DAILY CLIPPER.

WM. WALKS.....Publisher.

FRIDAY, AUG. 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	16.00
"	6 "	25.00
"	1 Year	30.00

ONE SQUARE CONTAINS SIX LINES OF SPACE.

SONG: THE EMPTY SLEEVE.

—o—

WRITTEN AND SUNG BY A ONE-ARMED SOLDIER OF THE 14TH PENNA. VOLS.

—o—

By the moon's pale light to a grave I throng,
Let me tell one tale—let me sing one song.
'Tis a tale devoid of an aim or plot;
'Tis the simple song of a one-armed man.
Tell this very hour would you e'er believe
What a queer, weird thing is an empty sleeve?

It tells, in a silent way to all,
Of a country's need and a country's call;
Of a kiss and prayer for a child and wife,
And a hurried march for a nation's life.
Tell this very hour would you e'er believe
What a tell-tale thing is any empty sleeve?

It tells of a battle-field of gore;
Of the sabre's clash and the cannon's roar;
Of the whizzing shot and the screaming shell,
And a scene that mimics the scenes of hell.
Tell this very hour would you e'er believe
What a horrible thing is an empty sleeve?

It tells of a rush at a leader's call,
To a scene where death held carnival;
Of a furious charge at the bugle's note
And a gurgling sound in a foeman's throat.
Tell this very hour would you e'er believe
What a terrible thing is an empty sleeve?

It tells of a thousand nameless graves,
Where slumber a thousand loyal braves;
Of a widow's woe and an orphan's prayer,
And a mother's tear for a vacant chair.
Tell this very hour would you e'er believe
What a mournful thing is an empty sleeve?

Though it points to a myriad scams and scars,
Yet it tells that a flag, with the stripes and stars,
In God's own chosen time, shall wave
O'er a land where droops no cowering slave.
Tell this very hour would you e'er believe
What a hopeful thing is an empty sleeve?

LETTER FROM PRINCE GEORGE'S.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Clipper.]

RIVERSCROFT, Prince George's county, Augus. 9, 1865.

The Four Year Appointments—Why Don't the Diplomats Resign?

Not a little wonder is expressed at the want of *delicacy* on the part of many of the Diplomatic Representatives of the United States abroad, in having failed to place their offices at the disposal of President Lincoln on the occasion of his reinauguration, and again in having failed to submit them to President Johnson.

It is a well understood matter of etiquette at Washington that, in the occurrence of changes of this description, resignations should be tendered. The Assistant Secretaries of the different Executive Departments, even, from this feeling, uniformly tender their places to the newly appointed Heads.—Gentlemen detailed from the Departments, for special duty at the White House, have heretofore been governed by the same considerations of propriety and self-respect, and retired to their regular posts, until called for by the in-coming President

This is a matter which should be observed, indeed, by all the holders of *four year appointments*, and of offices which are not purely *ministerial*. It would, indeed, be injurious to the public service to change in all cases the *clerks* of these functionaries, for the simple reason that the office work would very probably come to a stand-still if they were out of the way. But there is not the smallest reason why the incumbents of many of the higher places, whose chief business is to *sign their names* to the papers which their subordinates have prepared, and who have pocketed the large salaries assigned to their positions, and had the opportunity of distributing their patronage among their own favorites and dependants and *relatives* for four years, should not go out with the retiring President or the retiring Secretary, by whose partiality they were elevated above at least equally worthy and competent men.

The act of Congress imposing the limitation of four years to the commissions of certain offices was designed to bring about, at particular periods, this very vacation of these high posts of honor and emolument, and men who are not re appointed have no right to complain of having been *removed*.

Mr. Hamlin might, with as much reason, complain that he was "removed" from the second office in the nation, and thereby deprived of the right of succession to the first office upon the death of President Lincoln—These posts are notoriously *political* appointments. They are not assigned solely or chiefly on grounds of peculiar qualification, or fitness adapting the appointees to their places, but in a great measure, to say the least, for party or personal reasons.

A nice sense of consistency and honor would, therefore, prompt the incumbents, in these instances, to lay their offices before the Executive, and at any rate leave him at liberty to retain or let them go. This was the rule of old practice. But, *some avows change, but cold* And the alteration is, by no means, complimentary to the independence of modern officials.

By far the largest portion of the diplomatic representatives of the United States now at foreign courts, received their appointments in 1861. They went to the respective posts to fill vacancies, resulting from the expiration of "four year appointments" Why should they expect to be retained longer? And why, at least, should they not be willing to leave the question of their retention with their official superiors at Washington?

