DAILY CLIPPER.

WM. WALKE.....Publisher.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7, 1865.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The following exhibit of our regular rates will be found of service:

1 Square	1 Time	$ 50
"	2 Times	75
"	3 "	1.00
"	1 Week	1.75
"	1 Month	6.00
"	3 Months	10.00
"	6 "	15.00
"	1 Year	20.00

ONE SQUARE CONTAINS SIX LINES OF SPACE.

[From the Cartridge Box.]

THE BOYS ARE COMING HOME.

BY HENNIS FORREST.

The boys are coming, coming home,
Our soldiers worn and weary;
They'll meet as soon, to more to roam,
Around our hearthstones dreary.
Our sons and husbands, brothers, brave,
For them our land was calling,
To unsheath the sword, to fight, to save
Our starry flag from falling.
But now they're coming, coming home,
And Freedom's bells are ringing;
Our flag, through battles nobly borne,
With them they're proudly bringing!

Our brothers in the Southern land
Rose up, and cast aside
The grasp of every friendly hand,
Our Union to divide
But loyal men, both young and old,
Went forth in heavy column,
Brought back the wanderers to the fold,
Bound by an oath most solemn.
Now these brave boys are coming home,
And Freedom's bells are ringing;
Our flag, through battles nobly borne,
With them they're proudly bringing!

They left us smiling through our tears,
Whilst we "good-bye" were saying;
And days and months rolled on to years—
Still we were watching, praying,
And looking for the coming dawn
Of peace—for Peace, and Union!
No more we wait, but gaze upon
States brought in close communion.
And now the boys are coming home,
Glad, merry bells are ringing;
Our flag, through battles bravely borne,
With them they're proudly bringing!

They're not all coming; no, oh no!
Sprigs we can number
Who lose honored, pale heads to low,
In silent, peaceful slumber.
Their weary feet have gone to rest,
They ill come no more to meet us;
Silent the hearts that loved us best,
And lips that no more greet us.
They're not all coming home, oh no!
They've gone to rest before us;
Earth's nearer heaven, heaven nearer now,
Their angel-wings are o'er us.

To Him who reigns above the sky,
We lift our hearts of gladness;
While yet we raise our voices high,
In pean notes of gladness.
For He has heard our nation's prayers,
To us hath victory given;
Some boys He'll bring to vacant chairs,
Some He's taken home to heaven.
The loved ones now He's bringing home,
All battle-worn and weary;
They'll join us soon, no more to roam,
Around our hearthstones dreary.
The boys are coming, coming now,
Our soldiers, worn and weary,
With laurel wreaths, Victory crown each brow
But them be bright and cheery!
To loyal shares shall their swords be best,
At home—no Ku Klux meleting—
They'll sit each in his vacant seat,
From din of battle resting.
They're coming home they're coming home,
And Freedom's bells are ringing;
Our flag, through battles nobly borne,
With them they're proudly bringing!

Maple Lawn, Conn., May 15, 1865.

HOW A LUNATIC ASYLUM WAS "INSPECTED."

From the London Lounger.

I don't know how they call these men who inspect the lunatic asylums—whether commissioners, inspectors, or lunatic officers, or what; but I heard a good story about one the other day. He, the government inspector, (let me say government inspector, or I shall not be able to get on) went down to a lunatic asylum to inspect, report, or whatever may be the term for it. He was a very tall fellow, with sandy whiskers, this official. He saw the medical superintendent, and said, "I don't wish to go over the asylum in the usual way, but to mingle with the patients as if I were a—an officer, a surgeon, or even one of themselves. By so doing I shall be better enabled to judge of their intellectual state, and of their progress in the direction of sanity." "With pleasure," said the doctor; "it is Saturday, and we usually have a dance on Saturday night. If you go into the hall-room, as we call it, you will see them dancing and talking without reserve." "Would it be objectionable if I—danced with them?" asked the official. "Not at all," was the reply. The official walked into the hall-room, and, selecting the prettiest girl he saw for a partner, was soon keeping up a very animated conversation with her.

