DAILY CLIPPER.

W. M. W. M. E. .....Publishers.

TUESDAY, JULY 11, 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.

PEACE.

O land of every land the best;
O land whose glory still increases;
Now in your whitest raiment dress!
For the great festival of peace.

Take from your day its fold of gloom,
And let it float undimmed above,
Till over all our vales shall bloom
The sacred colors that we love.

On mountain's high as I hilltop low,
Let Freedom's beacons fire to burn,
Until the midnight sky shall show
A redder pathway than the morn.

Welcome, with shouts of joy and pride,
Your veterans from the war-path's track;
You gave your boys, untrained, untried,
You bring them men and heroes back!

And asked no tear, though think you must,
With sorrow of the martyr'd bard;
Not even for him whose hallowed dust
Has made our prairies holy sard.

Though by the places where e they fell,
The places that are sacred ground,
Death, like a sullen sentinel,
Paces his everlasting round.

Yet when they set their country free
And gave her traitors fitting doom,
They left their last great enemy,
Behind, beside an empty tomb

Not there, but then, returned, they go
Where all the paths are sweet with flowers;
They sought to give us peace, but lo!
They gained a better peace than ours.

THOMAS CARY.

ANOTHER REBEL APOLOGIZING.

Every now and then we are treated to an apology or milk and water explanation from some very distinguished rebel. General Ewell is out with one, which would lead to the belief that he was actually forced, against the strongest love and respect for the Union, to take up arms for the establishment of a Southern Confederacy; and Albert Pike, the pupil of Arkansas, considers it necessary to explain the reasonable operations in connection with the employment of Indians in the ranks of chivalry. Mr. Pike admits that he mustered into the service some seven hundred of the "slaveholding civilized tribes," as it was quite important for Arkansas and Texas to secure the friendship of these people, and prevent hostilities from them on the frontiers of both States.

He states that he was compelled by positive orders from Van Dorn to join his superior officer with all his force, and to obey that order he had to take the Indians along, as they were a part of his command. The savages, or, as Mr. Pike terms them, "civilized fire civilized tribes," fought at Pea Ridge, and Missourians, we presume, have reason to retain some recollection of the civilization they exhibited on that occasion. We are told that about forty Union men fell beneath the sturdy blows of the painted warriors, and out of all the slain only one was scalped.

As usual, these apologies or explanations have too much ingenuity about them to be truthful. They abound with the spice of vanity to too great an extent to be palatable or digestible. Mr. Albert Pike admits the employment of savages, whose known mode of warfare is an indiscriminate slaughter of all ages, sexes and conditions, and thereby every possible shade of extenuation tries to show that the Indians did not take the Indians, and if they did act like Indians, why Kansas Indians had been employed by the United States against the Confederates, and the Comanches were armed from our Government military posts to war against the Texans.

Mr. Albert Pike makes another acknowledgement that he saw a half-breed shoot a wounded Union soldier, and pass so quietly out of sight that he could not identify him. It such an act is not sufficient to photograph the likeness of a murderer on a man's eye-balls and memory, we can have little respect for his recollection of the general barbarism practiced by his savage allies. The truth is these barbarians were made drunk by their recession leaders before they went into battle, and they were thus maddened that they might perpetrate atrocities with a double ferocity, and when this apologist says, "I knew that it was published that a great number of men were scalped," he knows the publication was true.

"A lie has more legs than a centipede," says Mr. Albert Pike. By that comparison we judge his apology. His explanatory efforts have the hundred legs, but they do not pull and push in one direction. One row go this way and another that, and a third in a different direction, still, and the poetic politician, Pea Ridge hero, in his efforts to escape tangles up his veracity into an unenviable position.—*St. Louis Democrat, July 7.*

A CONTEST BETWEEN HORSES

Galignani says that a letter from Calais contains an interesting account of a match between Prince Halim and an English gentleman named Rose, to test the powers of endurance of English and Arab horses. The Prince chose a white stallion named Alessa, brought from Syria about two years ago, and which he rode himself while Mr. Rose had two great horses, named Bevolanti, exported from England seven months back, and ridden by Mr. Thompson.

The conditions were that the two horses should run the gazelle in the desert, during a period of seven days, and if one of them gave in, the survivor should be the winner, unless the Prince had fled on the same day, in which case the victory of the English horse should give the stakes. The match was to be conducted by Prince Halim against Mr Rose, the latter accompanying the Prince on his own horse from Cairo, but quit two on the morning of the contest, the Prince and Mr. Rose having ridden fourteen hours at a stretch without intermediate refreshment.

