DAILY CLIPPER.

WM. WALKS.....Publisher.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 15, 1864.

"The Scarecrow of the National Debt."

Hon. Schuyler Colfax, Speaker of the National House of Representatives, made a very eloquent and stirring speech in Peru, Indiana, on the 20th ult. We copy the following reference to the national debt from this very able production:

"Opposition to the war is also based on the condition of the national finances. During the last session of Congress the Opposition insisted that the soldiers ought to be paid in gold. They were the champions for the increased pay of the soldiers. We increased it to $16 per month, but they wanted to make it $23 and to pay it in gold. One would have supposed them the greatest friends of the soldier. But when we came to pass the tax bill, every one of them voted against it. How were the soldiers to be paid in gold or anything else, without the passage of a tax bill. While pretending to be the soldiers' friends, they at heart were seeking to destroy the credit of the nation. They endeavored to make it appear that the bonds of the Government were worthless, and to the same extent that they could establish such a state of things would they prove that the property and everything else you have is worthless, for the credit of the Government is based on these. To get at the truth of this matter, let us inquire how much the national debt amounts to. It is 7 per cent. on all the wealth of the country; and, by your last statistics, you are increasing in wealth every year, even during the war, more by hundreds of millions than your debt is increasing.

They say your expenditures are three or four millions a day. They seek every opportunity to exaggerate your debt and reverses, and to belittle our victories. We have been in war three and a half years, they say, and the entire debt is $1,860,000,000, of which $100,000,000 was bequeathed by Buchanan as a legacy to remember him by, though I think we have enough else beside that. Your debt has increased less than $500,000,000 a year, one and a half millions a day. Mr. Fessenden states that, since the new tax bill has come into operation, the receipts have been nearly a million a day, and your tariff gives $100,000,000 a year in gold. If the war were to continue fifteen months longer, the debt would amount to $2,500,000,000 at the present rate of increase; $500,000,000 of it would be in greenbacks, on which there is no interest; and $2,000,000,000 of it would draw an average interest of six per cent. or less. I want to show you that our financial credit is based upon a rock, which even the rebellion may cast its storms against in vain. Your interest would be $126,000,000, if the war should continue fifteen months longer, which it cannot, and your annual civil expenses would be $130,000,000, making a total of $250,000,000 a year.

The internal tax bill raises $1,000,000 a day, while you are getting no tax on whisky, and when it comes under the provisions of the bill, the amount will be increased enormously, unless you stop drinking whisky, which few will do, especially since so much of what will be paid for it will go to the Government. Putting the receipts from the internal tax bill at $300,0000,000, and from the tariff at $100,000,000, you will have $400,000,000 a year, with an expenditure of only $250,000,000, which will give a surplus for the reduction of taxes or the sinking of the debt of $150,000,000 a year. At the end of your last war, the national debt was just 7 per cent. on the wealth of the nation, just what it is now; and in twenty years, without internal tax, that debt was paid off, and Jackson left the Presidential chair with the country free from debt. You are not in half as bad a condition as our fathers were in the Revolution. With a population of less than 3,000,000, and one-third of them disloyal, they put 395,000 soldiers in the field. If you were to put the same proportion in the field now, you would have 4,000,000 men in your army."

AMUSEMENTS.

Front Street Theatre.—Miss Cecile Rush was greeted with a large audience last night, and was heartily applauded for her truthful rendition of the character of Deborah, in the play of the Forsaken Jewess. Miss Rush will appear in another excellent character to-night.

Holliday Street Theatre.—M'lle Vestvali had another large and enthusiastic audience last night to witness her superb acting in the play of the Duke and his Motto. The drama will be repeated to-night, and no person fond of witnessing excellent acting should fail to see this production.

The Circus.—From present indications a grand rush will be witnessed this afternoon and night, at the pavilion, corner of Charles and Camden streets, by persons anxious to enjoy the performances promised by Messrs. Rivers and Derious. The Arabs have arrived and will most positively appear.

Sanderson's Minstrels.—Fun, sweet singing, dancing, and laughable burlesques, will be presented to-night in abundance. Low Gaylord, the favorite comedian, will appear in excellent characters and perform a number of banjo solos.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Criminal Court—Judge Bond.—John L. Thomas, Jr., State's Attorney, prosecuting.

