DAILY CLIPPER.

WM. WALES.....Publisher.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 1, 1864.

[Reported for the Baltimore Clipper.]

MARYLAND CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

ANNAPOLIS, August 30, 1864.

AFTERNOON SESSION.—Present, sixty-six members. The Convention resumed the consideration of the basis of representation. Mr Holliday moved to amend the report so as to give Kent county two members of the House of Delegates instead of one member, which was adopted—yeas 46, nays 19.

Mr Coffroth moved to suspend the 53d rule to enable him further to amend the report. It was stated to be the purpose to amend so as to give Baltimore county an additional member of the House of Delegates. The motion was lost—ayes 35, nays 29, not being the requisite number.

Mr Thomas then moved to reconsider the vote giving Kent county an additional member, for the reason that certain members had not carried out an understanding that both delegations were to be increased. The motion to reconsider was lost—ayes 30, nays 35.

Night Session.—The Convention resumed the consideration of the report on militia. Several amendments were offered and rejected. The remainder of the report was finally amended so as read as follows, and then adopted:

Section 2. The General Assembly shall provide, at its first session after the adoption of this Constitution, and from time to time as the exigency may require, for organizing, equipping and disciplining the militia, in such manner not incompatible with the laws of the United States, as shall be most effective to repel invasion and suppress insurrection; and shall pass such laws as shall promote the formation of volunteer militia associations in the city of Baltimore and every county; and to secure them such privileges or assistance as may afford them effectual encouragement.

Section 3. The Adjutant General shall be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. He shall hold his office during the pleasure of the Governor, and shall receive for his services such compensation as is now or may hereafter be fixed by law.

ANNAPOLIS, Aug 31, 1864.

Present—Hon. H. H. Goldsborough, President, and 59 members.

Mr. Stirling presented the petition of the President of the Baltimore Corn and Flour Exchange, asking the Convention to reconsider its action changing the report of the committee on "Interest and Usury Laws," and to adopt the article on Intent, &c., as reported by said committee.

Mr. Henkle offered resolutions referring to the canvass and election to be held for the adoption of a new Constitution, declaring the right of the people peaceably to assemble and publicly discuss questions of public interest, without any molestation whatsoever, and that the right of suffrage to every free white male citizen having the constitutional qualifications, is asserted in the Bill of Rights, &c. The preamble and resolutions lie over under the rules.

The Judiciary Department.—The Convention resumed the consideration of the report on the "Judiciary Department." The following additional section, heretofore offered by Mr. Hebb, was adopted.

"Sec. —. The present Judges of the Circuit Courts shall continue to act as Judges of the respective Circuit Courts within the judicial circuits in which they respectively reside until the expiration of the term for which they were respectively elected, and until their successors are elected and qualified, viz: the present Judges of the first, second, third, fourth, sixth and eighth judicial circuits, as organized at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall continue to act as Judges respectively of the first, second, fourth, fifth, ninth and twelfth judicial circuits, as organized under this Constitution; and an election for Judges of the third, sixth, seventh, eighth, tenth and eleventh judicial circuits shall be held on Tuesday next after the first Monday of November, eighteen hundred and sixty-four."

Mr. Thomas offered the following as an additional section, which was adopted:

"Sec. —. The present judges of the several courts of Baltimore city shall continue to act as such until the expiration of the terms for which they were respectively elected, and until their successors are elected and qualified."

Section 21 was amended so as to provide that in case of a vacancy in the office of a judge, the election to fill such vacancy shall be held at the next election for the General Assembly or for county officers, whichever shall first happen.

A section was adopted providing that in case of a vacancy in the office of justice of the peace, it shall be filled by the Governor, and in case of a vacancy in the office of constable, it shall be filled by the County Commissioners or the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore.

Mr. Thomas offered the following as an additional section, which was adopted:

Sec. —. All cases pending in the several courts of Baltimore city at the adoption of this constitution shall be prosecuted to final judgment, as though the jurisdiction of the several courts in which they may be pending had not been changed.

The report was then ordered to be engrossed and printed.

Certain Civil Officers.—The report of the committee respecting the appointment, tenure of office, duties and compensation of certain civil officers, was read a third time.

Section 4 was amended so as to provide that in case of a vacancy in the office of Commissioner of the Land Office, it shall be filled by the Governor until the next election for members of the General Assembly, when a Commissioner shall be elected for the full term of six years. It was also amended so as to provide that the next election for Commissioner shall take place at the general election 1870.

