DAILY CLIPPER.

WM. WALES.....Publisher.

TUESDAY, JUNE 20, 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	16.00
"	6 "	18.00
"	1 Year	36.00

ONE SQUARE CONTAINS SIX LINES OF SPACE.

CROSSING THE PLAINS.

In his last letter from Denver, Colorado Territory, Mr. Bowles, of the Springfield Republican, gives an interesting account of the condition of the soil, climate, &c., along the route of travel over the Western plains:

The Platt is a broad, shallow but swift river, furnishing abundant good water for drinking and for limited irrigation, but offering no possibilities of navigation—not even for ferriage. When it is too swift and strong for fording, it must be let alone, and a route on either shore kept to, or the falling waters waited for. The soil of the valley and of the plains, which it crosses, is not by any means mere sand, but rather a tough, cold, sandy loam, with an admixture of clay. It is too cold and dry for corn and vegetables. Wheat and barley may be raised on its best acres, with the help sometimes of a simple irrigation; but the pasture is its manifest destiny and use. There is a steady, imperceptible rise from the Missouri to the Rocky Mountains; half way, we get upon them dew-falling point; and here at Denver, at the base of the mountains, we are 5,000 feet above the level of the sea. The days are warm, however; the sun pours down over its shadeless level with a hot, burning power; but a cool wind tempers its bitterness, and at night the air is absolutely cold. This is the universal rule of all our western country, form the Mississippi valley, and distinguishes the summers of its whole extent from those of the East.

This valley of the Platte, through these plains, is the natural highway across the continent. Other valleys and routes have the same advantages in minor degree; this unites the most for it is central—it is on the line of our great cities and our great industries, east and west, and it is the longest, and most continuous. A smooth hard stage road is made by swiftly driving over it; a railroad awaits only sleepers and rails. Here and there, at rare intervals, is a gully or dry creek or a wet stream to cross; but this, the longest and best stage road in the world, has not to-day a quarter of a mile of simplest bridging; and a railroad of 650 miles would not need a mile. There is an occasional stretch of heavy sand, after a rain also a temporary mud, but at this season of the year a speed of ten miles an hour could easily be obtained by horses with proper relays and a light load throughout the whole distance. This would reduce the transit to three days; but with ponderous malls, a heavy coach, and six to fourteen passengers, the five days occupied on the journey constitute a great triumph of stage management and horse flesh capacity.

The region is substantially uninhabitable; every 10 or 15 miles is a stable of the stage proprietor, and every other 10 or 15 miles an eating house; perhaps as often a petty ranch or farm house, whose owner lives by selling hay to the trains of emigrants or freighters; every 50 or 100 miles you will find a petty store and blacksmith shop; and about as frequently is a military station with a company or two of United States troops for protection against the Indians. This makes to-day the civilization of the Plains. The barns and houses are of logs or prairie turf piled up layer on layer, and smeared over or between with a clayed mud. The turf and mud make the best houses, and the same material is used for military forts and for fences around the cattle and horse yards. Their roofs, where covered, are a foot thickness of turfs, sand, clay, and logs or twigs, with an occasional inside lining of skins or thick cloth. Floors are oftenest such as nature offers only; and like some of the Washington hotels, the spoons at the table do not always go round. Mexican terms prevail; an enclosure for animals is called a "corral;" a house of turf and mud is of "adobe;" and a farm house or farm a "rancho."

Our meals at the stage stations continued very good throughout the ride; the staples were bacon, eggs, hot biscuit, green tea and coffee; dried peaches and apples and pies were as uniformly as was occasional, and canned fruits and vegetables were furnished at least half of the time. Each meal was the same; breakfast, dinner and supper were undistinguishable save by the hour; and the price was $2 each. The devastations of the Indians last summer and fall, and the fear of their repetition, forms the occasion and excuse for enormous prices for everything now upon the Plains and in the Territories on this side the mountains. Twenty-five cents a pound has been charged the past year for transporting any sort of goods. The Government and the Stage Company have paid $10 and $12 a bushel for corn, all of which has to be brought up from the Missouri and Mississippi valleys, and from $75 to $100 a ton for hay. But General Conner means to emancipate himself from the hay speculators hereafter; he has brought 22 mowing machines, which are to be distributed among the military stations, and used by the soldiers upon the generous common grass of the river bottoms for gathering a winter supply of hay.