At eleven o'clock on the morrow, the Prince and Mr. Rose started together, and returned in about an hour and a half afterwards, the Prince said Mr. Rose had ridden his horse to death, and Mr. Rose said the Prince had ridden his horse to death. After a long argument, which ended in a bet of 100 napoleons, the Prince and Mr. Rose proceeded to the place where the horse was, and Mr. Thompson, who had been in attendance at the camp, the next morning, gave an hour after departure. Five minutes after an English veterinary surgeon, accompanied by a dragoman, came to the place, and found the spectacle described, while vultures were already picking the body.

An examination of the mare by the surgeon showed that she died from fatigue, as the whole body was contracted in a condition of respiration. Prince Halim's horse Alessa on the contrary showed no signs of exhaustion, and continued to trot during three following days. The wager carried by Beechnut was eleven thousand pounds, and that by Alessa twelve thousand.

A CONTEST OF MASONRY.—Mr. Thos. C. Hogg, a prominent citizen of Richmond, was arrested on Wednesday night, at his residence, by the Provost Guard, and carried to the New Market jail. Yesterday morning he was taken before Capt. O'Donnell, Provost Marshal of the 1st District, when he underwent a preliminary trial, charging and inflicting on John Hogg, Company D, 5th Illinois Regiment. Several witnesses testified to the stabbing. Mr. Epps was the witnesses present. He was sent to Castle Thunder under charges. We learn that Mr. Epps expects to prove a case of self-defense. He was himself severely stabbed in the shoulder with a bayonet, and received two severe blows on the head.—*Richmond Whig.*

OUTRAGE OF AMERICANS IN TURKEY.

A Constantinople letter to the Tribune furnishes the following:

One of the most successful and one of the very few honest merchants in Constantinople is Mr. Larkis Minasian, a naturalized American, who has resided many years in Boston and in Nashua, N. H. Some two years ago he obtained permission to erect a warehouse in Galata.—Everything was legally correct in the permission given by the city government, but the Imams of a neighboring mosque demanded an enormous present. This was very justly, but not very wisely, refused, and the building went on. Meanwhile the Imams of the mosque pretended to find some old grant of some Sultan, about two hundred years ago, which forbade the erection of any buildings near them more than eighteen feet high.

Although they were actually surrounded with buildings of twice this height, they succeeded, by bribery and fanaticism, in obtaining an order from the Porte to tear down the three upper stories of Mr Minasian's warehouse, in spite of the permission given by the City Government. One story was actually torn down, and the building then remained in this condition until three months ago, when Mr. Minasian received a new permission to complete it at the height at which it then stood.

He did so, and removed into it a full stock of valuable goods. But no sooner was it fully occupied than these goods were procured from the Grand Vizier a new order to tear the building down within 24 hours. Of course Mr. Minasian locked the doors and refused, while the American Minister obtained the promise of the Grand Vizier that no further action should be taken until the case had been again fully investigated.

He sent a notice of this promise at once to the City Government (which is really little more than a tool of Fuad Pasha), which as if for the special purpose of insulting him, made no reply, but, the next morning, sent officers and workmen, who deliberately commenced taking off the roof of the building. Our Minister at once sent in a formal protest, but they only laughed at it.

A dispatch was then sent by him to the Porte sufficiently decided in its tone to stop the work of destruction immediately; but up to this time no apology has been made for this outrage, and the building still remains with all its valuable contents—American property—exposed to the weather.

Our Minister, Mr. Morris, is acting very vigorously in the matter, and doing himself great credit. If he fails to obtain justice for Mr. Minasian and an apology for the deliberate insult offered to him, I trust that our Government will enable him to make such a demonstration here as will convince the Turkish Government that the rights of Americans are not to be trifled with.

EXECUTION OF WOMEN.

The Philadelphia Ledger has the following from a correspondent:

"Has any woman been capitally punished for crime in this country? has been repeatedly asked since the finding of the Military Commission in the case of Mrs Surratt and the other conspirators. We find in "Watson's Historical Annals of Pennsylvania," that in 1820, "Edward and Martha Hunt were sentenced to death for making and passing counterfeit dollars; said to be the first case in which death was inflicted;" and also in 1731, in New Castle, "Catherine Bevan was ordered to be buried alive for the murder of her husband, and Peter Murphy, her servant, to be hanged. It was designed to strangle her dead by previous hanging over the fire and before it could reach her; but the fire broke out in a stream directly on the rope round her neck, and burnt it off instantly, so that she fell alive into the flames and was seen to struggle therein—a shocking spectacle in our country." Thus it seems that our ancestors were not troubled with that sensibility which now pervades itself among certain classes of our community.

WHAT IS AN INCH OF RAIN?