The County Commissioners.—The section relating to County Commissioners was amended so as to provide that they shall be elected at the general election for county officers in 1865, and that nearly one half as may be of said commissioners in each county shall hold their offices for two years, and the other half shall hold their offices for four years, and at the first meeting after their election and qualification, or as soon thereafter as practicable, they shall determine by lot which of their number shall hold the offices for two and four years respectively, and there after there shall be elected a successor, at each general election for county officers, commissioners for four years, to fill the places of those whose terms have expired.

The report relating to certain civil officers was then finally adopted as an article of the proposed Constitution.

Education.—The report of the committee on education was read a third time, without amendment, and finally adopted as an article of the proposed Constitution by yeas 45, nays 18.

Treasury Department.—The report of the committee on the Treasury Department was finally adopted (without amendment) as an article of the proposed constitution, by yeas 55, nays 14.

Divisions of Counties.—The report of the committee on the "rights, etc., of counties," was read a third time.

Mr. Ridgely offered an amendment prohibiting the Legislature from changing the lines of any county without the consent of a majority of the legal voters residing within the lines proposed to be changed, which was changed.

The report as amended, was finally adopted.

The Convention took a recess until 8½ o'clock P. M.

EXAMPLE OF REBEL TREACHERY.—In the assault upon General Warren's position on the Weldon Railroad, south of Petersburg, on Sunday last, a rebel brigade, under command of General Haywood, was permitted to enter a gap in our lines, and soon found itself the object of a concentrated fire from all sides.—Seeing their position, the rebels threw down their guns and raised their arms in token of surrender. Captain Daley, of General Cutler's staff, was then sent to receive their surrender as prisoners of war, when General Haywood shot him down, and availing himself of the cessation of the fire caused by the previous signals of surrender, ordered his men to seize their guns and attempt a retreat. A more atrocious act of perfidy was never committed in savage warfare, but it was one which the traitorous leader of a traitorous cause expiated with his life.

SUIT AGAINST GENERAL HAMMOND.—The District Attorney has instituted a suit in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia against William A. Hammond, late Surgeon General of the United States army, to recover $150,000. He is charged with defrauding the Government of that amount.

THE QUOTA OF IOWA.—Governor Stone has been here and adjusted accounts between Iowa and the Provost Marshal General's Department. The balance sheet shows the State ahead on former calls, and with less than four thousand to raise under the present call.

LOCAL NEWS.

Mass Meeting.—A mass meeting of citizens, who are determined to resist the unjust imposition now being practiced upon them by a combination of dealers in coal, wood, milk, butter, &c., was held last night in the main saloon of the Temperance Temple. The hall was crowded, and a fixed resolve was agreed upon to force the above mentioned combination to succumb to the just demands of the people. The report of the committee, the main facts of which were published in the Clipper on Saturday last, was read and adopted. It was resolved by the meeting that a permanent organization should be had, and that a capital stock of $25,000, at $5 per share, should be subscribed to, books for that purpose to be opened in all of the wards; and that when the organization shall have been completed, subscribers shall pay into treasury $7 per ton on coal and the balance, $3, when the coal shall be delivered. An executive committee was appointed, who shall have the power to call a town meeting at any time they may deem expedient. It was stated that an organization is being formed for the purpose of obtaining pure milk, and not *slop*, during the fall and winter, at 10 cents per quart.

It was also stated that a number of coal dealers had become frightened at the formidable aspect of the people's association, and that a deduction has been made in the price of coal. This decrease has been made for the purpose of heading off the association, and, if possible, prevent its successful organization. The organization once dissolved, the advantage would be immediately seized upon by the combination and coal would again advance with the velocity of gold. The People's Meeting is now fairly under way, and extortionists will either be compelled to dispose of their goods at reasonable rates, or keep their stock on hand or for their private use.

Death of John G. Wilmot, Esq.—Scarcely has the earth been rounded upon the grave of the late Mr. Streeter, but we are called upon to chronicle the death by typhoid fever, of John G. Wilmot, Esq., late member of the Second branch of the City Council. He died at his residence on Eden street, near Pratt, yesterday afternoon, a few minutes before five o'clock. About eight weeks since, the deceased in company with other members of the City Council, visited the hospitals and encampments at Point Pockout, and upon their return to this city, several of them, including Mr. Wilmot, were attacked by sickness.—They all however, recovered in a few days with the exception of Mr. W., whose complaint culminated in typhoid fever. During the third week of his sickness he became delirious and it was thought at that time he would die—he rallied however, and up to Tuesday last exhibited signs of returning health. Yesterday morning the fever returned with redoubled vigor, and he died at the time above stated. The deceased was well known in political circles, and although not a brilliant speaker, his discourses were of great force and always listened to with pleasure. For many years he had been connected with the different courts, and up to the time of his sickness occupied the position of crier in the Superior Court. A meeting of the City Council will be held to-day in reference to his death.