The Grand Jury was sworn in due form by by the clerk. The members also took the oath of allegiance as prescribed by act of Assembly. They were then discharged until Monday.

The Petit Jury panel is not yet completed, those members present were discharged until Monday.

Court adjourned until Saturday.

[Reported for the Baltimore Clipper.]

TOWSONTOWN, Sept. 14, 1864.

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

State vs. Magdalene Ahrens, indicted for the murder of Joseph Smith, on the 13th day of June last, in Middle River Neck, Baltimore county. Messrs. R. J. Gittings and Thomas A. Hopkins for defence. The Clerk charged the jury and Mr. Ensor made the opening statement on the part of the State, and Mr. Gittings made the opening statement on the part of the defence. The case was proceeded with by the examination of witnesses, when the Court adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock. W. B. K.

ATLANTA.—The following extract from the Columbus, (Ga.,) Times of April 22d, will be found interesting at this time:

The capture of Richmond would prove of greater importance to our enemies in a political point of view than any other sense. With our capitol in their possession, we would find additional influences brought to bear against us abroad; but as a material loss its fall would in no manner compare with the disadvantages which would result from a defeat of Gen. Johnston, and the occupation of Georgia that would follow. The first point is near our boundary lines, the second is our great centre. To lose one would be as the loss of a limb; should we be driven from the other, it will be a terrible blow at our most vital point. This we must admit, and our enemy knows it.

LOCAL NEWS.

City Union Convention.—The City Union Convention, James Young, Esq., President, assembled last night in Temperance Temple.

Mr. Showacre, from the 16th ward, submitted the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, The desires and sympathizers of those now in armed rebellion against the Government of the United States have lately met together at Chicago, and under the false guise of being the Democratic party of the country have put forth a platform of principles, which while it hypocritically expresses sympathy for the service of, and promises to our brave men in the field that in the event of the Democratic party attaining to power, it would extend all the care and protection that their (the soldiers) deeds have so nobly won, at the same time demands that immediate steps be taken for a cessation of hostilities, to the end that the war be brought to a conclusion regardless of the rights, the interests or the honor of the Government, or of the memory of the brave men who have fallen in defence of our nationality.

And whereas, Major General George B. McClellan, United States Army, claiming to be a Union Democrat, and George H. Pendleton, known to be an open and avowed sympathizer with the rebellion, have been nominated by the Peace party as their candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, to carry into effect the principles upon which that party asks for the suffrages of the people, and are therefore to be regarded as the instruments to be used to enforce the platform upon which they stand.

And whereas, the State Constitutional Convention has submitted to the voters of the State a *new Constitution*, which, among other things, declared the *State of Maryland* to be a *free State*, and will, if adopted, make her people powerful, and it behooves every Union man, regardless of the attempts by a small but reckless set of men, to divide the Union sentiment of the State, to buckle on his armor and go forth to do all in his power to secure the adoption of the Constitution, and the speedy deliverance of the State from the curse and blight of slavery.

Therefore, be it resolved, That this Convention, representing as it does, a large majority of the Union men of Baltimore, do affirm and declare an unalterable determination to secure by all means in our power, the re-election of Abraham Lincoln for the Presidency, and of Andrew Johnson, for the Vice Presidency of the United States.

Second—That we believe that in the re-election of Abraham Lincoln, the Constitution and the Laws will be fully vindicated; that the total and final overthrow of the rebellion be more surely and completely accomplished, and a permanent peace more readily established than under any other proposed administration.

Third—That in the election of George B. McClellan and George H. Pendleton the triumph of that principle of peace would be attained, which, whilst it seeks to throw away for nought all the precious blood that has been spilt and all the brave lives that have been lost, seeks to recognize as an independent nation that band of traitors who have been the cause of all our national troubles, and whose peace principles would last no longer than a fit opportunity to foment another rebellion and precipitate another war.

Fourth—That we recognize as peace men all those who have any sympathy with treason or rebellion, and all who are in favor of a cessation of hostilies before this rebellion is crushed out, and traitors made to feel the enormity of their crime.

