DAILY CLIPPER.

WM. WALKS.....Publisher.

SATURDAY, SEPT, 24, 1864.

[For the Clipper.]

THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE ON THE ADOPTION OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Mr. Editor:—A great deal has been said about the clause in the new Constitution which compels every voter who proposes to vote for or against that instrument to take the oath prescribed before he can cast his ballot. I am sure when the theory upon which that Convention was called, and the powers which it possessed when called are fully understood, it will do away with all fault-finding, at least from that class who desire to vote for the Constitution, but who seem to think that the Convention had not the power to prescribe the oath.

It must be remembered that the Convention that framed the new Constitution was called into existence by the Act of Assembly of 1864.

That Act of Assembly provided for the taking the sense of the people on the call of the Convention, and also for the election of the delegates to compose the Convention, at one and the same time. It also provided that the delegates when elected, and before they should be qualified to take their seats in the Convention, should first take and subscribe to the oath of allegiance to the United States, set forth in that act.

It also provided that after the Constitution was framed by the Convention, it should be submitted to the legal and qualified voters of the State, for their ratification or rejection, at *such* time, in *such* manner, and *subject to such rules and regulations* as the *Convention might prescribe.*

Now then, the people of Maryland, acting in their tovereign capacity as a people, in accordance with that inalienable right, to alter or change their Constitution, met together on the first Wednesday of April last, and voted in favor of a Convention. They not only voted in favor of a Convention, but they voted as to who should compose that Convention.—They not only did this, but they went further, and said that the Convention, when elected, should be subject to the provisions of the law passed by the Legislature, which law the people ratified at the polls, and breathed into it that life which made it no longer the act of the legislature, but *the act, the will of the people.*

The counties of St. Mary's, Prince George's, Calvert, Charles, Anne Arundel, Montgomery, Howard, Somerset, Queen Anne's, Dorchester, and Kent, voted *against* the call of a convention, and yet they sent Delegates to the Convention they *had voted against calling.* By what right then, did these delegates claim a seat? Surely by the terms of the Convention bill, ratified by the people, for they had no other tenure for their places. Elected under the provisions of that bill, they took their seats in the Convention. How? Not by refusing to take the oath prescribed by the bill, *and which is an additional* qualification to those prescribed in the Constitution under which we are now living, but by taking and subscribing to the oath, without which, they could not have claimed their seats.

If this be true, then who can gainsay the right and the duty of the Convention to comply *with the other terms* of the Convention bill in submitting the Constitution when framed to the people.

That bill gave the Convention the power to submit the instrument framed by them to the "legal and qualified voters of the State, at *such time*, in *such manner*, and *subject to such rules and regulations* as the said Convention may prescribe."

What did the Convention do? Did they go *beyond* their power? Have they not said that the Constitution shall be submitted to the voters of the State, and that the voters of the State shall, each of them, comply with the *"rules and regulations"* which the people authorized them to make?

These rules and regulations are found in the 8th and 9th sections of the 12th art. of the new Constitution, and provides that when each voter presents himself to vote on the Constitution, he shall take the *oath*, which is *prescribed* as one of the *"rules,"* and *as the "manner"* in which he shall vote.

The people then, have no right to say that the Convention acted without authority, since it was the people who gave them the authority to exercise.

And this, Mr. Editor, is not a new thing. The law of 1849, which was voted upon by the people, who called the Convention of 1850—contained a clause that the Convention so called by them should not "alter the relation between master and slave."

Suppose that Convention had abolished that relation, would it not have been said by the same slave breeders, whom we find to-day making objection to the proposed New Constitution, that the Convention had exceeded their powers, and were not authorized by the act that called them into being to interfere with the master and slave? And yet where is the difference, except that *then* is not *now*, then it was to *perpetuate* slavery, *now* it is to *abolish* it. Then a Convention had the power to do what the people said they might do, now they have no power to do anything.

