DAILY CLIPPER.

WM. WALES.....Publisher.

MONDAY, JUNE 19, 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	4.00
"	3 Months	10.00
"	6 "	18.00
"	1 Year	30.00

ONE SQUARE CONTAINS SIX LINES OF SPACE.

[For the Clipper.]

A TRUE BLUE UNION SOLDIER.

BY WM. S. G.

When over four long years ago,
The South with vile secession,
Did try to break our Union up
And claimed the act a blessing,
My Willie then approached my side,
His gun upon his shoulder,
And said "dear Julie, my country now
Demands me for a soldier."

He said "the Union must be saved,
Old Hickory so has said it;
And to our children handed down
Just as our Fathers made it.
The Stars and Stripes I will uphold,
Or in my grave I'll mouldER,
My country I will never desert,
While I can be a soldier."

He hurried off where patriots meet
To join the Union forces,
And there three hearty cheers went up
From stout and loyal voices.
My Willie downed his suit of blue,
I am sure none there looked bolder,
When drawn all up in rank and file,
He stood a Union soldier.

But when at length the time drew nigh,
For Willie to go to battle,
And I to take a home sad course
To mind our goods and chattels;
I thought my heart would break
While weeping on his shoulder;
I sobbed farewell my dearest will,
My true and loyal soldier!

He said, "dear Julie, now do not weep
Or you will quite unnerve me,
If God thinks fit to let me live
He surely can preserve me;
But should I fall instruct our child
As he each day grows older,
His father loved his flag so well
He died a Union soldier!"

I wandered home across the fields
My heart felt sad and dreary,
At home I sat me down to rest,
I felt so weak and weary,
Oh how I blamed those wicked men,
Who like Barr, but some what bolder,
Did try to break this Union up
And made my Willie a soldier!

And Will went off to meet the foe,
He fought through many a battle,
Where loud the cannons they did roar
And Minnie balls did rattle;
And when our cause looked almost lost,
His ardor grew no colder,
He always wore the stern resolve
Of a true and loyal soldier.

But now the Union it is saved,
And Will is homeward turning,
To clasp him in my arms again,
Oh! how my heart is yearning;
I dreamed that he came down the lane,
His gun thrown cross his shoulder,
I thought I ran to meet again
My long lost Union soldier!

And, oh! may we ne'er come again,
But may we love each like a brother,
And hatred, if we ever felt,
May each in their bosom smother;
Come, rally round the Stars and Stripes,
The flag we'er living under,
And then no power, short of Divine,
Can part this land asunder!

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Clipper.]

WASHINGTON, June 17, 1865.

Observing men, who are sincerely anxious for the speedy restoration of the lately rebellious States to their proper relationship with the Federal Government, are filled with deep concern by certain demonstrations of a portion of the people of those communities. Not a few ostentatiously exhibit towards their always loyal neighbors and acquaintances, as well as to new-comers from the North, anything but friendly dispositions. Many more seize every occasion to make known, that whoever has been taught by recent events, that Secession is a false as well as dangerous doctrine—nullification a heresy, treason a crime, *they have not!* Others, again, by the whole tone of their conversation and procedure, give ground to suspect that Union men, and the principles and measures with which Union men may be identified, will never receive their countenance or support at the polls. There is, indeed, too much reason to believe that very many who have been too literally readmitted to the rights of voters, are resolved to exercise this newly-acquired privilege in favor only of candidates who were more or less in sympathy and accord with rebels; and who shared their opinions, if not their aspirations.

If this be indeed true, the real friends of the Constitution and of the Union, and of a permanent peace, ought to know it, and it can hardly be imagined that they will be slow to look about for an efficient remedy. The people of the United States, will never consent that the fruits of their victory shall be rendered unavailing by any management of that kind, on the part of the baffled plotters of mischief.

The bare suspicion of the existence of such dispositions among any considerable portion of those who have returned to their allegiance by taking the formal oath, will push forward the cause of negro suffrage immensely!

It is a wonder that they don't see this tendency of their present conduct. If those recent enemies of the Government, who have been treated with so much indulgence, have no better way than this of manifesting their gratitude and attachment, in return for leniency and generous protection, all know very well who would make a more worthy and becoming use of the elective franchise. Already we see signs of another agitation about the negro. Having gained emancipation, the next aim is for suffrage; and who is so blind as not to see that, if we are threatened with the restoration of rebel sympathizers, aiders and abettors, to their old authority and power in the Southern States, then there will be a loud and general cry for the elective franchise to the *loyal blacks*, on the ground that if properly regulated, it will aid in bearing the Ship of State proudly and steadily onward, while if it is neglected, she may again be driven on the rocks and shoals of revolution by a crew of mutineers! Rather than encounter that hazard, all the supposable evils of negro-suffrage would be cheerfully undergone. Any thing rather than Rebel ascendancy again!