They have been *abroad* during "the times that tried men's souls" in their own country. Removed from the theatre of actual exertion, and from the scenes of daily and hourly *sacrifice* which we who have been at work here at home constantly saw and encountered, they have regularly drawn their salaries, ranging from $15,000 down through the gradation of $12,000, $10,000 and $7,500,—but all the *time payable in gold*—while men, certainly at least as well entitled to those places and posts by their talents, their acquirements and their services, have been enduring the hardness of our great national struggle.

It is time there gentlemen, who have been the Heroic Curtii in the great gulf of European sinecurism, should be relieved from that abyss—and be privileged to take their place among ordinary mortals in the great soothing mass of American citizenship at home, that has produced a Lincoln and a Johnson.

Let them come home and enjoy the free air of their own country. If they were fit to represent the United States during the last four years, the knowledge they must have acquired will fit them better to act their part as citizens of the United States in all future time. And, therefore, the proper place as patriots, is here at home. If they are not exactly the persons whom this great, enlightened and polished nation would choose at its hour of its glorious triumph, to designate for its exponents and representatives, common sense and common decency on their part, ought to save President Johnson from the necessity of recalling them.

A LOOKER ON.

☞ The chief of police in Warsaw has forbidden the Jews to wear their ancient dress and *coiffure* (two curls sticking out from a velvet cap) They will be allowed to please their own fancy as to costume for three months after the 331 of June, and as to their hair for seven days; but when the period of grace has expired they will be arrested by the police if they are found transgressing the new law, and no excuse will be accepted.—Count Berg has expressed his disapproval of this order as specially directed against the Jews. It was, he says, the intention of the government that the police should check eccentricity of costume generally, and not merely on the part of the children of Israel.

THE SARATOGA RACES.

Baltimore the Winner of the First Race, the Second Won by Ulrica, and Arcola again a Winner in the Third Race, &c.

The weather was very fine Wednesday, and the attendance large, but not so great as on the Cup day. Up to about noon it was very hot, but between the second and third races a refreshing shower fell.

THE FIRST RACE.

On Tuesday night there was great excitement among the betting men, principally as to the race for three year olds—a dash of a mile and a half. The favorites were Oliata, who ran second to Maiden in the Travers stake of the first day, and Blue Flag, Maiden's stable companion. The competition in the pools between these two was very great, and many thousands of dollars were invested on each.

In some of the pools Blue Flag sold for fifteen hundred, and Oliata overreached her and went as high as seventeen hundred. The others—Baltimore, Gilda, and a filly by Knight of St. George, called Optima—were sold dirt cheap, and as the winner was among them the fielders had a lucky turn. When the pool selling began at the course in the morning, Blue Flag was first favorite and Oliata second; but these positions were soon reversed. One or two of the most eminent betting men came forward and put their money on Oliata to such an extent, that Blue Flag was left far behind. The other three went for a song.

The grand stand again presented a splendid appearance, it being full of ladies in their gayest and richest costumes. At the usual time—eleven o'clock—the horses were brought on the track, and after a little preparatory galloping they went around to the starting place, and all eyes were rivited on them, awaiting their start for

THE RACE.

Blue Flag was the favorite early in the day; but previous to the start Oliata took her place as favorite, and $1,000 to $600 was wagered on her against the field. The others sold very low—Baltimore going for $15 in a pool of $1,000. The horses were started from the half-mile pole. They got a very even start, but Baltimore was soon in front, Gilda next, then Oliata, followed by Blue Flag and Optima. On the lower turn Oliata went in first, Baltimore second, Gilda third, Blue Flag fourth and Optima last. Olita continued to lead up the home-stretch, Blue Flag taking the second place, Baltimore third, Gilda fourth, and Optima far behind, not to be considered again in the race. They passed the stand as recorded, making the half mile in fifty-three seconds. On the upper turn Oliata continued in front, about a length ahead of Blue Flag, with Baltimore and Gilda half a length behind, running head and head.

Oliata still had the lead at the quarter pole about a length, Gilda second, Baltimore third, Blue Flag fourth, and evidently going to pieces. At the half mile pole Oliata was still leading and looked much like a winner, from the easy manner in which she seemed to be going. Gilda being next, with Baltimore well up.—These three had now the race to settle, as Blug Flag was entirely out of it. Going along the lower turn Baltimore began closing, and the trio came on the homstretch very close together, Oliata slightly in the lead. The race home was exciting in the extreme and the spectators were boisterous with delight. Gilda gave up when one hundred and fifty yards from home, and Baltimore challenged Oliata at the distance, and the run for the last fifty yards was most briliant, "Old Abe," the rider of Baltimore, by his masterly skill, landing him winner by a neck ahead of Oliata, Gilda being three lengths behind, Blue Flag a very poor fourth, while Optima was one hundred yards behind. Time of the mile 1:47½; the total for the mile and a half being 2:41½.