The last weekly return of the British Registrar General gives the following interesting information in respect to rainfall:

"Rain fell in London to the amount of 1.63 inches, which is equivalent to 43 tons of rain per acre. The rainfall during the last week varied from thirty tons per acre in Edinburgh, to two hundred and fifty tons per acre in Glasgow. An English acre consists of 6,272,640 square inches, and an inch deep of rain on an acre yields 6,272,640 cubic inches of water, which at 277.274 cubic inches to the gallon makes 22,622.5 gallons, and as a gallon of distilled water weighs ten pounds, the rainfall on an acre is 226,225 per pound, avoirdupois; but 2,240 pounds are a ton, and consequently, an inch deep of rain weighs 100.9911 tons, or nearly one hundred and one tons per acre. For every 100th of an inch a ton of water falls per acre."

If any agriculturist were to try the experiment of distributing artificially that which nature so bountifully supplies, he would soon feel inclined to "rest and be thankful."

RACHEL AND THE PINEAPPLE.

The following story is told of the great tragedienne, Rachel:—Rachel was very stingy, as everybody knows. She once gave a great dinner to the *creme de la noble recale*. In the morning she rode out with a well known French critic and gourmand, and requested him to help her select an excellent dessert. They rode to Chevet's, the great fruit dealer in Paris, and selected the dessert. She was just going to have the place, when Chevet asked her if she did not want a pine apple as an ornament for the table. "How much is it?" coaxingly frames. Pineapples are very dear in Europe." "That is to much for me," she said. "But would you not rent it to me?" Chevet laughed and consented.

At the dinner the critic sat next to the Duke of San Salvado, and at the dessert he said to the latter: "Do you see that colossal pineapple?" "Perhaps!" said the Duke, who was near forgetting it." The Duke rose, took a large and sharp knife, and made a deep cut into the fruit. Rachel, who saw it, was struck by this act as by a dagger in a tragedy. A cry of grief came from her breast. "What is the matter?" asked Persard. "Has Madame Rachel a pineapple in her heart?" She could not be induced during the whole evening.

WILL OF CARDINAL WISEMAN.

The will of His Eminence the Most Rev. Nich. Wiseman, Cardinal Priest of the Holy Roman Church, was proved in the London Courts on the 14th inst., by the Very Rev. William Impey Fisher Leslie, in the city of Durham, the Very Rev. Francis Searle, of York Place, Portman Square, and Mr. Henry Bidgard Brickbaw, of Lincoln's Inn, the executors, the personality was sworn under £6,000. The will bears date October 22, 1861, as is attested by Mr James Vincent Herring, solicitor, of 24 Lincoln's inn fields, and Joseph Henry Witchell, servant to the Cardinal.

By the will his eminence has left the whole of his property to his three executors above named for their joint use; but by a codicil dated May 11, 1862, and attested by Mr. Harting and William Newman, butler to his eminence, he leaves to the Very Rev Wm Thompson (above named) and the Very Rev Henry E Manning, D. D. all his copyrights in works published by him and all unpublished manuscripts, correspondence, and papers, whether public or private (not relating to the affairs of his diocese), upon trust to seal the same, but with power to destroy, or publish, or retain and preserve all or any part of his papers, correspondence, &c. By the codicil his eminence also leaves to all his servants living with him at his decease, "not otherwise remembered," one year's wages.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

GENERAL GRANT.—A paragraph has been going the rounds of the press lately, to the effect that Major General Hartland, of Illinois, was to be court martialed at New Orleans on various grave charges. The New Orleans Times of the 24th ultimo, having made the proper inquiries as to the matter, announces that the statement is entirely without foundation in truth.

☞ The daily newspaper establishments in Detroit, have discharged their old printers, and refuse to employ any bound by a union.

A SAD STORY OF TRUE LOVE.

(From the St. Louis Democrat, July 3.)

A week or two ago we mentioned the circumstance of a young lady drowning herself at Venice, on the opposite side of the river, on account of a disappointment in a love affair with one Andrew Funkhouser. On Saturday morning Funkhouser visited the scene of the suicide, and there in a fit of remorse, shot himself through the heart. Funkhouser was a German cigar maker, and boarded at Bohn's boarding house, on Franklin avenue, between 221 and 231 streets. He had a room near by where he slept and worked. He had been a soldier in the army, and soon after obtaining his discharge, paid his addresses to Miss Elizabeth Lederer. One day, during a stroll on the bank of the Mississippi, near the village of Venice, the lovers sat down under the shade of a tree, and there exchanged their vows of love. They were engaged to be married, and to them the horizon of the future was tinged with the roseate hues of hope and undying affection.