It is painful, however, to note the tone and temper in which this matter is discussed by some hasty and impatient spirits, who seem in a hurry to condemn the *President* for not, by some means or other, *conferring* on the colored population the right to vote forthwith! If the bigoted victims of *negro-phobia* are blind to all the lessons which the freedom of the African race holds out, so these other extremists are for diverting the Executive away from great measures of policy that are in his power, and engaging him in schemes not reducible by him to practice. It is in vain to remind these querulous *ultras* how consistently Mr. Johnson has been for many years, the true friend of this proscribed class—with what cordial alacrity he has entered into every scheme for the improvement of their condition—and how, in referring this very subject of suffrage to the States, he has softened the reference with words of kindness and sympathy, they must still insist on his action in the premises, and threaten him with opposition in case of refusal. These persons will not be sustained in so inconsiderate and truculent a course. Indeed, the country is in no humor just yet for a reopening of polemics on this subject; and, at all events, it would be wiser and in every respect better for those who *have no part or lot* in the business of determining who shall and who shall not be voters in the South, to occupy themselves with other matters. Polemics are altogether too absorbing.

Suppose some portion of the energies and time of these good people should be devoted to the cultivation of kindly feelings and the restoration of the old friendly regards between the various parts of the Union. If the end of all government is the happiness of the people, is not he who succeeds in inculcating mutual affection, liberality, and generous appreciation as great a benefactor as the man who maintains the just balance of the constitution? If Liberty, too, is chiefly valuable, because it is the patron of improvements, the nurse of manly sentiment and heroic enterprise, the friend of all the arts and graces of life, then those who promote the culture of the noble and better feelings of mankind are really living men for the better enjoyment of the freedom which is secured by equal laws. Do let us have a short interval of rest from these agitations. Let the President's policy have a fair chance.

A LOOKER ON AT THE CAPITAL.

INTERVIEW OF COLORED PEOPLE WITH THE PRESIDENT.

President Johnson on Friday received the committee appointed by a public meeting of the colored people of Richmond, Va., to make known to him, as their best friend, the wrongs, as they considered them to be, by which they are sorely oppressed. In the address which they presented they complain of insults, imprisonment, and the most cruel punishments, the like of which were never heard of even in the slave-pens of Southern traders.—The address concludes as follows:

"When we saw the glorious old flag again streaming over the Capitol, we thought the power of these wicked men was at an end, and however sad our hearts may be over the present state of affairs, we have lost none of our faith and love for the Union or for yourself as its Chief Magistrate, and therefore, as oppressed, obedient and loving children, we ask your protection, and upon the loyalty of our hearts and the power of our arms you may ever rely with unbounded confidence; and, in conclusion, let us respectfully remind Your Excellency of that sublime motto once inscribed over the portals of an Egyptian temple, 'Know all ye who exercise power that God hates injustice.'"

The President made the following endorsement on the paper presented:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, June 16, 1865.

Respectfully referred to Major General Howard, Chief Bureau of Freedmen, etc., for his consideration, and report as to the action necessary and proper to be had, in view of the within statements.

ANDREW JOHNSON,
President of the United States.

A REMARKABLE COW.

The correctness of the statement respecting the performances of the cow spoken of in the subjoined note is vouched for to us by an officer of the highest respectability:

IN CAMP NEAR WASHINGTON, D. C., June 12, 1865.

Editors Washington Republican:

SIRS: Brevet Maj. Gen. J. D. Morgan presented (June 12, 1865,) to the Soldiers' Home a cow for the use of the institute.—She has belonged to the General's mess since Sherman's army left Atlanta, and went through all of Gen. Sherman's marches from Atlanta to Savannah, from that place through the Carolinas to Goldsboro, N. C., and from there through Raleigh via Richmond to this city. During all these marches she gave a gallon of milk per day.

Below I give the number of miles traveled as follows:

From Atlanta to Savannah, 326 miles.
From Savannah to Goldsboro', N. C., 471 miles.
From Goldsboro' to Cape Fear River, 81 miles.
From Cape Fear River to Washington via Richmond, Va., 312 miles.