GENERAL GRANT BEFORE THE WAR AND NOW.

Judge Moody, in a speech at the Sherman banquet, in St. Louis, spoke as follows of Gen. Grant: An intimate acquaintance of many years enables me to do so. I knew Gen. Grant long before this rebellion began. We were both poor then, struggling for a livelihood. We had no interest in the rise and fall of stocks; we had no railroad shares nor corner lots, and money for to-morrow's market was often our chief subject of inquiry. I knew him when he hauled wood to St. Louis on the Gravois road, and later, when with impaired health, he sought the appointment to a county office; but the wise county court could not see his merits. They appointed in his stead another man long since forgotten.

Three weeks ago I had an opportunity to call on the General, at his beautiful home on Georgetown Heights, and I declare to you now I can see no difference in the manners of the man now and when I first knew him. No fussy body guard on "bay horses," no obsequious orderlies, no white aproned lackeys, followed him, and his three stars never get above the horizon except when duty requires them to appear.

In General Grant the nation has a military leader whom it need not fear to trust with power. He is modest and unassuming to a fault; of incorruptible integrity and ardent love of country; jealous of the military power and obedient to the civil; devoted to present duty, whatever that may be; plain and simple in his taste and manners; not desiring, but studiously avoiding political popularity; a faithful and devoted husband, fond father and affectionate son. He never forgot a friend nor remembered an enemy. His great heart is free from that master passion of little souls—personal vindictiveness.

THE BURIAL OF THE MARTYRED DEAD AT ANDERSONVILLE, GA.

The following letter from Miss Clara Barton to a relative in Washington, will be read with interest:

ANDERSONVILLE, GA., Aug. 2, 1865.

DEAR UNCLE: I promised in my last to inform you how we were progressing in our labors. Well, we are fairly at work, and, up to the present time, have consigned to their last resting-place 6,822 of our noble defenders. Denham avenue, through the centre of the grounds (so named at the suggestion of the Quartermaster General,) is forty feet wide, and lined on both sides with plants brought by Captain Moore from Arlington Cemetery. The grounds are nearly all enclosed, and I fear I shall find it necessary to despatch Capt. James M. Moore to Washington for an additional supply of headboards, as those we brought with us are nearly exhausted—some 7,000.

Our party is in the best health and spirits

Your affectionate niece,

CLARA BARTON.

EXPRESS ROBBERY.

TROY, PENN., August 9.—The safe in the office of Howard & Co.'s Express, in this village, was entered on the night of the 25th of July, and thirty United States 7-30 notes of $50 each, numbered from 163,737 to 163,766, and ninety United States 7-30 notes of last issue, of $100 each, numbered from 230,828 to 230,917, were stolen therefrom, which have not yet been recovered.

The public are cautioned against buying these bonds. They have never been regularly issued, and are, therefore, worthless, the Government having stopped their payment.

The express company has offered a reward of $4,000 for the recovery of the bonds, and the apprehension and conviction of the thieves.

A THEATRICAL INCIDENT.—An amusing incident occurred at the Theatre in Albany, while Gen. Grant and suite and a crowded audience were attending the play of "Colleen Bawn." In the act where "Miles" swings out over the water from a rope suspended from aloft, the actor made several daring but fruitless efforts to reach the rock he aimed at, and in the last and unsuccessful attempt, cried out, "I'll stick to this *line*, if it takes me all summer!"—which brought down the house with vociferous applause.

ANECDOTE OF SECRETARY CHASE.—One summer during my administration, when the treasury was more than usually low, I had occasion to visit a body of troops that had not been paid off for a long time. Among the men was one with whom I had some acquaintance, but who did not seem to recognize me, whereupon I introduced myself. "Oh yes, Mr. Chase, Secretary of the Treasury, I recollect," he said, "but it is so long since we have seen your picture, that I had almost forgotten you"

☞ Report says that John W. Forney's income from the Washington Chronicle and Philadelphia Press is over $50,000 a year.