Fifth—That we fully endorse the action of the late Constitutional Convention, and hail the "Free State Constitution," about to be submitted to the voters of the State, as one of the first fruits of the rebellion, and as the beginning of a new era in the State, that is to make Maryland one of the wealthiest in the Union; and

Sixth—That the Union sentiment of Baltimore demands the re election of Jno. Lee Chapman as Mayor, not only as a just tribute for well-merited and nobly earned public service in protecting the rights and interests of the city, and in using all his influence in behalf of the soldiers in the army, but as a rebuke to that spirit of disorganization and of discord, which, under the guise of an independent nominee, seeks to break up the great Union party of the city, and to imperil the triumph and adoption of the "Free State Constitution."

Seventh—That we recommend to the Union voters of Baltimore immediately to organize throughout the various wards, and to carry on a vigorous campaign in favor of Lincoln and Johnson, John Lee Chapman and a "Free State Constitution, and that it is recommended that mass meetings be held in the Eastern, Western, Northern and Southern sections of the city as soon as practicable to further the objects of this resolution.

The resolutions were adopted unanimously.

Mr. Pitt, from the 5th ward, submitted the following preamble and resolution, which were adopted:

Whereas, the "Unconditional Union State Central Committee" has issued a call for the voters of the several wards of the city to meet in primary meetings, on the 14th day of October next, between the hours of 4 and 7 P. M., to elect 21 delegates to represent the city in the State Convention which is to nominate a State ticket.

And, whereas, whilst we deny the right or the power of said "State Central Convention" to appoint a time for the primary meetings of this city, and look upon the same as we have heretofore done, as a usurpation of power, and the exercise of right which belongs exclusively to that Convention, yet to that end that harmony may be restored to the Union party, and an unbroken and undivided front be presented at the fall elections, we are willing to accede to, and act under said call, but inasmuch, as it has been represented to this Convention, that the hours above named, would have the effect to deprive a large class of the Union voters, who are laborers and mechanics, from participating in said meetings, unless the time be changed from four to seven, P. M., to five to eight, P. M.; therefore,

Resolved, That the President of this Convention be requested to communicate with the chairman of said committee, and arrange for the change in the hour of holding said primary meetings, so that the same may be held from five to eight, P. M.

Suspicious Females.—Jane Ann Null and Mary Jane Nichols, young girls, were arrested yesterday, at Harper's Ferry, charged with loitering about the camps at that place, and endangering the personal safety and comfort of the soldiers. Capt. Wm. H. Wiegel, acting provost marshal, committed them to jail for the space of thirty days.

Committed to Jail.—Eliza Francis Glenn alias Frank Glenn and Kate Johnson alias James Johnson, arrested on Tuesday, at Harper's Ferry, under suspicious circumstances, while dressed in the Federal uniform, were yesterday committed to jail for thirty days, by order of Capt. Wm. H. Wiegel, acting Provost Marshal.

Beating a Hackman.—John Collins and Columbus Winkleman were arrested yesterday, charged with beating Thomas McCourt, a hackman. The affair occurred on Monday night, the accused beating their victim in a shameful manner. They were committed to jail for trial.

Pay of the Council.—In the First Branch of the City Council last evening, an ordinance was presented fixing the per diem of the members of the City Council at $3; heretofore it was one dollar and a half. The ordinance was read and laid on the table.

Charged with Robbery.—Frank Jordan was arrested yesterday, charged with robbing Patrick Smith, a soldier, of a small sum of money and a silver watch, in a drinking saloon on Eastern avenue. Justice Whalen committed the accused to jail for court.

Stealing Wood.—Edward Beck and Henry Fires, lads, were arrested yesterday, charged with stealing wood from a wood yard at the foot of Caroline street. Justice Whalen committed the boys to jail for Court.

Beating a Female.—John Moore was arrested yesterday, charged with beating Susan Back, residing at No. 23 Orleans street. Justice Welch committed the accused to jail for trial.