Have Your Change Ready.—Conductors on the City Passenger cars are greatly perplexed by passengers tendering in payment for their fares bank notes of a large denomination. We were on a car yesterday afternoon, and the conductor was handed no less than one $20, two $10, six $5, and eight $1 bills. Now this should not be; the conductors are compelled to make their returns every trip, and it is not to be expected that they can be supplied with enough small change to meet such unjust demands as the above. It is an easy matter for persons who intend to avail themselves of a ride to prepare themselves with the necessary change before entering the cars. The conductors are polite and gentlemanly and endeavor to oblige their passengers, but it is impossible for them to keep on hand a pocket filled with small currency.

Faust and Marguerite.—This drama, translated from the German continues the attraction at the Holliday Street Theatre, and from the patronage bestowed upon the play, the management displays admirable tact in keeping it before the public. It is a piece that interests and delights, and it now runs so smoothly and evenly that it would be almost impossible to detect any imperfection. It is seldom that a play has met with the same success, but its merits have been appreciated, and hence the liberal indorsement. It will most positively be withdrawn after Saturday night, to make room for a great sensational star. Remember ladies, that a timely notice will be given on Saturday next.

Fire.—Between two and three o'clock yesterday morning policeman Plummer discovered a fire in a shed in the rear of dwelling No. 280 Canton avenue, occupied by Mr Tranzwich, and extinguished it without giving an alarm, the damage therefrom being slight.

At half-past four o'clock yesterday afternoon a stable situated on Watson street, and attached to the dwelling of Richard Colvin, Esq., No. 77 East Baltimore street, was set on fire and consumed, together with a quantity of horse feed and harness. The loss will be about $500.

The Approaching Draft.—It will be impossible to begin the draft on Monday next, and it is not known at what time the dreaded wheel will start upon its exciting rolling. It will require several days to prepare the books of the Provost Marshals for the drawing, but that the draft will take place there can be no question. Should volunteering not assume a more lively tone than has been manifested during the past two weeks, the quota of the city will not be half filled when the day for drafting arrives.

Death of a Baltimorean.—The body of Lieut. James Fay, of the 8th Regiment Maryland Infantry, arrived in this city yesterday and was removed to the rooms of Mr. Jno. Weaver, undertaker, on Fayette street, where it was prepared for burial. Lieut. Fay was fatally wounded while leading his company into action on the Weldon Railroad. The body will be removed this morning to his late residence, No. 211 North Exeter street.

Convicted as Spies.—Hiram Richardson and William Hart, two lads, said to belong to the Confederate army, have recently been tried by military commission as spies, found guilty and sentenced to be hanged, but in respect to the recommendation of the commission for mercy in the case of the first named, and in view of the youth of both, General Wallace has commuted their sentence to imprisonment during the war at Fort Warren.

Vicious Boy.—James A. Clark, a small boy, was arrested yesterday and committed for a further hearing, charged with having three months since stabbed John Vaine, a companion, in the arm with a knife. The accused, after committing the deed, absented himself from the city, and returning yesterday, he was arrested. The arm of the boy Vaine has been rendered almost useless from the wound which he received.

The Institute.—In spite of all opposition, this delightful place of amusement continues in a flourishing condition. The crowded audiences in attendance are sufficiently indicative of the excellence of the performance given, and none leave disappointed. Mons. Verrecke and the full strength of the Minstrel company will appear in a sterling bill to-night.

Sent to the Dry Tortugas.—Alexander Hurley, John Halton and Robert Langsdale, recently convicted of illegal intercourse between the States of Maryland and Virginia, and sentenced by military commission to imprisonment at the Dry Tortugas, Halton for two years, and the others for one year each, started for their place of imprisonment yesterday.

Hand Crushed.—Benjamin Ellis, while at work in the ship yard of Messrs. Cooper & Slicer, on Philpot street, had his right hand crushed by having it caught in a cog used for lowering vessels from the marine railway.—He was removed to his residence, No. 105 S. Bond street, by Mr. Slicer, where the mangled limb was amputated by Dr. Dwinnelle.