The stage company is also pursuing the same policy. Wood costs on the Plains $75 a cord, so distant are the thin forests that furnish it: lumber, when it is had at all, which is rarely, for it must be freighted from one end or the other of the route, $150 to $200 a thousand; a wagon and team of oxen (five pairs) $20 to $25 a day; common labor $2 and $3 a day and board. And at Denver, the end of the route, here are a specimen of the prices to-day: potatoes 25c a pound or $15 a bushel; flour 15@20c a pound; corn 12c a pound or $10 a bushel; mechanics and laborers $4@$10 a day; beef 40c a pound, and hams 45@50c; girls as house servants $10 a week. These rates are likely to be cut down one third or one half during the present season, however, as Gen. Conner gives security to transportation across the Plains, and competition in freighting and merchandising works its legitimate influences.

MATRIMONIAL MARKET IN CALCUTTA.—The following is from the London Saturday Review:—The chief periodical outdoor show at Calcutta is the arrival of a homeward steamer in the cold weather, when a cargo of maidens for the matrimonial market is always brought out. Upon these days bachelors who are "shivering on the brink" of the other state, and are tired of the loneliness of an Indian station, go down to the "P. and O." wharf, at Garden Beach, and inspect the new English faces—sometimes very pretty faces, but oftener bearing such marks of home wear as prove that the East is not tried until the chances elsewhere are rather bad. The picture is an odd one. Each "battery" of fair ones is under the charge of an experienced matron, who answers for their conduct up to that point. As they land, they try to look utterly unconscious of their mission, and of the fact that they are open to an eligible offer within ten minutes after their arrival.—Marriage is unusually rapid work in India, but the last two cold seasons are said to have been so bad that it would be an act of good nature on our part to discourage further shipments at present.

☞ The Quincy (Ill.) Patriot says: "Seldom has our apple trees presented so promising an appearance at this season of the year, as at the present time. They are literally eaten up with varmints—caterpillars and canker worms. Many trees are as leafless as in mid-winter; and some districts look as if they had been visited by fire."

IMPORTANT TO THE PEOPLE.

FRAUDS UPON UNITED STATES TREASURY NOTES.

2s, imitation, are reported in circulation. Poorly done.

5s, altered from 1s. Portrait of Chase, 5s, imitation. *Poorly done; coarse.*

5s, photographed—have a blurred look; the paper is stiffer and heavier. Signatures very heavy.

10s, imitation, well executed, are reported in circulation. There is no Treasury stamp upon the bill:

10s, altered from 1s—vig. portrait of Chase on upper left; genuine have portrait of Lincoln.

20s, imitation—engraving coarse; general appearance bad.

50s, imitation. The head of Hamilton is coarse and blurred; otherwise excellently done, and well calculated to deceive.

50s, altered from 2s—vignette; portrait of Hamilton below the words United States. In genuine it is above.

100s, imitation.—The only points of actual difference between the genuine and counterfeit are these:—In the upper left corner are the words "Act of February 25th, 1862." In counterfeit the "th" and the ornamental lines above run into and touch the border; in the genuine there is a clear space between. On the right end of back of note there are fourteen small ovals; on the edge of each oval the figures in the bed read 001, or inverted, while on the left they are 100. This is the reverse of those figures in the genuine; there, it will be seen that on the right hand they read 100, and on the left 001. These notes are well executed.

Postage Currency.—25 cents, imitation—poorly engraved and on poor paper.

50 cents, imitation—poorly done. The heads of Washington are blurred, and are not alike.

5 cents and 10 cents, imitation, poorly printed.

50s, new issue, are now in circulation. Observe caution.

The portrait of each counrely done.

National Banks.—5s, imitation—well executed, and of a dangerous character, are reported in circulation.

Coupons—Counterfeit coupons, dated March 1, 1865, for $12 50, in the similitude of 10 40 five per cent United States $500 boards, have been offered at different United State's depositories

7 30 *Bonds*—Some of these are in circulation with the coupons cut off, and are offered as currency. Without coupons they are of no value until mature. Refuse all such.

OUR FRIENDS AND OUR ENEMIES.

Lieutenant Colonel Fremantle, of the English army, in his book entitled "Three Months in the Southern States," containing a narrative of his tour through rebeldom during the year 1863, says something respecting blockade running, which ought not to escape notice, and we, therefore quote the following passages:—"When I was at Charleston, I asked Mr. Robertson whether any French vessels had run the blockade. In reply he told me that it was a very peculiar fact that one of the partners of Fraser & Co., being a Frenchman, was extremely anxious to engage a French vessel in the trade.—Expense was no object; the ship and the cargo were forthcoming, nothing was wanting but a French Captain and a French crew, (to make the ship legally French;) but although any amount of money was offered as an inducement, they were not to be found, and this obstacle was insurmountable." The fact here mentioned occurs in a book teeming with the most rancorous prejudices against our Republic, and it speaks more vehemently than any words we can utter.

