DAILY CLIPPER.

WM. WALES.....Publisher.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 7, 1864.

[Reported for the Baltimore Clipper.]

MARYLAND CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

ANNAPOLIS, Sept. 5, 1864.

The afternoon session was occupied in the discussion of an order originally offered by Mr. Dellinger, of Washington county, to pay each member of the Convention $100 extra mileage. Mr. Negley and others addressed the Convention in support of the order, after which it was rejected—ayes 25, nays 39.

Judge Chambers offered the following:

"Resolved, That the thanks of the Convention are due and are hereby tendered to the Hon. H. H. Goldsborough, the presiding officer of this Convention, for his dignified and impartial discharge of the duties of the chair;" which was unanimously adopted.

Resolutions were also adopted unanimously tendering the thanks of the Convention to the secretary and other officers, for courteous and efficient discharge of their duties.

Vote on the Constitution.—Mr. Earle, chairman of the committee on revision, completed his reports, and the verbal and other amendments recommended by him were adopted. The only material amendment adopted was one providing that the election to take the sense of the people on the adoption of the new Constitution shall be held on the 12th and 13th days of October, between the hours of 8 o'clock A. M. and 5 P. M.

ANNAPOLIS, Sept'r 6

The Convention met at 9½ o'clock—Present, Hon. H. H. Goldsborough, President, and 78 members.

The order offered yesterday by Mr. Abbott, recommending the pardon, immediately after the adoption of the new constitution, of all persons now held in confinement for any violation of the laws made for the protection of slavery in this State, was rejected—yeas 31, nays 34.

Compensation for Slaves.—Mr. Berry, of Baltimore county, offered the following, which was adopted—yeas 49, nays 24:

"Resolved, That a special committee, to consist of seven members, be appointed by the President of the Convention, of which he shall act as chairman, whose duty it shall be to visit and confer with the President of the United States, respecting an appropriation on the part of the Federal Government to the State of Maryland, in conformity to the recommendations of the messages of the President of the United States of March 5th, 1862, and December 1st, 1862, and the joint resolution of Congress approved April 10th, 1862, declaring that the United States ought to co-operate with any State which may adopt gradual emancipation of slavery, giving to such State pecuniary aid, to be used by the State in its discretion, to compensate for inconveniences, public and private, produced by such a change of system."

The Committee will submit to the President of the United States article 24th of the Declaration of Rights, as adopted by this Convention, and respectfully ask in behalf of this body that, upon the ratification of said 24th article by the people of the State, he will recommend to Congress, at its next session, to make such appropriation as will compensate loyal owners for the inconveniences and losses sustained in the premises.

Extra Mileage.—Mr. Ridgely offered an order that the President of the Convention be allowed one dollar per day extra compensation.

Mr. Lee moved to amend by authorizing the committee on accounts to pay each member $100 extra mileage. The order and amendment were both adopted. Yeas 72, nays 21.

The Convention adopted an order providing that before any person shall receive the benefits to be accrued from the resolution offered by the gentleman from Baltimore county, (Mr. Berry,) providing for the receipt of such moneys as the General Government may appropriate to owners of slaves in this State, the persons so claiming shall take and subscribe the oath as prescribed in this Constitution in the article on the elective franchise.

The Constitution entire was read through and adopted by yeas 53, nays 25.

An order was adopted instructing the committee on the publication of the Constitution to have the Constitution published in one or more papers in each county in the State, provided the expense of such publication will not be more than $75 for each paper.

The president delivered a lengthy valedictory, reviewing the political situation of the country and the State, which was received with much applause.

The Convention adjourned, in accordance with the order previously adopted in relation to an adjournment, *sine die*. The order provides that in case the election on the 12th and 13th October, for the adoption or rejection of the constitution, is interrupted by military invasion or other causes, the president is authorized to call the Convention together to appoint another election day—otherwise, the president is to announce in the newspapers the adjournment of the Convention *sine die*.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

City Circuit Court.—Before Hon. Judge Alexander. The following business occupied the attention of this Court on yesterday:

Close vs. Close—petition filed for a warrant of arrest against an inebriate, under article 46 of the code of Public General Laws, section 6, which provides for the placing of such persons as are habitual drunkards in the Maryland Inebriate Asylum.

