon. H. H. Goldsborough, President, and 63 members

The elective Franchise.—The Convention resumed the consideration of the report on the "Elective Franchise" The third and fourth sections (which make no change in the present constitution) were adopted

The fifth section, (containing the oath of office,) was considered. A number of amendments thereto were proposed, but without action had thereon, the further consideration of the section was postponed informally.

The 6th and last section was discussed at length, and finally amended so as to read as follows, and adopted:

"Section 6. That no person above the age of twenty-one years, convicted of larceny or other infamous crime, unless he be pardoned by the Executive shall ever thereafter be entitled to vote at any election in this State; and no lunatic, or a person *non compos mentis*, shall be entitled to vote."

The Executive Department.—The Convention took up the report of the committee on the "Executive Department," as heretofore published. The first section was adopted.

Mr Miller offered an amendment to the second section providing that the election for Governor shall be held in 1865, instead of November, 1864, as reported, which, after discussion, was rejected—yeas 19, nays 41.

The Convention adjourned until 8 o'clock P. M.

ONE of the editors of the Missouri Republican recently made a tour through the central portion of that State, including the counties of Randolph, Howard, Boone, Audrain, Callaway, Monroe, Montgomery and St. Charles. The harvest, as a general thing, is short, owing to the excessive drought. The cultivation of cotton and sorghum is rapidly increasing in these counties. It is also observed as an effect of the present high prices that an *ancient regime* of home industry, the loom and spinning wheel, were heard in almost every house.

IN HIS LAST FIGHT, Gen. McPherson rode a favorite black horse that had borne him through every battle from Shiloh to Atlanta. A member of his staff says that the General had almost come to feel that horse and rider bore charmed lives. He would mount no other but this fine steed in the hour of imminent peril. The now riderless war horse is recovering, and is on his way from the battle-fields of Georgia to the clover-fields of Clyde, Ohio.

THE Racine Journal, reviewing the crop prospect in Wisconsin, says:—Judging from reports, the experience of Racine county will correspond, on the average, with that of the other counties of the State. As to wheat, we cannot count any surplus for export, and this rich source of revenue will be entirely cut off. Of some other grains there may be a surplus, but the yield of this year will not make we think,

LOCAL NEWS.

Award of Government Contracts.—Captain J. H. Gilman, commissary for this department, has awarded the following contracts, viz:—W. J. Rieman & Co., Baltimore, 50,000 pounds Western winter smoked bacon sides, at $20 65; George Gassard, Baltimore, 30,000 lbs. smoked bacon sides, at $20 44; W. J. Rieman & Co., Baltimore, 100 bbls. mess pork, at $45 20; W. S. Wedge, Baltimore, 500 bbls prime mess or thin mess pork, at his option, $45.47; Poumairat & McCully, Baltimore, 300 bbls. regular winter packed thin mess pork, at $45 47; John B. Price, Baltimore, 1,000 bbls. choice super Locust Grove flour, at $13.16; John Kefauver, Baltimore, 100 bbls. Valley Forge extra flour at $12 92, 300 bbls. Federal Mills extra flour at $12 92, 240 bbls. Mokeona extra flour at $13 15, 240 bbls. Licking Mills extra flour at $13.16, 240 bbls St. Genevieve extra flour at $13.16, and 500 bbls. Waynesville extra flour at $13 16; J. B. Eastman & Co., Baltimore, 32,000 lbs. Patna rice, in single bags, at $17 per 100 lbs; A. Baker, New York, 75,000 lbs. prime white beans, at 4½ cents per lb.; G. H. Riese & Bro., Baltimore, 800 lbs. green Hyson tea at $1.48, and 1,000 lbs. Oolong do, at $1.46; Joseph Price, Baltimore, 169,000 lbs high grade Porto Rico brown sugar, at $24.46; S. E. Hoogeweff, Baltimore, 90 000 lbs. Porto Rico brown sugar, at $24.50, and 130,000 lbs. do., do., at $24 50; H. Bowerman, Baltimore, 50,000 lbs crushed sugar, at $31.50; Reynolds, Howell & Reiff, of Philadelphia, 10,000 gallons molasses, one half delivered in half barrels and the balance in ten gallon kegs, at $1.28; Burnett & Stone, Baltimore, 21,000 lbs. dried peaches, at 21¾ cents per lb; A. Groverman, Baltimore, 20,000 lbs. soap, at $13.97 per 100 lbs; Joseph Price, Baltimore, 500 bbls. first-proof rectified whiskey, at $2 06 per gallon; Robert Tyson, Baltimore, 1 000 bbls. corn meal, kiln dried, at $8.30; J. B. Eastman & Co., Baltimore, 3,850 bushels salt at $1 53, and 1,000 bags Rio coffee, at $50 20 per 100 lbs; A. Cheesebrough, Baltimore, 917 bags Rio coffee, in double sacks, at $49 45 per 100 lbs.