Colonel Fremantle observes, "not the slightest difficulty is experienced at Liverpool in officering and manning any number of ships for this purpose," which, of course, every one knows to be true.

The difference between the conduct of the two nations toward us during the war has indeed been both marked and remarkable. The French have generally and honorably abstained from aiding our adversaries, and although many of them doubted our ability to subdue so gigantic a revolt, they threw no obstacle in the way of our doing so. Whatever we may think and say of the conduct of the Emperor Napoleon in Mexican affairs, the French nation has been friendly to us throughout the contest, and the noblest panegyrics on our attitude yet written were those of such Frenchmen as Gasparin, Cochin, Laboulaye and Montalbert. The excuse of the English for the blockade-running, &c., is, that they cannot control the cupidity of some classes of their people. And yet the French have suppressed their cupidity, although it is well known that they are as keen in the pursuit of pecuniary gain as the English. We present this contrast to the world as a sufficient test of the relative sentiments of the two nations.

SUCCESSFUL FARMERS.

In the country it is a well known fact that most of our successful farmers, as well as merchants and professional men, are those who begin life at the very lowest step in the ladder, and have worked themselves up to competence and fame by the force of their own energies. We have supposed that in England this was the exception rather than the rule. In a paper recently read by Alderman Mechi before a large meeting of agriculturists in England, it is stated that among the farmers of that country there are more notable instances of great wealth and position attained by those who once followed their own plow, sowed their own seed, fed their own stock, marketed their own produce. "In fact," said Mr. Mechi, "practical agriculture is composed of self-made men."

So strong is the belief in the truth of this theory, that a respected practical friend of mine in Cambridgeshire said to me, 'I never knew a young man to succeed as a farmer who began with £10,000 capital.' And on asking him why: 'Well,' he said, 'his habits are usually too expensive for a beginner. He trusts too much to others, and is not sufficiently impressed with the necessity for personal supervision, vigilance, frugality and general economy in the management of his farm.'

To the great multitude of young American farmers, who are beginning life with 'nothing but their hands,' and those who have taken the first step or two up the ladder, but find their progress impeded by a want of capital, and by a load of debt almost too heavy for endurance, this statement may afford encouragement, and even gratitude, that they are not pampered sons of wealth.'

ANECDOTE.—"My son, take that jug, and fetch me some beer."

"Give me some money, then, father."

"My son, to get beer with money—anybody can do that; but to get beer without money—that's a trick."

So the boy took the jug and out he goes. Soon he returns and places the jug before his father.

"Drink," said the son.

"How can I drink," said the father, "when there is no beer in the jug?"

"To drink beer out of a jug," said the son, "when there is beer, anybody can do, but to drink beer out of a jug when there is no beer, is a trick."

☞ An accident occurred on one of the English railroads recently and several persons were killed. A young nobleman was seen wandering about in search of his valet whom he feared was among the victims. Presently one of the guards came up and said to him, "My lord, we have found your servant, but he is cut in two." "Two," said the titled fop, with a regular Dundreary drawl, "the good enough to send to what half he has got the key of my carpet bag."

☞ Some one writing about the Chicago fair, says a very extraordinary curiosity has been placed on exhibition, it having been added to Dr. Gillett's collection, consisting of two hairs from the immortal Shakspeare's eye brows, that were discovered in the original possession of the Duke of Devonshire in 1851, at the time when the strange discovery was made.

☞ There was a shocking accident at the Thames embankment on the 24th of May. A heavy staging, erected over the soft mud which borders the river, gave way, and seven men were thrown into the slime. They sunk rapidly, but six of them were pulled out alive by their comrades. The other poor fellow was dug out dead at the end of five hours.

☞ Mr. James Pooler, while swimming in French Creek, Franklin county, Pa., was accidentally drowned last Saturday. Mr. P. had served in the army for two years, and was much esteemed by a very large circle of friends.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

Arrested.—John Flanagan and James Fallon for drunkenness and disorderly conduct; fined one dollar each and costs; Flanagan committed in default of payment. Henry Sherman, for assault upon Abel and Edward Johnson; detained. John Sipes, for fast driving; fined $5 and costs; released upon payment. George Fryer, for drunkenness and disorderly conduct; fined $1 and costs; detained in default of payment. Louis F. Mahl, for violations of order No. 38, Sec. 18, relating to wagons standing in the street; fined $5 and costs; released upon payment. Mrs. Harriet Fuhrig, for disorderly conduct; fined $1 and costs; detained for default of payment. James Brown, for robbing the dwelling of Hiram Woods; detained in default of bail.

