DAILY CLIPPER.

WM. WALES.....Publisher.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 12, 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 "	18.00
"	1 Year	30.00

ONE SQUARE CONTAINS SIX LINES OF SPACE.

[From the New York Evening Post.]

SHALL AMERICA RULE?

WRITTEN IN 1861 BY HENRY H. HURST.

I.

Shall America rule, or descend like a star
Far flashing, and falling in ruin afar?
Shall the glow of its glory, so golden in hue,
Disappear in the shadow of shame from the view?
Shall the one soil of freedom, where man is a man,
Live the scoff and the scorn of Kaiser or Khan?
Shall its eagle be dumb and abandon the skies,
Or once more in anger indignantly rise,
And defying all dangers, descend to its nest,
This Eyrie of freedom, this world of the west,
Whence its eagle's shall soar in Olympian birth,
The heralds announcing the freedom of earth?

II.

Shall America rule? Over land, over sea,
Floats the banner of freedom, the flag of the free.
It has borne it unstained through the darkest of days,
When 'twas honor to slander and treason to praise;
Where it floated, glad tidings of peace to mankind
Were heard in its ripple, like hymns on the wind;
And the eye of the mourner caught light from its rays,
And the heart of the helot grew warm in its blaze;
Shall the Old Flag go down from its zenith, nor rise
Once again in its glory to gladden its skies?
It shall float ever float—over discord and gloom,
To illumine the future with beauty and bloom.

III

Shall America rule? Ask each mountain and glen—
Its oak-shadowed forests—its iron-souled men.
Ask the women—its boys, ask the babe at the breast—
Ask the deer of these forests—the birds in its nest!
But one answer will come from land and from sea—
We were born, we will live, we will die—ever free!
Not a shiver or curse but the nation will give—
It is madness to ask Shall America live—
Shall America rule? It shall fill the sun
Its last circle on earth over heaven hath run.
Then arise, Phoenix-winged, from a purified sod,
To stand upright in the eyes of its God!

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Clipper.]

WASHINGTON, July 8th, 1865.

Signs of the Times—The Upheaving of the Poor Whites of the South—Glorious Prospects for Working Men in the late Insurgent States—The President and his Critics—Shallowness of Popular Teachers on Independence Day.

To those who have proper opportunities of correct and extensive information from the South, some aspects of the state of affairs there are highly animating and gladdening, notwithstanding the ruin and desolation produced by the war. I refer to the signs of activity and enterprise which are manifested in various parts of that region which Providence has blessed with the most benignant skies and most prolific soil; and to the prospect of measureless improvements which has been opened up to the *down trodden Whites*, whose sufferings under the oligarchy of Slaveholders, and under the system which degraded labor to be the badge and characteristic of serfdom, instead of the honor and glory of robust and ambitious manhood. It is the lesson of history, that all the periods in which human society and human intellect have made great and memorable advances, have followed close upon periods of general agitation and disorder. Such were the times of the Reformation,—the civil wars in England;—the restoration,—the revolution of 1688,—the American and French revolutions. Men's minds were at each of these periods deeply and roughly stirred; but the vast and alarming fermentation which pervaded the mass of society, also infused it with that kindly warmth which expanded the seeds of genius and energy.

Similar effects have been produced by the general and long-continued contentions among our fellow-citizens of the lately insurgent states. There is a development of activity, industry, enterprise and talent among multitudes who, in ordinary times, would have *vegetated* stupidly in the places where fortune has placed them, and where the slave system was calculated to *keep* them firmly and unchangeably *fixed*. They feel that all the higher prizes in the lottery of life are now brought within their reach, within the grasp of a large and heretofore despised portion of the whites, and that vivifying spirit of ambition—the true source of all improvements—instead of burning at a few detached points on the summit of society, now pervades every portion of its frame.

This is what President Johnson referred to, doubtless, when he reminded one of the innumerable deputations which visited him that they seemed to forget that emancipation had not been confined to the colored people of the South; but large multitudes of whites also had been set free.

He knows well the nature and extent of the tyranny under which the latter were so long kept in a state of comparative torpor; and he is too careless not to perceive that the talent and activity which have been extricated by the convulsions of the last four years will make immense additions to the power and the enterprise of whole communities, under the enlightened guidance of generous and sympathizing spirits, who have never been shut out from the enjoyment of the blessings of genuine freedom.