Wanted his Wife.—A writ of *habeas corpus* was issued yesterday, by Judge Alexander, on the petition of Carlos Misuran, (better known as Harry Bloodgood) a minstrel performer, for the possession of his wife, Helena Smith, (the renowned danseuse.) The mother of the girl, Mrs. Eliza Smith, stated, through her counsel, that she held her daughter under her control on account of her tender years, not being yet fifteen; that she did not know the fact of the alleged marriage, and was not willing to admit it without proof.—The respondent further stated that she claimed to hold her daughter as her minor child, and averred that she was not, by reason of her tender years, competent to decide between the claims of the respondent and those of her alleged husband. The court said that the only thing to be done was to prove a legal marriage; that by the common law the marriage was legal if the female was over twelve years of age. Mr. Hinkle, testified to having married the parties according to the rites of his church, in the presence of another witness. The certificate of marriage was produced, and also a copy of the license from the clerk's office. The court decided that the marriage was lawful, and informed the wife that she had a right to go with her husband if she wished, and the husband to take his wife. The wife consented, and desired to go with her husband; and thus the case terminated.

Court Cases.—Frank Bailey, for beating Frederick Jeres, residing No. 252 Montgomery street, was arrested on Tuesday night, and committed to jail for court by Justice Johnson. Frank Cannon, for shamefully beating Hannah Ellis, was committed by Justice Spicer. Chas. Bears, for beating Samuel Lisman, was committed by Justice Hebden. Albert Hadaway, a worthless character, was arrested on Tuesday night, charged with beating his brother Oakland. The accused, who resides on Alice Ann street, was beating his wife, who is very ill from consumption, when the brother interfered for the purpose of defending the defenceless wife, and was beaten by the unfeeling wretch of a husband. Justice Hebden committed him to jail for court.

Literary and Dramatic Association.—The Chorophic Hebrew Literary and Dramatic Association have rented and fitted up Urceola Hall, on Gay street. The object is for the moral and intellectual improvement of the members, and we are glad to see that so many young men of that faith attend its meetings. The motto, which is "morality, literature and friendship," has been chosen by them as their guide, and, if adhered to, cannot help from having a good influence among them.—We understand they are to have a grand ball for the benefit of the library, at the New Assembly Rooms, on the 19th of next month.

Rough Treatment.—On Tuesday afternoon a soldier who had been detected in the act of deserting, at the office of Capt. Cathcart, was removed under guard to the military headquarters of Col. Woolley. The would-be deserter was clad in female habiliments and attracted considerable attention while passing through the streets. Upon arriving at the military headquarters he was placed in a room with two other soldiers, who becoming enraged at the conduct of the prisoner set upon him and in a short time tore the dress from his person, and would have maltreated him had not the guard interfered.

Female Pugilists.—Emma Weathers and Mary Cleary, young women of questionable character, residing on Eastern avenue, were arrested yesterday afternoon, charged with being engaged in a regular rough and tumble fight. The females had quarrelled respecting a young man, and adjourned to the yard attached to their dwelling for the purpose of settling the difficulty. They fought with great desperation, and battered each others faces in a brutal manner, and rent their garments into shreds. Justice Whalen committed them to jail.

Death of a Police Officer.—Joshua Harryman, late a police officer in the Eastern section of the city, died yesterday morning, at his residence on Lombard street, near Spring. The deceased had been employed by the city as a watchman and police officer for the past nine years, and was a faithful guardian of the peace. His funeral will take place on Friday morning. As a mark of respect to the deceased, the flag of the Eastern police station was draped in mourning and placed at half mast yesterday.

Selling Liquor to Soldiers.—Edward Everhart, Henry Harkamp and Conrad Smith, charged with selling liquor to soldiers, were heavily fined yesterday and committed to jail for thirty days by Captain Wm. H. Wiegel.

Sentenced.—Two men named Patrick Brien and two others named John Moore, arrested on the charge of disloyalty, were sentenced yesterday to pay a fine and be imprisoned for thirty days in jail by Captain Wiegel.

Council Nomination.—J. Thomas Graft on Tuesday evening was unanimously nominated by the 8th Ward Sterling Association for the First Branch City Council.

THE CITY COUNCIL.

FIRST BRANCH.—Sept. 14th, 1864.—James Young, Esq., President.