The doctor met the evening he said to the doctor, "Do you know that that girl in the white dress—with the blue spots, is a very curious case? I've been talking to her, and I cannot, for the life and soul of me, discover in what direction her mental malady lies. Of course, I saw at once that she was mad—saw it in the odd looks of her eyes. She kept looking at me so oddly. I asked her if she did not think she was the Queen of England, or whether she had not been robbed of a large fortune by the volunteer movement, or jilted by the Prince of Wales, and tried to find out the cause of her lunacy; but I couldn't; she was too artful." "Very like," answered the doctor. "You see, she is not a patient; she is one of the housemaids, and as sane as you are!"—Meantime, the pretty housemaid went to all her fellow-servants and said, "Have you seen the new patient? He's been dancing with me. A fine, tall man, and beautiful whiskers; but as mad as a March hare. He asked me if I wasn't the Queen of England; if a volunteer hadn't robbed me of a large fortune, and whether the Prince of Wales did not want to marry me. He is mad. Isn't it a pity—such a fine young man!"

THE RAILROADS—TRAVEL IN ALABAMA AND FLORIDA TO BE RESUMED.

[From the New Orleans Times.]

We learn on good authority that the Mobile and Ohio Railroad is now in operation from Mobile to Corinth. Three trains weekly now run to the latter place from Mobile to Okolona.

The military authorities have turned over to the direction the control of the property of the corporation. We learn, also, that in view of the unfavorable position in which the corporation finds itself placed with respect to means for making repairs, the military authorities are assisting in providing labor and material for the speedy completion of the road.

The repairing of this line of road is pressed forward as rapidly as circumstances will admit, and the whole line to Columbus will be put in running order within the shortest possible time.

From Mobile to Montgomery daily trains are now running, making the trip at an average of eighteen hours. The route is by the Mobile and Great Northern Railway to Pollard, and from there to Montgomery by the Alabama and Florida road, having its termini at Pensacola and Montgomery. From Mobile to Montgomery the track is in good running order, but there is a deficiency of motive power and rolling stock. We are informed that the military authorities are endeavoring to assist the companies, to whom these lines also have been given up, by furnishing them with some locomotives and cars.

If we are not mistaken, the track of the Alabama and Florida Railroad, between Pollard and Pensacola, was removed in 1862 by (Confederate) military order.

We hail the near approach of the resumption of railroad and telegraph intercourse through the South with no ordinary joy. Following a four years' bitter strife, which has largely isolated the South from the necessaries and comforts of civilized life, and from communication with friends divided by military lines, a restoration of those privileges must necessarily follow, and the new era of restored fellowship will thereby be vastly accelerated and enhanced.

☞ The manufacturers of the Atlantic telegraph cable promise to have their work fully completed by the end of the present month, when the preparations for laying the cable will be commenced. Captain Anderson, of the Cunard steamer China, will take charge of the Great Eastern, which is to be used in laying the cable. The work is to be done this summer.

THE SOLDIER'S REST.

We give place to the following communication in vindication of the management of the Soldier's Rest, (although not approving of the harsh terms applied to our correspondent,) with pleasure, assured as we are, from the source of it, that our correspondent was mistaken in his conclusions. We reiterate, however, our assertion:—that no more "responsible," and we may add—public spirited and well meaning gentleman resides in the city than he who made the complaint. His name is at the service of the "Rest" unhesitatingly, if wished, and in judging of the whole matter, we can ourselves only conclude that his earnest sympathies for the welfare and comfort of the soldier led him to draw hasty and erroneous conclusions. However, the "Rest," we are glad to believe, will not suffer in the end by the discussion, as it is so thoroughly vindicated from any just charges of neglect. We now give place to the communication:

Editor Baltimore Clipper:—In this morning's edition of the *Clipper*, there appears a communication without signature from somebody who pretends to have the laudable purpose of correcting an evil, which he avers is existing at the United States Soldier's Rest, in regard to the treatment of the soldiers of our army. Not being in the habit of paying any attention to anonymous communications of this kind, I this time feel constrained to break a fixed rule of mine in order to show to the writer of that communication how uncalled for his abuse, and how one sided his judgment has been—be centenus without inquiry according to his conception—and that all he has been saying looks more like malicious slander than anything else.

Since this institution has been conducted on Government account, rules and regulations have been established to govern all and everything connected with it. One of these rules is that the house is to be closed at 11 P. M.; but it is usually open until 11 30 P. M., for the accommodation of stragglers or bummers, (troop trains seldom come in after 9 P. M.,) who are staying behind from their commands, loaf about the city, get drunk, (often in company with so-called soldier philanthropists) and then come straggling, disorderly and noisy to this place and demand meals at a late hour; to stop such bad practice and act having them come in at all hours during the night, the hour of 11 P. M. was designated as the usual closing up time, thereby saving to the Government expenses for gas and hire for night servants. The only exception to this rule is when squads or regiments arrive here during the night and desire meals, which we see furnished them in from ten to thirty minutes from the time of application, according to the number of men. Therefore this soldier alluded to must have been in the city some time before he met "Nameless" on "Monument Square," and must have come to this place after 11 P. M. Here I would recommend "Nameless" that if hereafter he makes communications of such kind, to be equally as careful to name the time as he was careful to observe the sharp look the "official" gave him. I do not want to doubt the veracity of the statement that this soldier was penniless and hungry,—I should like to know, if that soldier was not somewhat under the influence of liquor, as every soldier of common intelligence could very readily see this place without going as far out of the way as Monument Square. He perhaps had absented himself from his command without permission, in order to rove about the city; if so, he deserved to experience a little unusual appetite at least, if not harder punishment. If a returned soldier of the republic demeans himself properly and according to the rules and regulations of the army and the articles of war, he never will want anything