Elizabeth H. Moale, administratrix of Randel H. Moale vs. Charles Ogle—petition filed praying a decree ordering the sale of certain mortgaged property.

United States District Court.—Before Judge Giles. The following business occupied this Court yesterday.

The September term of the Court commenced yesterday morning. No cases being ready for trial on the original docket, the jury were discharged until Thursday morning, when the Court announced that the criminal docket would be called.

The admiralty docket will be called this morning.

George W. Thompson was sworn in as a bailiff of the Court. Adjourned until to day.

Orphans' Court.—Before Hon. Judges Supplee and Hoffman. The following business occupied the attention of this court on yesterday:

Letters of administration on the estate of Charles H. Pitts were granted to Joseph Reynolds, and on the estate of August Eschrich to Sophia Eschrich.

[Reported for the Baltimore Clipper.]

TOWSONTOWN, Sept. 6, 1864.

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

Caroline Elizabeth Meyers vs. Andrew Walters and wife, action for slander—before reported. The evidence in this case was concluded this morning, and after the argument on the prayers had been heard by the court, and the prayers decided by his Honor, the argument of the case was begun by George Yellott, Esq., for the plaintiff, who is still speaking at the time we close our report.

State vs. Edward Pohlman, indicted for selling liquor on Sunday. The defendant pleaded guilty, and was fined $20 and costs. Richard Grason, Esq., for defence.

THE CITY COUNCIL.

FIRST BRANCH—Sept. 6th, 1864.—James Young, Esq., President.

There was no quorum present in this Branch.

SECOND BRANCH.—Samuel Ducr, Esq., President.

Mr. Moody presented a petition from the ladies of the Jarvis Hospital, asking aid for the sick and wounded soldiers in said Hospital; referred.

Mr. Schwartze presented a memorial requesting the Mayor to issue a proclamation for displaying the national flag to-day in honor of the recent Union victories in the South; passed.

Mr. Moody presented a resolution restraining the clerk of the Bounty Board from collecting extra fees in his office; passed. Adjourned.

LOCAL NEWS.

Meeting of the School Board.—This body assembled yesterday afternoon and transacted the following business:—Bills to the amount of $1,518 were presented and ordered to be paid. During the past week 113 free admissions were granted, and 1 transfer made.—The resignation of Miss J. E. Hughes, principal of Female Primary School No. 7, to take effect on the 1st of October, was read and accepted; also the resignation of Leander E. Post, of Male Grammar School No. 4. Applications for the position of teachers were received from Theodore R. Watts, Miss Hannah J. Boyle, Virginia Whittington, A. M. Prescott, Agnes A. Warner, and Alexander Neely. Also from M'lle Marie C. Lefebre for the position of French teacher in the Female High Schools. A communication was received from Miss E. A. Colson in reference to a recent change made in her position as a teacher, which was read and filed. After the transaction of other unimportant business, the Board went into a secret session upon the selection of teachers.

Public School Affairs.—A resolution having been adopted by the Board of Public School Commissioners to have a special examination of pupils of the different grammar schools, who failed at the recent examinations in several of the branches, Mr. Baird, principal of the Male Central High School, yesterday submitted to the Board a communication, designating the following candidates for the examination which will take place to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock, in the study room of the High School: No 1, Geo H Harrison, Jacob R Spier; No 2, Jno P Lewis, Adam H Seltzer, Basil S Willener; No 4, James Darrington, George Kirwin, Thomas A Seward, Benjamin T Winchester; No 6, Lewis Clunett; No 8, Henry L Boyd, Wm E Fairall, William A Shipley; No 9, Andrew J Bandel, Amos J Cleveland, Adrian Grape, Winfield Scott Grape; No 10, Clark T Cottrell, Samuel J Thompson; No 12, Henry Griffith; No 14, Fred'k G Boyce.

A Sad Case.—Thomas Leonard, a poor laboring man, was arrested on Monday night, charged with stealing a board, valued at $2, from the lumber yard of P. E. Brannan, No. 21 North Gay street. The accused, several weeks since, broke his leg by falling down a flight of stairs. This deprived him from providing for his family, and his means being exhausted he declares that he purloined the plank for the purpose of kindling a fire in his stove. He violated the law however, and Justice Spicer was compelled to commit him to jail for the action of the Grand Jury.