Mr. McClymont presented a petition from Charles Weaver, asking permission to erect a frame stable in the rear of his premises, No. 75 Eastern avenue; referred. Also, a petition from Mr. Cunningham, asking permission to erect a frame kitchen in the rear of his premises on the corner of Pratt street and Central avenue; referred.

Mr. George Keyser presented a petition to remove a pump and telegraph pole from the corner of Eutaw and Lexington streets; referred.

Mr. Young presented a petition from the members of the Independent Greys' Company, asking for an appropriation to improve their armory; referred.

A communication was received from the City Commissioner, stating that it will cost $1,095 to construct a tunnel on Arch street; referred.

Mr. Kraft presented a resolution of inquiry, asking the cost of erecting a fountain at the intersection of Greenmount avenue, Forrest and Monument streets; adopted. Also, a petition from John A. Moore, asking permission to erect a frame kitchen in the rear of his premises, No. 144 Eager street; referred.

Mr. Jones called up the ordinance regulating the per diem of the members and Presidents of the City Council; laid over.

Mr. Dukehart called up the resolution discharging the committee from the subject of paying a bounty to the 4th regiment Maryland colored volunteers; adopted. The same gentleman presented a resolution adverse to the proposed increase of bounty to one year substitutes, as recommended in the message of the Mayor, presented to the City Council on Tuesday. On motion, the committee was discharged. Also, an ordinance relative to the opening of Holliday street. Decided in the negative.

Mr. Robinson called up the resolution discharging the committee from the subject of extending the time for paying the assessments for the opening of Holliday street. On motion, the committee was discharged.

Mr. Proud called up the resolution relative to members of the City Council holding more than one office of trust at any one time. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed. Adj'd.

SECOND BRANCH.—Samuel Duer, Esq., President, and all the members, except Messrs. Barron and Moody. Mr. Foreman called up the resolution to allow D. W. & C. M. Myers to construct a sewer—read, slightly amended and passed. A resolution adverse to the free use of water for building purposes was received from the first branch, read and adopted; also a resolution in favor of the managers of the Union Protestant Infirmary, appropriating $1,000 to their use—read and adopted; also a resolution authorizing the register to make a contract for the city printing—laid on the table; also a resolution authorizing C. G. Monmonier to erect summer-kitchens—laid on the table; also a resolution in favor of Joseph H. Clark—laid on the table; also a resolution in favor of Willard Hallony & Sons to erect a frame shed—laid on the table; also a resolution in favor of J. T. Randolph to add frame work to his shop on Lancaster st.—passed. Also, a resolution in favor of Jas. Young to erect a frame kitchen—laid on the table; also, an ordinance to increase the salary of the assistant engineer of the fire department from $800 to $1,000 per annum—laid on the table; also, a resolution in favor of B. M. Johnson to erect a frame coal office south side of back basin—read and adopted; also, a resolution to allow Charles E. Jay to erect a steam engine on his premises, Caroline street, and erect a frame building—read and recommitted to the committee; also, a resolution to authorize John T. Fardy & Bro. to make certain additions to their wharf, south side of the basin—read and adopted; also, a resolution adverse to any change in the bounty ordinance, which was read a second time by special order.

Mr. Kennard offered as a substitute an ordinance to pay $300 additional bounty to every person who is mustered in on or after the 15th of September, 1864, and making an additional appropriation of $200,000 therefor, which was read and accepted by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. President, Kennard, Brooks, Markland and Foreman—5.

Nays—Messrs. Schwartze and Evans—2.

The question was then taken on the ordinance, and it was passed by the same vote.—Adjourned.

POLITICAL NEWS.

GOV. BROUGH ON THE CHICAGO PLATFORM.

Governor Brough made an eloquent speech at Circleville, Ohio, on the 3d instant, in which he dissected the Chicago Convention thus:

"They do not denounce the rebellion—not a word of unkindness for the scoundrels who are at the head of it. They declare themselves for a Union, but it is a Union with the right to secede again. They ask for an armistice and a convention of the States. After four years of war, they say it is time we had peace. So your fathers thought it was time they had peace after four years of war, but they did not lay down their arms on that account, nor submit to ignoble terms, nor ask the British king to give them terms. They fought it on through seven years. You will not have to do that. You will not have to fight that long. For if it were not for the hopes that the rebel leaders build upon just such things as the Chicago Convention, you would have had peace to-day.