I do not presume to know anything about this particular case and can therefore only speak in general terms of a case like this.

In conclusion I may state that it is apparent that this patriotic and philanthropic "Nameless" cannot know much about military rules, and had therefore better not to interfere with them or maliciously misconstrue them, and I presume it may do him good to know that "three creatures connected with the beautiful Rest, and who, in *His*" opinion are worthy of Libby's tender mercies," have more of them served their country with musket in hand, and have lost health and limbs in their country's service, and that therefore they must be better judges of what becomes a soldier than this philanthropic "Nameless." To wind up now, let me say that a man of responsibility—if matched with honor and courage—in order to give more veracity to his statements, should fearlessly sign his name to his statements, sensation, put so designedly and conspicuously before the public.

Office United States Soldiers' Rest, Baltimore, Md., June 5, 1865.

ALBERT HERZ,
Sgt. U. S. Soldier's Rest.

Office Commissary of Subsistence, 105 Lombard street, June 5, 1865.

Approved:—

BOB'S. KEY,
Captain and C. S. in charge of U. S. Soldiers' Rest.

SETTLING DOWN.—The people of the South generally are accepting, not simply with quiet resignation, the new situation of affairs, but are moving earnestly in the work of adapting themselves to it. They feel that their losses have been great, but they are also wise enough to know that industry, properly applied, will be the only means to repair these losses, and feel that the government which protects this industry and secures to labor its benefits is the most practical Government, and worth all the political refinements and abstractions of the speculative politician in his closet. What the South has lost in the value of property by the madness of rebellion, may be reached by approximation, but can never be fully realized.

One Southern journal makes the enumeration of one single State as follows: "The property, real and personal, including slaves, held in South Carolina, according to the census of 1860, was valued at four hundred millions of dollars. The bank, railroad and other corporate stocks and personal property, amounted to a hundred millions, and of this property hardly a vestige is left. The four hundred thousand slaves were estimated to be worth two hundred millions. The land, embracing some finely improved and productive cotton and rice plantations, with costly mansions, was worth one hundred million dollars; and that these are to a great extent devastated by the war." The losses proportionately over eleven States, and many of them richer and with more varied industry than South Carolina, will sum up an immense sacrifice, commerce, agriculture, manufactures, improvements and accumulated capital of years destroyed altogether.

It will take years to restore these losses, but the present spirit of the people is favorable to the work. The contrast between the present condition of affairs and that existing previous to the rebellion, operates strongly in favor of a speedy rearrangement of their affairs, so as to get the greatest advantage of being in "practical relations with the Government." The example of the people of Mobile is especially promising, notwithstanding the affliction which has visited that city and destroyed so large a portion. A petition to the President has been generally signed by the prominent citizens, declaring their conviction that it is the duty of all good citizens to acknowledge and submit to the Government of the United States of America, and to exert themselves in good faith for the restoration of our State and its citizens to their former relations to the United States," and in this conviction each one will "exert himself to these ends, and discourage all contrary action." So, in other cities and towns, the disposition is as strong to forget the past only as it is to administer to their good, and to try and re-establish benefits for the future out of the wreck of order, property and social relations which the war has produced.—The adjustment of prices for the labor of the freedmen will soon regulate itself, and the necessity of self-support to all will tend to harmonize the new relations between those who have labor to hire for wages and those who need to employ.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

SEVEN CHILDREN BURNED TO DEATH.—On Thursday night last, May 25, the dwelling house of Mr. Joseph Mayberry, in Frankford township, Cumberland county, Pa., was totally destroyed by fire, and seven of his children perished in the flames. When first discovered the entire building was in flames. Mr. and Mrs. M. rushed to the room where six of the children were sleeping. Their chamber was filled with smoke. The eldest daughter was the first to leave the room, and the mother placed the baby in her keeping and attempted to rescue the other five children. At this moment the floors and roof fell in. Mr. and Mrs. M. sprang to a window and escaped, but the children fell to the cellar with the burning building, where they soon perished.

