DAILY CLIPPER.

WM. WALPE, ... Publisher.

TUESDAY, AUG. 29, 1865.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The following exhibit of our regular rates will be found of service:

1 Square	1 Time	$ 50
"	2 Times	75
"	3 "	1.00
"	1 Week	1.75
"	1 Month	4.00
"	3 Months	10.00
"	6 "	15.00
"	1 Year	20.00

ONE SQUARE CONTAINS SIX LINES OF SPACE.

AT REST.

—o—

"Two hands upon the breast, and labor is past."—*Russian Proverb.*

Two hands upon the breast,
And labor's done,
Two pale feet crossed in rest,
The race is won!
Two eyes with coin weights shut,
And all tears cease;
Two lips where grief is mute
And wrath at peace.

So pray we oftentimes, mourning our lot,
God in His kindness answereth not.

Two hands to work addressed,
Aye for His praise;
Two feet that never rest,
Walking His ways;
Two eyes that look above,
Still through all tears;
Two lips that breathe but love,
Never more fears.

So cry we afterward, low on our knees,
Pardon these erring prayers; Father, hear these.

KITTY RIDER.

Kneeling by the stream I saw
Kate, the farmer's daughter,
Drinking, in her rosy palm
Dipping up the water.

She had thrown her hat aside,
Bare her arms and shoulder;
Each unconscious charm displayed,
Made my love the bolder.

So I slowly, tenderly,
Went and knelt beside her—
Drank with her from out the stream—
Blushing Kitty Ryder!

And I said, "The poets think
Life is like a river;
Still we not its waters drink,
Always, love, together?

Many years have passed us by,
Like the flowing water,
But I drink life's stream to-day,
With the farmer's daughter.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Clipper.]

WASHINGTON, August 26, 1865.

The British Occupation—Sir Jas. Mackintosh on the Conduct of his Countrymen—What Napoleon and Cockburn Thought of Each Other—Armstrong on Ross—"Red Lobsters Eating Madison's Dinner" — Deserters—Who "Came Over with the Conqueror"—Our Red Coats now the Marine Band at the President's, &c.

Years elapsed after the events of August, 1814, referred to in my recent letters, and I was in Europe. I found that the proceedings of the British commanders at Washington were regarded there as far more disgraceful to themselves than the disconfiture of our troops at Bladensburg to our officers or men; and this was the feeling if great Britain as well as on the Continent. That noble statesman and orator, Sir James Mackintosh, denounced the destruction of the Capitol and President's House, and especially of the National Library, as acts of vandalism and barbarity, and not a voice was raised in the House of Commons in vindication. Instead of indulging in exultation, the public journals seemed disposed to throw a veil over the story of the conflagration. Even at the University, where I was known to be an American, the boys, instead of taunting me with the capture of the city of my home, seemed rather ashamed of recalling the doings of their Admiral and General.

Of Cockburn, who was employed to conduct Napoleon to St. Helena, that Emperor gave a just description, when he told O'Meara:

"He is rough, overbearing, vain, choleric and capricious; never consulting anybody, jealous of his authority; caring little for the manner in which he exercises it, and sometimes violent without dignity."

As an offset to this, Cockburn said of the Emperor that "he had not read Chesterfield" and that "on the score of talent, he was an ordinary character." When the latter remark was repeated to Napoleon, he quietly said: "The Admiral pays a poor compliment to the discernment of the greatest part of the world."

As to General Ross, the Secretary of War General Armstrong, was not far wrong when he described him as "a dashing Irish General, who had acquired his rank, as well as his title, in the Spanish wars."

Such were the two worthies in command of the British. Cockburn, according to one account, made himself quite at home, taking dinner with one family, tea with another, and displaying sundry little articles which he had found at the President's, and riding about on a mare, with a colt trotting after her.—Ross found Mr. Madison's table spread for dinner, the wines in cool and the fruits nicely arranged. He and his staff regaled themselves before they set fire to the house, and afterwards made the burning a subject of boasting.

They both declared that it was never their intention to stay longer than a single day, but no doubt they were hurried off by hearing of the preparations to prevent their escape. During the afternoon of the 25th, an order was issued by Ross forbidding the inhabitants to appear outside of their houses after sunset. And this under cover of night they silently decamped, and made their way to Benedict in Maryland, when they hastily re-embarked. Next morning, the 16th, there was not a red coat to be seen.

Old citizens, however, assert that the number of deserters during this brief visit, was very considerable. Many of the very work men who were employed in carrying the hod, or handling the trowel, or shaping the stone, for the re-building of the public edifices, had belonged to the invading army; and some families who hold their heads pretty high now-a-days, in town and country, have the blood of followers of Cockburn and Ross coursing in their patrician veins. They too may boast to be sure, like the Norman English of the old county, that they come over with "the conqueror!"