In spite of that, you can have it within the coming year. It may be said, without using too strong a figure of speech, that but for the opposition which these men have made to the Government, this rebellion might have been crushed a year ago. You may go into the ranks of our armies, and ask your men what it is that has buoyed up this rebellion. They will tell you it is because the rebels believe there was a power in the North that, if they would hold out long enough, would eventually overturn the political power of this Government. It is not using too strong a figure of speech to say that just such men as the leaders of the Chicago Convention have caused this country millions of money and thousands of human lives. It is not too strong to say that these leaders, including the Seymours, the Woods, and Vallandighams, are covered from head to foot with the blood of their slaughtered fellow-citizens.

They are responsible for these disasters, and they ought to be held responsible. They are murderers—they are worse than traitors.—They are men who have upheld this rebellion by their conduct in the North, and what they have done in Chicago will be gloated over in the South. It will be said that, although McClellan may be elected, yet he is a mere man of straw, that will be brushed aside, and behind him comes up the whole cohort of peace makers, ready to control the Government, and give us an ignoble peace. That it is which to-day keeps our army from entering Richmond, which is calling the army of Hood to the rebel capital that they may be able to hold out for a little time longer, until these Chicago gentlemen get into power.

A QUESTION OF DOLLARS AND CENTS.

The re-election of President Lincoln is absolutely essential to the financial security and prosperity of the country. The rise in gold immediately upon receipt of the intelligence of McClellan's nomination is one very significant fact in this connection, and a hundred might be had for the asking. It will not be questioned that all classes of the community, without distinction of party, have subscribed to the Government loans, and there are many men who have all their available means invested in this class of securities.

These men, no matter what their politics may be, have a pecuniary stake in the success of the Union cause. The safety of these investments rests wholly upon the popular confidence in the ability and determination of the Administration to crush out the rebellion and restore the nation to its original integrity.—The faith of the United States is pledged to its creditors, and if the United States is suffered to be broken up into two or more confederacies, what guarantee can they have that this pledge will be maintained?

If the Opposition is permitted to obtain control of the Government, a financial crisis and the suspension of every form of business will be among the immediate results. For even should the party be honestly resolved to submit to no separation of the two sections, the moral effects of an armistice, and of our being the first to propose an armistice, would be most depressing at home, if not disastrous abroad.

The men who have nothing at stake—who have nothing to lose—may prefer partisan successes to the general welfare; but no man who has a dollar subscribed to the Government loan, or who has a business that would be likely to suffer from financial revulsion, can afford to desert the Union cause in the coming election. Self-interest and patriotism alike dictate to such the imperative necessity of re-electing Mr. Lincoln.—*Philadelphia Press.*

PHILOSOPHY OF THE CHICAGO PLATFORM.—The following pungent and philosophical extract from a private letter recently written by the distinguished citizen and eminent publicist, Dr. Lieber, is given in the New York Times:

The Chicago platform appears to my mind to be a well-framed creed of Northern servility to the criminal arrogance of the South—a sanction of highest handed lawlessness. The election of Gen. McClellan means Armistice—Armistice means Separation—Separation means Disintegration, (the instant separation of California, the dropping off of Utah, an empire in the Mississippi Valley, the excision of New England, and an inorganic clustering and reclustering of the Eastern Middle States without any inherent character.)

Disintegration means defiance to the wonderfully great and self-completing geography of our country, and a lapse into that state which befell Europe at the beginning of the middle ages, when principalities rose and fell, enduring only long enough to perpetuate the sanguinary turmoil; it means a repetition of the chronic revolution which has afflicted South America this half century, possibly with a neighbor growing in monarchic power, which soon would claim the right of extension and recuperation.

Disintegration means the reckless rising against that polity which the Disposer of Events has ordained as the normal type of modern civilization, against the Nationalized Government, which is the opposite to the halting League, the vast, yet incoherent monarchy, the provincial kingdom, the petty city, State and the fragmentary feudalism. It means quarrelling, bloodshed and ruin, without an idea, for a century to come, and disgrace forever.