AFFAIRS IN WASHINGTON COUNTY.—

We clip the subjoined items from the Hagerstown Torchlight:

The Corn Crop.—Reports from all sections of the county represent the growing corn crop in a most flourishing state. The crop will, without doubt, be an unusually large one, and consequently prices will rule low this fall.

Hog Disease.—A disease has broken out among the hogs of a number of farmers of this county, which has thus far, proven to be of a serious nature. The only symptom visible of the disease is a hacking cough, after which the hog droops, and speedily dies. Mr. Joseph Ashleman, residing a few miles North of this town, lost ten fine hogs in the course of a few days by this disease, while several other Washington county farmers have also lost a number.

Arrested and taken to Baltimore—Major Milton Hawkey, late of the rebel army, who has been making this town his home since the capitulation of Lee's army, was arrested here on Thursday morning last by a sergeant, sent to Hagerstown for the purpose by Gen. Hancock, and conveyed to Baltimore. The charges against him have not been made public.

Took "Leg Bail"—"Captain" Clagett Fitzhugh, late of the rebel army, who was compelled to leave town last week by the vigilance committee before he was "ready to do so," again ventured within sight of Hagerstown on Sunday by visiting the residence of "Col." Hughes, on the Leitersburg pike just outside of the corporation limits. It coming to the knowledge of some of our returned soldiers that Fitzhugh was at "Col" Hughes', a delegation of the boys started out after the brave "captain," but be seeing them approaching took "leg bail," and made his escape by running through the corn fields.

ABUNDANCE IN NORTH CAROLINA.—The Petersburg (Va.) Express prints a letter from Gaston, N. C., which gives a cheering account of the crops in that State. The writer says the universal testimony is, that unless some circumstance, which cannot be now foreseen, occurs, there will be such an abundance of corn as was never known in the history of the State. The rains have been frequent and heavy, and the heat intense—just the weather that makes corn crack and grow at an astonishing rate. There was but little wheat seeded last autumn, and of course there will be very little gathered. The oat crop is most excellent, and of hay there will be a superabundance. So cattle and horses cannot possibly suffer, nor can people starve, for in the South corn bread is as good a meal as any man desires. There has been comparatively nothing done in the way of cotton and tobacco.

A MAMMOTH CIGAR FOR GENERAL GRANT.—A correspondent relates the following incident of Lieut. Gen. Grant's passage through Brunswick, Maine:

An old man—an inveterate smoker—had learned that the General sometimes, in fact frequently, smokes, and he had gone to work to obtain an interview with him. A cigar occurred to him as the best pass within the guarded circle, and he therefore, upon hearing that he was coming, obtained one upwards of a foot in length. When the General came the old fellow rushed pell-mell into the crowd, and, dispersing with all forms of etiquette, drew his mammoth Havana, and politely but regularly presented it to the General, expressing the hope that he might enjoy a long and pleasant smoke. This was of course the signal for great laughter on the part of the crowd, and none joined in it more heartily than the General.

A NEW PRESERVING NAVY has been invented and successfully tried. It is composed of three air tight cylinders, made of India rubber or gutta percha. These cylinders are each encased in another made of heavy duck, connected by duck flanchers On the raft are five "masts," running crosswise, which act for the double purpose of the keel and a stretcher to keep the cylinders apart Each cylinder contains when filled sixty nine cubic feet of air, or two hundred and seven in the three, which are capable of sustaining eight thousand pounds weight Eighty persons have been carried at one time on this raft. It can be inflated by means of three bellows, with India rubber hose, which can be attached in ten minutes. It weighs but six hundred pounds when full. When afloat it draws only three inches of water, and is propelled by means of six oars or by sails.

TO KEEP EGGS.—Eggs, says a farmer's wife, can be kept for two years by dipping them in a solution made of one pound of quick lime and one of salt, to one gallon of water. Take an old pail and put in your lime and water, and then stir until it is all dissolved, then add salt as above, (keep it in the cellar) when cool enough, it is ready for use Dip in the eggs, and see that they are all covered with the solution, which must be stirred from the bottom occasionally. Pack them, small end downward, in bran or salt, or without anything. When wanted for use or market, a little warm water will wash them clean.—Some dip eggs in boiling water, some grease them and pack them in bran. I packed fifteen dozen (as I could gather them) in August in salt, and kept them until spring, just as good as fresh. They must all be kept in a cool cellar a little moist rather than dry.

☞ The London Court Journal states that a family of position has been thrown into the deepest distress by the disappearance of their eldest daughter, a fourteen years of age.—Every effort to find a clue to her whereabouts has proved fruitless. The young lady has a fortune in her own right of ten thousand pounds.