Free Fight.—Yesterday afternoon a rough and tumble fight was indulged in, on Pratt street, near Light, between Joseph Cunningham and John O. Collins, in which the latter received a severe pounding. The parties were arrested, and fined $1 and cost each by Justice Spicer, for being drunk, and released on security to keep the peace.

High School Commencements.—The Commencement of the Eastern Female High School will take place at the New Assembly Rooms, corner of Hanover and Lombard streets, this evening. That of the Western Female High School will be held at the High School building, West Fayette street, to-morrow evening.

A Bad Boy.—A boy named Michael O'Brien, whose parents reside in the Eastern section of the city, was committed to the House of Refuge yesterday, at the instance of his mother, who has been unable to check him in his bad behavior.

Supposed to have been Stolen.—George Carson, a colored man, was arrested yesterday afternoon, charged with having in his possession ten packages of coffee supposed to have been stolen. He was detained at the Central police station for a hearing.

Disloyalty.—George P. Hoffman, Thomas Burns and Fidela Shire, were arrested yesterday morning upon the charge of disloyalty, and confined in the military prison to await examination.

The Military Situation:

Mr. Swinton, the very able war correspondent of the New York Times, in a letter to that journal, published on Tuesday, gives the following cheerful, hopeful and truthful survey of the military field at the present moment. We wish we could publish the letter entire:

THE SITUATION BEFORE ATLANTA.

The main forces of the rebellion are collected in two armies—the one defending Richmond, the political capital of the Confederacy; the other defending Atlanta, the natural capital of the Confederacy.

In front of Atlanta is planted the superb army commanded by Gen'l Sherman, a man of unsurpassed military ability. He has placed his army in that position after an advance from Chattanooga of nearly a hundred miles, marked by a series of brilliant manœuvers and actions, in which the enemy's force has been driven from a succession of strongholds, looked upon as impregnable.—Arriving in front of Atlanta he has been thrice assailed by an enemy willing to lavish everything in the desperate effort to drive him back. The enemy has thrice met a bloody repulse. Sherman is now working slowly but surely round on the rebel communications, two lines of which he holds. He is completing this by extending his force around on their only remaining line—a task which necessarily demands some time for its accomplishment. *But there is no dead lock at Atlanta*, and those who represent the situation in this light utterly fail to grasp the true military significance of what Sherman is doing. Gen'l Sherman can take Atlanta any day; but he aims at more than that—*he means the destruction of the Western army of the Confederacy.* And, indeed, either that result or its early flight is a matter of speedy certainty.

At the same time that he is thus pressing with fatal weight on the enemy, Sherman's own communications are safe, which is much to be able to say of a line two-thirds as long as that of Napoleon's from the Niemen to Moscow. The rebels, who have been counting on dislodging him from before Atlanta, by operations on his lines, have been taught by the failure of their last attempt, made with their whole available cavalry, the emptiness of these expectations; while those among ourselves who, looking at the enormous depth of his line, have been solicitous for his safety, may dismiss their fears. The substantial grounds of this security are not proper to make public; but it is not unseemly to say this much—that Sherman, (who has a genius for supplying his army unequalled by any Commander in the field,) *is practically independent of his line of communication for any time during which the enemy can possibly interrupt it.* This, therefore, leaves him free to work out the great task before him; and private advices from himself to the Government give the assured hope of its early accomplishment.

Of the effect of the capture of Atlanta it is not too much to say that secondary in its political importance to that of Richmond, yet in a material point of view—in its pressure on the force of the war—its effect must be less than that of the capture of the rebel capital. It will more cut the Confederates in twain, and compels the rebel army, if it be allowed to retreat at all, to make toward Montgomery, in which case it is thrown off eccentrically and away from its connections with the rebel force in Virginia, or else to move into the Carolinas, in which case the area of the Confederacy is cabined, cribbed and confined within the restricted limits of the parallelogram of the Atlantic seaboard States.

THE SITUATION IN VIRGINIA.

In Virginia the military situation presents even on the surface an aspect much more encouraging than it has yet worn since the army crossed the James. If Gen. Grant is not seen assuming the offensive on a scale commensurate with the public expectations, he is quickly working out the solution of the great problem intrusted to his hands—working out by a policy necessarily somewhat cautious, what he will gladly carry through by bolder and more brilliant measures when he obtains the means which the people will shortly give him.