It means the heartless destruction of a nation appointed to perform great and sacred tasks. It means all this, and Slavery to boot, that "divine institution" whose altar is the auction table, on which the un divine ties of parents and children are torn asunder by the auctioneer, who thus becomes a holy missionary of the worshipped institution.

☞ A gentleman of Kent, England, lately ate a plum in which a wasp had hidden, which stung him in the throat so severely that he died.

MINIATURE ALMANAC FOR 1864.

SEPTEMBER.	SUN Rises.	SUN sets.	MOON'S PHASES.
12-Monday....	5 47	6 13	SEPTEMBER.
13-Tuesday....	5 48	6 12	D. H. M.
14-Wednesday	5 49	6 11	New 1 1 7m
15-Thursday..	5 50	6 10	First qr 9 12 51m
16-Friday.....	5 52	6 8	Full 15 4 13 a
17-Saturday...	5 53	6 7	Last qr 22 2
18-Sunday....	5 54	6 6	

MARINE AFFAIRS.

PORT OF BALTIMORE, September 14, 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 Artizan, Kirk, from New York—mdse to J A Shriver.

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

CLEARED.

Steamer Georgeanna, Pearson, Old Point, Va.

Steamer Lancaster, Dawes, Havre de Grace.

Steamer F W Brune, Foster, New York.

Steamer John S Shriver, Dennis, Philadelphia.

SAILED.

Brig Harkaway, Wilson, St Jago de Cuba—in tow of steamtug Emma.

Bark Anna, (Brem) Bremen—in tow of the steamtug Emma.

Bark Traveller, (Br) Rio Janeiro—in tow of the steamtug Mary Shaw.

Brig Camina, Bucksport, Me.

ARRIVALS FROM BALTIMORE.

Steamer Wm Woodward, Cundiff, New York, 13th inst.

Schr Willie, Stapless, Matanzas, 28th ult.

Schr Franklin Pierce, Emmline, New Haven, 11th inst.

CLEARANCES FOR BALTIMORE.

Steamer Josephine Thomson, Moore, New York, 13th inst.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Mary Whitridge, Cressy, unc, remained at Hong Kong, July 11th.

Bark Amelia Gehring, Haynie, from Akyab, arrived at Falmouth, Eng, 27th ult.

Bark Lord Baltimore, (Br) Losberg, 59 days fm Buenos Ayres, was spoken 10th inst, lat 40 35, lon 70 40.

Brig Eleanora, Plummer, from New York for Rio Janeiro, was spoken 2d inst, lat 32 49, lon 72 10.

Schr Alice Mowe, Townsend, hence, at Matanzas 28th ult, and sailed again 3d inst for Baltimore.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALE AT THE BALTIMORE STOCK BOARD

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

Sept. 14, 1864.

2,200 American Gold (large)	228
2,500 do do D L	228
2,000 U. S. Five-Twenties, ex coup	104
500 do do	104
3,000 U. S. 1 year Certificates	91
500 do do '81	106¾
850 Baltimore City 6's '75	114¾
350 do do '75	114
3 shares Baltimore and Ohio R. R.	115¾
2,000 Central Ohio bds. income	41
500 Maryland Copper Co.	80
200 shares Bare Hill Company b30	4.00
50 shares Santa Clara Mining Co. b30	22¾
300 Maryland Anthracite Coal Co b30	18¾
250 do do do b30	19

Prices of Stocks and Bonds in N. York, Sept. 14

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	107¾
U. S. Five-Twenties	110¾	110¾
" " " " int. currency	94	94
Gold (office sales)	227¾	224¾
Tennessee 6's	..	59¾
Virginia 6's	..	..
North Carolina 6's	60¾	..
Missouri 6's	64¾	61¾
Canton Company	33¾	33¾
Cumberland Coal Co	61¾	61¾
Quicksilver	81	80¾
N. Y. Central Railroad	125¾	125¾
Erie	105	104¾
" Preferred	108	108¾
Hudson River Railroad	118¾	117¾
Harlem Railroad	..	..
Reading Railroad	130	129¾
Michigan Central Railroad	134	133
Michigan S. and N. Ind. R R	81	80¾
Illinois Central Railroad	126¾	126¾
Cleveland and Pittsburg R R	110¾	110¾
Chicago and Northwestern R R	51¾	57¾
" " Preferred	84¾	84¾
Cleveland and Toledo Railroad	122	122¾
Chicago and Rock Island R R	106¾	106¾
Milwaukie & Prairie du Chien	59	59
Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago	107	107¾
Alton and Terre Haute R R	50	54

Tone of the market.....Irregular. Steady.