City Passenger Railway Accident.—A young man named Herman Highlick, a member of Drake's Battery, from this city, was painfully injured about half-past three o'clock yesterday afternoon, by being run over by a City Passenger Railway car. He was riding in car No. 44, Mr. Beyers, conductor, and when at the intersection of Baltimore and Gaverthe streets, he attempted to jump off the car from the front platform, passing beneath the car, the wheels passing over the right leg, near the knee, crushing it very badly. The wound was dressed by Dr. Monkweiler, after which he was removed to his home, Dover Road, near Alice Anna.

Shooting Affray.—Henry O'Neal, a soldier belonging to the second battalion veteran Reserves, stationed at Patterson's Park, was arrested yesterday upon the charge of stabbing, with intent to kill, a brother soldier of the same regiment, named David Hoser. The affair occurred at a drinking house, corner of Hampstead and Dallas streets, about four o'clock yesterday afternoon, and was the result of a quarrel relative to the fighting qualities of their respective companies. Hoser received a most fearful wound in the pit of the stomach, and is in a very critical condition. Dr. Miller attended him. O'Neal was committed to answer.

Health of the City.—We extract the following from the health report of Dr. Morgan, Commissioner of Health, for the week ending yesterday,—showing a decrease in the total number of deaths as compared with the corresponding week of last year of eight: Deaths for the week 94: Males 56, females 38. Under 10 years of age 58. Died from cholera infantum 10, cholera morbus 2, consumption 12, croup 4, erysipelas 4, inflammation of the brain 5, disease of heart 3, teething 4, unknown infantile 13, and the remaining number from natural diseases. Of the whole number 21 were colored persons.

Military Cases.—John Wiegand, arrested for selling liquor to soldiers, case pending.—Joseph Roth, arrested June 16th, as a supposed deserter, and discharged upon proof upon evidence of manifest disqualification for any kind of military service. Arthur Dix and Henry Simon, arrested June 16th on suspicion of being Marylanders, formerly in the rebel army, and having returned to this city without proper authority, were on examination, detained—the evidence showing them to be deserters from Co. E, 5th Pennsylvania Cavalry.

Presentation of a Watch and Chain.—Orderly Sergeant John A. Ryan was the recipient of a handsome watch and chain, yesterday afternoon, at Keyser's, on Maryland and Front streets. The present was from the men constituting the fire and police force of Alexander's factory, of which Sergeant Ryan was a member. Sergeant Perkins made a very neat speech in presenting it, which was accepted by Mr. Thompson on the part of Sergeant Ryan. The affair passed off very pleasantly to all parties concerned.

Mysterious Affair.—Mr. McAbee, alleged to be a constable and a married man, yesterday, in the middle of the day, shot at Mrs. Caroline E. Shipley, late Mrs. Boyd, near the corner of Baltimore and Oregon streets, the ball luckily passing above her head and only penetrating a couple of plastered partitions in her residence. The assaulting party was admitted to $1,000 bail. The merits of the case will appear on trial.

Violating the Code.—J. G. Devline, clothier, from Baltimore street, near Gay, was arrested yesterday and fined $5 and costs for selling clothing on Sunday, in violation of an article in the Maryland Code.

AMUSEMENTS.

Front Street Theatre.—Mr. O. B. Dond and company are now playing at the above popular place of amusement. The entire company will appear in Bouricault's mystic drama, "The Phantom," this evening. On Wednesday evening Mr. W. F. Sheldon will take a farewell benefit.

Carncross & Dixie's Minstrels.—This unsurpassed troupe are now holding their forces at the Assembly Rooms. We are to judge by their performance of last evening, we would say by all means give them a call before they leave the city. Harry Lee is with them. His eccentricities are well known for us to say any thing more than merely mentioning his connection with this troupe. As the Hall is a good place, we do not know where an evening could be more pleasantly spent.

AN ARMY SLEEPING AND WAKING

The Thinking Bayonet, by Rev. James K. Hosmer, gives us some lively pictures of camp and battle. Here, for example, is a vivid sketch of the opening of a great battle in Louisiana:—

"Battle at last. 'Tis a great army; and at nightfall, it camps in ploughed fields. The soldier, under his shelter tent, or stretched without cover along the ridge of a furrow, to be on the highest and dryest ground in case of a rain, shouts a joke through the dark; then adjusts his piece in the hollow of his arm before he goes to sleep. The army camps there, and upon the summit or ridges, among trees—rude roads being hastily cut, and artillery wheeled, up to positions through the stumps, the axles hardly clearing the obstructions. The battery men in their shirt sleeves, after smoking their pipes, lie down by the horses, tall and stout in their red blankets. The army camps, too in ravines; tired men, lying in long rows in the sand, in the dried up bed of a torrent, getting up with limps and growls to let a body of cavalry go past, who rattle by at the heels of a Colonel.