Perhaps the men who are making such a howl about the manner in which the Convention have submitted their work to the people are ignorant of the fact that our Revolutionary fathers, in 1776, after they had framed the *first* Constitution of the State, adjourned and *never did submit the Constitution they had made to the people*, and that the Constitution so made by them stood as the organic law of the State, from 1776 to 1850, except when altered by the Legislature in the mode pointed out by that Constitution. Suppose the present Convention had done the same thing, had made the Constitution and had refused to submit it to the people. Would they have had the power? I say they would, and Judge Chambers, one of the great lights and leaders of the opponents to the new Constitution, holds to the same doctrine, when in the Convention he used this language:

"My doctrine is that the Legislature have the right to prepare all the necessary materials for the session of the Convention. They have a right to appoint the time, place, manner, &c., of holding the election. They have the right to designate the period and the place at which the Convention shall meet.—They are essentials. There could be no Convention without the exercising of such a power on the part of the Legislature. But they have not one atom of power beyond that. They can neither restrain the people in the choice of their representatives, nor can they restrain this body in the exercise of its legitimate power, the power to make the government what they please.

"With regard to the people at large, it seems to me to be a solecism to undertake to say that the Legislature shall dictate to them what shall be the qualifications of those they choose to represent them. The people, in mass, according to every principle that underlies our Government and the Government of every other State in the United States, and the General Government, possess the power. They are exclusively and entirely sovereign and supreme. For a delegated party to undertake to say to this supreme power, you shall not do this, and you shall not do that, is a solecism in politics.

"Again, sir, when the assembled people choose to confer upon their representatives a delegation of the supreme power which they possess, it is an idle effort upon the part of any interior body to undertake to limit the power of that representation of the people. What are we, who are assembled in this body, sent here for? To make a government for the people, whom we are supposed—I wish it were the fact, to represent. Can the Legislature tell us what government we shall form? If they can tell us, in terms obligatory upon us, of one single obligation, if they can command us in one single particular, I challenge anything like the appearance of an argument why they should not assume the power to control us in any other particular. They may tell us that you shall not exercise the power of appointing a judge, except by the mode which they choose to designate. They can impose no such obligation upon us."

Again, Mr. James L. Ridgely, in reply to Mr. Chambers, holds to the following, as his theory of the powers of the Convention:

"Mr. Ridgely. I should not say one word on this subject but for the remarks which have fallen from my friend from Kent (Mr. Chambers) I have been for very many years in the habit of deferring with very great respect to his judicial learning. But I cannot reach the same conclusion as to the theory of the law under which this Convention was organized, to which he has arrived. I believe very differently. I do not believe that there are qualifications imposed by the act of Assembly; nor do I believe it was any part of the theory of the act of Assembly to impose qualifications. I do not regard this body as deriving any being whatever from the Convention Bill. I do not regard the Convention Bill as entering in the slightest degree into the vitality of this organization.

"According to my theory of our being, we derive our existence directly from the people. The instrumentalities by which the subject was brought before the people have been well put by my friend from Kent; but how the Legislature had authority to provide these instrumentalities and had not the authority to go further, it is difficult for me to understand. Where the Legislature derived the authority to provide the ways and means to attain the expression of the public sentiment and to be there stopped, I have yet to learn. The whole theory of our being is that life has been inspired into this body by the popular vote; and upon a programme suggested and submitted for the consideration of the people by the General Assembly of the State.

"They have suggested to the people the *modus operandi*, and they have also suggested to the people certain qualifications of membership; and my friend from Anne Arundel (Mr. Miller,) laid them before you yesterday in the form of the order which he submitted to the House; showing that there is at least a difference of opinion between him and the honorable gentleman from Kent He thinks that the Legislature have imposed qualifications, and that those qualifications have been endorsed and vitalized by the vote of the people, and that every gentleman who presents himself here must present himself under authoritity conferred by the people, and qualifications controlled by the people."

These views, I think, clearly show that the Convention not only had the right, exclusive of any direction on the part of the people, but that the Convention bill, endorsed and ratified by the people at the polls, gave them that power. "CIVIS."

Coming Events—Richmond to be Held at all Hazards.

[From the Richmond Examiner, Sept. 17.]

What is there south of Atlanta of any importance to compare with Richmond? What are lines of communication with Alabama and Mississippi to compare in importance with Richmond, besieged and invested on every side? What other point in Georgia has any practical importance attached to it? Without the capture of Richmond this whole campaign is a failure; with the fall of the city it is a complete success.