The Milk Men "Flanked."—To those who are striving to escape from the extortions of the milk dealers, we would commend some substitutes now in the market, which, as far as we can see, are a perfect success. We allude to the "*plain condensed milk*," prepared by Messrs. Nutman and Carroll, of 38 Light street, and the "canned milk" of the same enterprising firm, and which used in coffee or tea cannot be distinguished from the best article fresh from the cow. Furnished at a comparatively cheap rate, no preparation is needed to adapt it to instant use; and we trust that by a resort to these articles, the unmerciful extortions to which our citizens have been subjected will be brought to an end.

In this connection, also, we would mention the "canned milk" prepared elsewhere, and furnished by Messrs. Darby & Co. We are informed that the purchase of a single army sutler amounts to a thousand cans at times, and we are glad to chronicle this a bundance of an article so much needed. We wish all engaged in these manufactures and sales abundant success. In the condensed milk noted as "canned," the preservative agent is *sugar*; and as the use of the milk in this case obviates the necessity of adding that article, it is thus rendered additionally cheap. A can and a half, at a cost of about 87½ cents, will last a family of six persons one week, where the article is used with tea and coffee.

Fight at a Pic Nic.—It appears to be a difficult matter now a-days for an excursion or a pic nic to be held without a grand fight terminating the pleasures of the day. On Thursday a large number of German persons visited the Willow Spring Shore for the purpose of enjoying themselves, and the best of feeling prevailed until the party began embarking for home. Owing to a misunderstanding relative to certain persons getting into a small boat for the purpose of being placed on the barge, which was lying off in the stream, a fight was had. One young man, armed with a hand saw, struck out right and left, inflicting a number of ugly wounds upon his antagonists. Henry Cock, one of the combatants, received a severe cut on the right arm, and was also shot through the right wrist. Several other persons were badly cut about the head and face from flying bottles and billies. One young man jumped from the barge, through fright, and came near being drowned. A young lady, in endeavoring to evade the rioters, was forced into the water and was also in danger of being lost.

The Military Commission.—The Military Commission in this city which, during the period of eighty days, has been arduously at work in the trial of offenders against the military law, will adjourn to-day *sine die*—A new court will convene in a few days to resume the trial of cases awaiting attention.—The President of this Commission, Col. Horace D. Munson, O. N. G., deserves great credit for the fair and conscienscious manner in which he has discharged his duties, and by his urbane and affable manners he has gained the friendship and esteem of a large number of our citizens. The cases tried before the Commission to-day and decided upon, are those of Dr. T. P. Coyle, charged with aiding rebels in crossing the lines, and Joshua H. Shipley, charged with a similar offence.—A greater amount of labor has been performed in this Commission during the past eighty days than has been done, perhaps, before any other military tribunal since the breaking out of the rebellion.