Serious Charge.—John Cosgrove, Mark Hogan, Michael Welch, Henry Holmes, and Frederick Brandan were arrested last night at the President street depot by Sergt. Stuck, officers Freer, R. Mitchell, Colbertson, Gardner, Claridge and Morris, charged with attempting to run substitutes from this city into Wilmington, Del; also with furnishing the following soldiers with citizen's clothing, in order that they might desert and offer themselves as substitutes in Wilmington: Moses Vandroff, Michael Kildea and James Sculley. The runners and soldiers were locked up in the central police station, to await the orders of the military authorities.

Nomination.—Mr. Francis Cutslar, has been nominated as a candidate for the First Branch of the City Council by the voters of the Nineteenth ward.

Mr. Daniel Harvey, formerly a member of the First Branch, has been nominated by the voters of the Nineteenth and Twentieth wards for the Second Branch.

Released Unconditionally.—Captain George Imeby, arrested a few days since, charged with violating the pass system by permitting persons without passes to take passage on his vessel, was released from the military prison, yesterday, it having been proven that he intended no violation of the order of Col. Woolley.

Paroled.—Ramsey McHenry, arrested a few weeks since on the charge of disloyalty, was released from jail yesterday, upon his parole to report at headquarters when ordered by Col. Woolley.

Released.—John Grimp, charged with stealing a pocket-book, and Samuel Quendewald, charged with stealing a horse belonging to the Government, were released from custody yesterday morning.

Took the Oath.—F. S. Cotrell, arrested a few days since on the charge of disloyalty, was released from the military prison yesterday upon taking the oath of allegiance.

For Court.—Charles Miller was arrested yesterday, charged with assaulting and beating Casper Gabel. Justice Johnson committed the accused to jail for Court.

AMUSEMENTS.

Vestvali.—As we expected, this lady has created a great sensation among our amusement seekers. On Monday and last night, the Theatre was densely crowded, and on both occasions but one verdict was rendered, viz: that Vestvali is without question the most remarkable actress now before the public—Her style of acting is entirely different from that of other professionals, and she infuses into her representations such an intensity of feeling that the audience forgets the counterpart being acted, and looks only upon the real character. The applause which has so far greeted her astonishing portraitures has been heartfelt and honest, and her singing has completely astounded her hearers. To pay a just tribute to her talents is to us an impossibility, and the public will have to see the great Vestvali in order to judge of her merits.

Miss Cecile Rush.—This beautiful and highly accomplished lady has achieved a signal triumph at the Front Street Theatre. Her conception and rendition of Fanchon is faultless, and far superior, in the judgement of persons capable of discriminating, to the efforts of any lady who has ever appeared in the same character in our city. Miss Rush came among us, almost unknown and unheralded, but the two nights that she has appeared at the Front, have secured to her a reputation that will not be speedily forgotten by those who have experienced the good fortune of witnessing her correct acting. An early visit to the theatre is advisable in order to secure a good seat.

The Institute.—The desire on the part of our play-goers to witness the daring of Mons. Verrecke, and enjoy the inimitable performances of Sanderson's Minstrels is as keen as ever. Last night, despite the weather, the hall was filled, nearly one half those present being ladies. The entertainments at the Institute will terminate in a few weeks, and no person capable of appreciating fun and daring should neglect to enjoy the feast now being presented by Manager Sanderson.

SUPPLIES TO PRISONERS OF WAR.—A recent circular of the Commissary General of Prisoners directs that in the future no supplies of any kind will be furnished to prisoners of war by their relatives or friends, except in cases of illness, when near relatives will be permitted to send them such articles of food as may be approved by the surgeon in charge of the hospital to whose care they will in all cases be addressed.