Total number of miles since November 16, 1864, to May 19, 1865, one thousand two hundred and twenty miles. (1,220.) She traveled from Morrisville, N. C., to Richmond, Va., distance 177 miles, in seven days, and from Richmond to Washington, distance 149 miles, in eight days. She is now in excellent condition, and gives 1½ gallons of rich milk per day.

It is perhaps needless to add that this veteran bovine "bummer" and her lacteal products will be well cared for and highly appreciated at the Soldiers' Home.—*Washington Republican.*

FROM BERMUDA.

The Bermuda Gazette of the 6th states: The American brigantine Roberson, of and from Boston, Capt. Scott, out fifteen days, bound to Mobile, arrived on Friday last. On Sunday previous, in latitude 30 degrees 27 minutes, longitude 66 degrees 19 minutes, at 12:30 P. M., was struck by a cyclone, which burst suddenly upon her from the West, the wind just prior being from the S. S. E. Carried away foremast about 9 feet above the deck, broke the mainmast above the cap and carried away the jibboom. The crew were employed for two days in clearing the wreck, the wind continuing to blow heavily, and the sea tossing fearfully, causing the vessel at times to roll her gunwale under water, and rendering it difficult and dangerous for the crew to work at the wreck, but they saved nearly everything. After the storm abated they rigged a jury mast and bore away for the islands. Cargo ice, lumber, bricks, etc.

The Roberson spoke, on Thursday last off the west end of these islands, the American brig Dudley, of Baltimore, from Philadelphia for Nassau, out twelve days, in ballast, wished to be reported.—*N. Y. Times.*

SALARIES BY THE ACRE.—Fitz Hugh Ludlow, in his overland trip to California, found between Utah and the Humboldt mountains a large desert composed, as he says, of "sand of snowy alkali." He describes it as one of the most dismal and forbidding spots that was ever traversed by the foot of man; but, in view of the extension through it of the Atlantic and Pacific railroad, he suggests an interesting possibility as to its future use. He says: "In its crudest state the alkaline earth of the desert is sufficiently pure to make violent effervescence with acids. No elaborate process is required to turn it into commercial soda and potash. Coal has already been found in Utah. Silex exists abundantly in all the desert uplifts. Why should not the greatest glass works in the world be reared along the desert section of the Pacific road? and why should not the entire market of the Pacific coast be supplied with refined alkalies from the same tract?"

THE CROPS.—The wheat crop, which we have noticed as being greatly injured by the fly in some sections of the country, is now nearly beyond its ravages, and by the middle of next week the harvest will begin. The next scourge is the "rust," and the foggy mornings recently give just grounds for fear that it may suffer from this plague. The hay and grass harvest has been commenced, and should no damage befall it in curing, a large crop will be gathered. The season has been very favorable. Oats and corn look finely. The crops present a healthy and thrifty appearance.—*Kent News.*

CASUALTY.—A report has reached here from the first District, that Mr. Charles Stradley was lost overboard from the steamer Commerce, on Wednesday evening last, in Sassafras River, on her return to Georgetown for an excursion trip to Port Deposit. Mr. S. is said to be about 45 years of age, and it is supposed that he was sleeping and rolled from the upper deck, or in the darkness stepped over board. We learn that efforts have been made to recover the body but with what success we have not been apprised.—*Kent News.*

HOW THEY FEEL.—Rev. T. W. Lewis, writing from Charleston, S. C., says he has conversed with a number of the ministers of the South Carolina Conference within the last two weeks, and to a man they loathe our Northern ideas of liberty and equal rights in Church and State before the law. Northern men, no matter how conservative, will be accountable to but a small portion of the whites in the South for years to come, not so much on account of slavery as caste and old unreasonable prejudices. Death and northern emigration is our only hope.

BALTIMOREANS IN THE NAVAL ACADEMY.—The following were among those who successfully passed the ordeal of the yearly examination of Midshipmen at the Naval Academy at Newport, and who now enter as the third class upon their second year's course:—Nesbit Turnbull, Gilbert H. Bryson, Wm. Henry Beehler, Charles William Jarboe. They sail on their first practicing cruise on the 22d instant in the frigate Macedonian. To the credit of Baltimore none of her boys failed, or were put back to lower classes.

☞ A flock of butterflies about four miles in length, passed over San Leandro, California, lately, taking a northerly direction.