While we exult, therefore, in the spectacle of universal liberty to the African race, let us not be blind to the prospect of boundless good for the whites which is opened up in every part of that naturally rich and magnificent country.

But, from a point of view which some politicians, who are thrust forward as teachers of the people of the free North and West never touch. In all their Fourth of July harangues they do not pay the smallest compliment for whites at the late slaveholding regicides the poor contemptible of spinning gauze. If some of the bounty statesmen at Washington and elsewhere, had so far extended their view of the situation at the South as to have taken in a proper estimate of this accession of the true Union and loyal element, they would have had less approbation in regard to the policy of President Johnson, and in regard to the amount of ultimate good which it will effect not only for the late insurgent States, but for all parts of the Union.

Permit me here (parenthetically) to repeat a suggestion which I have made before, but is again called for by the intemperance and bitterness of some of the crack orations of Independence Day. It is amusing to us, (readers in the halcyon hours of peace,) to meet with such ebullitions of hatred, vindictiveness and rancor. They must have been written in advance during the leisure hours of the appointed orators, while all the passions of the war times were upon them. These fervors of three months ago are quite out of season now. There is really some slight difference between the calm enjoyers of peace, and the fierce and impetuous combatants of war;—although declaimers, *set* upon delivering their prepared orations, may find it convenient to ignore the distinction; and to persist in giving voice to their closet incubations, however ill timed or infelicitous, and tions, how[illegible] occasion.

[illegible] nurtured to the [illegible] for this nation that the Most fortunate is [illegible] not divided into whole American people are [illegible] and for the followers or admirers of the [illegible] were self-seeking spouters who, since Mr. Johnson's accession to the Chief Magistracy, have taken every occasion, whether appropriate or not, to define their positions on the questions of the day. At New Orleans and Richmond we have one set of declaimers; and at Washington and Boston and Chicago we have another;—all loudly and most unwisely indulging in contempt, aversion and defiance towards those who differ from them.

Instead of endeavoring to avoid the occasions of dissatisfaction—*as men and women from the South and North, if they have any sense or good feeling, do when they meet in society*; instead of trying to soothe and conciliate those whom neither party ought to desire to have for enemies, these political orators seem to aim at exasperating the sections by menaces and abuses, by defending, with insolence, everything their respective factions did or do, however indefensible; and by insulting and defying their respective opponents, with a needless ostentation of their temporary or accidental, or factitious power; and with their resolution to use that power in furtherance of measures which might chance to be specially offensive to their adversaries.

This unfortunate tone has done more to revolt and alienate the hearts of independent and brave men from the *factions* which these spouters represent, than all the errors and shortcomings of which they have been guilty.

How different from this tone of passion, or mistaken principle, is the whole temper of Andrew Johnson's addresses, and the whole tenor of his acts and conversations! He has been uniformly tolerant, magnanimous, and kindly, never doubting that the morality and intelligence, and long habits of sober thinking and kindly affection which have adorned and exalted Americans in every quarter of the Union, will save us from the evils these evil prophets predict.

A LOOKER ON AT THE CAPITAL.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Clipper.]

TOWNSBROWN, July 11, 1865.

Late in the afternoon of yesterday, quite a severe and almost fatal accident happened to a little son, aged about eleven years, of Mr. Charles H. Chew, residing near this place; the particulars are as follows:

The boy was climbing up near the roof of a barn in search of some swallows which were building their nests there, and losing his hold, was precipitated to the barn floor below, the distance of which was several feet, resulting in the breaking of two or three of his ribs, his shoulder blade and another bone in his shoulder, besides wounding his head quite severely, though, as pronounced by the physician, his skull was not fractured. Dr. Piper, of Baltimore city, and Dr. Piper, of this place, attended him, and through their careful treatment the boy is somewhat improved this morning, though not entirely out of danger.

In the Orphans' Court for Baltimore County, before the Hon. Judges Fale, Standford, and Merryman, which was in session here today, the will of Mordecai Maddox was admitted to probate, and letters of administration granted to Catharine Maddox.

There is an examination of the scholars of the "Towsontown Female Institute," under the management of Mrs. Schenck, going on here to-day. A commencement will be held this evening. The school, under the management of Mrs. Schenck, is in a very prosperous condition.

THE MORMONS AND THE INDIANS IN UTAH—INTERESTING STATEMENTS.