They met daily, and were exceedingly fond of each other. But fate, as if envious of their happiness, sent the malignant demon of doubt to plant thorns in their pathway. The course of their true love did not long run smooth. One day, about a month ago, Andrew, in the excess of his happiness, remarked playfully to Elizabeth that he did not intend to marry her, and left her. She pondered upon his parting words, and thinking he might be in earnest, was greatly depressed, and became a prey to harrassing doubts and suspicions. Filled with boding thoughts of evil, she revisited the trysting tree on the bank of the river, near Venice, and wandering along the shore, mingled her tears with the flood that flowed at her feet.—Seating herself under the tree, she gave vent to her feelings in reproaches against her lover, and repinings at her cruel fate. She returned to the city after a short time spent on the opposite shore, but failing to hear from Andrew, she went back to Venice, and in a moment of despir rushed into the water, and was swallowed up by the remorseless current.

The body of Miss Lederer was recovered, and her lover, who was almost distracted by the intelligence of her death, took charge of the body, purchased a lot in a cemetery, had the remains interred, and a tombstone placed above her. He told his friends that he wished to be buried by the side of his lost Elizabeth, and assured them it would not be long before he would go to his resting place.

Funkhouser was a man of about thirty, but after the sad death of his betrothed he became apparently an old man; his hair turned grey, and his whole aspect was changed. On Saturday morning he went over to Venice with a friend to revisit the spot where he had exchanged vows with his dead mistress. His friend asked him to take a glass of beer, but he declined, and said he had drunk all the beer he had intended. He was seen sitting under the tree on the bank of the river, with his breast bare, a pistol by his side, and a miniature of Miss Lederer in his hand.

Not willing to intrude upon his meditations, his friend turned to leave him, and had gone a short distance when he heard the explosion of the pistol. Running to the spot he found Funkhouser weltering in his blood. He had placed the muzzle of the pistol to his heart and fired. His agony was brief. In a moment he was dead. His remains were brought over to the city yesterday afternoon and buried by the side of his betrothed, as he had requested.

Thus it will be seen that a little word, spoken in jest, has caused the death of two innocent and loving beings, who might have lived to be happy and useful members of society. We therefore admonish all persons, especially lovers, to be serious in all things, and beware of practical jokes.

THE ETIQUETTE OF THE LAST HOUR.

Who has forgotten Princess Buckingham, the daughter of King James the Second, and her provisions for a state funeral, as recounted by Walpole? "She has sent for Mr. Austis," he writes to Sir Horace Mann, "and settles the ceremonial of her burial. On Saturday she was so ill that she feared dying before all the pomp was come home. She said, 'Why don't they send the canopy for me to see? Let them send it, though the tassels are not finished. But yesterday was the greatest stroke of all. She made her ladies vow to her that, if she should be senseless, they would not sit down in the room before she was dead!" She not only, continued the keen chronicler, "regulated the ceremony of her own burial, and dressed up the waxen figures of herself for Westminster Abbey, but had shown the same irreducible pride on the death of her only son, dressing his figure, and sending messages to her friends, that if they had a mind to see him lie in state, she would carry them in conveniently by a back door." This was in the early days of newspapers.

On the day of writing this, was advertised in our leading journal the place where tickets were to be had for the black show, and whither faithful retainers of a deceased nobleman were to repair and find their "fittings." "The Princess Buckingham sent," to resume Walpole's narrative, "to the old Duchess of Marlborough, to borrow the triumphal car that had carried the Duke's body. Old Sarah, as mad and as proud as herself, sent her word that 'it had carried my Lord Marlborough, and should never be profaned by any other corpse.' The Buckingham returned, that 'she had spoken to the undertaker, and he had engaged to make a finer one for twenty pounds.'" It might have been hoped that our world was becoming wiser, and that the simple and touching mortuary dispositions of the last deceased Queen of England might not have been without avail as an example. "I die," said the will of that sovereign lady, "in all humility;" and the one state request left by herself, in regard to her funeral, was that, being the widow of our sailor-king, she might be buried "as a lady, not as a man's mate."—*Little Peter Bennet.*

SHOOTING AFFAIR.—On Wednesday last A. H. Macky, Esq., living in Miles River Neck, and one of his farm hands, colored, it is reported, had some words, when Mr. Macky went to the house for his gun and on returning the negro made at him with a spitchfork, when Macky shot, the load taking effect and killing him instantly. Mr Macky came to town and informed Enquire Shepard of the fact, when he had a jury of inquest summoned, and they proceeded to the spot of the murder, and after deliberation brought in a verdict of "death caused by a gun in the hands of A. H. Macky, in self-defence."—*Easton Gazette.*

☞ Ex-Governor Washburn—General Thos. A. Harris, formerly of the Missouri State militia, but lately of the rebel army, and Professor S. McCullough, formerly of Columbia, Chicago, New York, and last of the rebel service generally, who were arrested near the coast of Florida a few days since, reached the city this morning under guard, and, was presume, are now safely lodged in the Old Capitol prison.—*Washington Star, 10th.*

It we remember correctly, the ex-Professor's name figures in some "the rebel authorities" writings in connection with their plan to burn cities in the Northern States.—*Washington Star, 10th.*

MINIATURE ALMANAC FOR 1865.