The firm foothold the left wing has obtained on the Weldon Road severs that important line, and what is even of more moment, gives a position from which to menace the main rebel line of communications with the South, namely, the Danville Road. So vital is this to the existence of Lee's army, that it is accepted by all military men as a fixed fact that, *could we plant a force on that road, or even seriously threaten it, it would compel the abandonment of Richmond and Virginia, and oblige Lee to fall back to the lines of the Roanoke, in which case, given the successful execution of Gen. Sherman's programme, and the entire remaining rebel force would be shut up in the Carolinas.*

Without pushing speculation so far as this, however, or going beyond the actual elements of the situation, there is nothing in them to discourage, and much to encourage. One great cause of fear in all previous combinations on the military chess board of Virginia, has been the facility with which the rebels have had to throw us back on our base whenever the Army of the Potomac has been pushed forward even as to threaten Richmond. *In the present state of facts such a counter movement is for the first time not to be feared.* It could only be undertaken by the rebels in a fit of desperation, and would be certain to work out their destruction.

For the first time in the history of the war the Shenandoah Valley—the gate through which the rebels in each of their three invasions have entered loyal States—is thoroughly guarded. We have there a fine army, under thoroughly able leadership, in a position which perfectly covers Maryland, Pennsylvania and Washington. It is true, and it is no secret, that this army is largely composed of troops that have been withdrawn from the army south of the James; but so far from this having the effect to put so much available force out of the way, and so far from its being any source of humiliation or regret, the corps under Gen. Sheridan are really doing more for the general cause, and even for the special problem before Petersburg, than they could if back in the Army of the Potomac.

For while the Army of the Shenandoah acts as a defence of Washington, thus relieving General Grant from all solicitude on that score, it plays something more than a merely defensive part. The time is not now fitting to reveal the motives of the late forward and backward movements in the Valley, far less to indicate the programme assigned to Gen. Sheridan in that field of operations; but the time is not far distant when the wisdom of the present distribution of force will be recognized. In the meanwhile, it is no small matter that the column in the Valley, while covering Washington, *neutralizes and keeps away from Petersburg a force of full forty thousand men*—a force which, had it been in front of General Grant, would probably have rendered it impossible for him to have seized the important point he now holds on the Weldon road.

HOW TO END THE WAR.

The great duty and advantage of making the coming draft thoroughly fruitful of results is ably illustrated in the following remarks of Mr. Swinton, the correspondent of the Times, now at headquarters of the Army of the Potomac. They include the personal judgment of the Commander-in-Chief of the army, and, in this respect especially, deserve attention:

"I am persuaded that if our armies did no more than hold their own in their present positions, with the grip they have on the rebel armies, the rebellion must wear itself away and die out from sheer lack of breath.—But the duty is laid upon us, not less in consideration for the South itself than for the honor and integrity of the nation, and the material interests of the world at large, to use swifter means for its suppression.

We all want peace, North and South; but the shortest cut to peace is through vigorous blows at that alone which prevents peace—the armed forces still under control of the chiefs of the rebellion. Even in point of time no ambassadors could arrange terms of peace so quickly as the mission of a fresh hundred thousand muskets. It is no mere poor judgment of mine, but the authoritative utterance of the head of all our armies, that it is in the hands of the people to end the rebellion at a blow. *Lieutenant General Grant has declared that "if he had now but a hundred thousand fresh men he could in fifty days do up all the fighting that need be done during the war."*—This is no shallow hearsay, it is the authentic declaration of the high name given; and the sentiment is affirmed by every military man I have lately met. Half that force added to General Grant's own immediate army would enable him to stretch his line across to the Danville road, and positively *compel* the abandonment of Virginia; the other half would put Hood's army into the hands of General Sherman.

Is there living patriotism enough left in the country to evoke the means for so glorious a consummation? If there were not, it might well raise the question whether such a people *deserved* to be saved!

"This will be the last draft. There will be no more calls, for there will need be no more. The reinforcements it will give our armies will end the war. This reflection should evoke the heartiest efforts to make it productive of the *best fruits*, which will be realized when our people, coming to view it not as an arbitrary imposition of forces, but a solemn call of duty, and its elections not as a misfortune to those on whom they may fall, but as a sacred laying on of hands, respond promptly and personally to its demands."

GOLD HEAVY.

There are violent perturbations in the ranks of the gold gamblers. The sudden fall of twenty-four per cent. within a few days has caused a wide spread alarm among the bullionists. The bulls, so long on the rampage, have been tripped up. Taurus has turned tail. "What's the matter?" "Farragut's got Fort Morgan." "Hancock holds the Weldon Railroad." "Early's on the retreat." "Jeff. Davis is talking about Peace Commissioners." "Fessenden is paying gold on the September coupons." "There's no demand for gold for Europe." "The Dutchmen have offered to lend Fessenden a thousand millions." "That's what's the matter."