The New Stamp Act—P. G. Sauerwein, Esq, Collector for the Third District of Internal Revenue, is now prepared to issue the licenses, &c., for 1864, at his office on South street. Proceedings, it is learned, are to be instituted in the United States District Court against the State Tobacco Inspectors, Inspector General of Grain, and others, for non-compliance with the new stamp act in not having stamps placed as required on their returns for measurement the penalty for which is two hundred dollars in each case. The act requires that all receipts for the delivery of goods should have a stamp placed thereon, which stamp is to be cancelled by writing the initials of the writer's name and the date. Receipts for coal, dray receipts, &c., as those also given by mates and masters of vessels are included by the law. All receipts for payment of money above twenty dollars, as well as noter, certificates, contracts, &c., not stamped in accordance with the law are invalid and worthless.

New Counterfeit.—We were shown yesterday morning a counterfeit five dollar note on the Franklin Bank of this city. The plate was evidently a genuine one, of the one dollar denomination, but it had been so altered that it bore the appearance of a five dollar bill.—The space allotted for the signature of the cashier was filled in a bold hand with "Balto.," and the space designed for the name of the President filled with "Feb." The note is well calculated to deceive—an evidence of which was attested by a broker on Baltimore street charging it, without detecting its worthless character.

Removal of Grass from the Gutters—Daniel Hollman was arrested on Thursday for neglecting to have the grass removed from the gutter in front of his residence. Justice Meredith fined him twenty five cents and costs. It would be well for persons to take warning from this case, and comply with the requirements of the city ordinance in relation to the matter.

Fifth Maryland Veteran Volunteer Infantry—In order to save yourself from the draft, and learn how to do it, go and see Colonel Schley, at 23 S. Gay street, Commercial Hotel, who will put you on the direct road. He will explain matters to your satisfaction not before dreamed of by our people, regarding the draft and the Maryland regiments. His views are sound and proper.

Fare to be increased—On and after Monday next the fare over the Philadelphia and Baltimore Railroad will be increased from 25 to 33 per cent. The Railroad Company has been forced to this measure by the advance in the price of labor demanded by the employees of the road, and the increased cost of everything connected with the successful working of the line.

Heavy Robbery in Washington.—On Thursday the house of Mrs. Jane Duncan, No. 474 Thirteenth street, Washington city, was robbed of seven thousand dollars. Suspicion rested upon a man named Ranger alias David W. Woodruff, who shortly after the discovery of the robbery took a train for Baltimore. The fact was telegraphed to this city, and the suspected individual arrested at the Camden street depot, by special officer John Wright. Justice Johnson committed Ranger to await the action of the authorities of the District.

Personal—Lieutenant John W. Isaacs, aid-de-camp of Colonel N. T. Dushane, acting Brigadier General commanding the Maryland Brigade in the Army of the Potomac, was severely wounded in the left arm, in the engagement before Petersburg, on the 30th ult., the ball passing entirely through the fore arm, carrying with it portions of the muscle and bone. He has reached this city, on furlough, and reports the brigade in excellent condition and good spirits.

Robbery.—On Thursday afternoon the residence of Mr. Edward Patterson, No. 361 Eutaw Place, corner of Dolphin street, was entered by thieves, and the bureaus, wardrobes, &c, in the house completely ransacked. The robbers did not carry anything off, except a fine revolver. Their design was evidently to secure the silver and jewelry, but fortunately those articles had been placed where the thieves failed to look for them.

Discharged.—The boy Brooks, who was arrested on Thursday, charged with throwing vitriol over young Neimiller, underwent an examination yesterday afternoon before Justice Whalen, and was discharged from custody, it being satisfactorily proven that the accused had no knowledge of the bottle containing such a dangerous article as vitriol. The boy Neimiller was lying in a critical condition yesterday.

Change in Police Magistrates.—Justice Charles H. Dryden, who for some time past has held the position of Police Magistrate at the Western District Station House, has been removed, and Justice Chas. P. Meredith appointed in his stead, by the Board of Police Commissioners.

Slight Fire.—About 11 o'clock on Thursday night, policeman Jump in going his round, discovered the counting-house of Mr. Burdman, on President street, to be on fire. With the assistance of some citizens the flames were extinguished without raising an alarm.