☞ Rev. Mr. Van Bokkelen, agreeably to previous announcement, delivered a very entertaining and instructive lecture in the Court House on Monday evening last. Owing to the busy times but few persons were present from the country, though we believe our village turned out old and young alike to hear him. The discourse lasted over an hour, and was listened to throughout with marked attention. It was devoted entirely to the practical nature of the subject—the New School System of the State and an explanation of the various provisions therein tending to confer upon all the benefits of a free and good education. All were highly pleased, and no doubt the hearts of not a few of the little ones present leaped with joy when they thought of the nice new school houses and furniture that would one day be prepared for them.—*Port Tobacco Times.*

☞ There is now en route from Washington city to Louisville, Ky., several immense trains of wagon trains. They reach the whole distance overland, and their great extent excites the wonder and curiosity of the people along the route, who have never seen so large a number of teams in one train. Each train is from four to five miles long.

☞ The amount of gold now in existence is estimated at four thousand eight hundred and sixty-two millions; of silver, five thousand seven hundred millions.

☞ The citizens of Indianapolis are agitating the subject of building an air line railroad from that city to Chicago.

MINIATURE ALMANAC FOR 1865.

JUNE.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon's Phases.	JULY.	D.	H.	M.
19 Monday	4 35	7 25					
20 Tuesday	4 35	7 25					
21 Wednesday	4 34	7 26	First qr	30	5	49	o
22 Thursday	4 35	7 25	Full	9	4	46	m
23 Friday	4 35	7 25	Last qr	16	6	52	m
24 Saturday	4 35	7 25	New	23	3	56	m
25 Sunday	4 35	7 25					

MARINE AFFAIRS.

PORT OF BALTIMORE, June 17, 1865.

ARRIVED.

Steamer Daniel Webster, Roix, from Norfolk—to M N Falls.
Steamer George Leary, Blakeman, fm Norfolk—A W Shaw.
Steamer Matilda, Kirwan, fm Fredericksburg, Va—J J Taylor.
Steamer Lancaster, Tomlinson, fm Havre de Grace—to Jos Jas Taylor.
Steamer Elizabeth, Fowler, fm New York—mdse to J A Shriver.
Steamer Idaho, Holmes, from Moorehead City, N C—to M Jackson & Co.
Barge Wm A Boyd, Machin, from Havre de Grace—ice to W H Oler.
Barge Stockley, Howe, from Havre de Grace—ice to W H Oler.
Barge Sheriff Smith, Hall, from Havre de Grace—ice to W H Oler.
Barge Minnie Cobb Ingraham, from Havre de Grace—ice to W H Oler.
Bark St Lawrence, (Br) McKinney, from Demerara June 1st—sugar and molasses to Jas S Perot. Left no American vessels. Came in the Capes on Tuesday last, and reports ship Christel; barks Chanslerr and St Lucia, all hence, at anchor on the Horse. Passengers per Br bark St Lawrence, A W Perot and A Harvey, of Demerara.

CLEARED.

Steamer Fannie, Travers, Richmond.
Steamer Daniel Webster, Bloodsworth, Norfolk.
Steamer George Leary, Blakeman, Norfolk.
Steamer Lancaster, Tomlinson, Havre de Grace.
Steamer Columbia, Harper, Alexandria and Washington.
Steamer Artizan, Young, New York.
Steamer Henry L Gaw, Diler, Philadelphia.

SPOKEN.

Brig Dudley, Carter, from Philadelphia May 30th, for Nassau, was spoken 1st inst, off the west end of Bermuda.—Per tel to Bait News Room.

ARRIVALS FROM BALTIMORE.

Bahr October, ——, Hath, 12th inst.

MEMORANDA.

Brig Alex Mullikan, cleared at Demerara, 27th ult for Cuba.
Schrs Wm Jones, Monroe; Concord, Kennedy and Vendovi, all for Baltimore, sailed from Rockland 13th inst.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALE AT THE BALTIMORE STOCK BOARD.

Furnished by Leonard J. Yerkes, Stock and Bill Broker, No. 21 South Street.

June 17, 1865.