On the military chess-board there is no other move of equal importance as that we have indicated against Richmond—if successful, in the opinion of the enemy, it ends the war. Further movements in Georgia have no military significance attached to them, and must be attended with hazard. Sherman's army is suspended by a single thread, for it is supported by a single railroad, which, running through Chattanooga, is liable to be permanently occupied and his supplies cut off, in which case certain destruction would be inevitable. Will the enemy risk such a disaster for the inconsequential advantages of further advance into Georgia? We do not believe they will.

We, therefore, are of the opinion that the next two months will witness the bloodiest conflicts that this war has witnessed, and that immediately around Richmond will be the theatre of the conflict. Are our people prepared for this? The army has the Government to look out for it—but are the people of Richmond prepared for a siege, with all the railroads destroyed? The immense population that now crowds the streets of Richmond had better betake themselves elsewhere.

There will be suffering in Richmond this Fall and Winter which has not been witnessed during this war. The city may be shelled, for its immense lines require a vast army to defend it; its very streets may be the scenes of bloody battles, for it will be defended as no other place has been. Upon holding Richmond depends for us everything. Success and speedy peace, failure and interminable war, are involved in the coming struggle for Richmond.

FOREIGN.—An English correspondent says: The legal questions likely to arise out of the seizure of the Georgia still continue to occupy public attention. It is not supposed, however, that any serious difficulty will grow out of the affair; and indeed the laws of England appear to justify the capture of the vessel—A legal correspondent, writing to the Globe, a paper not by any means to be regarded as having Northern sympathies, declares that the merchant shipping act (of England) provides for enforcing claims against any foreign ship which shall in any part of the world have injured any property of a British subject by seizure of such ship whenever it may be found within three miles of the coast of the United Kingdom, *and this irrespective of any change of ownership in the interim"*

The writer adds, that "it is well known to those who are personally concerned in such matters that a good many foreign vessels are at this moment kept from approaching the United Kingdom because they have at some time, by collision or otherwise, inflicted injury on British vessels;" and, further, "that he cannot doubt the right for the Federal Government to do at a distance of five (three) thousand miles what we do at a distance of three miles." I do not suppose, from all that I can hear, that there is likely to be the least difficulty, internationally, concerning the seizure of the Georgia. I believe there is but one opinion on the subject.

A ROLAND FOR AN OLIVER.—A great many crocodile tears have been shed by the Copperhead papers over the distruction of Mr. Botetler's house by the Federal troops. A correspondent reminds them that the example of the destruction of property in Virginia was not set upon our side. He describes the raid made upon the property of Mr. Strothers, familiar to many of our readers as "Porte Crayon," and a loyal man. Early in January, 1862, a body of Confederate troops made a sudden dash upon the Springs. There was, I think, no resistance.

Unmindful of how the "Eurathian conqueror bade spare the house of Pindarus," these troops cut in pieces the paintings of "Porte Crayon," and burned his cottage. They took possession of the hotel in which the Strothers lay upon a sick bed. They used his furniture for firewood, although the town was surrounded by forests, and finally went off after plundering the place. The old man, noted for a generation for his noble character, died a week after in his wasted and outraged home. I shall not imitate their example by picking up from the filthy gutter of the Southern press vile epithets to designate the commander of the Confederate forces.

They were led by Thomas J. Jackson, (for whom they claim the character of a Christian hero. With him, a volunteer aid, came Chas. J. Faulkner, who had, a few months before, been United States Minister to France. Which do you think was the greater outrage, the breaking of the window panes of Lower Brandon, or the mutilating the pictures of 'Porte Crayon's cottage?'

☞ Gen'l Hooker has promptly contradicted the report that he would support McClellan. "Fighting Joe" never believed in McClellan, and he probably has seen nothing of late to change his mind.

LOCAL NEWS.

Receiving the News.—News of the additional successes of Gen. Sheridan over the rebel Early, was received by the members of the First Branch of the City Council yesterday afternoon just as the body adjourned. The members became so elated at the news that an impromptu concert was organized, and for a while the Council chamber rang with—"Rally 'round the Flag Boys," "Secession Stock is Going Down," "We are Coming Father Abraham," &c. During the night the principal hotels were thronged with persons eager to learn the latest particulars of the joyful news, while Secesh sympathizers maintained a sullen demeanor and hooted at the news, disclaiming any defeat of their pet Early. The official bulletin, published in the papers this morning, will, however, place a quietus upon their croakings.