MISHLER'S ALMANAC FOR 1866.

August.	Sun rises	Sun sets.		August.	D.	H.	M.
7-Monday....	5 3	6 57					
8-Tuesday....	5 4	6 56		Full	7	10	29 a
9-Wednesday	5 5	6 55		Last qr	13	4	41 m
10-Thursday..	5 6	6 54		New	21	2	19 a
11-Friday.....	5 7	6 53		First qr	29	6	45 a
12-Saturday...	5 9	6 51					
13-Sunday....	5 10	6 50					

MARINE AFFAIRS.

PORT OF BALTIMORE, August 10, 1865.

ARRIVED.

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

Steamer Georgeanna, Pearson, fm Norfolk, Va—to M N Falls.

Steamer Juniata, Phillips, Havre de Grace—to J Taylor.

Steamer W. Woodward, Candiff, New York—to J A Shriver.

Steamer Henry L Gaw, Iler, fm Philadelphia—to Henry Ridgely.

Steamer Columbia, Harper, Alexandria and Washington.

Steamer Express, Ryther, fm Washington and Alexandria—to A Schumacher & Sons.

Steamer Petersburg, Travers, Richmond—to J Brandt, Jr.

CLEARED.

Steamer Georgeana, Pearson, Norfolk, Va.

Steamer George Leary, Blakeman, fm Norfolk.

Steamer Juniata, Phillips, Havre de Grace.

Steamer Josephine Thompson, Moore, fm New York.

Steamer Henry L Gaw, Iler, Philadelphia.

SAILED.

Bark Gustav, (Brem) Amsterdam—in tow of Emma.

Bark May Queen, Rio Janeiro.

ARRIVALS FROM BALTIMORE.

Schr. Susquehanna, Walmsley, Philadelphia, 8th instant.

CLEARANCES FOR BALTIMORE.

Schr A F Rowland, Raynor, New York, 9th inst.

Schr Francisco, Smoot, New York, 8th instant.

Schr Richmond, Cousins, Bangor, 8th inst.

BY TELEGRAPH.

(To Baltimore Exchange and News Room.)

Valparaiso—Arr. to July 1st, barks Undine, Clark, from Baltimore via Rio Janeiro; George & Henry, Walker, Guayaquil.

New York—Arrived August 9th, brig Hermann, Rio Janeiro.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Crest of the Wave, Woodburn, sailed from Cardiff 25th ultimo for Baltimore.

Schr Jas L Newton, Pardigg, hence for Boston, sailed from Holmes Hole 9th inst.

Brig Waredale, (Br.) Brussell, hence, was at St. John's, P R, discharging.

Brig Eclipse, (Br.) Peterson, for Baltimore, remained at Havana 24 inst., ldg.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

MONEY AND STOCKS.

The gold market showed considerable activity yesterday, several sales being effected, though at a little fall in prices, opening at 143½, being 1 below the closing sale of the day previous, and closed at a further decline of ¼. United States 5-20's, old, are in active demand, commanding yesterday 106, an increase of ¼ over the last sale made. New 5-20's brought 104¾. 7-30's ranged at 99¾, being the standard price for the past few days. 20 shares of Northern Central Railroad stock sold at 45¾, being the only sales made aside from what is above mentioned, except mining stocks. Mineral Hill sold readily at from 900 to 915, closing at the former figure, which was an advance of 15 over last sale made on Wednesday. Santa Clara closed at 19¾, and Maryland Copper at 50. 500 shares of Pennsylvania Oil were also disposed of at 65, a decrease of 5 on the last sale effected.

SALE AT THE BALTIMORE STOCK BOARD.

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

Aug. 10, 1865.

13,150	American Gold (large) c		142¾
7,282	do	do (large)	142¾
7,300	do	do (large) 10	142¾
7,000	do	do (large) 30	142¾
500	do	do (large)	142¾
8,300	do	do (large)	142¾
1,000	U. S. 5-20's old		106
2,000	do do new		104¾
1,000	U. S. 7-30's 2d series		99¾
2,200	do do 2d series		99¾
60,000	do do do 30 2d series		99¾
1,000	shares Mineral Hill, b30		7.00
1,300	do do do b30		2.00
500	do do do b30		2.00
900	do do do		2.00
2,100	do do do		2.00
100	shares Santa Clara		19¾
100	do do do b30		19¾
500	shares Maryland Copper Co		50
500	shares Pennsylvania Oil Co		.65

SECOND BOARD.