The Daily Union Vidette, a "Gentile" paper published at Great Salt Lake City, makes the following statements:

"By a gentleman recently returned from a tour through our southern settlements, from Spanish Fork to Fillmore, Beaver, and through the Sevier and San Pete valleys to the scene of the late Indian difficulties in that locality, we are placed in possession of many important facts concerning the popular feeling and the condition of affairs throughout those portions of Utah. It will be seen from his account that all is not as it should be among the people of some portions of this territory, and we leave it to our readers whether, under the circumstances, much sympathy should be wasted on their behalf, or pains taken to ward off dangers that they have foolishly brought upon themselves, or in giving protection to those who scarcely are little prepared to appreciate the favor.

"The people are represented generally as being composed almost entirely of foreigners, very poor and very ignorant, the latter accounting for and partially excusing other things in their disfavor, as we are willing to admit, but reflecting little credit on those better informed, who have imbued their minds with false, pernicious and disloyal ideas that pervade them, regarding the government and particularly the troops in this territory.—There was a latent hatred everywhere manifested towards the latter, especially, and the public sentiment entertained, by no means friendly to either, would not be discredit to the most benighted corners of Dixie.

"From all he saw and heard, our informant gives it as his deliberate opinion that the present Indian difficulties are purely the result of a policy pursued for a series of years in this territory, ostensibly to obtain the mere friendship of the savages, but, as we have reason to believe, for a far deeper and more dangerous purpose. The Indians, while receiving benefits from the Mormon inhabitants and taught to look upon them as their friends, have been led to believe, in common with the lower classes of the Mormons themselves, that 'Americans,' as they term 'Gentiles,' were and are hostile to both, and that the soldiers especially were their enemies. The motive in all this is easily seen—to make useful allies of these savages in the event of certain contingencies, which had long been regarded as liable to arise. Hence it was that, for two years after our arrival in Utah, the troops were made the mark of 'Lamanite' hostility, wherever Mormon influence prevailed, while the inhabitants of the most remote and unprotected settlements mingled with and supplied the savages with food and ammunition, as usual, and without fear of danger. Indeed, they had no cause of fear, for the Indians were their trusted allies, whom they persuaded it was an easy task to whip these intruding 'blue coats,' who had come into the country with no good intentions towards either Mormons or 'Lamanites.'

"These things we have often heard from the lips of the Indians themselves, for since they have been subdued and treaties have been made with them, they have freely disclosed the reasons of their hostility. Now, however, this hatred is turned in quite the other direction, for these savage children of the desert, considering themselves deceived into trouble by their professed friends, who took good care to keep out of the fight themselves, however, turn upon their betrayers—as they conceive the Mormons to be—and attempt to recompense themselves for real or fancied injuries by forays upon their whilom friends."

SAILED FOR ANDERSONVILLE.—Miss Clara Barton sailed, July 9th, for Andersonville, Ga., at the request of the Secretary of War, to identify and mark the graves of the martyrs who died there. She is accompanied by Capt. J. M. Moore, and Dr. Pence Atwater, a soldier long confined there, and who surreptitiously copied and carried off the rebel burial roll. They take out with them 13,000 headboards for the graves at Andersonville, and may be expected to bring back some interesting information. Her business here is now large, and will be in the hands of Samuel Ramsay, Esq., during her absence.

SETTS AGAINST COL. L. C. BAKER.—A number of bounty brokers and reported bounty jumpers, who were arrested by Col. Baker at Hoboken, on the 11th of March, have entered suits against that officer for false imprisonment and assault and battery. Several affidavits, it is said, have been taken, but the subject has not yet been brought before the courts. The statements thus far made are one sided, and the case will probably assume an entirely different aspect as soon as Colonel Baker is heard in his own defense.

☞ A philosopher thirsting for knowledge undertook to test the rapidity with which fire would ascend a movable ladder of grains of gunpowder, reaching from a hot stove to a jank bottle. The result was sudden and astonishing. The man will remember the 4th of July by a diminished number of thumbs and fingers.

☞ A society for providing life boats and establishing stations along the German shores has been founded at Bremen.

☞ Only two hundred pardons have been granted by the President so far.

THE CLOSING OF FORD'S THEATRE.