Consolidating the City Debt.—The following ordinance in reference to the city debt, was submitted by Mr. Dukehart yesterday afternoon in the First Branch of the City Council:

"Be it enacted and ordained by the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, That the Commissioners of Finance be, and they are hereby authorized and empowered, to consolidate the city 6 per cent. bonds in such way and manner as they may deem best, keeping in view the rights and privileges of the holders thereof, and they are further empowered to issue one million or so much thereof as may be necessary, of five per cent. city bonds, interest payable quarterly, and redeemable in 1885, and exchange the same with the holders of the old five per cent. bonds dollar for dollar."

Another Regiment from Pennsylvania.—At an early hour yesterday morning, the principal streets of the city were enlivened by the passage through of the 203d Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, commanded by Col. J. W. Moore, who has seen considerable service in the field. The regiment, which consists of ten full companies, are thoroughly equipped for active service in the field, and in the ranks are many men who have been members of old regiments of the State. The regiment was accompanied by a cornet band of 20 members, who performed several fine compositions as the command marched up Baltimore street—The men were in fine spirits and heartily cheered the United States flags as they were displayed on the route of march. Before leaving the city the men were refreshed at the Rooms of the Union Relief Association.

A New Railroad.—We understand, says the Towsontown Advocate, that in consequence of the wretched condition of the Harford Turnpike, and of the unjustifiable and tyrannical proceedings of the Company, it is intended to build a railroad from the city of Baltimore to Belair, in the direction of the Turnpike, and to put on steam cars for the conveyance of passengers and produce. At a meeting of the Commissioners of the Baltimore, Hall's Springs and Harford Railway, on Monday last, Mr. Shoemaker was authorized to make arrangements for the survey of the route, and the work will be commenced forthwith, as the public, particularly in Harford county, are in earnest.

No Draft.—Rejoice! oh ye that dislike the smell of gunpowder. We received information yesterday from the proper military authorities that the dreaded draft, which was to have taken place this morning, will not be had—at least not for the present, and the indications are that the wards will fill their quotas by Wednesday next.

Return of a Maryland Regiment.—The 11th regiment Maryland infantry, one hundred days' men, arrived at the Camden street Station yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of being mustered out of service, their term of enlistment having expired. Two companies of the regiment are now in Virginia, having enlisted in the quota of the 18th ward.

For Court.—Charles Bowen was arrested on Thursday night, charged with beating James Thomas. The accused was committed to jail for court by Justice Griffin. James M. Gordon was arrested, charged with beating John Tuff. Justice Spicer committed him for court.

Female Thief.—Martha Blake, colored, was arrested yesterday, charged with being drunk and stealing a pair of pantaloons valued at $5, the property of Michael Fallon, residing on the corner of Chesnut and Douglass streets. The accused was committed to jail for trial by Justice Spicer.

Dishonest Boy.—Joseph Welch, a boy, was arrested yesterday, charged with stealing a small quantity of jewelry and a sum of money from his mother, residing No. 16 Prospect lane. The youngster was locked up in the Central station for a hearing.

Suspicious Character.—Lewis Mulloy was arrested yesterday by the military authorities, charged with being a suspicious character. He was locked up to await the orders of Major Blumenburg.

Acquitted.—James L. Beasmith, arrested a short time since on the charge of being engaged in blockade running, has been tried by a military commission and acquitted.

Abusive.—Thomas Smith was arrested yesterday on the charge of abusing his wife.—He was released on security to keep the peace by Justice Griffin.

Without a License.—Mrs. Ann Roach was arrested yesterday on the charge of selling liquor without a license. She was handed over to the Sheriff.

Committed to Prison.—Wm. Spooner, arrested on suspicion of being a *spy*, was yesterday committed to the military prison for trial.

AMUSEMENTS.

Holliday Street Theatre.—The benefit of Mr. Warren last night was a substantial affair, and the audience were delighted beyond measure at the manner in which the elegant comedy of She Stoops to Conquer was rendered. To-night we are to enjoy the fine old comedy of Sweethearts and Wives, with Mr. Warren as Billy Lackaday. The after-piece will be that of Poor Pillicoddy, an amusing production.