So they go. The panic spreads. Keep the ball rolling down. All this is gain to the people. As gold goes down the earnings of honest labor go up. Now that the gamblers want to sell, let nobody buy. Let them have the market all to themselves. It will be beautiful when they get to swindling each other.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer, at New York, of the 30th, says:

Decidedly the best news I can send you from this quarter, to day, is the continued wholesale fall in the gold market. Some of the gamblers and other operators for a rise have been badly bitten; the fortunes which they had suddenly amassed by keeping up the price far above its actual value is fading away like snow beneath the sun, and if the downward tendency is not somehow arrested, more than one man who was a millionaire a week ago who will be a bankrupt, if not a beggar, before Saturday night. But if these sharks suffer, the people and the Government will be benefitted by the wholesale decline in the values of all kinds of provisions. Quartermasters to day could purchase any supplies fifteen to twenty per cent. cheaper than could be done three or four days ago. Since Saturday, only, flour has fallen from seventy-five cents to one dollar per barrel; wheat ten to fifteen cents per bushel; corn, four to six cents; pork, fifty to seventy-five cents, and so on. It is to be hoped that the "panic" thus commenced will go on. It is one of the good signs of the times. It will make some long faces in Wall street, as I have said, and create an "uneasy feeling" among the rebels in Richmond, but everybody else, elsewhere, will rejoice and be glad.

[Since the above, the bulls have it their own way again. Gold went up this morning to 230, occasioned it is said by McClellan's nomination.]

THE Boston Transcript says: "We understand that a gentleman of this city, who has already successfully introduced many improvements in the manufacture of fibrous and felted goods, has patented a process for making paper stock from flax, wool, or other fibrous materials, by which it is claimed that one half the chemicals now used will be saved, and that good stock may be made for less than six cents per pound. Paper-makers will understand the importance of the chemicals, which is one of the heaviest items of expenditure in making paper stock. As yet, nothing has been done to put the new process into practical operation, or even to test its merits, the time and attention of the inventor being absorbed by his other extensive business operations. But the attention of printers, paper-makers, and capitalists cannot fail to be drawn to any improved process which holds out a hope of again supplying cheap paper, and it is possible that we may soon see a revolution in the manufacture of paper."

RATHER BE HUNG THAN GO WITH THE REBELS.—We hear that during the late visit of the rebels to Hagerstown, Md., they proceeded to the county jail and released therefrom Park Cramer, who was confined there for deliberately shooting Victor Wright during a quarrel between the parties about a woman kept by the latter. When the rebels left Hagerstown they took Cramer with them, but on reaching Williamsport he deserted them and returned to Hagerstown, where he presented himself at the jail to the county sheriff and asked to be recommitted, asserting that he would "be d—d if he would go with such a set of cut throats." Cramer was accordingly assigned to his old quarters, and in November will be tried upon the charge of murder.—*Washington Star.*

A LETTER from St. Petersburg gives an account of a terrible accident which has occurred there. The cupola of the large new Church of the Transfiguration, which was nearly finished, suddenly fell with a tremendous crash and broke through the vaults of the basement story. Most of the workmen being absent at breakfast, there would only have been three or four lives lost if the neighboring inhabitants, attracted by the noise, had not rushed in crowds to the building just as the fall took place of what still remained standing. A great many people were buried under the ruins, but the number of sufferers had not been ascertained when the account was dispatched. The accident is supposed to have been caused by some internal defect in one of the columns supporting the cupola.

THE postal service for California costs about $350,000 per annum, and it yields a revenue of some $280,000. Loss to the Government, say $70,000 a year.

[Reported for the Baltimore Clipper.]

TOWSONTOWN, Aug. 31, 1864.

Circuit Court for Baltimore County.—Before Hon. Jno. H. Price, Judge; John T. Ensor, Esq., prosecuting for the State.

The case of Aquila B. Anderson vs. Levi Curtis, reported yesterday. Appeal from Justice Morrison; was argued by the counsel this morning and submitted to the Court.—Verdict—judgement reversed and judgment for appellee for $5 and costs. Messrs. Keech and Griffith for appellant. R. J. Gittings, Esq., for appellee.

James Miller vs. Gist T. Cockey. Appeal from Justice John Willis. Appeal dismissed with costs.