15,000	American Gold (large) b2		142¾
3,000	do do (large) b10		142¾
20	shares Nor. Cen. RR		45¾
300	shares Mineral Hill Min. Co		2.00
500	U. S. 7-30's		99¾

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

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	106¾	106¾
" " 5-20's	106	106
" " in currency	99¾	99¾
American Gold	142¾	142¾
Tennessee 6's	72	71¾
North Carolina 6's	75	..
Missouri 6's	71	71
Canton Company	39¾	39¾
Cumberland Coal and Iron Co.	43¾	43¾
Quicksilver	57	57
New York Central Railroad	91¾	92¾
Erie Railway Company	67¾	68¾
" " Preferred	84	84
Hudson River Railroad	113	112¾
Harlem Railroad	..	..
Reading Railroad	107	107
Michigan Central Railroad	109	109
Michigan S. and N. Ind R. R.	66¾	66¾
Illinois Central Railroad	123	124¾
Cleveland and Pittsburg R. R.	71¾	71¾
Chicago and Northwestern R. R.	28¾	28¾
" " Preferred	62¾	63¾
Cleveland and Toledo Railroad	102	101
Chicago and Rock Island R. R.	105¾	106¾
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien	30	30
Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago	95	97¾
St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute	31	..
Tone of the Market	...Dull	Dull.

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

American Gold	..
Erie	67¾
Southern	64¾
C. & N. Western	28¾
Rock Island	106¾
Fort Wayne	..
Cumberland	43
Pittsburg	79¾
N. Y. Central	92¾
Hudson River Railroad	112
Reading	106¾

Tone of the market—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		142
Erie Railway Company		67¾
Hudson		112
Reading		106¾
Michigan S. and N. Indiana Railroad		66¾
Chicago and Northwestern R. R.		28¾
" " Preferred		63
Cumberland		43¾
New York Central		92¾
Chicago and Rock Island Railroad		106
Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad		74¾
Fort Wayne		97¾
Ohio and Miss. certificates		24¾
Quicksilver		56¾

Tone of the market—not very active.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

August 10 1865.

COFFEE—Rio is inactive but prices nominal at 19¾@21¾ cents, gold, according to quality.

FLOUR.—We have reported sales of good Howard Street Super at $8.37½@8.50, and good extra do. at $9.25 per bbl. We quote:

Howard Street Super	$8 25	$8 50
" Shipping Extra	9 00	9 25
" " Retailing Ex.	9 25	9.50
" " Family	10.50	9 00
Ohio Super	8.12½	8.25
" Shipping Extra	9 00	9.25
" Retailing Extra	9.00	9.00
" Family	10 00	9 00
City Mills Standard Super	8 25	8.00
" Ship. brands Extra	9 00	9.00
Baltimore Family "	13.00	00.00
" High-grades Extra	11.50	00.00

Rye Flour—First quality dull at $8.25.

Corn Meal.—Sales of City Mills at $3.12½.

GRAIN.—Wheat firm. Sales prime red Wheat $2 10@2.15; do. white $2.45@2 60; Corn at 90@93 cts. for white; and yellow do. 93@98 cents, and Oats at 45@46 cts. weight.

PROVISIONS.—Prices remain nominal, viz: Cleyed Ribs 40@42 cents, Muscovado do., in hhds., 45@50 cents, English Island 45@70 cents, and Porto Rico 50@53 cents.

LIVERPOOL.—Cotton is active—Bacon Shoulders at 18s cents; Sides at 19@19¾ cts, and Sugar-cured Ham at 29¾@31 cts.; new prime Mess Pork sold at $24@25.00, and closed steady. Western Lard remains nominal, at 24.@25 cts. and Baltimore refined at 26 cts.

SALT.—Sales of Ground Alum reported at $2 40@2.50, and Marshall's F. ke at $3.25@3 50. Market quiet.

SUGARS—Market firm for all grades. We quote:

Cuba and E. L. fair to good ren'g	$12.00@12.50
" " " good gr'y	12.50@13.00
" " " prime gr'y	13 25@14.50
Porto Rico fair to good grocery	12.50@13.75
" " prime to choice gro'y	14.50@15.00

WHISKY.—Market quiet but steady at $1.28 for Western.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

New York, Aug. 9, 1865.

ASHES—Are inactive at $7 50@7 62½ for Pots, and $7 75@7 87½ for Pearls per 100 pounds.