Farewell Night.—Miss Cecile Rush, who, for the past three weeks, has delighted thousands of our citizens by her beautiful rendition of the most difficult characters in tragedy and comedy, will make her farewell appearance to night in the fine drama of the Belle of Washington, also as Catherine, in Love's Campaign. The drama of Jack Sheppard, with Mrs. Kunkel as Jack, will conclude this monster bill. This afternoon Miss Rush will appear as Deborah, the Jewish maiden.

The Last Entertainment.—The Sanderson Minstrel Company will give their last entertainment at the Maryland Institute to-night, and have selected a splendid parting bill. We trust that the company may receive a full house at parting.

The Circus.—Yesterday afternoon the schools and corps of instructors attached to Prof. Knapp's Institute attended the performances of the circus, and pleasure unlimited was depicted upon the countenances of the youngsters and their preceptors at the entertainments presented. The company will give a performance at the same place this afternoon and night, and on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday afternoons and nights the establishment will hold forth on the lot corner of Gay and Forrest streets.

THE REBEL LOAN.—The Confederate loan is now quoted at 79 to 81, showing a rise of 3 per cent. since Monday. This was partly in consequence of the receipt of private telegrams from New York, to the effect that the increasing prospects of an armistice had caused gold to decline to 216, and that General McClellan was certain to receive the nomination of the Chicago Convention on the 29th of August. Notwithstanding the denunciations against those who ventured to think this loan might ultimately not prove a ruinous investment, and would in any case be safer than Federal Bonds, the original subscription to it are at this moment in a better position than they would have been if they had placed their money in Consols.—*London Times, Sept. 8.*

☞ Wilmington, N. C., is said to be next on Farragut's programme.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court.—Before Judge Giles. The following business occupied the attention of the Court yesterday:

This morning Mr. Thayer, Deputy District Attorney, entered a *nolle prosequi* in the second indictment against William Tucker, for making and passing counterfeit United States postal currency, remarking that after examination of the testimony, he had discovered that there had been but one offence committed. At the time of framing the indictments, he was under the impression, he said, that two separate offences could be proven against the accused.

The court then sentenced Tucker to six months imprisonment.

The case of Charles T. McGee, similarly indicted, will be taken up on Monday.

[Reported for the Baltimore Clipper.]

TOWSONTOWN, Sept. 23, 1864.

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

State vs. Rachel Carney, indicted for an assault and battery on Susan Henry, before reported. One witness was examined for the defence to-day, and it was agreed by the State's Attorney and R. J. Gittings, Esq., the counsel for the defendant, that the Court should examine to-morrow any witnesses that might be here, in the absence of the counsel, and should then pass sentence upon the defendant.

State vs. Joseph Emmart; motion for a new trial. Held *sub curia.* R. R. Boarman, Esq., for defence.

Caroline Elizabeth Myers by her next friend John Myers vs. Andrew Walters and wife.—Motion for a new trial. Motion overruled.

William Holliday, negro slave, convicted of larceny, was sentenced to receive twenty lashes and be discharged.

William P. Offler, convicted of the manslaughter of William White, was sentenced to pay a fine of $100 and costs, and to be confined eighteen months in the Baltimore city jail.

State vs. Peter Holliday, indicted for enticing, persuading and assisting a slave woman, the property of James Amos, to run away. Tried before a jury. Verdict guilty; sentenced to receive thirty lashes and be discharged. R. B. Bearman, Esq., for defence.

Taylor vs. Blackistone. Judgment of *non pros.*

The petit jury was then discharged, with the thanks of the Court for their attendance, and the Court adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock. W. B. K.

THE CITY COUNCIL.

FIRST BRANCH.—Sept. 23d, 1864.—In the absence of James Young, Esq., President, Mr. Wayson was called to the chair.

Mr. Lynch presented petitions from Archibald Teal and John H. Shinick, asking permission to improve summer kitchens in the rear of their premises on Bank street, near Castle alley; referred.

Mr. Dukehart presented a communication from Jacob Tome, President of the Baltimore and Susquehanna Steamboat Company, asking permission to make certain improvements at the foot of McElderry's wharf; referred.

Mr. Price presented a petition from the street carters and scrapers employed by the city, asking for an increase of compensation; referred.

Mr. Bowen submitted a supplementary ordinance, providing for the non-payment of a salary to members of the City Council; laid over.