A special Washington dispatch to the Philadelphia Inquirer, dated yesterday says:

The performance announced to take place at Ford's Theatre, this evening, was prevented by order of the War Department. About six o'clock this afternoon, Colonel Ingraham, Provost Marshal General of the defenses north of the Potomac, called on Mr. Ford, at the theatre, and, in a friendly manner, advised him not to give the promised performance

About an hour afterwards Brig. Gen. George W. Gile, commanding the Provisional Brigade of the Veteran Reserve Corps, called upon Mr. Ford, at the theatre, and read him an order from General Augur, directing him to prevent any theatrical performances being held in the theatre, in obedience to orders from the War Department. Soon after a detachment of the Tenth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, headed by a Captain, took possession of the theatre, and stationed guards at the doors and on the sidewalk in front.

As the hour approached for the performance to commence, a large crowd gathered in front of the theatre, but no one was allowed to enter. Large posters, with the words "closed by order of the War Department," were placarded conspicuously in front of the building. Finding no one would be admitted, the crowd soon dispersed. A considerable number of tickets had been sold for the performance, but no opportunity was given Mr. Ford to return to the parties their money.

Mr. Ford has protested against this proceeding, through his counsel, Thomas Ewing, Esq., late counsel for Dr. Mudd and Spangler. No reason was given for prohibiting the performance, but rumors have prevailed during the day that a disturbance would take place if the theatre was opened; but no indications of such a purpose were visible in any part of the city. Mr. Ford had all his company engaged, with music, &c., and the play announced was the Octoroon.

He received an anonymous note to-day, asking him not to open his theatre, as there might be trouble, and suggesting to him to take fifty thousand dollars for his building and erect another theatre, in a different part of the city, when he would be supported liberally by the public.

ONE WAY TO PUNISH JEFF. DAVIS.

A novel suggestion is made by the New York correspondent of the London Spectator, thus:

"Mr. Davis must be condemned to death, but were I President Johnson, I would neither pardon him and send him into exile, nor allow him to be hanged. If he were pardoned on condition of exile, he would merely lead a comfortable, perhaps, a luxurious life abroad, receiving much attention from certain people. He must be conspicuously punished, and yet not made a martyr either by his imprisonment or his death Therefore, upon his condemnation I would reprieve his sentence indefinitely, on condition that he gave his parole never to leave the country, and to report himself once a month to the judicial or military officer of the republic nearest to his place of residence, and once a year to the President at Washington — From any position of public trust he is of course cut off. If necessary he should be comfortably supported at the expense of the nation. His only punishment should be that of owing his life to the clemency of the Government he sought to destroy, and the becoming humiliation of publicly acknowledging its authority once a month while he lived. And such an example would be more instructive than a hanging. Thus would I do with the chief civil and military leaders of the rebellion."

THE KILLING OF CAPT. JOHN LIST.—The following additional particulars of the accidental killing of Capt. John List, near Wheeling, on Thursday night, is from the Intelligencer of Saturday:—"It is thought that Capt. List's life might have been saved but for the impression which first prevailed that he was shot in the head. When the real character of his wound had been ascertained, the loss of blood had been so great that it was impossible to save him. Capt. List was well known among steamboatmen, and the boats in port yesterday displayed their flags at half mast in honor of his memory. Major McPhail, who was wounded at the same time, is doing well. He suffered out little, and will not experience any lasting injury. The ball which did the fearful execution finally lodged in the body of a dog belonging to Mr. Wm. Shriver, who was also sitting in front of the store where the accident occurred. The shot is said to have been fired by a member of the 16th Ohio. We are not informed as to what action has been taken in the matter by the military authorities, but presume some measures will be adopted to prevent such indiscriminate firing in the public streets in the future."

SOUTH AMERICAN NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.—The Panama Review gives the following summary of news from Central and South America—

Chile at peace,
Bolivia quiet;
Peru in a row,
Ecuador in a riot;
Columbia sleeping,
Costa Rica the same;
Nicaragua keeping
The peace as of time,
Honduras uncertain
Which way to go;
Salvador's troubles ended,
Guatemala's also.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.—Colonel J. W. Thompson, late Superintendent of Indian Affairs in the Northwest, arrived here yesterday from a tour through the Indian country in Colorado and Nevada Territories. He reports that the California Indians are peaceable, but on the Eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada Mountains they have destroyed most of the telegraph wire, and robberies by them of the mail coaches and murders of whites are frequent. They had driven off the miners and settlers from the gold country in the vicinity of Fort Yuma.

☞ In Norfolk, Va., the people are agitating the water question, but one "economical" writer to the Post of that city says:—"For myself, I am much more interested in the reduction of the price of whiskey than I am in the increase of the supply of water, especially such water as is tendered to us. The devil wouldn't drink it."