☞ An effort is making in New York to change the name of the Central Park to Lincoln Park.

AMUSEMENTS.

Holliday Street Theatre.—The Irish drama of the Shelmen Bawn will be repeated to-night, at the above place of amusement, Mr. Drew personating the character of Myles Na Coppaleen. This play was performed last night in a highly creditable manner, and gave entire satisfaction. Remember reader that Mr. Drew closes his engagement on Saturday evening next.

Holman Opera Troupe.—This Troupe was received last night by a full and fashionable audience, and the rendition of the opera of the Child of the Regiment gave entire satisfaction. Miss Sallie Holman as Marie, rendered that character in a manner seldom witnessed in this city. She is a young lady of remarkable beauty, and possessed of a voice of powerful compass and singular sweetness. This evening Bellini's opera of La Sonnambula will be given, with Miss Sallie Holman as Amina.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Criminal Court.—Judge Bond.—The following business occupied the attention of this Court yesterday:

Sophia A. Colbert, colored, charged with having received a quantity of goods, knowing them to have been stolen; case stated by order of State's Attorney.

George Kitchenstein, indicted on the charge of selling liquor on Sunday, case postponed until this morning. Lewis Sonsburn, selling liquor on Sunday; case postponed until to-morrow.

John Foard, indicted on the charge of stealing five meerschaum pipes, the property of Messrs. Gall & Ax, was arraigned and pleaded not guilty.

Charles O'Neal, charged with assault and attempt to kill John Dasch, by shooting at him, was arraigned and pleaded guilty.

C. F. Schetzkie, charged with selling liquor on Sunday, was released in $500 bail; Peter Kare becoming his bondsman.

City Circuit Court.—Judge Alexander.—The following business was transacted in this Court yesterday:

Ann Thompson and Stephen Thompson, administrators of Alfred W. Thompson vs. Mary Simmons, deceased. Decree passed directing the sale of a mortgaged leasehold property on Eager street.

Murray, Clark & Co., vs. Hannah Hooper. Bill of complaint filed praying that a receiver may be appointed to look after the interest of a certain steam tug, furnished with machinery by the complainants, and that a decree may be passed authorizing the sale of said tug.

Court of Common Pleas.—Before Judge King. The following business was transacted in this court yesterday:

James Jackson vs. F. S. Schroeder—appeal from McAbee. Judgment affirmed.

Philip S. Chappell vs. William C. Cosine—appeal from Forrester. Judgment affirmed.

Amelia Wheatley vs. Lindsey—appeal from Forrester. Held under carse.

Robert M. Polk vs. Sarah J. Buck—appeal from McAbee. On trial.

Superior Court.—Judge Martin—The following business was transacted in this Court yesterday:

John W. Gerbrick vs. Northern Central Railway Company, on trial. This is an action by John W. Gerbrick, father of Laura V. Gerbrick, for loss of service of his child, who was injured by the cars of defendants on the 20th of July, 1864.

Assignment to day, Harper vs. Philadelphia, Wil. and Baltimore R. R. Company, and 880 to 918.

U. S. District Court.—Hon. WILLIAM TELL OLDS, Judge. WM. PRICE, Esq., Attorney. The following business was transacted in this court on yesterday:

Geo. R. Thompson and Joseph Lee were sworn to the Grand Jury.

The Grand and Petit Juries were discharged until this morning, until which time the court adjourned.

PARDON OF A CONSPIRATOR.—Richard T. Simmons, one of the Chicago conspirators, who, it will be remembered, was sentenced to three years confinement in the Ohio Penitentiary in April, was pardoned by President Johnson on Sunday, and is now once more breathing the air of freedom. His past experience should teach him the value of steering clear of any or all, whose designs against the Government are evil.

MINIATURE ALMANAC FOR 1865.

JUNE.	Sun rises	Sun sets.	Moon's Phases.			
5-Monday	4 33	7 23	JUNE.			
6-Tuesday	4 33	7 23		D.	H.	M.
7-Wednesday	4 33	7 23	First qr	20	10	48
8-Thursday	4 33	7 23	Full	9	4	4am
9-Friday	4 33	7 23	Last qr	16	6	22am
10-Saturday	4 33	7 23	New	23	2	36m
11-Sunday	4 33	7 24				

MARINE AFFAIRS.

PORT OF BALTIMORE, June 6, 1865.