Mr. Dukehart submitted a resolution adverse to the petition of Col. Schley, asking that bounty may be paid to the members of the 5th Regiment Maryland Volunteers. Also a resolution adverse to the petition of the members of the Independent Grays, asking for an appropriation of $6,000 for the purpose of erecting a new Armory; laid over.

A resolution was received from the Second Branch, granting permission to Henry Gassaway to erect a frame shed, No. 145 Park street; laid over.

Mr. Horner submitted a resolution providing for an appropriation for the repair of pumps; referred.

Mr. Lynch submitted a resolution directing the removal of a verandah in front of dwelling No. 185 W. Fayette street; laid over.

Mr. Proud submitted a resolution adverse to the petition of R. B. Goodwin & Co., asking wharfage for the school ship Ontario; laid over.

Mr. Dukehart submitted an ordinance in relation to the sale and investment of the city's interest in railroad and other bonds; laid over.

Also an ordinance relative to the consolidation of the city debt; laid over. Adjourned until Monday.

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

Mr. Moody proposed a message to the First Branch, providing that when the Councils adjourn, they adjourn *sine die.*

A resolution making an appropriation of $1,500 to build the Arch street tunnel, between Baltimore and Raborg streets, was received from the First Branch and tabled.

An ordinance in relation to members of the Council and others accepting appointments to office under the corporation, was received from the First Branch, read, and passed.

On motion, the Branch adjourned.

Why the Original Monitor did not Pursue the Merrimac.

The Scientific American announces the correct reason why the original Monitor did not pursue the Merrimac in Hampton Roads and destroy her:

Every country boy who has ever been to a "general training," as the annual muster of village militia is called, has remarked how the grass is blown down by the discharge of the six-pounder guns usually fired on such occasions. Similiar effects take place every time a gun is fired, but they are not always so apparent. The discharge puts a column of air in motion from the muzzle outward, which sweeps forward with terrible force.

The Monitor did not follow the Merrimac because she was not in a condition to do so, for this reason,—the pilot-house, it will be remembered, was immediately forward, and when the guns were fired in line with the keel, the shot passed over it.

The top of the pilot-house was a solid, wrought iron plate, 3 feet 6 inches wide, by 5 feet long, and three inches thick. This top was lifted bodily up and displaced by the discharge of the 11-inch guns fired from the Monitor's turrets, so that in sheering off to repair this damage, the Monitor reluctantly allowed the rebel vessel to escape. The guns could not afterwards be fired except at an angle of 30 deg. with the keel, so great was the effect of the discharge upon the vessel itself, and upon the inmates of the pilot house, through the sight-holes. For this reason, and some others, the pilot houses on the new Monitors are placed over the turrets, and the hatches which cover the openings in the deck are strongly fastened with heavy bolts.

FREE SPEECH.—Nearly all the copperhead speakers at Chicago, and their brethren who have addressed ratification meetings elsewhere, have been loud in their denunciations of the Administration for "putting down the freedom of speech." If there has ever been a more outrageous abuse of the right of free speech in any country or place, than has been recently exercised by the very men and presses that complain of its being "put down," history does not record the fact. Under no other government under the sun would men be allowed to utter anything like the seditious sentiments or the treasonable doctrines, in a time of civil war, that these men have been and are now uttering.—*National Standard*

MINIATURE ALMANAC FOR 1864.

SEPTEMBER.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon's Phases.
19-Monday....	5 56	6 6	SEPTEMBER.
20-Tuesday....	5 57	6 3	D. H. M.
21-Wednesday	5 58	6 2	New 1 1 7m
22-Thursday..	5 59	6 0	First qr 9 12 51m
23-Friday.....	6 1	5 59	Full 15 4 13 a
24-Saturday...	6 2	5 58	Last qr 22 2
25-Sunday....	6 3	5 57	

MARINE AFFAIRS.

PORT OF BALTIMORE, September 23, 1864.

ARRIVED.

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

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

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

Schr Helen Perry, from New York—oats and staves to ——.

CLEARED.

Steamer Louisiana, Porter, Old Point.

Steamer Lancaster, Dawes, Havre de Grace.

Steamer Henry L Gaw, Iler, Philadelphia.

SAILED.

Bark Paladin, (Arg) Brown, Rio Janeiro—in tow of steamtug Emma.

CLEARANCES FOR BALTIMORE.

Schr J Nickerson, Nickerson, Boston, 21st inst.