"The capes and braidings upon the officer's dark overcoat show out when he trots past the gap, through which the starlight comes down into the gulf. 'Boom,' from far away; 'boom,' now and then, from near at hand; 'crack, crack,' from the rifles of the pickets. So it is at night; for friend and foe, on the opposite sides of hills, at the opposite ends of fields, just across the brook from one another, alike belted and weaponed, soiled and wearied, lie under the same canopy, waiting for daybreak.

"Now," it is nearly time. Enoch Felt, Yankee blacksmith, now corporal of cavalry, hears a rustle in the woods in front; then a sudden crack and whiz past his ear. Five carbines flash in return their sudden spouts of sparkling fire from his squad; then the videttes canter back with word that the enemy is in motion.

"A sound of galloping hoofs, far away, coming nearer: so remarks Manly Wilde, on picket under the gum-tree. With gun a port, starting up from leaning with back to the tree, he calls low to the two sleeping men, lying snoring, with heads pillowed on gnarled roots. Now the tramp of a line of men; three guns, one after the other, sharp and clear in the night; then back upon the reserve. Forward the enemy came, here too; the woods snapping and rustling before the lines, as they pour after; the foot of an Arkansas riflemen sinking into the ashes where Manly last night made his coffee.

"A sudden deep boom, then the whiz-wish of a shell, a burst overheard; then a pause, while crash through the limbs came the fragments of iron. 'Whist, Biddy! what made ye spake so airly?' says Pat Flanagan, rising faom sleep on to one elbow, and rubbing his eyes. 'Och! it's at the bloody war I am,' as he pretends to recover his senses. 'Hurry up,' says Jim Hanscom, whose turn it is on guard, 'they're comin', sure; I hearn a captain, just now, dressin' up his company.' 'Bedad!' says Pat, 'but before I lave I'll fill me cold kittle here at the spring in the hollow beyant. Never a rib 'll kape me from that now!' So Pat climbs out in front of the post, slipping down the bank among the moss and dry leaves to the flat stones by the spring. 'Click!' among the bushes above. It is gray now, and the rebel skirmish line is hurrying forward. A Mississippi corporal cocks his piece, and, in a moment, poor Pat has the bullet. He tumbles his length along the rocks, badly wounded."

NEGRO SUFFRAGE IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.—The Unitarian pulpit in Concord, N. H., was stood against the minister of the society, Rev. J. Hatch, yesterday, June 11, on account of his having, against warning, advocated the right of the freedmen to the elective franchise on the previous Sunday. The friends of human rights and free speech secured Eagle Hall, the largest in the city, and there the reverend gentleman repeated the objectionable discourse last evening to a large and approving audience.—*Boston Traveller.*

MINIATURE ALMANAC FOR 1865.

June.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon's Phases.
19—Monday	4 29	7 25	JUNE.
20—Tuesday	4 29	7 26	D. H. M.
21—Wednesday	4 29	7 26	First qr 20 2 45 a
22—Thursday	4 29	7 26	Full 9 4 46m
23—Friday	4 29	7 26	Last qr 16 6 32m
24—Saturday	4 29	7 26	New 24 2 56m
25—Sunday	4 29	7 26	

MARINE AFFAIRS.

PORT OF BALTIMORE, June 19, 1865.

ARRIVED.

Steamer Daniel Webster, Rolx, from Norfolk—to M N Falls.

Steamer George Leary, Blakeman, fm Norfolk—A Walsh.

Steamer Octorara, McLaughlin, from New York—mdse to J A Shriver.

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

Steamer North Point, Kirwan, from Richmond—mdse and tobacco to J Bernard & Co.

Bark Justina, Walker, from Rio Janeiro, May 11th, and 26 days to the Capes—ballast to John M Randel & Sons.

Schr Preference, Tarration, from Bangor—potatoes to A B Morton & Sons.

CLEARED.

Steamer George Appold, Howes, Boston, via Norfolk.

Steamer Daniel Webster, Bloodsworth, Norfolk.

Steamer George Leary, Blakeman, Norfolk.

Steamer Elizabeth, Fowler, New York.

Steamer John S Shriver, Dennis, Philadelphia.