Necessary clothing may also be furnished by near relatives to destitute prisoners, subject to the approval of the commanding officer of the post where they are confined. Outer garments must be of gray or dark mixed color, and of inferior quality. Only one suit of outer-clothing and a change of under-clothing will be allowed. Sutlers of military prisons will be permitted to sell to prisoners the following articles: Writing materials, postage stamps, tobacco, cigars, pipes, matches, combs, soap, tooth-brushes, clothes brushes, scissors, thread and needles, handkerchiefs, towels and pocket looking-glasses.

This order does not, however, prohibit prisoners of war from receiving clothing or other articles not contraband, from their relatives or friends residing beyond our lines, when forwarded by flag-of-truce boat, or any other authorized channel, so long as prisoners of war held at Richmond and other Southern prisons are permitted to receive the same articles in the same manner from their friends and relatives in the loyal States.—*Washington Star*

THINGS IN NEW YORK.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Clipper.]

NEW YORK, Sept'r 5, 1864.

Good news to-day—Atlanta taken; Hood beaten and the pirate Georgia captured, and on her way to New York. Still a class of men, who glory at our defeats and make light our victories, say "taking Atlanta don't amount to much; "Hood's army is there yet;" "wait for a few days, and the news will be different then," and similar remarks. They seem to pay more attention to giving the worst possible phase to everything that appertains to the Administration than to their occupations. On Saturday, when the first news from Atlanta was received, all loyal men hung out their flags, but the city authorities displayed no emblem of their satisfaction, although they almost instantly did so on McClellan's nomination. The press noticed it and called for an explanation, and the "Tribune" of this morning asked the Mayor where were his flags, and where, too, his 100 guns. By 10 or 11 o'clock this morning they seemed to have heard of the victory, and put up their flags, and at noon fired 100 guns in front of the City Hall, both of which should have been done on Saturday; but, after waiting two days, they have yet only half done it, there being three public buildings in the Park with bunting displayed for McClellan and but one for victory. A McClellan ratification meeting takes place at Union Square next Thursday evening, Sept'r 8th.

This city is almost clear of the draft—it wanting but little more than one thousand of its quota. Had the whole number of naval volunteers been allowed, it would have had a surplus of some six or seven thousand men; but 18,000 was allowed, instead of the whole number, 25,590—the balance were allowed to Brooklyn and other portions of the State.

The two receiving ships now at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, have on board two thousand six hundred and twenty-eight men, and the numbers daily received are so great that it somewhat inteferes with the routine of business.

The Vanderbilt is now ready for sea, and will depart in a few days. She has lately been undergoing repairs in this city.

Mr. Hiram Barney having resigned his position as Collector of the Port of N. York, to take effect to-day, Mr. Simeon Draper has received the appointment, and this morning became qualified in the sum of $200,000. His sureties were Messrs. Moses H. Grinnell, Edward Minturn and Isaac Bell, all well and honorably known. Mr. Draper goes into office on Wednesday morning.

George Opdyke, Esq., ex-Mayor, has commenced a suit against Manton Marble and others, for the sum of fifty thousand dollars for an alleged libel which appeared in the "World." Manton Marble is the editor, and generally supposed to be the proprietor, but, in court, it is supposed his name is used to cover the proprietors, and that he is irresponsible.

For keeping our City Parks in order (not including Central Park) we pay only for the 2nd quarter at the rate of $60,000 a year, when responsible private parties have offered to keep them in proper condition for $12,000 a year.

The hospital ship Florence Nightingale, stationed at Lower Quarantine is without a patient. An exceedingly large number of children have died in this city during the month of August. The City Inspectors' report show that nearly two thousand children died in the above month. Of the whole number of deaths in Brooklyn last week, one fourth were from cholera infantum and one third were children under one year.

The several Democratic clubs in the city were to have fired at 6 o'clock this evening, 100 guns in honor of the recent victories, but they have not done so, probably on account of the rain, which has continued almost incessantly since yesterday morning about 8 o'clock.

On Saturday evening, as a body of working men were proceeding up the Bowery, accompanied by a band, and carrying banners, a gang of rowdies set upon them, destroyed their banners and beat a number of the working men. The different Trades' Unions hold meetings very frequently and there is always one or more of them demanding more wages, to the credit of employers it must be said, that, when the increase asked is reasonable, it is generally acceeded to.