$27 American Gold (mixed)			141⅛
12,000	do	do (large)	141⅛
1,760	do	do (large)	141⅛
11,000	do	do (large)	145
5,000	do	do (large)	145
5,000	do	do (large)	145
30,000	do	do (large)	145
3,000	do	do (large) b3	145
12,000	do	do (large) s10	144⅞
5,000	do	do (large)	145
5,000	do	do (large) b3	145
2,000 U. S. 5-20's comp			103⅛
20,000	do	do comp	101⅛
1,200	do	do coup	103
136 Baltimore City 6's, '75			100
500 North Carolina 6's			71
500 Baltimore and Ohio RR b'ds, '65			99⅞
1,000	do	do	"35,100
200 shares Howard Bank			19⅞
100 shares Balto. and Ohio R. R.			112
200 shares City Passenger R.			17⅞
200 shares Mch. Anthracite Coal Co		s30	23
400 do	do	do b30	23⅛
200 do	do	do	23
100 do	do	do b30	23⅛
300 shares Santa Claus Co		b30	18⅞
100 do	do	do	19
100 do	do	do b10	19
500 shares Bare Hill Co.		b30	2.35
500 shares Pennsylvania Oil Co			.85
500 do	do	do b 10	.90

Prices of Stocks and Bonds in N. Y., June 17.

Furnish L. J. Yerkes, Stock and Bill Broker, No. 21 South Street.

	1st B'd.	2d B'd.	To-day.	Yesterday.
United States 6's, 1881, Coupon	109	109⅛		
" " 5-20's	103	103		
" " in currency	99⅛	99⅞		
American Gold	141⅞	142		
Tennessee 6's	72	..		
North Carolina 6's	70	..		
Missouri 6's	72	..		
Canton Company	39⅞	38		
Cumberland Coal and Iron Co.	83	..		
Quicksilver	51⅞	51⅞		
New York Central Railroad	93⅞	94		
Erie Railway Company	77⅞	77⅞		
" " Preferred	83	83		
Hudson River Railroad	109⅞	107⅞		
Harlem Railroad	..	..		
Reading Railroad	96⅞	96		
Michigan Central Railroad	111⅞	111		
Michigan S. and N. Ind. R. R.	66⅞	64⅞		
Illinois Central Railroad	123	122		
Cleveland and Pittsburg R. R.	69⅞	67⅞		
Chicago and Northwestern R. R.	25⅞	25⅞		
" " Preferred	55⅞	54⅞		
Cleveland and Toledo Railroad	102	..		
Chicago and Rock Island R. R.	99⅞	99⅞		
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien	37	..		
Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago	96⅞	96		
St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute	..	..		
Tone of the Market	Dull.	Heavy.		

BALTIMORE MARKET.

OFFICE, June 17, 1865.

COFFEE—Demand moderate but prices steady, small sales of Rio being reported from second hands at 32@32 cents, gold.

FLOUR.—All descriptions of flour in moderate demand, but prices are sustained. We quote:

Howard Street Super	$7.62½@	7.75
" " Shipping Ex	8.00@	8.12½
" " Retailing Ex	8.25@	8.50
" " Family	9.50@	0.00
Ohio Super	7.50@	7.62½
" Shipping Extra	8.00@	8.00
" Retailing Extra	8.00@	0.00
" Family	9.00@	0.00
City Mills Standard Super	7.62½@	9.00
" " Ship. brands Extra	9.50@	9.75
Baltimore Family	11.00@	0.00.00
" High-grades Extra	10.50@	0.00.00

Rye Flour—First quality dull at $5.75.

Corn Meal—Sales of City Mills at $5.25.

GRAIN.—Demand fair. Sales of prime Red Wheat at $1.96@2.02; do. white $2.10; Corn at 90@92 cts. for white; and yellow do. 90@91 cents, and Oats at 90@92 cts. weight.

MOLASSES.—Quotations nominal, viz: Clayed Cuba 38@40 cents, Muscovado do., in hhds., 45@50 cents, English Island 45@70 cents, and Porto Rico 50@75 cents.

PROVISIONS.—Market is active—Bacon Shoulders at 13¾ cents; Sides at 16@16¼ cts, and Sugar-cured Hams at 22@23¾ cts.; new prime Mess Pork sold at $26@27.50, and closed steady. Western Lard remains nominal, at 16¾ cts. and Baltimore refined at 22 cts.

SALT.—Sales of Ground Alum reported at $1.80@1.75, and Marshall's Fine at $1.60@2.75. Market quiet.

SUGARS—Market firm for all grades. We quote:

Cuba and E. I., fair to good ren'g	$11.00@	11.30
" " " good gr'y	11.50@	12.00
" " " prime gr'y	12.50@	13.00
Porto Rico fair to good grocery	11.50@	12.25
" " prime to choice gro'y	13.00@	13.00

WHISKY.—Very little demand and market heavy. Western being offered at 2.07.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, June 16, 1865.