JULY.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	Moon's Phases.
10 Monday	4 40	7 20	JULY.
11 Tuesday	4 40	7 20	D. H. M.
12 Wednesday	4 41	7 19	First Quarter 2 3 34
13 Thursday	4 41	7 19	Full 9 5 36
14 Friday	4 42	7 18	Last Qr. 16 11 23m
15 Saturday	4 43	7 17	New 23 1 29 m
16 Sunday	4 43	7 17	

MARINE AFFAIRS.

PORT OF BALTIMORE, July 10, 1865.

ARRIVED

Steamer Louisiana, Russell, from Norfolk—to M N Falls

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

Steamer Ella Knight, Graham, from Moorehead City, N C, 5th inst—to U S Quartermaster. Left in port brigs Clara Pickens and Fitz Roy; schrs L Rodgers, W Ellis, Moonlight, M Steadman, M B Bramhall, W Dill, F Nickerson, Mariner, B B Hall; tug Goliah.

Schr Silver Cloud, Crook, from San Andreas 18th ult—cocoanuts, &c to master.

CLEARED.

Steamer Louisiana, Russell, Norfolk.

Steamer James T Brady, Landis, Norfolk.

Steamer John S Shriver, Dennis, Philadelphia.

SAILED

Ship Astronom, (Br) Brewer—in tow of steaming Mary Shaw.

Brig Zebo, Matsuras—in tow of steaming Mary.

Brig Althea, (Br) St John, N B.

Schr Jonas Smith, West Indies.

ARRIVALS FROM BALTIMORE.

Schr. Elm City, Kelley, Providence, 7th instant.

Schr Henry Hobart, Robinson, Providence, 7th instant.

CLEARANCES FOR BALTIMORE.

Schr Breeze, Barnickle, Philadelphia, 7th instant.

Schr Rappahannock, Russell, Philadelphia, 8th inst.

Schr Martha Washington, Thatcher, MEMORANDA.

Ship Cordelia, Morris, remained at Cardiff 21st ult, rdg for Baltimore.

Bark Isabella C Jones, remained at Cardiff 23 ult, rdg for Baltimore.

Bark St Lawrence, (Br) McKinney, hence for Demerara, went to sea 7th inst—Reported by Balt pilots.

Schrs J O Calhoun and Sarah, hence for New York, at Lewes, Del, 6th inst.

Schr Henrietta, Wiley, from Church Hill, Md, for Kennebunkport, sailed from Holmes' Hole 6th inst.

Schr Georgiana, Foster, from Nassau, arrived at New York 7th inst.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALE AT THE BALTIMORE STOCK BOARD.

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

July 10, 1865.

3,800 American Gold (large)	139⅞
5000 do do (large)	139⅞
5,500 do do (large)	139⅞
700 do do (large)	139
900 do do (large)	139⅞
1,000 do do (large)	139⅞
5,000 U. S. 5-20's new	105⅜
200 U. S. 10-40's	98⅜
100 shares Santa Clara	1
100 shares Atlantic Coal Co	50

Prices of Stocks and Bonds in N. Y., July 10.

BY TELEGRAPH.

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

	1st Bd.	2d Bd.
United States 6's, 1881, Coupon	106⅝	106⅝
" " 5-20's	105⅜	105⅜
" " 10-40 currency	98⅜	98⅜
American Gold	139⅞	140
Tennessee 6's	71	71
North Carolina 6's	36	35
Missouri 6's	72⅞	73
Canton Company	44	41⅞
Cumberland Coal and Iron Co.	41	43⅞
Quicksilver	60⅞	60⅞
New York Central Railroad	96⅞	96⅞
Erie Railway Company	81⅞	79⅞
" " Preferred	86	..
Hudson River Railroad	111⅞	110⅞
Harlem Railroad	..	..
Reading Railroad	100⅞	99⅞
Michigan Central Railroad	103	109
Michigan S. and N. Ind R. R.	65⅞	65⅞
Illinois Central Railroad	138	135
Cleveland and Pittsburg R. R.	71	69⅞
Chicago and Northwestern R. R.	39	39
" " Preferred	65⅞	64
Cleveland and Toledo Railroad	103	..
Chicago and Rock Island R. R.	108⅞	107⅞
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien	39⅞	39⅞
Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago	100⅞	99⅞
Illinois Central Railroad	138	135
Toledo and Wabash	..	..
Tone of the market	Firm.	Heavy.