MEMORANDA.

Bark St Ursula, (Br) Lanfare, from Rio Janeiro, arrived at New York, 22d inst.

Bark G S Hunt, Woodbury, from Havana via Portland, arrived at Falmouth, Eng, 10th.

Bark Industrie, (Bremen) Hilken, sailed from Bremerhaven, 4th inst, for Baltimore.

Brig Waredale, (Br) Brussels, hence for Caracas, was spoken 11th inst, lat 26 45, lon 64 45.

Schr S H Cady, ——, sailed from Bath, 21st inst, for Baltimore.

Schr Governor, Freethy, from Rockland for Baltimore, arrived at Holmes' Hole, 21st inst

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALE AT THE BALTIMORE STOCK BOARD

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

Sept 23, 1864.

10,000 American Gold, (large).....215⅝
1,000 do do D. E. 215⅝
3,500 do do (large) 215⅝
500 do do (large) 215⅝
1,000 do do D. E. 215⅝
2,500 U. S. Five-Twenties, ex comp.....104⅛
1,000 U. S. 1 year Certificates.....91⅞
800 shares Bare Hill Company b30..... 4 00
200 shares Santa Clara Mining Co. b60.. 20
100 do do do b30..... 19⅞
2,400 Maryland Anthracite Coal Co s30.. 20

SALE AT THE SECOND BOARD.

1,000 American Gold (large) 211⅞
1,000 do do (large) 211⅞
450 do do D. E. 212
500 do do (large).....212
850 U. S. Five-Twenties.....104⅛
1,100 Virginia 6's..... 60
100 Maryland Anthracite Coal Co b30.. 20⅞
100 do do do s30..... 19⅞
100 do do do s30..... 19⅞
27 do do do 19⅞
200 shares Santa Clara Mining Co s30.. 19⅞
100 do do do s30..... 19⅞

Prices of Stocks and Bonds in N. York, Sept. 23.

BY TELEGRAPH.

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

	1st Board.	2d Board.
United States 6's 1881, Coupon..	107⅞	107
U. S. Five-Twenties.....	110⅝	110⅞
" " " int. currency	95	94⅞
Gold (office sales).....	215⅞	214
Tennessee 6's.....	59	59
Virginia 6's.....	..	..
North Carolina 6's.....	60	..
Missouri 6's.....	65⅞	31⅞
Canton Company.....	32	31⅞
Cumberland Coal Co.....	62⅞	63
Quicksilver.....	77⅞	77⅞
N. Y. Central Railroad.....	119⅞	118⅞
Erie.....	110⅞	110⅞
" Preferred.....	101	102
Hudson River Railroad.....	111⅞	112⅞
Harlem Railroad.....	..	..
Reading Railroad.....	121	123⅞
Michigan Central Railroad....	125	125⅞
Michigan S. and N. Ind. R R..	76⅞	76
Illinois Central Railroad.....	121⅞	123⅞
Cleveland and Pittsburg R R..	110	112
Chicago and Northwestern R R	49⅞	49⅞
" " Preferred.....	82⅞	82⅞
Cleveland and Toledo Railroad	116	115⅞
Chicago and Rock Island R R.	103⅞	103⅞
Milwaukie & Prairie due Chien	55	55
Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago	103⅞	102⅞
Alton and Terre Haute R R	51	54

Tone of the market.....Unsettled Irregular.

Quotations for Gold in New York, telegraphed to L. J. Tormey, September 23, 1864:

Hour.	Price of Gold.
9 30.....	215⅞@.000
10 05.....	217 @216⅞
10 08.....	2 6 @216⅞
10 18.....	216⅞@217
10 23.....	216 @216⅞
10 35.....	216⅞@215⅞
11 00.....	215⅞@.000
11 15.....	215 @215⅞
11 28.....	213 @.000
11 30.....	212⅞@213
11 35.....	213⅞@214
12 36.....	214 @214⅞
12 40.....	214⅞@.00
12 54.....	213⅞@214
1 00.....	213 @.000
1 06.....	212⅞@.000
1 09.....	211⅞@212
1 20.....	212 @212⅞
2 10.....	211⅞@212
2 05.....	211 @211⅞
2 23.....	212⅞@213
2 31.....	212 @212⅞
2 50.....	213 @213⅞
3 30.....	212 @.000
3 31.....	211⅞@212
4 00.....	212 @.000
5 00 Gold closed at.....	212⅞@.000