MINIATURE ALMANAC FOR THIS DAY.

JULY.	Sun rises	Sun sets.	Moon's Phases			
10-Monday	4 40	7 20	JULY.	D.	H.	M.
11-Tuesday	4 40	7 20	First qr	20	2	3
12-Wednesday	4 41	7 19	Full	8	3	23
13-Thursday	4 41	7 19	Last qr	15	11	25
14-Friday	4 42	7 19	New	22	1	23
15-Saturday	4 43	7 17				
16-Sunday	4 43	7 17				

MARINE AFFAIRS.

PORT OF BALTIMORE, July 11, 1865.

ARRIVED.

Steamer Georgeanna, Pearson, from Old Point, Va—to M N Falls.

Steamer George Leary, Blakeman, fm Norfolk—A W Shaw.

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

Steamer Richard Willing, Cundiff, from Philadelphia—mdse to J A Shriver.

Brig Cleo., (Br) Hopkins, from Nassau, N P, 12th ult, via Key West, 7th inst—to Kennedy & Lee. Left in port trigs Thos Turrell, for New Haven, next day; Neuvittas, for do in two days; Fairwise, from New York, waiting; Peerless, (Br) for Philadelphia in two days.

Schr Elyawan, Matthews, from Portland A mdse to Kelley & Gray.

Schr Mountain Avenue, Rogers, from Boston—mdse and ballast to M Millison.

Schr Geo S Adams, Fisk, fm Philadelphia—ballast to R M Heslen.

Schr Harriet Brewster, from Fortress Monroe—to Ross & Lyon.

CLEARED.

Steamer Georgeanna, Pearson, Norfolk, Va.

Steamer George Leary, Blakeman, Norfolk, via Fortress Monroe.

Steamer Charlotte Vanderbilt, Colmary, Alexandria and Washington.

Steamer Mary Washington, Gourley, Patuxent river.

Steamer Richard Willing, Cundiff, Philadelphia.

Steamer Martha Stevens, Chance, New York.

Steamer Matilda, Kirwan, Fredericksburg, Va.

CLEARANCES FOR BALTIMORE.

Steamer F W Brune, Foster, New York, 10th inst.

Schr Engineer, Willard, New York, 10th instant.

SPOKEN.

Brig L C Watts, from Bucksport for Baltimore, was spoken July 8, lat 39 10, lon 74 47

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To Baltimore Exchange and News Room.]

Bark Wildfire, (Br) Clarke, from Rio Janeiro May 26th, arrived at New York 10th, P. M.

MEMORANDA.

Bark Guttenburg, (Brem) Raschen, from Bremen for Baltimore, was off Dual 12th inst.

Ship Helene, (Brem) Raschen, from Bremen, arrived at New York 8th inst.

Ship Grey Eagle, Cutler, hence, at Rio Janeiro prior to June 9.

Bark Lapwing, Kean, hence, was at Rio Janeiro June 1—Per tel from Lisbon and steamer from England.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALE AT THE BALTIMORE STOCK BOARD.

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

July 11, 1865.

4,836	American Gold (large) c		140
1,266	do	do (mixed)	140
17,400	do	do (large)	140
1,747	do	do (Twice) NY	139⅞
194	do	do (mixed)	139⅞
2,900	do	do (large)	140
17,200	U. S. 5-20's old		106⅞
3,500	do	do new	105
900	U. S. 6's '81		105⅞
4 900	U. S. 7-30's 2d series		100
128	U. S. 10-40's		98⅞
1 900	do	do	97⅞
200	Baltimore City 6's, '90		101
100	shares City Passenger R		18
300	shares Santa Clara M30		19
300	do	do	19
100	do	do b10	19
200	do	do	19⅞
300	do	do b30	19⅞
250	do	do	19
100	do	do b30	19
100	do	do	19
100	do	do	19⅞

Prices of Stocks and Bonds in N. Y., July 11.

BY TELEGRAPH.