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

American Gold	139⅞
Erie Railway Company	79⅞
Hudson River Company	96⅞
Reading	99⅞
Michigan S. and N. Indiana Railroad	65⅞
Chicago and Northwestern R. R.	39⅞
" " Preferred	64⅞
Cumberland	44⅞
New York Central	96⅞
Chicago and Rock Island Railroad	109
Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad	69⅞
Fort Wayne	99⅞
Ohio and Miss. certificates	29⅞
Quicksilver	61⅞
Tone of the market	firm

BALTIMORE MARKET.

July 10, 1865.

COFFEE—No sales reported. Rio remains steady at 32⅞@33⅞ cts., gold, according to quality.

FLOUR—Transactions light and market heavy for low grades. Sales reported of 300 bbls Ohio Super and Cut Extra at $6.50 @ 6.62½, 200 bbls good Extra do. at $7, and 300 bbls Howard Street Super, in lots, $7.12½@7.25 but City Mills Shipping Extra is in some demand but no sales have been made public. We quote:

Howard Street Super	$6.87½	@ 7.12½
" " Shipping Ex.	9.00	@ 9.25
" " Retailing Ex.	7.75	@ 8.00
" " Family	8.50	@ 9.00
Ohio Super	6.50	@ 6.62½
" Shipping Extra	7.00	@ 7.12½
" Retailing Extra	7.12½	@ 7.50
" Family	8.00	@ 8.50
City Mills Standard Super	6.75	@ 7.00
" " Shipping Extra	9.00	@ 9.25
Baltimore Family	10.25	@10.50
" " High-grades Extra	10.75	@10.00

Rye Flour—First quality dull at $5.25.

Corn Meal—Sales of City Mills at $3.12½.

GRAIN—Demand fair. Sales of prime red Wheat at $1.40@1.45; fair to good do at 1.30@1.35 cts. for white; and yellow do. 85@90 cents, and Ohio at 90@95 cts. weight.

MOLASSES—Quotations nominal, viz: Cuba at 45@47 cents, Cuba Muscovado in bbds., 45@50 cents, English Island 45@55 cents, and Porto Rico 60@75 cents.

PROVISIONS—Market is active—Bacon Shoulders are selling at 16½@16½c, Sides and Sugar-cured Hams at 20½@21c; new crime Mess Pork sold at $25.25@26.00, and closed steady. Western Lard remains nominal, at 18c, and Baltimore refined at 21½ c.

SALT—Sales of Ground Alum reported at $1.80@1.85, and Marshall's Fine at $2.75@2.85. Market quiet.

SUGARS—Market firm for all grades. We quote:

Cuba and E. L. fair to good refining	$11.50@12.00
" " " good grocery	11.75@12.00
" " " prime grocery	12.25@12.50
Porto Rico fair to good grocery	12.00@12.50
" prime to choice grocery	14.00@15.00

WHISKY—Market firmer, $2.11 being refused for Western.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

New York, July 9, 1865.

ASHES—The market is without much change, sales at $7.87½@7.50 for Pots, and $8 for Pearls.

COTTON—The market is still quite active, prices are better and firmer at the closing of the Middling grade, sales of 2,000 bales, the majority is mainly for export.

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

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for Western and State Flour is less active, but under moderate arrivals prices are 5@10c. better, the demand is mainly for the Home and Provincial trade; for family brands are more firm and firmer; the sales are 9,000 bbls at $5.20@5.60 for Superfine State; $5.20@6.05 for Extra State; $6.40@6.60 for Fancy State, $6.20@6.40 for the low grades of Western Extras; $6.25@6.50 for Superfine Western; $6.70@7 for Trade and Family brands; and $7.00@8.00 for St. Louis Extras. Canadian Flour is in fair demand and better; sales of 250 bbls at $5.20@6.50 for the low grades, and at $6.45@8.50 for Trade and Family Extras. Southern Flour is more plenty, but prices are steady; sales of 450 bbls at $5.25@7.75 for mixed to good Superfine County Brands, and $7.25@10.00 for Trade and Family brands.