Samuel Johnson vs. William Gorsuch. Appeal from Justice Matthew Murray; action for debt; tried before the Court. Verdict—judgment affirmed with costs. W. S. Keech, Esq., for appellant. R. J. Gittings, Esq., for appellee.

Michael McGee vs. The Commissioners of Druid Hill Park. Appeal from Justice Chas. Peregoy. Judgment reversed. (Hare and Curtis continued.)

Norris vs. Hull, before reported. Held *sub curia.* Action on an open account. Judgment affirmed with costs.

Norris vs. Hull, before reported. Held *sub curia.* Action for damages. Judgment reversed and judgment for appellant for $50 and costs. R. J. Gittings, Esq., for appellant in both cases. John L. Ensor, Esq., for appellee in both cases.

Benjamin Blottenberger, presented for an assault and battery. Gave bail in $200. David L. Sumwalt becoming bondsman.

Kane, Church and Carter vs. Joseph Parks. Appeal from Justice Thomas H. Robinson.—Action on Constable's Bond. Tried before the Court. Judgment affirmed with costs. Geo. Yellott, Esq., for appellants. Messrs. Gittings and Grason for appellee.

Elizabeth Myers, by her next friend, John Myers, vs. Andrew Walter and wife. Action for slander. Tried before a jury. Not concluded. Messrs. R. R. Bourman and George Yellott for plaintiff. R. J. Gittings, Esq., for defendants.

Adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock. W. B. K.

MINIATURE ALMANAC FOR 1864.

SEPTEMBER.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon's Passes	
			SEPTEMBER.	
29-Monday....	5 29	6 31		H. M.
30-Tuesday....	5 30	6 30		
31-Wednesday	5 31	6 29	New	1 7m
1-Thursday..	5 32	6 28	First qr	9 12 51m
2-Friday.....	5 33	6 27	Full	15 4 13m
3-Saturday...	5 35	6 25	Last qr	22 2
4-Sunday....	5 36	6 24		

MARINE AFFAIRS.

PORT OF BALTIMORE, August 31, 1864.

ARRIVED.

Steamer Georgeanna, Pearson, from Old Point, Va—to M N Falls.

Steamer Martha Stevens, Chance, from New York—mdse to J A Shriver.

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

Barks Adelaide, (Arg) Williams, from Rio Janeiro July 29th, and 33 days to the capes—to Pendergast, Fenwick & Co. Towed up by the steamtug Emma.

CLEARED.

Steamer Georgeanna, Pearson, Old Point, Va.

Steamer Wm Woodward, Cundiff, New York.

Steamer John S Shriver, Dennis, Philadelphia.

SAILED.

Brig Lydia, (Swed) Nelson, London—in tow of steamtug Mary Shaw.

Schr Virginia, (Br) Creighton, Grand Cayman.

ARRIVALS FROM BALTIMORE.

Steamer F W Brune, Foster, New York, 30th.

Schr L W Pierce, Loring, Fall River, 29th.

Schr Jonas Smith, Sedgley, St John, N B, 30th inst—per tel.

Schr Edna Harwood, Harwood, Boston, 29th.

CLEARANCES FROM BALTIMORE

Steamer Franklin, Young, New York, 29th inst.

Schr O M Pettit, Clark, Bath, 26th inst.

MEMORANDA.

At Rio Janeiro, July 24.—Ships Sir John Franklin, from Baltimore, discharging; Chas Davenport, from Cardiff, barks St Ursula, for New York, in three days; Sally, McFarland, for Liverpool, and others as before reported.

Ship Mary Whitridge, Cressey, was at Hong Kong, June 29th, inst.

Ship Star of Canada, Cumminger, cleared at Liverpool, 16th inst, for Baltimore.

Ship Casilda, Stafford, from Rotterdam for Newport, W, was off Brighton, 12th inst.

Bark Colorado, (Br) Baikie, hence, at Bremerhaven, 15th inst.

Bark Delaware, Steed, hence for Demerara, was spoken, 22th inst, lat 31, lon 70.

Bark P C Warwick, (Br) Chichester, cleared at New York, 30th inst, for Rio Janeiro.

Brig Mary E Rowland, Rowland, arrived at New York, 30th inst, from Philadelphia.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALE AT THE BALTIMORE STOCK BOARD

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

Aug. 31, 1864.

200 American Gold, D. E.	237
500 do do D. E.	236
500 American Gold (large)	230¾
1,000 U. S. Five-Twenties,	110
2,000 do do	110¼
1,000 do do b5	110¼
25 shares Farmers' and Planters' Bk	31
6 shares Merchant's Bank	198
1,000 Baltimore City 6's '90	115
250 Maryland Copper Co.	.90
200 shares American Gas Co.	2.00
1,500 North State	15
30 shares Balto. Marine Insurance Co.	70

Prices of Stocks and Bonds in N. York, Aug. 3 BY TELEGRAPH.