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

	1st B'd.	2d B'd
United States 6's, 1881, Coupon	107⅞	107
" " 5-20's	105⅞	105⅞
" " in currency	99⅞	99⅞
American Gold	140	139⅞
Tennessee 6's	71⅞	71
North Carolina 6's	55⅞	
Missouri 6's	74	73
Canton Company	40⅞	40⅞
Cumberland Coal and Iron Co.	43⅞	44
Quicksilver	64⅞	64
New York Central Railroad	95⅞	95
Erie Railway Company	79	80⅞
" " Preferred	86	87⅞
Hudson River Railroad	109⅞	110⅞
Harlem Railroad		
Reading Railroad	99⅞	99⅞
Michigan Central Railroad	107⅞	107⅞
Michigan S. and N. Ind R. R.	65	66⅞
Illinois Central Railroad	136⅞	136
Cleveland and Pittsburg R. R.	69	70⅞
Chicago and Northwestern R.	29⅞	29⅞
" " Preferred	61	61⅞
Cleveland and Toledo Railroad	192	
Chicago and Rock Island R. R.	107⅞	108⅞
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien	39⅞	39
Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago	98⅞	99⅞
St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute	31	

Tone of the Market.....Heavy. Strong.

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

American Gold	140⅞
Erie	80⅞
Southern	66⅞
C. & N. Western	65⅞
Cumberland	44⅞
New York Central	96⅞
Chicago and Rock Island Railroad	109⅞
Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad	70⅞
Fort Wayne	100⅞
Ohio and M. Certificates	29⅞
Quicksilver	64

Tone of the market—firm.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

July 11, 1865.

COFFEE—Small sales from second hand—reported at 21⅞@21 c.c., gold, for fair to very good Rio.

FLOUR.—Sales reported to-day comprise 200 bbls. good Ohio Extra at $7.25, and 250 bbls. more Howard Street Super at $7 12½@7.25 per bbl. We quote:

Howard Street Super	$7 00	@ 7.12½
" " Shipping Ex.	7.50	@ 8.00
" " Retailing Ex.	7.75	@ 8.00
" " Family	8 50	@ 9.00
Ohio Super	6.50	@ 6.62½
" Shipping Extra	7.12½	@ 8.00
" Retailing Extra	8.12½	@ 9.00
" Family	9 00	@ 9.25
City Mills Standard Super	6.75	@ 7.00
" " Ship. brands Extra	8.25	@ 9.00
Baltimore Family	10.25	@10.50
" " Ship. brands Extra	10.75	@10.00

Rye Flour—First quality dull at $5.12½.

Corn Meal—Sales of City Mills at $3.12½.

GRAIN.—Demand fair. Sales of prime Red Wheat at $1.60@1.65, and Amber at $2.20; Corn at 90@95 cts. for white; and yellow do. 93@91 cents, and Oats at 60@65 cts. weight.

MOLASSES.—Quotations nominal, viz: Cuba Clayed 49@52 cents, Muscovado do. in hhds., 49@50 cents, English Island 45@70 cents, and Porto Rico 50@75 cents

PROVISIONS.—Market is active—Bacon Shoulders at 16 c. Sides at 17 c. Hams and Sugar-cured Hams at 20@20 cts.; new prime Mess Pork sold at $25@25 50, and closed steady. Western Lard remains nominal, at 19⅞ cts. and Baltimore refined at 21⅞ cts.

SEEDS.—Sales of Prime Alsike reported at $1.90@1.85, and Marshall's Finest at $2.75@2.85. Market quiet.

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

Cuba and E. L. fair to good red	$11.75@12 00	
" " " prime	11.75@12.00	
" " " good grey	11.75@12.00	
" " " prime grey	12.25@12.25	
Porto Rico fair to good grocery	12.00@12.00	
" " prime to choice grocery	12 00@13 00	

WHISKY—Market firmer. Sales reported at $2.11 for Western, and $2.10 for Pennsylvania. Stock offering very light.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, July 10, 1865.

ASHES—The market is without much change, sales at $7.37½@7 50 for Pots, and $7.75 for Pearls per 200 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been quiet but firm, including Java at 24½@24½c; Rio 12½@21c; Maracaibo 19½@22c; St. Domingo 18@19c. Native Ceylon at 22½@23c per lb in gold.