The working-women are signing a petition to the Secretary of War to have their pay increased, and the contracts for clothing so made that the contractors be obliged to pay government prices. They certainly should have it, they being paid worse than any other class of people. The Early Closing movement is a great success, almost all the stores, with the exception of drug and grocery stores, closing at 7 o'clock.

The consecration of the new place of worship of the congregation now occupying the Wooster street Synagogue will take place Friday, Sept. 23d. The new synagogue now building in Twenty-ninth street, between Lexington and Third avenues, is nearly completed.

The new method of sorting letters in the cars as they travel is in operation in England, also on board the English mail steamers during their trips from New York to England, but not from there to here.

The Mercantile Library re-opens to day. The city hotels, with the exception of the Astor House, are charging $4½ a day.

A sharp thing was done by the city of Kalamazoo, Michigan. It wanting 50 men to fill its quota, sent to a camp of rebel prisoners (by permission) and induced the requisite number to volunteer. The New York News asks why New York cannot do the same.

OBSERVER.

INDIAN DESERTERS.—To-day two Indians of the Pequoit tribe named Chas. Big Fire and Blodjett Sundown, were received at the Provost Marshal's office, as deserters from the 12th Massachusetts regiment. They were arrested at Great Falls, but from their statement it would appear that they strolled off from Camp Distribution, having been sent there from Boston.

They were picked up in New York by a substitute broker, who took them to Massachusetts and run them in as substitutes, paying them $50 each. When at the Provost Marshal's office, these Indians created considerable mirth among the officers by the odd answers they gave in reply to inquiries propounded to them during their examination—Some difficulty was experienced by the examining officer when he asked them their age, height, and place of enlistment, in order to make out their descriptive lists, as they did not appear to understand the questions put to them. They appeared to be greatly pleased at the idea of creating so much mirth, and they laughed as heartily as the bystanders. They were committed to Forrest Hall to be returned to their regiment.

Southern News.

Richmond papers of the 3d are received.—They have received the Chicago nominations and platform. The Examiner speculates about matters and things in regard to the election, professing that Lincoln was going to make a *coup d'etat*, after the fashion of Napoleon, and by military force retain power, seize upon McClellan and his principal supporters and imprison them, and other such stuff. The Examiner concludes a long article as follows:

If he [Lincoln] will not or cannot come up to this mark, [the *coup d'etat*] then, we presume, he is lost; the Republican Emperor and his shoddy court and nobility go out—a Democratic Emperor and a newer new *noblesse* of Democratic shoddy come in.

If so, how long will it affect us? The platform of Chicago is now known, and, seeing that Peace Democrats and War Democrats have compromized upon McClellan, the said platform is half peace and half war. It floats between peace and war, being constructed in such a way as to drift to either side, and settle down next march in a war or peace policy, as circumstances may require. *Armistice* will certainly be a feature in the new policy—armistice with a view to negotiation.

And now, supposing that armistice to be accepted, it must be admitted that the situation would be regarded by many good Confederates as more perilous to our independence than Lincoln's war to the knife; for those "negotiations" will not necessarily be confined, as they ought to be, to the Confederate Government; they may address themselves severally, perhaps unofficially, to State legislatures; they may wind their way through every ramification of society, by commercial transactions and private intercourse; may approach influential individuals in the shape of promises of political support, nay of hard money; in every conceivable manner that search of armistice would be used to create here an "Union party" once more. The effort would fail; yet it might distract and divide, and introduce troublesome discord where now there is a good practical working unanimity. There can be no doubt that should Lincoln permit an election, and should McClellan be the new President, and should he offer an armistice for negotiation—even though it should be a real, genuine cessation of hostilities by sea and land—the cause of Confederate independence would then begin to have a new kind of perils to encounter, and would have to meet them by a new effort of public virtue more heroic than military achievement itself.

And, after all, be it remembered that, if such armistice is proposed, it is accompanied by an implied threat. This is the very feature which gave McClellan precedence over all competitors—that he is a general and a young Napoleon, and is supposed to know how the war can at any time be brought to a successful issue, if Lincoln would but let him have his own way. We are about to be asked, then, to negotiate under the Damocles sword; they dare to hold up before us in *terrorem* the hero of Harrison's Landing as a warning, that if after all promises, blandishments, and constitutional guarantees, we still hold out against the "Union of our fathers," that Young Napoleon will be reluctantly compelled to exterminate us at last.