BREADSTUFFS—Are rather more active at former prices. We quote:—Jars at 25@26c; Rio at 15@16c; Marcaibo at 19@22c; Laguayra at 21@23c; St. Domingo at 17½@17½c; Native Port Cabello at 22@23c per pound. Sales of 9,300 bags Rio, in bond, at 14½c, in gold, per pound.

COTTON—Has been in less demand, though buyers have had any existing advantage, in view of the situation and tone of quotations. Sales of 4,000 bales a day thus far this week Middlings close quite heavily at 46@45c per pound.

GRAIN—Wheat has been more active, and has advanced 2@3c W bushel, in sympathy with increased speculative demand, chiefly on Western account. Sales 160,000 bushels, including Amber Michigan at $2; Red Western at $1 77@$2, Amber Spring at $1 42@1 45; and New Red State at $1 85 W bush. Corn has been in fair request, opening heavily, but closing more firmly; sales since our last report 60 acres at 87c for Southern, and 90@92c for sound mixed Western W bush. Rye, Hayley and Barley Malt remain as last noticed. Western Oats have been in fair demand at 61@62c W bush.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour have been in more demand, at a partial advance of 5@10c W bbl; sales since our last amount to 10,000 bbls, including forty in store, at prices for choice Superfine State and Western, at $5 75@$6 25; Poor to choice Extra State, at $6 40@$8 00, chiefly at $6 40@$6 55; round-hoop extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, at $6 75@$8 00; and trade brands, in some moderate demand and firmer. Sales since our last, 600 bbls, at $7 70@$8 00 for poor to good, and $9@$12 25 for good to very choice extra Genesee and fancy brands. Canadian is doing better; Sales 400 bbls Extra at $5 50@$9. Rye Flour continues very quiet including Superfine at $3 50@$6 10 W bbl. Corn Meal is in moderate request, at $3 15@$3 25 for Jersey, and $3 60 for Brandywine; sales 470 bbls.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been less active at reduced prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 7,000 bbls., in lots, at $32 50@$34, closing at $33 50, cash, for Mess; $29@$29 50 for Thin Mess; $35@$36 75 for Prime Mess; $24 for Prime per bbl. Cut Meats have been quiet, but firm, at 12@12½c for Shoulders, and 16@16½c for Hams; sales since our last report 400 pieces, mostly at the former rates. Lard has been in more demand and held with more firmness Sales of 1,200 tierces and barrels at 19@24½c, the latter for Prime; for reference Refined Lard is quoted. Beef continues in fair demand at $16@14 50 for Extra Mess; $9 50@12 50 for Plain Mess. Sales of 750 bbls. Prime Mess Beef sold quiet but firm at $22 50@25 per tierce. Butter is in fair demand at 30@35c for poor to good, and 35@40c for Fancy State, and 21@25c for Western per pound.

SUGARS—Have been moderately inquired for at unchanged prices; sales since our last of 670 hhds Cuba, &c. at 11¾@11¾c W lb. Refined Sugars continue quiet at 14¾@14¾c per lb.

WHISKY—Continues quiet at $1 19@1 20, chiefly at $1 19.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK, August 10.—Cotton is dull—sales of 1,000 bales at 46@45 cents. Flour advanced 15@20 cents, but closed with the advance lost—sales of 19,000 bbls. $5@8.00. Ohio $8@9.75, Southern $7 90@12 25. Wheat advanced 4 to 5 cents, closing, however, with the improvement nearly lost—sales of 100,000 bushels Chicago Spring at $1.40, Milwaukee Club $1.50, Western $1 85@1 95. Corn has advanced 2 cents—sales 130,000 bushels at 89¾@91¾ cents. Beef steady. Pork heavy—sales of 1,000 bbls at $32 12½@32.75. Lard is firm—sales of 2,000 bbls at 19¾@19¾ cents. Whisky is dull at $1 19@1 19. Sugar is dull—Muscovado 11@12¾ cents Naval stores quiet. Freights quiet.

CHICAGO, August 10.—Flour is moderately active. Wheat is active—Sales reported, opening at 1.07 cts and closing at 1.08¾ cents for No. 1, and 1.12@1.13¾ cents for No. 2. Corn quiet at 74¾@75 cents. Oats are quiet at 34¾ cents for No. 1, and 64¾ cents for No. 2.—Oats quiet at 42¾@50 cents. High Wines have advanced 1¾c—sales at 21¾@21¾c.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 10—Noon.—Super Flour $5 75@$7 00; Extra $7 50@$8. Red Wheat $2, White $2 30@$2 35. Yellow Corn is in demand at 97 cents. New Oats 50 cents, old 70 cents. Whiskey steady at $1 23.