SAILED.

Bark Delaware, (Br) Demerara—in tow of steaming Pacific.

ARRIVALS FROM BALTIMORE.

Schr Wm Speare, Kirby, Richmond, 16th instant.

CLEARANCES FOR BALTIMORE.

Ship Westfield, Trevellack, New York, 17th inst.

MEMORANDA.

Bark Chanticleer, (Br) Boathall, for Rio Janeiro, and brig Fred Wording, (Dutch) Cook, for Surinam, both hence went to sea 13th inst.

Bark Norma, (Brem) Horstmann, for Amsterdam, went to sea 16th inst.

Brig L C Watts, Kilburn, sailed fm Bucksport, 15th inst, for Baltimore.

Bark Selah, ——, sailed from Boston, 16th inst for Baltimore.

Brig Eleanora, (Br) Plammer, cleared at Boston 16th for Rio Janeiro via Baltimore.

Schr J L Hathaway, sailed from Richmond, 16th inst for Baltimore.

Schr War Eagle, Kelley, hence for Boston, arrived at New York 11th inst.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALE AT THE BALTIMORE STOCK BOARD.

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

June 19, 1865.

10,000	American Gold (large)	140
500	do do (large)	142
5,000	do do (large)	142
5,000	do do (large)	143
2,000	do do (large)	143
5,000	do do (large)	143
10,000	do do (large)	143⅛
5,000	do do (large)	143¼
8,000	do do (large)	143¼
2,000	do do (large)	143¼
5,000	do do (large) NY	143⅜
5,000	do do (large)	143⅜
5,000	do do (large)	143⅜
10,000	do do (large)	143⅜
10,000	do do (large)	143⅜
10,000	do do (large)	143⅜
10,000	do do (large)	143⅜
8,000	do do (large)	143⅜
5,000	do do (large)	143⅜
2,000	Baltimore and Ohio 6's, 1885	100
1,000	do do do	75.10⅛
4,000	N. C. R. W. b'ds '85	60⅜
400	shares Md. Anthracite Coal Co	27⅛
200	do do do	27
100	do do do	27¼
100	do do do	27⅜
100	shares Santa Clara Co.	19⅛
100	do do do	19
100	do do do	19⅜

Prices of Stocks and Bonds in N. Y., June 19.

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

	1st B'd.	2d B'd.
United States 6's, 1881, Coupon	113¼	113
" " 5-20's	103⅝	103⅛
" " in currency	99⅜	99⅜
American Gold	142	141⅜
Canton Company	76	72⅛
North Carolina 6's	70	
Missouri 6's	73¼	72⅛
Canton Company	39¾	39¾
Cumberland Coal and Iron Co.	41	41
Quicksilver	52¼	51⅜
New York Central Railroad	94⅜	93⅜
Erie Railway Company	77⅜	76
" " Preferred	93⅜	
Hudson River Railroad	100⅜	100⅛
Harlem Railroad		
Reading Railroad	96⅜	95
Michigan Southern and N. Ind. R. R.	119	63¼
Michigan S. and N. Ind. R. R.	63¼	
Illinois Central Railroad	122	122
Cleveland and Pittsburg R. R.	69⅜	67¾
Chicago and Northwestern R.	25	24⅜
" " Preferred	54¾	53⅜
Cleveland and Toledo Railroad	103	100
Chicago and Rock Island R. R.	99⅜	98
Pittsburg and Fort Wayne R. R.	97	95
Chicago and Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien	37	
Pittsburg & Ft. Wayne & Chicago	96⅜	95
St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute		
Tone of the Market	Dull	Heavy.

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

American Gold	140⅝
Erie	78⅜
Southern	63
C. & N. Western	98⅜
Rock Island	97⅜
Fort Wayne	95
Cumberland	40⅜
Pittsburg	98⅜
N. Y. Central	94⅜
Hudson River Railroad	100⅜
Reading	95
Tone of the market, Steady.	

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

American Gold	140⅝
Erie Railway Company	78⅜
Hudson	100
Reading	94⅜
Michigan S. and N. Indiana Railroad	63⅜
Chicago and Northwestern R. R.	24⅜
" Preferred	53⅜
Cumberland	40
New York Central	93⅜
Chicago and Rock Island Railroad	98⅜
Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad	68⅜
Fort Wayne	94⅜
Ohio 6's, 1885, certificates	94⅜
Quicksilver	51⅜
Tone of the market—active.	

BALTIMORE MARKET.

June 19, 1865.

COFFEE—Demand moderate but prices steady. Rio quoted at 22@23 cents, gold.