GRAIN—The Wheat market is steadier, better, under limited arrivals and a steady demand from the trade, and at about yesterday's prices. The demand is mainly for exports; the sales are 30,000 bushels at $1.30@1.33 for Chicago Spring, $1.36@1.38 for Milwaukee Club, $1.37@1.40 for Amber do., $1.40@1.42 for Amber Winter, $1.42@1.45 for Amber White Michigan. Rye is in good demand and better; sales of 4,700 bushels at $1.05@1.06. Corn is more active and better; the sales are 50,000 bushels at 90@91c. for Western and Western Mixed; the latter principally for Rye is firm and fairly active; the sales are 6,000 bushels Western at 65@67c. Oats are in good demand and better; sales of 25,000 bushels at 60@62c. for Western and 62@64c. for State, chiefly for the trade, the latter for Canadian and at 60@62c. Western.

PROVISIONS—The market has been fairly active for Pork to-day, but prices were less decisive; the sales are 5,000 bbls at $25.50@26.00 for Mess, $26.00@26.50 for Mess Pork for New Orleans, and $26.50@27.50 for Extra Prime, and $28.50@29.00 for Prime Mess, and $30.50@31.00 for Prime. Beef is dull, heavy and lower; sales of 250 bbls at $8@9 for Country Mess, $10@11 for Western Mess, and $16@18 for Extra. Lard is better, steadily active and the demand mainly for the trade; sales of 300 bbls at 18½@19c. Butter is in good demand and firmer; sales of 250 bbls at 27@35c. for Ohio, 35@40c. for Western, and 40@45c. for State. Cheese is steady and fairly active; sales of 150 bbls at 15@18c. for Western and State. Tallow is in good demand and firmer; sales of 150 bbls at 15½@16c. for prime City, and 16@16½c. for Western. Cut Meats are quiet but firm; we have sold only 50 pieces hams at 19½@20c. Bacon is inactive and nominal. Land Freight for Cotton is quiet and nominally unchanged; sales of 1,000 bales at 15 cents, and 1,000 bales at 15½ cents to Liverpool. Tallow Freight is fairly demand and quite firm at 27½@30 cents by steam.

WOOL—Raw Sheepskins are in very good demand, and quite firm at 175@190c. for fair to good Pelts; a parcel of 1,300 bales Cuba at 19½@19½c, and 1,931 bales Havana, part at 19c. cash.

WHISKY—The market is dull and heavy; sales of 150 bbls at $2.09 for Western.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK, July 10—Noon—Flour has advanced 5@10c. Sales of 10,000 bbls. Wheat has advanced 1@2c. Corn has advanced 2c. Beef is quiet. Pork is firm. Whisky dull.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, July 10—Noon—Flour dull, with a declining tendency. Super $5.75@6.25; Extra $6@6.25. Wheat firm. Corn firm and high. White $1.35@1.40 and $1.40@1.45. Oats steady. Yellow is cleaning at 65@66c. Provisions are unchanged. Whiskey dull at 12@12½c.

PHILADELPHIA CATTLE MARKET

PHILADELPHIA, July 10—Beeves dull, sales 1,000 head at decline of ½ cent; extra 12@12½c; fair to good 11@12c; common 10@11c. Sheep dull; receipts 9,000 head; prices declined, sales at 5@6½c. Lambs 6½@7c. Hogs—Prices had improved. Sales 3,000 head at $13@14 per hundred pounds. Cows unchanged.

RAILROAD NOTICES.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

YORK ROAD RAILWAY.

Cars will leave the corner of NORTH and BALTIMORE STS. at every hour from 7 A. M. to 7 P. M., with the exception of 12 noon, and the corner of East and Exeter streets at every hour from 7 15 A. M. to 7 15 P. M., with the exception of 12 15 noon, connecting with the York Road Cars at North avenue.

Leave Towsontown at every hour from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M., with the exception of 12 noon. jet-tf

CATONSVILLE RAILWAY SPRING AND SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, May 1st, 1865, Cars will run hourly from 6 A. M., to 7 P. M., and at 9 P. M., daily, Sundays excepted; on Sunday, hourly, from 7 A. M., to 9 P. M.

Passengers to and from Ellicott's Mills will leave daily, Sundays included, at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.

Office west end of Baltimore street.

WM. W. GIRNDORFF, Sec.

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NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD

SUMMER SCHEDULE.

On and after Sunday, May 28th, 1865,

TRAINS SOUTHWARD.

Parkton Accommodation, No. 1	7 20 A. M.
Mail	9 25 "
Harrisburg Accommodation	2 50 P. M.
Parkton Accommodation, No. 3	6 00 "
Philadelphia Express	6 00 "
Pittsburg and Elmira Express	10 00 "

TRAINS NORTHWARD.