This occupation of Washington by the British lasted just twenty-four hours. Those of us who had the pride and satisfaction of seeing the grand armies of Grant and Sherman march up Pennsylvania Avenue from the Capitol to the President's reviewing stand, on the late memorable two days—the very same route which the British column took after entering our metropolis—felt certain that never again would that grand street be polluted by the tread of a foreign foe.

SATURDAY EVENING.

While I write, I hear the strains of our country's martial air from the grounds of the President's House. The *red coats* are in possession again! for I saw their bright uniforms glistening through the trees. But they are not of the royal scarlet, in her Britannic Majesty's service. It is the splendid Marine Band, sent from the navy yard by our excellent friend, the gallant Col. Lellis, to delight the liege of Washington. The grounds are covered with gay groups of ladies and gentlemen and children, no doubt, and as I always enjoy seeing people happy, I must join them. An hour there will afford matter for speculation to

A LOOKER ON.

HEAVY DEFALCATION IN BOSTON.—The Boston Express, of Aug. 25th, says: "A defalcation of $64,000 in the accounts of a book-keeper, in a prominent wholesale establishment in this city, has been discovered. It is stated that his salary was $1,500 per annum, and that he owns a house at the South End, which, with his furniture, his employers have attached. No names are given."

A SPECIMEN OF INDIAN LITERATURE—LETTER FROM A CHOCTAW CHIEF.

A Fort Smith correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat says:

"Herewith I send you an original letter as a specimen of Indian literature. D. C. C. N. is District Chief Choctaw Nation. The gist of the communication is that Captain Churchill, A. Q. M., sent a party to cut pine in the 'Nation,' and the letter is intended to 'pave the way' for compensation. Governor A. Wade, is an ex-rebel Governor of the Choctaws. The words embraced between the red quotation marks are an extract from the treaty made at Doaksville, between the Indians and Gen. Herron's commissioners from Shreveport, of which you have doubtless heard, the difference of phraseology of which and the balance of the letter is plainly distinguishable. As a specimen of mixed Indian and English, I think it unsurpassable.

SCULLYVILLE COUNTY, CHOCTAW NATION, July 23, A. D. 1865.—To Captain Churchill, U. S. C. M., Fort Smith:—Sir: I am thinking about you, this morning, to write you a few lines on this present occasion, that I would like to learn a words from you and Governor A. Wade, that I understood to heared a word from some people over here to come after Pine on this Mountain, last sometime ago; Treaty stipulation made and entered into that 19th day of June, A. D. 1865, at Doaksville, Choctaw Nation, between Lieut-Col. A. C. Matthews and Adjutant W. H. Vance, United States Volunteers, Commissioners appointed by the military authorities of the united states and P. P. Pitchlynn, governor and principal chief Choctaw Nation, on the part of the said nation. And all acts was made only peace and friendly. is not talking about trees and others, but Governor A. Wade let you have Pines to far from here in this nation, that's the reason I want to learn about it on that matters, to write to you this morning that all have to say to you inquiring, as I am your friend and truly,

ASHLEY BURNS, D. C. C. N.

SECRETARY STANTON.

The Boston Transcript pays the following tribute to the patriotism and distinguished public services of Secretary Stanton:

"We are informed by a gentleman of this city, who himself enjoyed at one time the hospitalities of the Richmond Government, of facts connected with Mr. Richardson's detention at Rebeldom, which prove at least that he has no personal ground for complaining of inactivity or want of interest on the part of the Secretary of War in procuring his release. The gentleman we refer to, learning that the wife of Mr. Richardson had recently died, and that her children were, in consequence of their father's imprisonment, thus made practically orphans, undertook to procure an exchange of Mr. J. P. Hambleton, of Georgia, a prisoner in Fort Warren, for Mr. Richardson.

"In execution of his plan, he obtained from Mr. Hambleton a letter to the Secretary of War, making an application for the proposed exchange. Mr. Hambleton had previously received from a gentleman in Richmond a letter assuring him that such an arrangement could be easily made. This letter was forwarded to Mr. Stanton with the application. The gentleman who communicates the facts to us, being in Washington, called on the Commissary General of Prisoners, and through his agency procured an order from Secretary Stanton, addressed to General Butler, directing him to 'effect the exchange of Mr. Hambleton for Mr. Richardson, if possible.' In due time the order was returned with this indorsement:—'Colonel Ould, Confederate Commissioner of Exchange, respectfully declines.'