Farewell Concert—Our readers will perceive by an advertisement that a farewell concert will be given this evening by the Cincinnati cornet band, at Washington Gardens, Pennsylvania avenue. It is for the benefit of the leader of the band, Professor Mentor, who is deserving a large audience.

Honorably Discharged.—Reuben A. McCauley, who was arrested a few days since, upon the charge of interfering with persons enlisting in the United States, underwent an examination on Thursday, which resulted in his honorable discharge.

Cheering for Jeff.—Joseph Herman was arrested yesterday, charged with uttering treasonable language and cheering for Jeff. Davis. Justice Whalen handed the accused over to Col. Woolley.

THE CITY COUNCIL.

FIRST BRANCH.—First Branch, August 12th, 1864.—Regular Session.—Present, James Young, Esq., President, and a quorum of members.

Mr. Streeter submitted a resolution making an appropriation of $2 000, to alter and repair Primary School No. 23; adopted. Adjourned.

SECOND BRANCH.—Present, Samuel Duer, Esq.—In this Branch no business was transacted for the want of a quorum.

Late Southern News.

A copy of the Richmond Dispatch, of the 6th inst., contains the following:

FROM GEORGIA.

Atlanta, August 6.—The enemy have been unusually active during the past sixteen hours. About four o'clock yesterday afternoon a heavy assault was made upon the works held by our skirmishers upon the extreme left. After so we stubborn fighting they succeeded in gaining possession of the position there, but subsequently were driven from it, and our lines were re-established.

About ten o'clock last night an assault was also made on our skirmish lines, extending from the centre to the extreme left; but the movement, having been anticipated, resulted in a complete failure. Brisk skirmishing continued throughout the night, up to the present time. Our loss in both affairs is insignificant.

There was comparative quiet in the city last night, and but few shells were thrown, resulting in no damage.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE ATTACK ON MOBILE—DAUPHIN ISLAND OCCUPIED—GEN. A. J. SMITH AT HOLLY SPRINGS, MISS.

MOBILE, August 4.—Yesterday and last evening the enemy threw an infantry force upon Dauphin Island, seven miles from Fort Gaines. The fleet outside is large this morning. The Federal double-ender opened on the transport Dick Keys, and then on the fort, which is replying slowly. Gen. Maury calls on all to enroll themselves for battle.—Great confidence prevails.

A Federal force, estimated at sixteen thousand, occupies Holly Springs, Mississippi.

THE REBELS TALK BIG.

ADDITIONAL FROM GEORGIA.

[From the Richmond Dispatch, Aug 5.]

We get some interesting intelligence from the Georgia papers Everything seems to have changed in that State. From the deepest despondency Gen. Hood seems to have brought the people to the liveliest exultation. This is a very decisive point gained, and we presume that the repulse of the enemy on the 27th, noticed by telegraph, and the capture of a great flanking raider, Stoneman, will hardly detract from the general joy of the people.

"FLANKING PLAYED OUT."

[From the Savannah Republican.]

The events of the last few days before Atlanta have shed a flood of light upon the campaign into Georgia. The letter of our correspondent is replete with thrilling interest. As a narrative of recent engagements it will be universally read and commented upon.

The events referred to demonstrate beyond controversy that the flanking policy of Sherman, by which he has driven a large army half way across the great State of Georgia, can be successfully blocked if the proper means be used for the purpose. An effort on the part of the lion-hearted Hood—a gigantic, terrible effort, 'tis true—has brought flanking to an end. He has proved not only that the enemy's flanking can be blocked, but that we too can play at the same game, and even defeat him in it.

The sudden transfer of Hardee from our centre, beyond Atlanta, to the enemy's flank near Decatur, was one of the finest pieces of military strategy to be found in the history of the war. The brilliancy with which it was executed will add another bright star to the military coronet of that glorious leader, whose wonderful fortune it has been to whip his own share of every fight of the war.