COTTON—Is in fair request at buoyant prices Middlings at 50c per lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—An improved demand prevailed for State and Western, and chiefly for desirable shipping brands, prices of which have advanced 15@25c per bbl; the market closing buoyantly on much reduced supplies, especially of Extra State, which was in most request for export. Sales since our last amount to 17,500 bbls, including very inferior to choice superfine State and Western, at $5 40@5 85; poor to choice Extra State at $6 10@7.75, chiefly at $6@6 75; round hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to good Shipping brands, $5 75@6 90 ⅌ bbl

Southern flour is doing better. Sales since our last, 700 bbls, at $5@7 70 for poor to good, and $7 75@11 50 for good to very choice extra brands ⅌ bbl. Canadian Flour is dearer, sales 500 bbls, extra at $6 45@8 12. Rye Flour continues dull at $5 12½@5 50 for superfine. Corn Meal is lower, sales of Jersey at $4 50@4 60 for Western, and $3 10@3 15 for Brandywine; sales 300 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in more demand for export, and has advanced 2@3c, closing with an upward tendency. Sales 95,000 bush., including White Michigan at $1 75@1 80; Amber Western at $1 55@1 60; Red Western at $1 45@1 52; Amber Spring at $1 35 at 37; and Chicago and Milwaukee Club at $1 32@1 35. Corn is dearer, being more sought after; sales 90,000 bushels at 73c@76c for unsound, and 80@82c for sound mixed Western. Western Oats have been in demand at 60c. Rye is in request and is held at 90@95c. Barley and Barley Malt ruled quiet but firm.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been active and much firmer. The demand has been mainly for new Mess, on speculation. Sales reported since our last of 5700 bbls, including at $26 37½@26 87½, closing at $27 25 for new Mess; $21 75@24 25 for Prime Mess; $29 50@31 for Prime; also, 800 bbls new Mess, delivery next month, seller's option, at $26 87½@27 25. Cut Meats in active request, at 15@15½ cents for Shoulders, and 19@20 cents for Hams; sales equal to 550 pkgs. Lard has been more active, closing firmer, Cumberland Cut at 19@19½ cents; Prime Steam at 19½ cents; keg and tierces 19½@20 cents; short clear at 19½@19 cents; and long clear, uncured, at 13½ cents. Lard is brisker and firmer; sales 270 tcs and bbls, at 19½@20 cents, the latter rate for very choice kettle-rendered, in small lots. Beef is in less request at $14@15 for extra Mess; $10@14 for plain Mess; Texas Beef is dull and nominal; Beef Hams continue inactive at $26 50@27 50 per bbl.

SUGARS—Have been in fair request, and very firm. Sales include 500 hhds Cuba, &c., at 11@12½c per pound. Refined Sugars are in demand at 21@21½c per pound.

MOLASSES—Quotations nominal, viz: Cuba Clayed 49@52 cents, Muscovado do. in hhds., 49@50 cents, English Island 45@70 cents, and Porto Rico 50@75 cents

WHISKY—Sales of Ohio bbls, in small lots, at $1 09@1 10 per gall.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

New York, July 11—Cotton buoyant—sales of 2,000 bales at 50@51 cents, by auction, 300 bales Government cotton—good Middling 49½ cents. Middling 53½ cents; low Middling 50½; good Ordinary 46½. Flour 5@10c better, tendency—sales 12,000 bbls at an advance of 10 to 25 cents. State $5 10@5 95; Ohio $5 90@7 75; Southern $7 @7 50. Wheat—sales of 60,000 bushels; Spring has advanced 2 cents, and Winter 10 cents, sales of Amber Milwaukee at 137c, 137½ cents; Red Winter 135 cents. Corn has an upward tendency—sales of 39,000 bushels at 92@94 cents for sound. Pork buoyant—sales $27 25 Lard firm at 19½@19¾ cents. Whisky steady at $2 07@2 09. Sugar firm. Coffee active—sales of 5,500 bags Mocha on private terms. Turpentine $1 50. Petroleum heavy—Crude at 22½ cents, refined in bond 51@53½ cents.—Freights dull and drooping.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

CHICAGO, July 11.—Flour is active, and has advanced 5@10 cents—sales at $5 75@6 75 for Spring Extra. Wheat is quiet—sales at 111 c.c. for No. 1 and 99@97 cents for No. 2. Corn is active, and has advanced 1@2 cents—sales at 76@77c cents for No. 1, 73@74½ cents for No. 2. Oats are dull, and have declined 1 cent—sales at 41@41½ cents. Provisions are firm—Mess Pork $26; Prime Mess $20.

CATTLE MARKET.

NEW YORK, July 11.—Beef has advanced 1 ct. under the combination to cause a short supply; range 9@17 cents, average 14½ cents, receipts 4,000 head. Cows firmer. Veals better—sales at 7@11 cents. Sheep firmer, closing firm at 4½@6½ cents. Lambs firmer—sales at 12@14 cents; receipts 11,000 head. Swine better—sales at 10½@11½c; receipts 10,500 head.