But perhaps these speculations are premature. The idea of November have not yet come. Lincoln is still emperor: no armistice has yet been proposed; and it will be time enough to think of guarding against blandishments and blandishments, when we shall have effectually repelled horse, foot and artillery.

FROM THE SOUTH.

No intelligence was received at the War Department from Charleston, Mobile, or Atlanta, which we take it is positive evidence that nothing noteworthy has occurred at either of these important points. We have no doubt that Foster is still "pegging away" mournfully at Fort Sumter; that Farragut sails about in Mobile bay, not a hundred miles from Dog river bar, and that pretty hot skirmishing is kept on the lines southwest of Atlanta and in the vicinity of West Point; all these things we know are going on, but they constitute no news, and there is no novelty in them. They do not rise to a sufficient degree of importance to make it necessary that they should be the subject of official despatches.

THE BATTLE OF REAMS' STATION—GEN'L HILL'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

A week ago, just after the battle at Reams' Station, on the Weldon Railroad, Gen'l Hill made the following report:

"*Headquarters Army Northern Virginia, August 26, 1864—Hon J. A. Seddon, Secretary of War:* General A. P. Hill attacked the enemy in his entrenchments at Reams' Station, yesterday evening, and at the second assault carried his entire line.

"Cooke's and McRae's North Carolina Brigades, under General Heth, and Lane's North Carolina Brigade of Wilcox's Division, under General Connor, with Pegram's Artillery, composed the assaulting column.

"One line of breastworks was carried by the cavalry under General Hampton with great gallantry, who contributed largely to the success of the day.

"Seven stands of colors, two thousand prisoners, and nine pieces of artillery, are in our possession.

"The loss of the enemy in killed and wounded is reported to be heavy—ours relatively small.

"Our profound gratitude is due to the Giver of all victory, and our thanks to the brave men and officers engaged.

"R. E. LEE."

We had known of the victory before, but only by the receipt of this dispatch from General Lee's hand were we assured of its importance and completeness. He having said "our profound gratitude is due to the Giver of all victory," we had no longer a doubt or anxiety on the subject. We republish it now that it may be compared with Hancock's absurdly false report of the same battle published yesterday. It should be recollected that Hancock and his friends were put on their mettle to tell their most thorough and abominable lie for the purpose of affecting the spirits of the peace men of the Chicago Convention.

At the same time it affords us extraordinary satisfaction to be able to lay before our readers the following official report of Gen. A. P. Hill of this battle, which was received at the War Office last evening. It will be seen that, as usual in such cases, General Lee understated the fruits of the victory. This is General Hill's report:

"*Headquarters, Third Corps, August 31, 1864*—Colonel:—I have the honor to report the correct list of results in the fight of the 25th, at Reams' station. We captured twelve stands of colors, nine pieces of artillery, ten caissons, twenty one hundred and fifty prisoners, thirty-one hundred stands of small arms, and thirty-two horses. My own loss, in cavalry, artillery and infantry, is seven hundred and twenty men killed, wounded, and missing. Very respectfully,

A. P. HILL, Lieutenant General.

Col. W. H. Taylor, Asst. Adjt. Genl."

A correspondent of the Mississippian sketches very graphically the siege of Atlanta, showing its great strength. We copy from his letter:

THE CITY DEFENCES.

"The trenches," as they are technically and familiarly dubbed, are impregnable. It might be possible for a heavily massed column to penetrate them, but not without loss, and then not to be held. The works, which were admirably located at first, have been materially strengthened, and the assaults of the enemy have only developed our most commanding positions, and demonstrated where the engineer's skill and the miner's labor could be employed at best advantage.

In front of the great circular line of intrenchments for many rods the fields are broken and irregular, dotted with stumps and strewn with a complete tangle of tree-tops and branches, forming a barrier against approach. In front of the batteries blind pitfalls, miniature stockades and palisades, *chevaux de frise* work in all directions, make a network out of whose entanglements a wild fox could barely escape. By the time a charging line could pass these barriers under a tornado of grapeshot, shell and Minie, the line would be so broken and reduced as to be totally ineffective. The works are almost invulnerable, and every day adds something to their strength, and the soil is unfavorable to mining operations.