ARRIVED.

Steamer James T Brady, Landis, from Norfolk—to A Shaw.

Steamer Louisiana, Porter, from Norfolk—to M N Falls.

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

Steamer Wm Woodward, Cundiff, New York—mdse to J A Shriver.

Steamer Lancaster, Tomlinson, fm Havre de Grace—to Jos Jas Taylor.

Barge Glentore, Jarrett, from New York—mdse to J A Shriver.

Barge Minnesota, Clift, from New York—mdse to J A Shriver.

Barge Stockey, Howe, from Havre de Grace—ice to W H Oler.

Sch Willie, Staples, from Saguala Grande 2d—sugar and molasses for Stirling and Abrens.

Sch Nellie Tarbox, Pendleton, from Fortress Monroe—to Kelsey & Gray.

CLEARED.

Steamer Louisiana, Porter, Norfolk.

Steamer James T Brady, Landis, Norfolk.

Steamer F W Brune, Foster, from New York.

Steamer Richard Willing, Cundiff, Philadelphia.

Steamer Charlotte Vanderbilt, Colmary, Alexandria and Georgetown.

Steamer Matilda, Kirwan, Fredericksburg, Va.

SAILED.

Brig Royal Standard, Trinidad.

Schr Peerless, St Thos. P R.

ARRIVALS FROM BALTIMORE.

Schr Wenonah, Tall, Savannah, 31st ult.

Schr James Turner, Soule, Norfolk, 31st ult.

Schr Mabel, Corawall, Philadelphia, 3d instant.

CLEARANCES FROM BALTIMORE.

Schr Bella Peck, Avery, New York, 5th instant.

MEMORANDA.

Bark O F Maltby, Bray, Cleared for Philadelphia, 5th inst., for Port Royal.

Brig E M Heisler, Jones, from Philadelphia, arrived at Port Royal, S C., on the 29th ultimo.

Brig R C Wright, Hawthorne, from New Orleans, arrived at Havana 26th ult., and sailed 30th for Matanzas.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

MONETARY.

We have no change to note in the rates of gold, the premium yesterday being the same as on Monday, with small sales. Fancies yesterday were in demand, but rates indicated a decline. San's Clara closed at the morning session of the Stock Board at 17¾ cash. There was a sale of 500 shares of Guilford Copper at 20 cents per share. It is said that this mine is being placed in first class working order by competent capitalists, and a revival of its shares may be looked for.

At the morning session of the Stock Board yesterday, Marietta and Cincinnati bonds sold at ¼—a decline of four per cent. from last sales.—We inquired the cause of the decline, but could receive no satisfactory solution. The bonds are regarded as first class, as I always command the first attention of capitalists.

Stocks in New York yesterday were dull and unchanged. Money was easy at 6 ⅌ cent. with a prospect of lower rates. As the greater portion of the funds paid by the Government to contractors and soldiers, finds its way to the common money centers, many persons are confident that the rates of interest will be as low as 4 ⅌ cent. on call by the first of August next, and should such prove the case, we see no reason why stocks should not advance. The low rates observable in the stock market, in face of those mysteries which the most penetrating brain cannot fathom, it being impossible to explain the phenomenon by any rule heretofore followed by experts in the ups and downs of the financial world.

Philadelphia and New York exchange yesterday was plenty at 50⅞ ⅌ thousand. In this city and New York the brokers are sadly complaining of the apathy of business, and declare that they are subsisting upon what they have recently made, and what they expect to make, the business transactions now negotiating being regarded as belonging to the profit and loss column. Poor souls, if the most of them do not realize at least $100 per day profit, they sigh and complain of dull business.

The complaint of the option reserved to the Secretary of the Treasury to make the present series of Treasury bonds bear interest in gold at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, or 7 30 per cent in paper, is not of much force. The probability is they will be 7 30's, and in all respects like the first and second series that have preceded them, except in the interest periods and the date of maturity, and as the Treasury notes, unlike the gold-bearing bonds, are always sold according to their face, the interest due being paid for in addition to the principal, they will all seem sold at the same quotation, and not vary in the upward gold bonds do, which are more or less valuable from the amount of interest due on them, and which fluctuate in quotations as the sale is near to or just after dividend period. We one day see one description of Government bonds quoted three or four per cent. higher than some, other of the Government loans, and probably the next, the interest being off, that much lower. There is besides, a difference in the value of the long and short loans as well as in the rate of interest.