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, July 11.—Flour is in good demand—sales 1,800 bbls., sold at $5 60 to $5 75 for Superfine; $6 25 Extra. Whisky is unchanged. There is only a limited demand for provisions. Market firm.

RAILROAD NOTICES.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

BALTIMORE CITY 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 Eutaw 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. jel-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 2, 4 and 6 P. M.

Office west end of Baltimore street.

WM. W. ORNDORFF, Secretary.

apl3-6m

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD

SUMMER SCHEDULE.

On and after Sunday, May 28th, 1865,

TRAINS NORTHWARD.

Parkton Accommodation, No. 1	7 20 A. M.
Mail	9 30 "
Harrisburg Accommodation	2 50 P. M.
Parkton Accommodation, No. 3	6 00 "
Pittsburg and Erie Express	8 00 "
Pittsburg and Kimira Express	10 00 "

TRAINS SOUTHWARD.

Pittsburg, Elmira and Erie Express	7 00 A. M.
Parkton Accommodation, No. 2	8 10 "
Harrisburg Accommodation	12 00 P. M.
Mail	3 30 "
Parkton Accommodation, No. 4	7 30 "

Pittsburg Express through without change of cars.

Express Trains leave daily at 10 00.

Express Train at 8 00 daily, except Saturdays, for Harrisburg, Pittsburg and Erie.

Express at 12 00 P. M., Sundays, for Harrisburg, Pittsburg and the West only, arrives daily, except Mondays.

Express at 8 00 P. M. leaves daily except Saturdays.

Mail daily, except Sundays. Harrisburg Accommodation leaves daily, except Sundays. Mail and Express will act stop between Baltimore and Parkton.

Mail and Express Trains make close connections with the Pennsylvania Central Railroad at Harrisburg for Pittsburg, Cleveland, Columbus, Chicago, Indianapolis, Fort Wayne, Chicago and all points in 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. M. DUBARRY, General Superintendent.

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

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NEW ARRANGEMENT

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

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

Way Mail Train for Philadelphia and Way Stations, at 8.45 A. M.

Express Train for New York only at 9.30 A. M.

Express Train for Philadelphia and New York at 12 P. M.

Way Mail Train for Philadelphia and Way Stations at 4.15 P. M.

Express Train for Philadelphia and New York at 8.35 P. M.

The above Trains leave DAILY, (except Sundays.

ON SUNDAYS:

For New York at 7.30 P. M. and for Philadelphia at 9.00 P. M.

For Salisbury and intermediate points on the Delaware Railroad take the 9.45 p. m. train for Dover, Delaware, to be the 1.30 p. m. train.

WM. CRAWFORD, Agent.

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THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD

On and after MONDAY, April 24th, 1865, two daily trains will be ran between Baltimore and Wheeling and Parkersburg, as follows:

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

EXPRESS TRAIN will leave daily (including Sundays) at 4 P. M.

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

BALTIMORE FERRY AND FREDERICK ACCOMODATION TRAIN, West leaves Baltimore (ex.) at 4 p. m.

East—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 and 9 00 a. m., and 1 30 and 4.30 p. m., and Ellicott's Mills at 7.40 a. m., and 11 a. m., and 2 15 and 6.40 p. m.

FOR WASHINGTON.

Leave Baltimore at 4.30, 6.00, 7.20, and 9.45 a. m., and 3.30, and 6.00 p. m. On Sundays at 4.30, 7.20 a. m., and 3.30 and 6 p. m. Leave Washington at 6.15, 8.15, 11.15 a. m., 3.00, 4.30, and 5.45 p. m. On Sundays at 8 a. m., 3.00 and 4 p. m. Leave Annapolis at 6.40 a. m. and 3.30 p. m. trains only from Baltimore and the 6.15 a. m. and 3.00 p. m. trains only from Washington. Tickets will be sold and baggage checked through to points West, Southwest and Northwest by the agents at the Depots.

For further information, tickets of every description, apply at the Ticket Office, Camden Station, or at the Ticket Office, Washington Station.

W. M. SMITH, Master of Transportation.

J. W. CULP, General Ticket Agent. feb7

MEDICAL.

DR. HARNUM'S COUGH CANDY!

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

BALTIMORE, Nov.