The effect of these fresh strugglers on the army of Tennessee is magical. Our correspondent says its new chief has given it a new inspiration; that even the enemy are startled by the wonderful impulse received by their retreating antagonists. All looks bright again and hopeful, for the army have been taught to believe that they can fight, and are a full match for the foe.

THE GREAT REVIVAL IN GEORGIA.

[From the Columbia South Carolinian.]

We are gratified to learn from a gentleman who has just reached Columbia from Atlanta and Macon, that the people of Georgia share the reviving hopes of the army. The feeling in Atlanta has greatly improved, and men have learned the virtue and value of downright fighting. The transportation of the Atlanta and West Point Railroad has been ordered back to Atlanta, the express and other companies have returned, and orders have been issued for an immense amount of bacon to be forwarded thither. General Hood evidently has not thought of evacuation, and the State troops, under General G. W. Smith, display the qualities of veterans, and are daily receiving large accessions to their numbers. They will constitute a small army in themselves, and as formidable for spirit and discipline as in numbers.

MACON ITEMS.

Sixteen hundred of the Georgia militia started from Macon for Atlanta on Tuesday. The Telegraph says they made a fine appearance as they marched through the streets, were in the very best spirits, and appeared ready to meet the enemy in the defence of their homes. The material of this brigade is as good as that of any in the South, and we are certain they will do honor to the State when brought into action.

The Telegraph also states that a similar number will go down to Atlanta each day during the week from this place. There is now a large force of militia at Macon, which, when sent to the front, will prove a valuable accession to our gallant army.

His Excellency Governor Joseph E Brown, Generals Joseph E. Johnston, B. Bragg, Anderson, of Tennessee, Wayne and Hindman, were all in Macon on Sunday.

A large number of wounded Yankees have arrived in Macon. A large number of prisoners also continue to arrive on every train.

IMPORTANT ARRESTS IN KENTUCKY.

The Louisville Press, in speaking of the treason of the O. A. K.'s in Kentucky, has the following:

On Saturday, July 20, General Burbridge and Col. Farleigh were at Indianapolis, on a visit to Governor Morton. It was well known that Judge Joshua Bullitt, who was elected to a Judgeship of the Court of Appeals, by the Union voters of this judicial district, was the leader of the Kentucky branch of this treason. He has been on the wing almost incessantly for months past, among the traitors of Missouri, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, and when not thus engaged he was busy at home in seducing men from honor to ruin. His various interviews of this kind are thoroughly known.

We shall merely allude to one, where Judge Bullitt made a ten hour's siege at one conspicuous Kentuckian, and he reported to his fellow-conspirators his utter failure in getting this man to swerve. We could detail matters of this kind that might cause Judge Bullitt almost to think that we were in the breast pocket of his coat in all "moon struck madness" that spurred his evil spirit.

On Saturday, 30th July, Judge Bullitt reached Indianapolis in company with one of the busy conspirators from Missouri. The Judge hurried off from Indianapolis in order to have the checks cashed that were concealed about his person, and to call his fellow assassins together to report progress.

Before the Judge reached Louisville the grasp of General Burbridge was upon him, and he was arrested as a traitor. The indignation of the deceived and outraged constituency who honored him with their confidence raged fiercely against Judge Bullitt's treason. And many of the "sympathizers" in our midst seem to be as indignant as the loyal men. In the course of the next few days after the arrest of the chief of the Kentucky conspirators various other members of S. L.'s were gathered. Among these is William K. Thomas, jailor of Jefferson county.

Mr. Thomas was at one time one of the most zealous of the Union men of this city. He was very liberal and thoroughly in earnest. In an evil hour for his peace, his honor and welfare, he forgot that the people of the United States had not confided to him the management of the war, and he undertook to set up for himself. Very unfortunately for Mr. Thomas, the proof against him is such that he could not look it in the face without a feeling of horror. We regret that he ever forgot his duty to the laws.