All this is very confusing to the uninitiated and to some extent, perhaps, impairs the credit of these securities. The Treasury 7-30's being all alike in their rate of interest, in the right of conversion at the end of three years, and all being dealt in under a universal rule that ignores interest in their price, are less liable to the fluctuations observed in the gold bearing bonds, which are so complicated that it is as much as a man can do to keep the terms of their price counted up.

The Boston Transcript notices a carefully executed counterfeit of the United States legal-tender $100 greenback note, which has made its appearance, and is likely to disturb the circulation of the whole of that denomination of legal-tenders on account of the perfection of its workmanship. It is hardly recognizable except by an expert, or on the closest examination. One of these counterfeits was paid out by the Bank of the Metropolis and did not recognize it as a counterfeit. But being taken to the United States Subtreasurer, it was pronounced to be counterfeit.

SALE AT THE BALTIMORE STOCK BOARD.

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

June 6, 1865.

5,600 American Gold (large)	136⅛
3,000 do do (large)	136⅛
7,100 U. S. 5-20's	102⅝
6,000 do do	102⅝
20,000 do do b30	102⅝
500 U. S. 10-40's	95
500 Baltimore City 6's, '90	101
658 shares Guilford Min. Co	50
500 shares Pennsylvania Oil Co	.90
800 do do do b30	.95
800 do do do b5	.98
100 shares Santa Clara b30	17⅝
25 do do do	17⅞
50 do do do b30	18⅛
100 do do do	17⅞
500 shares Lake Chrome	12
1,000 shares Mar. & Cincinnati	24
200 shares Md. Anthracite Cl Co b30	21⅛
100 do do b30	22⅛

SECOND BOARD.

131 American Gold (large)	136⅛
20,000 do do (large)	136⅛
20,000 do do (large) s10	136⅛
19,000 U. S. 5-20's	102⅝
15,000 do do b30	102⅝
100 shares Santa Clara b30	17⅞
100 do do b30	17⅞
3,000 Baltimore & Ohio R. R. b's '75	101⅛

Prices of Stocks and Bonds in N. Y., June 6.

BY TELEGRAPH.

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

	1st Bd.	2d Bd.
United States 6's, 1881, Coupon	109⅝	109⅝
" " 5-20's	103⅝	103⅝
" " in currency	99⅝	99⅝
American Gold	136⅝	136⅝
Tennessee 6's	65⅝	66
North Carolina 6's	57	
Missouri 6's	66	66
Canton Company	26⅝	25⅝
Cumberland Coal and Iron Co.	29⅝	29⅝
New York Central Railroad	69	69⅝
Erie Railway Company	73⅝	74
" Preferred	87	80
Hudson River Railroad	99⅝	99⅝
Harlem Railroad	60	60
Reading Railroad	89⅝	90
Michigan Central Railroad	107	106
Michigan Southern & N. Ind R. R.	57⅝	58⅝
Illinois Central Railroad	115	116
Cleveland and Pittsburg R. R.	56	56⅝
Chicago and Northwestern R.	21⅝	22⅝
" Preferred	41⅝	34
Cleveland and Toledo R. R.	92	92
Chicago and Rock Island R. R.	93⅝	94⅝
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien	33	33
Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago	91⅝	91⅝
St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute	36	

Tone of the Market——Dull Steady.

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

American Gold	136⅝
Erie	74⅝
Southern	54⅝
C. & N. Western	23⅝
Rock Island	94⅝
Fort Wayne	91⅝
Cumberland	83⅝
Pittsburg	91⅝
N. Y. Central	69⅝
Michigan Silver Railroad	99⅝
Reading	90⅝

Tone of the Market, Firm.

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

American Gold	137⅝
Erie Railway Company	73
Illinois Central	92⅝
Reading	91
Michigan S. and N. Indiana Railroad	58
Chicago and Northwestern R. R.	24
" Preferred	34⅝
Cumberland	29⅝
New York Central	90
Chicago and Rock Island Railroad	94⅝
Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad	56⅝
Fort Wayne	91⅝
Ohio and Miss. certificates	23⅝
Quicksilver	9

Tone of the market—Firm.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

June 6, 1865.

COFFEE—Small sales of very fair Rio reported at 30c ⅌ lb, cash terms.