Pittsburg, Elmira and Erie Express	7 00 A. M.
Parkton Accommodation, No. 2	9 10 "
Harrisburg Accommodation	12 00 P. M.
Mail	3 20 "
Parkton Accommodation, No. 4	7 30 "

Pittsburg Express through without change of cars.

Express Train leaves daily at 12 00.

Express Train at 3.00 daily, except Saturdays, for Harrisburg, Pittsburg and Erie.

Express at 3.00 P. M., Sundays, for Harrisburg, Pittsburg and the West only, arrives daily, except Mondays.

Express at 6.00 P. M. leaves daily except Saturdays.

Mail daily, except Sundays. Harrisburg Accommodation leaves daily, except Sundays. Mail and Express will not stop between Baltimore and Parkton.

Mail and Express Trains make close connections with the Pennsylvania Central Railroad at Harrisburg for Pittsburg, Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Fort Wayne, Chicago and all points on the great West, and at Elmira with the New York and Erie Railroad for all points in Northern, Central and Western New York.

For further information, apply at Calvert Station.

J. N. DUGANNY, General Superintendent.

ED. S. YOUNG, General Freight and Passenger Agent.

NEW ARRANGEMENT

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

On and after THURSDAY, June 1st, trains will leave President street Depot as follows, viz:

Express Mail Train for Philadelphia and Way Stations, at 3.30 A. M.

Express Train for New York only at 7.00 A. M.

Express Train for Philadelphia and New York at 8.45 A. M.

Express Train for Philadelphia and Way Stations at 4.30 P. M.

Express Train for Philadelphia and New York at 5.30 P. M.

The above Trains leave DAILY, (except Sundays).

ON SUNDAYS.

For New York at 7.30 P. M. and for Philadelphia at 8.00 P. M.

For Philadelphia and intermediate points on the Delaware Division at 4.00 P. M., and for Perryville, Havre de Grace and Intermediate points at 6.30 P. M.

WM. CAMPBELL, General Agent.

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NEW ARRANGEMENT.

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, April 17th, 1865, two daily trains will be run between Baltimore and Wheeling and Parkersburg, as follows:

MAIL TRAIN will leave Baltimore daily (except Sundays) at 9 A. M.

EXPRESS TRAIN will leave daily (including Sundays) at 9.40 P. M.

Both trains connect at Bel Air and Parkersburg for all points West, Southwest and Northwest.

HARPER'S FERRY and FREDERICK ACCOMMODATION TRAIN, West, leaves Baltimore daily at 4 P. M.

Meet—Leaves Harper's Ferry at 6 a. m., and Frederick at 7 a. m. (Sundays excepted.)

THE ELLICOTT'S MILLS TRAIN leaves Baltimore at 6.00, 9.00 a. m., and 4.30 and 6.00 p. m., and Ellicott's Mills at 7.00 a. m., and 12 m., and 4.30 and 5.30 p. m.

FOR WASHINGTON.

Leave Baltimore at 4 30, 7.00, 8.00, 10.15 a. m., 2.00, 3.30, and 6.00 p. m. On Sundays at 4.30, 8.00 a. m., and 3.30 and 6.00 p. m. Leave Washington at 6.15, 7.15, 11.15 a. m., 2.45, 4.45, 6.45 p. m. On Sundays at 7.15 a. m., 4.45 and 6.45 p. m. Trains leaving Baltimore at 7.00 a. m. and 3.30 p. m. and Washington at 7.15 a. m. and 4.45 p. m. make close connections at Relay with trains on the Annapolis R. R.

For Annapolis leave Baltimore at 8.00 a. m. and 4.30 p. m. and leave Annapolis at 6.15 a. m. and 3.00 p. m.

W. P. SMITH, Master Transportation.

MEDICAL

PHARMUM'S COUGH CANDY

"HE THAT HATH AN EAR TO HEAR, LET HIM HEAR."

BALTIMORE, Nov. 13, 1864.

The duties of my business have expose me to coughs, colds and hoarseness and pulmonary affections. I have been deprived of the power of attending to the duties of my profession, and should have been, had it not been for the benefit received from your MEDICATED CANDY. I tried it but a few hours before I began to reap the advantages of its effects.

MY COUGH AND HOARSENESS LEFT ME—MY LUNGS ARE HEALED.

And my appetite greatly improved. I therefore have no hesitation in adding my testimony to that of the many who have experienced the benefits of your valuable Cough Candy.

WILLIAM MEEKS.

Price 25 cents per package, or three packages for $1.

For Sold by SETH S. HANCE, 199 Baltimore street, and SWEETZER & CO., corner