Another of the active engineers of this mischief is Dr. Kalfus. Through the casualties of war and disease, this man reached the commandership of the Fifteenth Regiment of Kentucky Volunteers, a regiment that has earned its full meed of glory in many a well-contested field, and has nobly sustained Kentucky's proudest military claims. Dr. Kalfus forgot the position assigned him, and so degraded himself, that Gen Rosecrans dismissed him dishonorably from the military service for disloyalty. From that hold of disgrace Dr. Kalfus came to Louisville and commenced business as a traitorous conspirator.

The steam fire engine department was suborned to this scheme of villainy by the accession of its Chief to the gang of conspirators. A great many think that this fully reveals the meaning of the disastrous fire in this city, in which nearly a million of Government property, sacred to the necessities and comforts of the sick and wounded soldiers, was destroyed in a few hours. This was but a mere taste of what these conspirators designed for this city. When they secured the Chiefs of the Water Works and Fire Departments, they seemed to feel that their heaven on earth had begun.

The robbery of Dupont's powder magazine was engineered by this secret organization.

We have much more to reveal respecting the plans and designs of these men, but we cannot spare the space to day. We give below the list of arrests that have been made. A great many of our readers will remember that among those names are those of men who two weeks ago were in feverish anxiety during the impressment of horses, because their loyalty was called in question. They were utterly indignant that any one could suspect the purity of their devotion to the United States. Some of them took numerous witnesses before Colonel Farleigh to vouch for their loyalty, but—alas! for the proof—Col. Farleigh was in possession of the handwriting of some of these very cases, which conclusively showed their activity in this organization.

The following are the names of some of those who have been arrested:

Joshua F. Bullitt, G. W. G. Payne, Dr. H. F. Kalfus, Wm. T. Cassell, John Colgan, W. K. Thomas, Alfred Harris, Thos. Jeffries, J. R. Buchanan, M. J. Paul, Chief of Fire Department; John Hines, Henry Stickrod, Michael Carroll, Wm. Fitzhenry, Erwin Bell, O. A. Brannin, A. J. Mitchell, John Rudd, R. S. Tharin, Chas. J. Clark, B. C. Redford, John H. Talbott, Wm. G. Gray, R. S. P. Vaughn, Dr. A. B. Chambers.

DESTRUCTION OF REBEL SALT WORKS—A FIGHT WITH THE ENEMY.—The Commander of the U. S. steamer Potomska reports to the Navy Department, under date of July 30, the destruction of two rebel works, on a creek leading out of Black river, Ga., six miles from its mouth. One of the works contained twelve guns and the other six. R. P. Swan, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant, commanding the Potomska, started from his ship at 2 A. M. on the 30th ult., and landed at the first work just before daylight. He destroyed the guns so effectively that they will be of no further use, burned all the buildings, destroyed 150 bushels of salt, broke up all the wagons, and took six contrabands that were employed on the works.

Acting Lieutenant Swan had his first and third cutters with him on the expedition—the first cutter with six men and the third with eleven. On their return to the ship, after having proceeded about one mile and a half, they were fired upon by the enemy from a marsh bordering the creek, and at a distance of about ten yards. The first volley from the rebels wounded three men on the third cutter, one mortally.

The Spencer rifles, with which Lieutenant Swan's men were armed, saved them all from complete destruction, as the rapidity with which they fired caused the enemy to lay low, and their firing, after the first volley, was very mild. The firing was kept up three quarters of an hour, and Lieut. Swan, finding it impossible to land and fight the enemy, kept up a raking fire on the rebels, which compelled them to retire. The cries of the rebel wounded could be heard on board the cutters, and several were shot while retreating. The expedition then returned safely to the Potomska.

Further Particulars of the Great Explosion.

The Washington Star of last evening says:

The steamer Keyport, with the army mail and passengers, arrived here this morning, at 6½ o'clock. She reports all quiet at the front yesterday morning, at 10 o'clock, the hour at which she left the Point.

The late explosion is the topic of conversation at City Point, and many absurd rumors are afloat as to the cause of the explosion, but there is no doubt that it was occasioned by the careless handling of some of the ammunition. Workmen are busily engaged in clearing up the ruins of the demolished buildings, and lumber is being brought up to repair the damage done the various offices and warehouses.