ASHES.—The market is steady, and the demand fair; sales at $7.25@7.50 for Pots, and @7.75@8 for Pearls.

COTTON.—The market has been fairly active, without change to note in prices; sales of 1,000 bales, closing at 41@42c. for Middlings.

COFFEE.—We can only repeat the old story of no sales and nominal figures. Stocks are gradually increasing.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The market for Western and State Flour opened dull and heavy, but closed with a more active demand for the low grades, the inquiry being for the home and provincial trade; the high prices insisted on at the close checks the demand for export. Trade and Family brands are steady and moderately active; the sales are 14,600 bbls. at $5.70@6 for Superfine State; $6.40@6 for Extra State; $6.85@6.95 for Fancy State; $6.50@6.70 for the low grades of Western Extras; $6.90@7.10 for ship Ohio; $7.10@7.25 for Trade Ohio; $8.40@9.50 for Family brands, and $8.20@11.50 for Extra Canadian. Flour is in fair demand, but prices are without change; sales of 600 bbls at $5.40@5.75 for the low grades of Extra, and $7.25@8.50 for Trade and family Extras. Southern flour is more active, and the market for the low grades may be quoted a shade better; sales of 2,100 bbls. at $7.40@8 for mixed to good Superfine Country Baltimore, &c., and $8.10@12 for Trade and Family brands. Rye Flour is firm and in fair demand; sales of 300 bbls at $5.20@5.30. Corn Meal is firmer, but not active; sales of 2,0 bbls. at $4.75 for Jersey, and $5.25 for Brandywine.

GRAIN—The Wheat market is less active, and prices are very irregular. Spring Wheat, owing to the decline in gold, is heavy, but Winter, under a fair milling and Southern demand, is firm; the sales are 36,800 bushels, including 1,000 Red Western, at $1.70, and 1,400 Amber do. at $1.80. Barley is dull and prices are nominal. Barley Malt is quiet, and is generally held above the views of buyers. Oats are in less active demand, but prices are better; the supply is moderate; the sales include 1 checked business; the sales are 50,000 bushels, including Canadian, at 79@81c. Western at 79@80c. and State at 78c. Rye is more active, but prices are heavy; the sales are 17,000 bushels, including Western at 87@88c, and State at 85c. Corn is fairly active, and the market closes steady; the extreme prices insisted upon check business; the sales are 16,000 bushels. Unsound at 79@80c; Eastern Mixed at 85@86c; Western Mixed at 85@86c; and Western Yellow at 88@91.

PROVISIONS.—There has been more activity in the market for Pork to-day, but prices are rather weaker, and at the close are heavy at about $26@26.25 for New Mess; most of the sales made to-day were in large lines; we hear of no sale for the future, the views of sellers being far above those of buyers; the sales, cash and regular are 1,700 bbls. $25.50 for 125 bbls. $26@26.50 for New Mess, and $18@19 for Prime, and $20@20.25 for Prime Mess. Beef is still very dull and heavy—sales of 200 bbls. at $10.50@13.50 for Plain Mess, and $15@18.50 for Extra Mess.—Tierce Beef is in moderate demand—sales of 100 tierces India Mess on private terms. Pork Hams are of the best steady—sales of 70 bbls. Western at $27.50@28. Cut Meats are in small supply, the demand is fair and the market firm; sales of 430 pkgs. at 12@12½c. for Shoulders, 16@16½c. for dry salted Hams, 17@17½c. for Pickled Hams, 20 cents for smoked Hams, and 23¾ cents for Cincinnati begged Hams. Bacon is quiet and without material change in prices. Lard is firm and fairly active; sales of 1,900 pkgs at 15¾@17¾ cents for No. 1; 15@15¾ cents for fair to prime steam, and 19@19¾ cts. for Kettle Rendered, the latter rate for choice.

SUGARS—There has been less activity in Raw Sugars to-day, and prices are somewhat unsettled, owing to the fluctuations in gold, though holders as a general thing are unwilling to operate below 11¼@11½c. for fair to good Refining; sales of 825 hhds. at 10¾@11½c. for Cuba, the inside rate for common; 14½c. for Porto Rico, and 765 boxes Havanna at 11¾@12c., chiefly at 11¾@12½c. Refined is in good demand, and with little or no supply on hand refiners demand fail 19¾@20c. for Hards.