FLOUR—Sales reported on 'Change comprised 300 bbls, good wheat brands Howard Street Super at $7.75, and 500 bbls Ohio Extra at $7.75@8 per bbl. Good brands of Howard Street and Western Flour closed in some demand and firm, but other descriptions were quite heavy. We quote:

Howard Street Super	$7 62½	@ 7.75
" Shipping Ex.	8 00	@ 8.12½
" Retailing Ex.	8.25	@ 8.50
" Family	9.25	@ 9.00
Ohio Super	7.50	@ 7.62½
" Shipping Extra	7.75	@ 8.00
" Retailing Extra	8 00	@ 8.00
" Family	9 00	@ 9.00
City Mills Standard Super	7 62½	@ 7.75
" Ship. brands Extra	9.00	@ 9.75
Baltimore Family	11.00	@11.00
" High-grades Extra	12.50	@12.00

Rye Flour.—First quality dull at $5.75.

GRAIN.—Demand fair. Sales of prime Red Wheat at $1.85@2.00; do. white $2 10; Corn at 95@97 cts. for white; and yellow do. 90@93 cents and Oats at 70@73 cts. weight

MOLASSES.—Quotations nominal, viz: Clayed Cuba 28@34 cents, Muscovado do. in hhds., 45@50 cents, English Island 45@70 cents, and Porto Rico 50@53 cents.

PROVISIONS.—Market is active.—Bacon Shoulders at 13¾ cents; Sides at 16,@16¾ cts, and Sugar-cured Hams at 22@23¼ cts.; new prime Mess Pork sold at $26@27 50, and closed steady. Western Lard remains nominal, at 18¾ cts. and Baltimore rendered at 22 cts.

SALT.—Sales of Ground Alum reported at $1.65@1.75, and Marshall's F. at $1.60@1.75. Market quiet.

SUGARS.—Market firm for all grades. We quote:

Cuba and E. L. fair to good ren'g	$11.00	@11.50
" " good gr'y	11.50	@12.00
" " prime gr'y	12.50	@13
Porto Rico fair to good grocery	11.50	@12.25
" " prime to choice gro'y	13.50	@15.00

WHISKY.—Very little demand and market heavy. Western held at $2.10.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, June 17, 1865.

ASHES.—The market is firmer and the demand fair—sales at $7 50 for Pots and $7 50@$8 for Pearls.

COTTON—The market is quiet, and prices are nominal at 48c for Middlings.

COFFEE.—We hear of no sales, but prices are without change.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The market for Western and State Flour is less active, and prices are easier, closing heavy; Trade and Family brands are quiet and prices are irregular; the sales are 9,000 bbls at $5 70@$6 for State; $6 40@$6 50 for Extra State; $6 55@$6 75 for Fancy State; $6 45@$6 65 for the low grades of Western Extra. $6 90@$7 10 for shipping Ohio, $7 20@$8 50 for Trade Ohio, and $8 50@$11 00 for St. Louis Extra; included in the sales are 1,400 bbls Extra State, seller July, at $6 50. Canadian Flour is less active demand, and prices are about 5c lower; the supply is not of common brands; sales of 150 bbls at $5 40@$6 70 for the low grades of Extra, and $6 80@$8 50 for Trade and Family Extras. Southern Flour is dull and prices are without change; sales of 400 bbls at $7 45@$9 for mixed to good Superfine Country marks, &c., at $8 12@$9 for Trade and Family brands. Rye Flour is firm and in fair demand, sales of 170 bbls at $5 90@$6 25. Corn Meal is quiet and unchanged; sales of 200 bbls at $4 75 for Jersey and $5 25 for Brandywine.

GRAIN—The Wheat market is dull, and Spring is scarcely so firm at the close, in sympathy with the decline in gold; the demand is moderate for export. Winter is firmly held; the sales are 30,000 bushels, including 14,000 Chicago Spring at $1 42½; 7,000 Red Western at $1 70; 7,200 White Michigan at $1 80@1 90. Barley is dull and nominal. Barley malt is quiet at $1 60@1 80. Oats are less plenty and steady; last evening about 125,000 bushels Western to arrive soon at 80c.; the sales to-day are 54,000 bushels Canadian at 70c.; Western at 79@80c., and State at 78c. Rye is dull; we quote Western at 86@87c.—Corn is firm and fairly active, the inquiry being for the trade and Government, the supply is light; the sales are 86,000 bushels Unsound at 78@85c.; Eastern mixed at 87@89c.; Western mixed at 88@89c. for New, and 86c. for Old Crop, and Western Yellow at 91@91c.