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

	1st Board.	2d Board.
United States 6's 1881, Coupon	108¾	108¾
U. S. Five-Twenties	109¾	110¼
" " " int. currency	91¼	91¼
Gold (office sales)	..	..
Tennessee 6's	..	58
Virginia 6's	..	..
North Carolina 6's	..	..
Missouri 6's	..	67
Canton Company	34¼	34¼
Cumberland Coal Co.	60¼	60
Quicksilver	82¼	82
N. Y. Central Railroad	125¾	125¾
Erie	109	109¾
" Preferred	..	..
Hudson River Railroad	127¼	127¼
Harlem Railroad	..	..
Reading Railroad	131¾	132¼
Michigan Central Railroad	135	..
Michigan S. and N. Ind. R R	86¾	81¾
Illinois Central Railroad	129¾	127
Cleveland and Pittsburg R R	112¾	110¾
Chicago and Northwestern R R	54¾	53
" " Preferred	..	84¾
Cleveland and Toledo Railroad	92¾	..
Chicago and Rock Island R R	110¾	109¾
Milwaukie & Prairie du Chein	62	60
Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago	111¾	110
Alton and Terre Haute R R	55	..
Tone of the market	Heavy.	Heavy.

By Telegraph from New York, 4 o'clock P. M

Gold	..
Erie	108¾
Reading	132¾
Pittsburg	109¾
Southern	84
Rock Island	108¾
C & N Western	53
Fort Wayne	110
Cumberland	29¾
Hudson	126¾
New York Central	125¾

Market Heavy.

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

American Gold	241¾
Erie Railway Co.	108¾
Reading	132¾
Chicago and Rock Island	109¾
Fort Wayne	108¾
Cleveland and Pittsburg	110
Cumberland	29¾
Northwestern	53
Quicksilver	84¾
Illinois Central	127¾
Southern	84
Mariposa	40¾
Ohio and Miss. Certificates	48¾
Hudson	126¾

Tone of the market.....Firm.

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 Frederick at 7.00 a. m., Sundays excepted.

The ELLICOTT'S MILLS TRAIN leaves Baltimore at 6.30 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, 9.00, 10.00 a. m., and 3.30, 4.40, 7.25 p. m. On Sundays 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, 7.20, 8.30 p. m. On Sunday at 7.30 a. m., 3 and 6.30, 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. jeso

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 1.10 P. M.

Way Mail Train for Philadelphia and Way Stations at 5.25 P. M.

Express Train or Philadelphia and New York at 10.25 P. M.

The above Trains leave DAILY, (except Sundays).

ON SUNDAYS:

FOR PHILADELPHIA and NEW YORK at 10.25 P. M.

FOR SALISBURY AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS ON DELAWARE RAILROAD take the 10.25 p. m. and for Dover, Delaware, take the 1.10 p. m. train.

WM. CRAWFORD,
Agent.

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NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY.

WINTER SCHEDULE.

On and after SUNDAY, May 15th, 1864, trains will arrive at and depart from Calvert Station, as follows:

TRAINS NORTHWARD.

Mail train leaves at	9.00 A. M.
Express leaves at	9.20 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommod'n leaves at	3.05 P. M.
Parkton " No. 1, "	7.50 A. M.
Parkton " No. 2, "	6.00 P. M.

TRAINS SOUTHWARD.

Mail train arrives at	3.40 P. M.
Express train arrives at	7.05 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommod'n arrives at	11.35 A. M.
Parkton " No. 2, "	8.00 A. M.
Parkton " No. 1, "	7.25 P. M.

The only train leaving on Sunday is the Express at 9.20 P. M., for Harrisburg, Pittsburg and the West only.

N. B.—The Express North will stop only at the following stations south of Harrisburg, viz: Goldsboro', York, Hanover Junction, Glenrock, Shrewsbury, Parkton.

The Mail Train will arrive and depart daily, except Sunday. The Express will arrive daily, except Monday. The Harrisburg accommodation leaves daily, except Sundays. Mail and Express will not stop at points south of Parkton.

Passengers for Way Points will take Harrisburg and Parkton Accommodation Trains.

Mail and Express Trains make close connections with the Pennsylvania Central Railroad at Harrisburg for