MOLASSES—Grass Syrups are devoid of activity, and in the absence of sales prices are entirely nominal. Rouge Flax Seed is quietly at $2.30 per bush. of 56 lb.

TOBACCO is in fair request; sales of 197 hhds. Kentucky at 8@26; 140 bales Yara on private term; 191 bales Havana and 217 cases seedleaf, at 7@22c.

WHISKY—The market opened quiet, but closed dull; sales of 425 bbls. at $2.05@2.06 for Western.

PROPOSALS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS,
May 27, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS for each class separately, endorsed "Proposals for Class No. (name the class) for the Navy Yard at (name the yard,)" will be received at this office until the 23d June next, at 1 o'clock P. M., at which hour the opening of the bids will be commenced for furnishing and delivering at the seven navy yards named the materials and articles embraced in printed schedules, which, with full instructions, will be furnished on application, and sent by mail, if so requested, to persons desiring to offer to contract for any or all of the classes named therein, by the commandants of the several navy yards, for the classes for the yards under their command, or by the navy agent stationed thereto, or by the Bureau for any or all of the yards.

In consequence of recent orders to retrench Government expenses, only fifty per cent. of the quantity of articles named in the schedule for navy yards, excepting for building materials, machinery, coal and Naval Asylum, will be required or received, but bidders will affix the prices and carry out the amounts on all the articles named in the schedules, in order that the bids may be uniform.

To prevent confusion and mistakes in sealing the offers, no bid will be received which contains classes for more than one yard in one envelope; nor one bid which is not perfect and complete in itself according to the terms of advertisement, and each individual of a firm must sign the bid and contract.

Bidders are hereby cautioned and particularly notified that their offers must be in the form hereinafter prescribed, and be mailed in time to reach their destination before the time expires for receiving them; *no bid will be considered which shall be received after the stated, and no allowance will be made for failures of the mail.* All offers must be accompanied by the bidder's license, or a certified copy thereof.

To guard against offers being opened before the time appointed, bidders are requested to endorse on the envelope, above the address, and draw a line under the endorsement, thus:

"*Proposals for Class No. (name the class) for the navy yard at (name the yard.)*"

To the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Washington, D. C."

Instructions and forms of offer, with copies of the laws bearing on the subject, will be furnished by commandants of navy yards, navy agents, and the Bureau, on application to all or either of them.

NAVY YARD, PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

Class No 1, Bricks; class No 2, Stone; class No. 4, Yellow pine lumber; class No 5, Oak and hard wood; class No 6, White pine, spruce, juniper and cypress; class No 7, Lime, hair and sand; class No 8½, Moulding and fire sand and fire clay; class No 10, Slate; class No 11, Iron, iron nails and spikes; class No 13, Steel; class No 15, Paints, oils and glass; class No 16 Ship Chandlery; class No 17, Hardware; class No 18, Stationery; class No 19, Firewood; class No 20, Hay and straw; class No 21, Provender; class No. 22, Charcoal; class No. 23, Belting, packing and hose; class No 24, Sperm and lubricating oils; class No 26, Anchors; class No 27, Anthracite coal; class No 28, Bituminous Cumberland coal; class No 29, Semi-bituminous Broad top coal and Picton; class No 31, Machinery and tools.

NEW YORK.

Class No 1, Bricks; class No 2, Stone; class No 2½, Stone; class No 3, Yellow pine lumber; class No 5, Oak and hard wood; class No 6, White pine, spruce, juniper and cypress; class No 7, Lime, hair and plaster; class No 8, Cement; class No 9, Gravel and sand; class No 9½, Moulding and fire sand and fire clay; class No 10, Slate; class No 11, Iron, iron nails and spikes; class No 12, Steel; class No 13, Pig iron; class No 14, Files; class No 15, Paints, oils and glass; class No 16, Ship chandlery; class No 17, Hardware; class No 18, Stationery; class No 21, Provender; class No 22, Charcoal; class No. 23, Belting, packing and hose; class No 24, Sperm and lubricating oils; class No 26, Augers; class No 27, Anthracite coal; class No 29, Bituminous Cumberland coal; class No 30, Semi-bituminous broad top coal and Picton; class No 31, Copper and composition nails, class No 32, Blacksmiths' tools; class A, washes glazed.

PENSACOLA, FLA.