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

Gold.....	....
Erie.....	100⅞
Reading.....	123
Pittsburg.....	115⅞
Southern.....	75⅞
Rock Island.....	103⅞
C & N Western.....	49
Fort Wayne.....	102⅞
Cumberland.....	63⅞
Hudson.....	112⅞

Market Dull

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

American Gold.....	212⅞
Southern.....	75⅞
Hudson.....	113
Mariposa.....	43
Erie Railway Co.....	101
Reading.....	123⅞
Cumberland.....	64⅞
Illinois Central.....	123⅞
Cleveland and Pittsburg.....	117⅞
New York Central.....	119⅞
Chicago and Rock Island.....	103⅞
Fort Wayne.....	102⅞
Northwestern.....	49⅞
" " preferred.....	82⅞
Tone of the market.....	Steady.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

September 23, 1864.

COFFEE.—Small sales reported. Rio is held at 42@44 cents per lb.

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

Howard Street Super.....	$11 00	@11 25
" " Shipping Extra..	11 50	@11.62⅞
" " Retailing Extra..	11 50	@00.00
" " Family.....	12 50	@ 0.00
Ohio Super.....	11 00	@00.00
" Shipping Extra.....	11.25	@00.00
" Retailing Extra.....	11.25	@00.00
" Family	12 00	@00 00
City Mills Standard Super.....	11.00	@ 0.00
" " Shipping brands Extra.	12 00	@13.00
Baltimore Family.....	13 50	@ 0 00
" High-grade Extra.....	13 00	@ 0 00

RYE FLOUR.—Small sales reported of good and choice brands at $10.25@$10.37⅞.

CORN MEAL.—City Mills and Brandywine are nominal at $4.50 per bbl.

GRAIN.—Sales of good to prime white Wheat at 265@275 cts., and do. red 235@258 cents. Corn steady, at 163@165 cts. for white, and 168@170 cts. for yellow. Oats at 88@90 cts., weight for Maryland, and at 85@91 cts. for Pennsylvania. Rye at 155@163 cents.

PROVISIONS.—Mess Pork we quote at $42@43. Bacon shoulders 19@20⅞ cents; Sides 20⅞@21 cents. Sugar-cured Hams 25@27 cents. Western Lard 25 cents; Baltimore refined 28 cents per lb.

MOLASSES.—Clayed Cuba, 82@85 cents; Muscovado, 90@95 cents; English Island 92@98 cts. and Porto Rico at 98@$1.05.

SALT.—Ground Alum we quote at $3 90@3.95; Marshall's Fine at $3.20; Worthington's at $3.30 per sack and Turk's Island at $1 15 per bushel.

SUGARS.—Prices are without material change and we quote as follows:

Cuba and E. I., fair to good ref'g	$21 50	@22 00
" " " good gr'y..	20.50	@21.00
" " " prime gr'y..	22.00	@22 50
Porto Rico, fair to good grocery..	21.50	@22.00
" " prime to good gr'y..	22.50	@23 50

WHISKEY.—Demand limited. Ohio sold at 183@185⅞ 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 1.30 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, 7.30, 8.30 p. m. On Sunday at 7.30 a. m., 3 and 8.30 p. m. The 10 a. m. and 3.30 p. m. trains only from Baltimore and the 6.30 a. m. and 4.45 p. m. from Washington stop at way points. The 7 a. m. and the 4.40 p. m. from Baltimore, and the 6.30 a. m. and 4.45 p. m. trains from Washington connects with trains on the Annapolis road.

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

W. P. SMITH,
Master of Transportation.

L. M. COLE, General Ticket Agent. je28

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 5.35 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 SOUTHWARD.

Mail leaves at.....3.25 A. M.
Express leaves at.....9.20 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommod'n leaves at 2.05 P. M.
Parkton " No. 1, " 7.50 A. M.
Parkton " No. 2, " 6.00 P. M.

TRAINS NORTHWARD.

Mail Train arrives at.....8.45 P. M.
Express Train arrives at.....7.00 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommod'n arrives at...11.30 A. M
Parkton " No. 1, " 2.00 A. M.
Parkton " No. 2, " 7.35 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 Trains 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