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REMOVING BILE, CORRECTING DISORDERS OF THE STOMACH AND BOWELS, COSTIVENESS, DYSPEPSIA, SWIMMING IN THE HEAD, &c., &c.

Persons of a full habit, who are subject to Headache, Giddiness, Drowsiness and Sinking in the Ear, arising from too great a flow of blood to the head, should never be without them, as many dangerous symptoms will be carried off by their immediate use.

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As a pleasant, safe and easy aperient, they unite the recommendation of a mild operation with the most efficacious and reparative qualities, requiring no restraint or diet, or confinement during their use. By regulating the dose according to the age and strength of the patient they become suitable for every case, in either sex, that can be required, and for elderly people they will be found to be the most comfortable medicine hitherto prepared.

Price 50 cts. per box. For sale by SETH S. HANCE, 199 Baltimore street.

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TREATIES.

Treaty between the United States of America and his Majesty the King of the Belgians; Extinguishment of the Scheldt dues; dated at Brussels, July 20, 1863; Ratified March 8, 1864; Exchanged, June 24, 1864; Proclaimed by the President, November 10, 1864.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS a treaty between the United States of America and his Majesty the King of the Belgians, for the extinguishment of the Scheldt dues, was concluded and signed by their respective plenipotentiaries, at Brussels, on the twentieth day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, which treaty, being in the English and French languages, is word for word, as follows:

The United States of America and his Majesty the King of the Belgians, equally desirous of liberating forever the navigation of the Scheldt from the dues which encumber it, to assure the reformation of the maritime taxes levied in Belgium, and to facilitate therby the development of trade and navigation, have resolved to conclude a treaty to complete the convention signed on the 20th of May, 1863, between the United States and Belgium, and have appointed as their plenipotentiaries, namely: The President of the United States of America, Henry Shelton Sanford, a citizen of the United States, their minister resident to his Majesty the King of the Belgians; and his Majesty the King of the Belgians, Mr. Charles Rogier, grand officer of the Order of Leopold, decorated with the iron cross, &c., &c., &c., his minister of foreign affairs; who, after having exchanged their full powers, found to be in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:—

ARTICLE I.

The high contracting parties take note of, and remote:

1st The treaty concluded on the twelfth of May, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, between Belgium and the Netherlands, which will remain annexed to the present treaty, and by which his Majesty the King of the Netherlands renounces forever the dues established upon navigation in the Scheldt, and its mouths, by the third paragraph of the 9th article of the treaty of the nineteenth of April, eighteen hundred and thirty nine, and his Majesty the King of the Belgians engages to pay the capital sum of the redemption of those dues, which amount to 17,141,640 florins.

2d The declaration made in the name of his Majesty the King of the Netherlands on the fifteenth of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, to the plenipotentiaries of the high contracting parties, that the extinguishment of the Scheldt dues consented to by his said Majesty applies to all flags, that those dues can never be re-established under any form whatsoever, and that this suppression shall not affect in any manner the other provisions of the treaty of the nineteenth of April, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, which declaration shall be considered inserted in the present treaty, to which it shall remain also annexed.

ARTICLE II.

His Majesty the King of the Belgians makes, for what concerns him, the same declaration as that which is mentioned in the second paragraph of the preceding article.

ARTICLE III.

It is well understood that the tonnage dues suppressed in Belgium, in conformity with the convention of the twentieth of May, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, can be re established, and that the pilotage dues and local taxes reduced under the same convention cannot be again increased.

The tariff of pilotage dues and of local taxes at Antwerp shall be the same for the United States as those which are set down in the protocols of the conference at Brussels.

ARTICLE IV.

In regard to the participation of the United States in the capital sum of the extinguishment of the Scheldt dues, and the manner, place and time of the payment thereof, reference is made by the high contracting parties to the convention of the twentieth of May, eighteen hundred and sixty-three.

ARTICLE V.

The execution of the reciprocal engagements contained in the present treaty is made subordinate, in so far as is necessary, to the formalities and rules established by the constitutional laws of the high contracting parties.

ARTICLE VI.

It is well understood that the provisions of Article 3 will only be obligatory with respect to the States which has taken part in, or those which shall adhere to, the treaty of this day, the King of the Belgians reserving to himself expressly the right to establish the manner of treatment as to fiscal and customs regulations of vessels belonging to States which shall not be parties to this treaty.

ARTICLE VII.

The present treaty shall be