Class No 1, Bricks; class No 5, Oak and hard wood; class No 6, White pine, spruce, juniper, and cypress; class No 7, Lime, hair and plaster; class No 9, Gravel and sand; class No 10, Slate; class No 11, Iron, iron nails and spikes; class No 13, Steel; class No 14, Files; class No 15, Paints, oils and glass; class No 16, Ship Chandlery; class No 17, Hardware; class No 18, Stationery; class No 20, Hay and straw; class No 21, Provender; class No 22, Charcoal; class No 23, Belting, packing and hose; class No 24, Sperm and lubricating oils; class No 26, Augers; class No 27, Anthracite coal; class No 29, Bituminous Cumberland coal; class No 30, Semi-bituminous Broad top coal and Picton; class No 31, Copper and composition nails; class No 32, Blacksmiths' tools; class A, washes glazed.

PHILADELPHIA.

Class No. 1, Bricks; class No. 2, Stone; class No 3, Yellow Pine Timber; class No 5 Oak and Hard Wood; class No 6, White Pine, Spruce, Juniper and Cypress; class No 7, Lime, Hair and Plaster; class No 9, Gravel and Sand, class No 11, Iron, Iron Spikes and Nails; class No 12, Steel; class No 14, Files; class No 15, Paints, Oils and Glass; class No 16, Ship Chandlery; class No 17, Hardware; class No 18, Stationery; class No 19, Firewood; class No 20, Hay and Straw; class No 21, Provender; class No 22, Charcoal; class No 23, Belting, Packing and Hose; class No 24, Sperm and Lubricating Oils; class No 25, Augers; class No 27, Anthracite Coal; class No 30, Semi-Bituminous Broad-top coal; class No 31, Machinery and tools; class A, Storehouse; class B, Plumber Shop.

NAVAL ASYLUM.

Class No 2, Hair, Brooms, Shoes, &c; class No 3, Provisions; class No 4, Groceries, class No 6, Bread, &c.; class No 7, Tobacco; class No 13, Provender; class No 16, Stationery.

NORFOLK.

Class No 1, Bricks; class No 2, Stone; class No 4, Yellow pine lumber; class No 5, Oak and hard wood; class No 6, White pine, spruce, juniper and cypress; class No 7, Lime, hair and plaster; class No 8, Cement; class No 9, Moulding and fire sand and fire clay; class No 10, Slate; class No 11, Iron, iron nails and spikes; class No 12, Steel; class No 13, Pig iron; class No 14, Files; class No 15, Paints, oils and glass; class No 16, Ship chandlery; class No 17, Hardware; class No 18, Stationery; class No 21, Provender; class No 22, Charcoal; class No. 23, Belting, packing and hose; class No 24, Sperm and lubricating oils; class No 26, Augers; class No. 27, Anthracite coal; class No 29, Bituminous Cumberland coal; class No. 32, Blacksmiths' tools.

BOSTON.

Class No 1, Bricks; class No 2, Stone; class No 3, Oak and Hard wood; class No 6, White pine, spruce, juniper, and cypress; class No 7, Lime, hair and plaster; class No 8, Cement; class No 9, Gravel and sand; class No 10, Slate; class No 11, Iron, iron nails and spikes; class No 12, Steel; class No 13, Pig iron; class No 14, Files; class No 15, Paints, oils and glass; class No 16, Ship chandlery; class No 17, Hardware; class No 18, Stationery; class No 20, Hay and straw; class No 21, Provender; class No. 22, Charcoal; class No. 23, Belting, packing and hose; class No 24, Sperm and lubricating oils; class No 26, Augers; class No 27, Anthracite coal; class No 28, Bituminous Cumberland coal; class No. 32, Blacksmiths' tools; class A, washes glazed.

WM. H. HUNT,
Chief of Bureau.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF BALTIMORE CITY.—Term 1865.—AMANDA M. HOVEY vs. DARIUS H. HOVEY, JACOB S. LANSING and LANSING J. LANSING.—The object of this suit is to obtain possession and control of certain leasehold 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. Hovey, she united with said Darius A. Hovey to execute and did execute a deed to Amos Hoopes, of said pieces of property "to have and to hold the same, to the said Amos Hoopes, his heirs, executors, administrators and assigns in trust and confidence, nevertheless to 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 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 sells or the said trust, property and premises, and 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 number her lot on Argyle street, in said city; that said Amos Hoopes died in September, 1864, but neither he nor this 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 encumber said property or to create any lawful claims against the same.

The supplemental bill alleges that said Darius A. Hovey, said Jacob S. Lansing, nor said Lansing J. Lansing, reside within the jurisdiction of this Court. It is thereupon this 15th 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 war