FLOUR.—No transactions of importance were reported on 'Change, and market closed dull and unsettled. We quote:

Howard Street Super	$7 62½@ 7 75
" " Extra	7 75@ 8 00
" " Shipping Ex.	8 25@ 8 50
" " Retailing Ex.	9 25@ 9 50
" " Family	9 50@ 10 00
Ohio Super	7 50@ 8 00
" Shipping Extra	7 75@ 8 00
" Retailing Extra	9 00@ 9 12½
" Family	9 00@ 9 00
City Mills Standard Super	7 50@ 7 62½
" " Extra Brands Extra	9 00@ 9 25
Baltimore Family	11 00@ 11 00
" High-grades Extra	10 50@ 00 00

Rye Flour—First quality dull at $5 75.

Corn Meal—Sales of City Mills at $5 12½.

GRAIN.—Demand fair. Sales of prime Red Wheat at $1 62@1 90; do. white $2 00; Corn at 85@86 cts. for white; and yellow do. 90@93 cents; and Oats at 60@65 cts. weight.

MOLASSES.—Quotations nominal, viz: Clayed Cuba 35@42 cents, Muscovado do. in hds., 40@50 cents, English Island 45@70 cents, and Porto Rico 60@75 cents.

SUGARS.—Market is steady—Bacon Shoulders at 16 cents; Sides at 18½@19½ cts. and Sugar-cured Hams at 22@23 cents; few prime Mess Pork sold at $31 50@32, and closed steady. Western Lard in tierces now held, at 18 cts, and Baltimore refined at 19½ cts.

SALT.—Sales of Ground Alum reported at $1 95@1 80, and Marshall's Fine at $2 75@2 85.

SUGARS—Less inquiry for all grades. We quote:

Cuba and E. L. fair to good ren't	$10 25@10 75
" " " good ref'g	11 25@11 00
" " " prime ref'g	11 50@12 25
Porto Rico fair to good grocery	11 50@12 50
" " prime to choice gro'y	14 00@15 00

WHISKY.—Small sales reported at $2 00. Demand very moderate, but market steady at the close.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

MONDAY June 5, 1865.

ASHES—Continue in moderate demand at $7 50 for Pots and $8 for Pearls ⅌ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been quiet today, at former quotations, including Java, at 34@35c; Rio at 19@23c; Maracaibo at 30@35c; St Domingo at 19@21c; Native Ceylon at 32c ⅌ lb in gold.

COTTON—Continues in very limited demand at easier prices, pending the auction sale announced for to-morrow. Middlings 43@44c ⅌ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in limited request at a further decline of 5 to 15 cents ⅌ bbl—sales since our last amounting to 9,000 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine state and Western, at $7 00@$8 25; extra State at $8 50@$9 00, chiefly at $8 30@$8 50; round hoop Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, at $8 50@$9 ⅌ bbl. Southern Flour is heavy and lower—sales since our last of 400 bbls, at $8 35@$9 ⅌ bbl for poor to good, and $9 10@$12 for good to very choice extra brands, ⅌ bbl. Canadian Flour is declining steadily—sales of 400 bbls, extra at $9 40@$9 75 ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour is active. Corn Meal is in limited demand at $4 50 for Jersey, and $5 30@$5 45 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl—sales of 200 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in moderate demand at about former prices. Sales since our last 21,000 bush, including White Michigan at $2 45 for Southern Amber Michigan at $1 80; inferior Red Western at $1 60@$1 70 and Chicago Spring at $1 55 ⅌ bush. Rye, Barley and Barley Malt are dull and nominal. Oats are heavy and lower. Sales since our last 37,000 bush at 65@67c for sound, and 60@62c for inferior to choice sound Mixed Western ⅌ bush. Western Corn has been in moderate demand at 86@88c, including at 60 on the spot, and 85c to arrive, ⅌ bush.

PETROLEUM—Has been very quiet and depressed, at 31@32c for Crude, 40@45c for Refined, in bond, and 60@62c for do., free ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in brisk speculative demand, at a material rise in prices. Sales since our last of 13,000 bbls, in lots, at $25 75@27 50c., closing at about $27 50; for regular Mess, and $27 12½@27 25 for Prime Mess, and $1 50@$19 50 for Prime ⅌ bbl. Sales were also made of 3,000 bbls, New Mess, June and July delivery, seller's and buyer's option, at $28 25@28 50 ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats are in fair demand at 12@12½c for Shoulders, and 16@16½c for Hams; sales equal to 300 packages. Bacon is active and nominal, including Cumberland Cut, at 13½ and extra short at 14½@15; ribs, long rib at 15½@16 cts; short clear at 16@16½ cts; long cut mess at 13½@14 cents per lb. Lard is dull and buyer's option, at 18@18½c ⅌ lb. Tallow continues quiet. Sales 1,200 pkgs and bbls, at 15@16½ cents, the latter for very choice per lb. Beef is in demand, at $10@$18 for Extra Mess; $16@$18 for Plain Mess, sales 530 bbls. Thrice Mess continues quite dull at nominal. Beef Hams are very scarce and quiet.