THE Sunbury (Pa.) American, in speaking of deserters and bounty jumpers, says that "one thousand deluded individuals, among them many deserters from the ranks of the army, had assembled in Fishing Creek township, armed and equipped for defence in case of an attack. They intrenched themselves on the side of a mountain, with four pieces of artillery, but General Couch marched against them with five hundred and eighty men, and they succumbed without firing a shot."

GEORGETOWN, D. C., AFFAIRS.—Our citizens were highly pleased yesterday on noticing in The Chronicle the fact that there is a probability of a resumption of navigation on the canal in a fortnight or three weeks. Then we shall have abundant supplies of the "black diamonds," our harbor will again be crowded with vessels, and business generally will increase.

MINIATURE ALMANAC FOR 1864.

SEPTEMBER.	SUN rises.	SUN sets.	Moon's Phases.	
5-Monday....	5 37	6 23	SEPTEMBER.	
6-Tuesday....	5 39	6 21		D. H. M.
7-Wednesday	5 40	6 20	New	1 1 7m
8-Thursday..	5 41	6 19	First qr	9 12 51m
9-Friday.....	5 43	6 17	Full	15 4 13 a
10-Saturday...	5 44	6 16	Last qr	22 2
11-Sunday....	5 45	6 15		

MARINE AFFAIRS.

PORT OF BALTIMORE, September 6, 1864.

ARRIVED.

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

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

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

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

CLEARED.

Steamer Georgeanna, Pearson, Old Point, Va.

Steamer Lancaster, Dawes, Havre de Grace.

Steamer Artizan, Kirk, New York.

Steamer Richard Willing, Dade, Philadelphia.

SAILED.

Bark Eliza White, Philadelphia.

ARRIVALS FROM BALTIMORE.

Schr Mary Tibbetts, Plum, New York, 4th inst.

Schr Norah, (new, 535 tons) Clarkson, Portsmouth, N H, 31st ult.

MEMORANDA.

Bark Isabella C Jones, Shaw, sailed from Bremerhaven, 19th, for New York.

Bark Union, (Ham) Schutte, sailed from Bremen, 19th ult, for Baltimore.

Bark Caledon, (Br) Rowe, hence, at Falmouth, Jam, prior to 20th ult.

Brigs Trindelen, Lowry, from Choptank river; Sea Foam, Coombs, from Baltimore; Waterloo, Pickering, and Richard & Torrey, from Watchapanio Creek all arrived at Portsmouth, N H, 1st inst.

At Demerara, 11th ult Br brigs Scio, from New York, arrived 10th; F Bigelow from do, arrived 11th

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALE AT THE BALTIMORE STOCK BOARD

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

Sept. 6, 1864.

625 American Gold (large)	242
1,500 do do D. M.	243
1,000 U. S. Five-Twenties,	110
3,000 Baltimore City 6's '73	114
1,000 do do '90	115¾
300 shares Bare Hill Company b10	4.10
200 shares Mineral Hill Mining Co.	2.40
100 do do do	2.50
500 do do do s30	2.45
300 shares Santa Clara Mining Co	22¾
300 do do do s60	22¾
33 do do do	22¾
50 do do do b30	22¾
300 Maryland Anthracite Coal Co b30	18
100 do do do s30	17¾
100 do do do s30	17¾

Prices of Stocks and Bonds in N. York, Sept. 6.

BY TELEGRAPH.