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

Gold	..
Erie	104¾
Reading	129
Pittsburg	110
Southern	93¾
Rock Island	106¾
C & N Western	51¾
Fort Wayne	107¾
Cumberland	61¾
Hudson	117
New York Central	125¾
Canton Company	33¾

Market Steady.

Quotations for Gold in New York, telegraphed to L. J. Tormey, September 12, 1864:

Hour.	Price of Gold.
10 00	228 @.000
10 15	226¾ @227
10 38	227 @227¾
10 50	227 @228
10 57	227 @227¾
11 00	227¾ @.000
11 10	224¾ @227
11 25	226 @226¾
11 33	225¾ @226
12 25	225¾ @225¾
12 30	223¾ @224
12 40	223¾ @223
12 56	223¾ @224
1 01	223¾ @.000
1 26	224¾ @225
1 47	223¾ @224
1 50	224¾ @.000
2 10	225 @225¾
3 30	227 @.000
3 43	227¾ @224
3 55	226¾ @227
5 00 Gold closed at	227¾ @.000

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

American Gold	229¾
Reading	129¾
Fort Wayne	107¾
Cumberland	62¾
Quicksilver	80¾
Southern	80¾
Hudson	115
Mariposa	41¾
Cleveland and Pittsburg	110
Erie Railway Co	105¾
New York Central	125¾
Chicago and Rock Island	105¾

Tone of the market.....Steady.

Gold sold after call at 228¾.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

September 14, 1864.

COFFEE.—Small sales reported. Rio is held at 47@49 cents per lb.

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

Howard Street Super	$11.75	@00.00
" " Shipping Extra	12.00	@12.25
" " Retailing Extra	12.25	@00.00
" " Family	13.50	@ 0.00
Ohio Super	11.62¾	@00.00
" Shipping Extra	12.00	@00.00
" Retailing Extra	12.25	@00.00
" Family	13.25	@00.00
City Mills Standard Super	11.87¾	@ 0.00
" " Shipping brands Extra	13.50	@14.50
Baltimore Family	14.50	@ 0.00
" High-grade Extra	14.00	@ 0.00

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

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

GRAIN.—Sales of good to prime white Wheat at 250@256 cts., and do. red 220@230 cents. Corn steady, at 163@165 cts for white, and 160@168 cts. for yellow. Oats at 90@91 cts., weight for Maryland, and at 85@91 cts. for Pennsylvania. Rye at 165@170 cents.

PROVISIONS.—Mess Pork we quote at $44@45. Bacon shoulders 19@20¾ cents; Sides 20¾@21 cents. Sugar-cured Hams 24@28 cents. Western Lard 24 cents; Baltimore refined 27 cents per lb.

MOLASSES.—Cleared Cuba, 83@88 cents; Muscovado, 90@95 cents; English Island 92@105 cts, and Porto Rico at 95@$1.00.

SALT.—Ground Alum we quote at $3 95@4.00; Marshall's Fine at $3.25; 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 K. I., fair to good refining	20 25	@20.75
" " " good grocery	20.50	@21.50
" " " prime grocery	22.00	@23 00
Porto Rico, fair to good grocery	21 50	@22.50
" " prime to good grocery	23 00	@24 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 6.30 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 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	9.30 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommod'n leaves at	2.00 P. M.
Parkton " No. 1, "	7.22 A. M.
Parkton " No. 3, "	6.00 P. M.

TRAINS SOUTHWARD.

Mail Train arrives at	5.45 P. M.
Express Train arrives at	7.00 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommod'n arrives at	11.50 A. M.
Parkton " No. 2, "	9.00 A. M.
Parkton " No. 4, "	7.25 P. M.

The only Train leaving on Sundays is the Express at 9.30 P. M., for Harrisburg, Pittsbur