SUGARS—Are in lively demand at steady prices, sales to-day, 2,100 hhds. of Cuba, &c., at 10c@11c. ⅌ lb. Refined sugars continue to rule quiet at 14@16c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 12,000 lbs. at 10½c@10½c. ⅌ lb.

TEAS—Have been quiet, but quoted steady.

WHISKY—Sales 150 bbls., in lots, at $2 06@2 07 ⅌ gallon.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF BALTIMORE CITY.—Term 1865.—AMANDA M. MOVEY vs. DARIUS A. MOVEY, JACOB S. LANSING and LANSING J. LANSING.—The object of this suit is to obtain possession and control of certain household property in the city of Baltimore belonging to the complainant. The bill and supplemental bill state that on or about the 8th day of July, 1858, the complainant was the true and lawful owner, in her own right, of sundry parcels of ground lying in the city of Baltimore; that in contemplation of marriage with one Darius A. Movey, she united with said Darius A. Movey to execute and did execute a deed to Amos Hooper, of said parcel of property to have and to hold the same, to the said Amos Hooper, his heirs, executors, administrators and assigns in trust and confidence, nevertheless for the proper use, benefit and behoof of the said Amanda M. Williams, her heirs, executors, administrators and assigns until the said intended marriage shall be duly had and solemnized, and from and immediately after the solemnization thereof, then in trust for the sole and separate use of the said Amanda M., so that she be suffered and permitted at all times to have, hold, possess and enjoy all the estate and property hereby conveyed and assigned, and the rents, issues and income thereof, to receive and take, and the same to appropriate and apply to her own separate use and benefit, or to such other uses and purposes as she may think proper, with full power to the said Amanda M. to sell, dispose of and convey, &c., so that neither the said trust, property and premises, nor the rents, issues, income and profits thereof, or any part of the same, shall at any time, or in any manner, be subject to the power, disposal or control of the said intended husband of the said Amanda M. Williams, nor be in any wise liable or bound for or by his debts, contracts or engagements, &c. That among said property was a lot of ground on Pratt street, and another lot on Argyle street, in said city; that said Amos Hooper died in September, 1854, but neither he nor the complainant had at any time done any act to encumber said property, or to divest the complainant of any of her rights therein; that in the absence of the complainants the defendants combined and conspired to deprive and defraud her of her said property, and to that end instituted, or caused to be instituted, some process or proceeding in the name of said Jacob S. Lansing against said Darius A. Hovey and the complainant, under which they procured some judgment against or condemnation of said lots of ground, which were afterwards, without valuable consideration, conveyed to said Lansing J. Lansing, who claims to hold the same and to collect the rents and profits thereof, and to deprive the complainant of the possession and control thereof, although the complainant was in no wise indebted to said Jacob S. Lansing, nor had done any act or thing to forfeit her said property or to create any lawful charges against the same. The supplemental bill also states that neither said Darius A. Hovey, said Jacob S. Lansing, nor said Lansing J. Lansing, reside within the jurisdiction of this Court. It is thereupon this 11th day of May, 1865, ordered that said complainant by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in Baltimore city, once a week for four successive weeks, before the 10th day of JUNE NEXT, give notice to said absent defendants of the object and substance of this bill, and warn them to appear in this Court in person or by solicitor on or before the 15th day of September next, to answer the premises and show cause if any they have, why a decree ought not to pass as prayed.

Wm. ALLEXANDER,
True copy, test. Clerk.

SAMUEL M. EVANS,
my12-law3w

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, That the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Baltimore city, letters of administration on the estate of CAROLINE NICHOLS, late of said city deceased.

All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 11th day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment. Given under my hand this 11th day of May, 1865.

WILLIAM H. COVINGTON,
my12-law3w Administrator.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, That the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Baltimore city, letters of administration on the estate of JOHN W. BISHOP (colored), late of said city, deceased.

All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER next, they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

All persons indebted to said estate are hereby requested to make immediate payment. Given under my hand this twenty-ninth day of May, 1865.

D. N. HOOPES, Administrator,
my29-law3w 69 Lexington street.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, That the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Baltimore city, letters of administration on the estate of JOSEPH FLEEK, late of said city, deceased.

All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, on or before the 27th day of November, 1865; otherwise they may by law, be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment. Given under my hand this 27th day of May, 1865.

SEBASTIAN FLEE