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

	1st Board.	2d Board.
United States 6's 1881, Coupon	107¾	..
U. S. Five-Twenties	110	110¼
1 " " " 1 int. currency	91	93¾
Gold (office sales)	241	240¾
Tennessee 6's	59¾	59
Virginia 6's	..	..
North Carolina 6's	61	..
Missouri 6's	53	55
Canton Company	53	53¾
Cumberland Coal Co	60¾	60¾
Quicksilver	82¾	82¾
N. Y. Central Railroad	128	128¾
Erie	106¾	107¾
" Preferred	108¾	..
Hudson River Railroad	121¾	121¾
Harlem Railroad	..	..
Reading Railroad	131¾	132
Michigan Central Railroad	133¾	..
Michigan S. and N. Ind. R. R.	80¾	81
Illinois Central Railroad	126¾	127
Cleveland and Pittsburg R R	110¾	111
Chicago and Northwestern R R	51¾	51¾
" " Preferred	83	83¾
Cleveland and Toledo Railroad	122	124¾
Chicago and Rock Island R R	107¾	108¾
Milwaukie & Prairie due Chein	59	59¾
Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago	108¾	110
Alton and Terre Haute R R	54	55
Tone of the market	Steady.	Firmer.

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

Gold	..
Erie	107¾
Reading	132
Pittsburg	111
Southern	81
Rock Island	108¾
C & N Western	52
Fort Wayne	110
Cumberland	60¾
Hudson	121¾
New York Central	128¾
Canton Company	53¾

Market Firm

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

American Gold	242¾
Reading	132¾
Chicago and Rock Island	108¾
Fort Wayne	110
Cleveland and Pittsburg	111¾
Cumberland	60¾
Northwestern	52
Quicksilver	82¾
Southern	81¾
Ohio and Miss. Certificates	42¾
Hudson	121¾
Mariposa	41¾
New York Central	128¾
Illinois Central	128¾
Tone of the market	Firm.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

September 6, 1864.

COFFEE.—Small sales reported. Rio is held at 47@48¾ cents per lb.

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

Howard Street Super	$11 75	@12 00
" " Shipping Extra	12 25	@00 00
" " Retailing Extra	12 50	@00 00
" " Family	13 50	@ 0.00
Ohio Super	11.75	@00 00
" Shipping Extra	12 25	@00 00
" Retailing Extra	12 37½	@00 00
" Family	13 50	@00 00
City Mills Standard Super	12 00	@ 0.00
" " Shipping brands Extra	14 50	@14 50
Baltimore Family	15 00	@ 0 00
" " High-grade Extra	14 50	@ 0 00

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

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

GRAIN.—Sales of good to prime white Wheat at 34@235 cts., and do. red 235@270 cents. Corn steady, at 162@165 cts. for white, and 168@170 cts. for yellow. Oats at 85@87 cts., weight for Maryland, and at 85@90 cts. for Pennsylvania. Rye at 150@175 cents.

PROVISIONS.—Mess Pork we quote at $41@42. Bacon shoulders 19@19¾ cents; Sides 19¾@20 cents. Sugar-cured Hams 25@28 cents. Western Lard 21 cents; Baltimore refined 23¾ cents per lb.

MOLASSES. Clayed Cuba, 82@88 cents; Muscovado, 95@99 cents; English Island 95@110 cts. and Porto Rico at $1@$1 05.

SALT.—Ground Alum we quote at $3 90@4.00; Marshall's Fine at $5.25; Worthington's at $5.50 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 refin'g	$9 25	@10 75
" " " good gr'y	20.50	@21.50
" " " prime gr'y	22.00	@23.00
Porto Rico, fair to good grocery	21 00	@22 00
" " prime to good gr'y	22 25	@23 00

WHISKEY.—Demand limited. Ohio sold at 184@185 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 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, 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 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. je30

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 for 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 leaves at	9.20 A. M.
Express leaves at	3.30 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommod'n leaves at	3.00 P. M.
Parkton " No. 1, "	7.20 A. M.
Parkton " No. 2, "	5.00 P. M.

TRAINS SOUTHWARD.

Mail Train arrives at	5.40 P. M.
Express Train arrives at	7.00 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommod'n arrives at	11.50 A. M.
Parkton " No. 2, "	8.00 A. M.
Parkton " No. 4, "	7.25 P. M.

The only Train leaving on Sundays is the Express at 3.30 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 Pittsburg, Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Fort Wayne, Chicago and all points in the Great West, and at Elmira with the New York and Erie Railroad for all points in Northern, Central and Western New York.

For further information apply at Calvert Station.

J. N. DURAREY,
General Superintendent.

ED. S. YOUNG,
ap 14-tf Gen. Freight and Passenger Agent.