The patients in the hospitals at City Point made a narrow escape, as the shot and shell flew over the buildings as thick as hail, but fortunately none of them entered.

One shot passed entirely through the office of Capt. Pitkin, chief quartermaster, knocking down the clerks, all of whom were more or less bruised. Captain Pitkin, who was in his office at the time, had his back severely injured by being knocked down.

Captain Wiley, chief of the commissary department, received a severe cut on the head from a falling timber.

The quartermaster's gang of colored laborers lost thirty killed and quite a number wounded.

The keel of the vessel, which was thrown on an embankment forty feet high, is a curiosity in itself, being perforated with hundreds of shot and shell.

As the Keyport came down the James river yesterday morning she passed the bodies of several colored laborers floating in the water miles away from City Point.

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 52s
12-Friday.....	5 9	6 51	Full 17 8 33m
13 Saturday...	5 10	6 50	Last qr 24 1 1m
14-Sunday.....	5 11	6 49	

MARINE AFFAIRS.

PORT OF BALTIMORE, August 12, 1864.

ARRIVED.

Steamer Star, Caulk, from Washington—to U S Quartermaster.

Steamer Louisiana, Porter, from Old Point—to M N Falls.

Steamer John R Thompson, McKaig, fm New York—mdse to J A Shriver.

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

Schr Helen Mar, Nickerson, from Boston—to R M Heslen.

Schr Envoy, Pearl, from Fortress Monroe—to Kelsey & Gray.

CLEARED.

Steamer Louisiana, Porter, Old Point.

Steamer Richard Willing, Dade, Philadelphia.

ARRIVALS FROM BALTIMORE.

Ship Armstrong, (Br) Armstrong, London, 30th ult.

Bark P M Miller, (Br) Calhoun, Bremerhaven, 26th ult.

Schr Maxon Rogers, Abrams, New York, 11th.

MEMORANDA.

Bark Traveller, (Br) sailed from New York, 10th inst, for Baltimore.

Bark P C Warwick, Scott, from Rio Janeiro, was below New York, 11th instant.

Brig Dudley Carter, from Port Royal, arrived at Philadelphia, 11th inst.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALE AT THE BALTIMORE STOCK BOARD

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

Aug 12, 1864.

600 U. S. Five-Twenties.....109¾
12 shares Farmers' & Merchants' Bank. 40¼
1,000 Baltimore City 6's '75..... .....115¾
5 shares Baltimore and Ohio R. R.....118
100 shares Bare Hill Company..... 4.15
100 do do do 30..... 4.15
1,500 shares Mineral Hill Mining Co. 030 2.40
675 do do do 030..... 2.35
100 do do do 2.35
1,000 Marietta and Cincinnati bonds.....113¾
1,000 shares Atlantic Mining Co 1.40

Prices of Stocks and Bonds in N. York, Aug. 12.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Through 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		109
" " " int. currency 94¾		94¾
Gold (office sales)..... ..		..
Tennessee 6's..... 55		55¾
Virginia 6's..... 54		..
North Carolina 6's..... 56		..
Missouri 6's..... 67		..
Canton Company..... 36		36¼
Cumberland Coal Co..... 60¾		61
Quicksilver..... 79¾		80
N. Y. Central Railroad..... 131		131
Erie..... 112¾		112¾
" Preferred..... ..		110¾
Hudson River Railroad..... 132¾		132¾
Harlem Railroad		100
Reading Railroad..... 136		136
Michigan Central Railroad..... 128¾		128¾
Michigan S. and N. Ind. R R... 91¾		91¾
Illinois Central Railroad..... 129¾		129¾
Cleveland and Pittsburg R R..112¾		112¾
Cleveland and Toledo Railroad 131		131
Chicago and Rock Island R R 113¾		112¾
Milwaukie & Prairie due Chcln 68		67
Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago 115¾		115¾
Aiton and Terre Haute R R 63		63¾
Chicago and Northwestern R R 56¾		56¾
" " Preferred..... ..		90¾
Tone of the market.....	Dull.	Steady.