PROVISIONS.—There has been a good demand for Pork, but prices are lower, closing heavy for future delivery, sales of 800 bbls Mess, seller all the month, at $27 50@$28 bbls do seller July, at $26, and 1,000 bbls do, buyer do, on private terms. The sales cash and regular are 1,650 bbls at $26 75 for Old Mess; $27 75@$28 12½ for New do; 1,000 bbls do, buyer Prime; $20 for Prime Mess, and $23 for new and musty Mess. Beef is dull and unchanged; sales of 120 bbls at $10 50@13 50 for Plain Mess, and $13@$15 5 for Extra do. Tierce Beef is quiet. Beef Hams are steady; small sales at $27 50@$28 for Western. Cut Meats are scarce and wanted, at advancing prices; sales of 150 pkgs. Shoulders at 13½c. Bacon is dull. Lard is in fair demand and firm; sales of 1,000 bbls and tierces, at 15¾@17¾c for No 1; 16@16c for fair to prime Steam; 19@19¾c for Kettle dried, and 19¾@19¾c for Kettle rendered.

SUGARS.—Raw Sugars are fairly active and firm; sales of Cuba on a basis of 11¾@11¾ cts for fair to good Refining, and 100 boxes Havana at 17c; Refined are firm.

SEEDS.—Grass Seeds are dull and entirely nominal; Rough Flax Seed is steady at $2 10@$2 20 by bushel of 56 lbs.

TALLOW.—The market is still quite active, but prices are without essential change—sales of 150,000 lbs at 19¾ cts for Western and 19¾@11¾ cts for City.

WHISKY.—The market is dull and lower—sales of 225 bbls at $2 02½@2 03¾ for Western.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, June 19.—Flour has declined 5@10c.; sales of 9,500 bbls; State, $5 80@6 50; Ohio, $6 85@8 50; Southern, $7 10@8 12. Wheat has declined 1@2c.; sales of 18,000 bushels; Milwaukee Club, $1 43; Racine Spring, $1 42. Corn has declined 3@4c; sales of 48,000 bush.; Mixed, 86@90c. Beef is dull. Pork is heavy; sales of 6,000 bbls; Mess, 27 62½@28. Lard is dull. Whisky is dull. Cotton is dull, at 48@49c. Sugar is quiet; Muscovado, 10¾@11¾ cts. Naval stores quiet. Petroleum is quiet. Freights—Cotton to Liverpool taken at ¾d.

LEGAL NOTICES.

BY ORDER OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of the following named Insolvent Debtors, that the said Insolvents having filed their petition to the Court of Common Pleas of the City of Baltimore, for the benefit of the Insolvent Law of Maryland, passed at January Session, 1854, entitled an "Act for the relief of Insolvent Debtors," that the day thereinafter mentioned as fixed for their appearance, to answer interrogatories, if any be filed, and that the following named day has also been fixed for the final hearing in their case, before the aforesaid Court of Common Pleas:

William B. Chew, applied March 3, 1865—first appearance May 1, 1865, final hearing July 3, 1865.

George Alexander Billmire, applied March 9, 1865—first appearance May 1, 1865, final hearing July 3, 1865.

William Higgins, applied March 21, 1865—first appearance May 1, 1865, final hearing July 3, 1865.

Peregrine Cox, applied April 4th, 1865—first appearance 5th of June, final hearing August 7th, 1865.

Isaacs D Barton, applied April 6th, 1865—first appearance 5th of June, final hearing August 7th, 1865.

J Thomas Phillips, applied April 12th, 1865—first appearance 5th of June, final hearing August 7th, 1865.

Isaac Granebaum, applied May 6, 1865—first appearance July 3, 1865, final hearing September 4, 1865.

Henry Shroerman, Jr., applied May 13, 1865—first appearance July 3, 1865, final hearing September 4, 1865.

Noah Hockaday, applied May 17, 1865—first appearance July 3, 1865, final hearing September 4, 1865.

William H. Jones, applied May 23, 1865—first appearance July 3, 1865, final hearing September 4, 1865.

Israel Ash, applied May 26, 1865—first appearance July 3, 1865, final hearing September 4, 1865.

Eugene Loiere, applied May 29, 1865—first appearance July 3, 1865; final hearing Sept. 4, 1865.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, That the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Baltimore city, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of ANN LAVIA THOMPSON, 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 20th day of November, 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 20th day of May, 1865.

GEO. W. THOMPSON,
my30-lawtaw3w* 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 RUTH WARD, late of said city, deceased.

All persons having claims against said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 3d day of December,