By Telegraph from New York, 4¼ o'clock P. M.

Gold.....	..
Erie.....	112¾
Reading.....	136
Pittsburg.....	112¾
Southern.....	91¾
New York Central.....	131
Rock Island.....	113¾
C & N Western.....	56¾
Hudson.....	132¾
Cumberland.....	60¾
Canton Company.....	36¾
Fort Wayne.....	115¾

Market Inactive.

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
Erie Railway Co.....	112¾
Northwestern.....	57
Illinois Central.....	129¾
Reading.....	136¾
Quicksilver.....	83
Chicago and Rock Island.....	113¾
Hudson.....	132¾
Southern.....	91¾
Tone of the market.....	Steady.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

August 12, 1864.

COFFEE.—Small sales reported. Rio is held at 48@49 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..	12 25	@00.00
" " Family.....	13 25	@ 0.00
Ohio Super.....	11.75	@00.00
" Shipping Extra.....	12 00	@00 00
" Retailing Extra.....	12 25	@00 00
" Family	13 25	@00 00
City Mills standard Super.....	11.75	@ 0.00
" " Shipping brands Extra.	14 25	@14 50
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 170@178 cts for white and 181@185 cts. for yellow. Oats at 95@97 cts, weight for Maryland, and 92@95 cts. for Pennsylvania. Rye at 70@71 cents.

PROVISIONS.—Mess Pork we quote at $40@41. Bacon shoulders 16@16¾ cents; Sides 17¾@17¾ cents. Sugar-cured Hams 23@24 cents Western Lard 21 cents; Baltimore refined 22 cents per lb.

MOLASSES.—Clayed Cuba, 85@95 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 $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 P. R., 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. Only sold at 1 02@1 20 cents.

RAILROAD NOTICES.

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

On and after SUNDAY, June 19th, 1864, two daily trains will be run between Baltimore and Wheeling and Parkersburg, and one between Baltimore and Frederick, as follows:

MAIL TRAIN will leave Baltimore daily (except Sunday) at 7.45 a. m.

EXPRESS TRAIN will leave Baltimore daily at 9.15 p. m.

Both trains connect at Bellaire and Parkersburg for all points West, Southwest and Northwest.

FREDERICK TRAIN leaves Baltimore daily at 4.30 p. m., and leaves Frederick at 7.00 a. m., Sundays excepted.

The ELLICOTT'S MILLS TRAIN leaves Baltimore at 6.20 and 9.15 a. m., and 1.20 and 4.45 p. m., and Ellicott's Mills at 7.40 and 11.00 a. m. and 2.45 and 6.00 p. m.

FOR WASHINGTON.

Leave Baltimore at 3.45, 7.00, 8.00, 10.00 a. m. and 3.30, 4.40, 7.25 p. m. On Sunday at 3.45, 9.00 a. m., and 3.30 p. m. Leave Washington at 6.30, 7.30, 11.15 a. m., 3.00, 4.45, 7.30, 8.30 p. m. On Sunday at 7.30 a. m., 3 and 8.30, p. m. The 10 a. m. and 3.30 p. m. trains only from Baltimore and the 6 30 a. m. and 4.45 p. m. from Washington stop at way points. The 7 a. m. and the 4.40 p. m. from Baltimore, and the 6.30 a. m. and 4.45 p. m. trains from Washington connects with trains on the Annapolis road.

For further information, tickets of every kind, &c., apply to J. T. ENGLAND, Agent, at Camden Station, or at the Ticket Office.

W. P. SMITH,
Master of Transportation.

L. M. COLE, General Ticket Agent. je20

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

On and after SUNDAY, June 19th, trains will leave President street Depot as follows, viz:

Way Mail Train for Philadelphia and Way Stations, at 8.40 A. M.

Express Train for Philadelphia and New York at 9.40 A. M.

Express Train for Philadelphia and New York at