"The failures of the many efforts to negotiate a cartel with the Rebel chiefs are, in some quarters, persistently laid at the door of Secretary Stanton. Some crossgrained people seem to imagine that he can never be right, but is always wrong; that his course is never justifiable, and that all who complain of his doings are martyrs to a despotic and tyrannical temper. Mr. Stanton may not always be right; he may sometimes, like other men in high and difficult positions, be deceived; but when his administration of the War Department shall be coolly examined by the light of history, and fairly measured, the people of this country will learn and acknowledge his success, and give him due credit for a wise sagacity and patriotic devotion in the discharge of his responsible duties.

"Those who do not comprehend the truth now, will hereafter learn that there was a grand moral element in our civil war which was neglected or ignored by those who now abuse the Secretary of War, an element which he early recognized, and the acknowledgment of which had not a little to do in securing the triumphant victory. It is the opponents of this elemement of universal freedom, and those disposed to overlook, for temporary advantages to themselves or their party, the only safe basis of Republican Government, who seek to worry Mr. Stanton out of his place. But the integrity of his loyalty to the country, and his ability in the discharge of his office, he will have the confidence of the people, and be too strong for the malice of the partizans or the ill temper and abuse of those whose selfish wishes he may have wisely thwarted."

THE GOVERNMENT FARMS IN MARYLAND.

The property occupied by the Government in St. Mary's county, Md., and known as the "Government Farms," comprises three plantations, situated on the Patuxent river—the Sothoron farm, owned by Col. John H. Sothoron, who murdered Lieut. White, of our army, and the Sand Gates and Cole's Creek farms, owned by Joseph Forrest, who raised a company of men and joined the rebel army. All of these lands were seized by the military authorities in May, 1864, and are now worked by the freedmen, under direction of Lieut. E. F. O'Brien, of the Freedmen's Bureau.

The Sothoron farm contains 1,500 acres, 600 of which are woodland, 237 acres are under cultivation; of which 150 are wheat, 350 corn, 200 tobacco, 120 oats, 5 potatoes, and 2 beans. The wheat and oats have been harvested and the cutting of tobacco commenced.

The Sand Gates farm contains about 1,100 acres, 755 of which are woodland; 12 acres wheat, 130 acres corn, 20 acres tobacco, and 60 acres oats, make up the 224 acres of land cultivated here.

The Cole's Creek farm contains about 700 acres, of which 360 were woodland—254 acres are cultivated; of which 12 acres are wheat, 150 corn, 28 tobacco, 60 oats, 2 potatoes, and 2 beans.

It will be seen that about 1,305 acres of land are under cultivation on the three farms, of which 176 are wheat, 630 corn, 248 tobacco, 240 oats, 7 potatoes, and 4 acres of beans. This is exclusive of the gardens of the people, of which each family has one, where they raise sweet potatoes, melons, and such other vegetables as they chose.

There are 534 people reported on the three farms—121 men, 210 women, and 202 children under fourteen years of age. These are divided into two classes—laborers and dependents. The first includes 116 men and 121 women, who are self-supporting; the last, 5 men, 89 women and 203 children, who are not.

In addition to the regular farming operations over one thousand cords of wood have been cut; piles cut and drawn, and wharves built at the two landing places; buildings repaired, fences built, &c. A saw and grist mill at the Sand Gates farm will supply every need, as soon as repairs now under way are completed.

Lieut. O'Brien has managed these farms much to the satisfaction of the Bureau to which he is attached.—*Washington Star.*

A BUBBLE ABOUT MEXICO.—The New York Herald of Saturday publishes a long story to the effect that Senor Degollado, a Mexican gentleman well known in this country, had arrived in Washington on a diplomatic mission from the Imperial Government of Mexico. He is said to have brought with him an autograph letter from the Emperor Maximilian, congratulating Mr. Johnson on his succession to the Presidential chair, and expressing proper sentiments of condolence in regard to the death of President Lincoln.—The letter was not received, however—the reply to Degollado being that the President knew no such person as the Emperor of Mexico.

REMARKABLE STORY OF A NEGRO—HIS INTERVIEW WITH "OLE GREENBACKS."

The correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, "Agate," who accompanied Judge Chase in his recent tour, describes graphically an old negro whom the party found at Key West:—

"Presently there came hurrying up a stalwart negro, with the physique of a prize fighter; body round as a barrel, arms knotted with muscles that might have belonged to a race horse's leg, chest broad and deep, with room inside for the play of an ox's lung. So magnificent a physical development I have never seen before or since. The head was large, but the broad forehead was very low. Above it rose the crisp, grizzled wool almost perpendicularly for a height quite as great as that of the exposed part of the forehead; and the bumps above the ears and at the back of the head were of a corresponding magnitude. The face was unmistakably African, glossy black, with widely distended nostrils, thick lips, and a liquid but gleaming eye. This was Landie himself, an old man, "now in my sebenty tree yeah, sah," he said himself, yet the strongest man on the island, the richest of the negroes, the best farmer here, and with a history as romantic as that of any Indian whom song and story have combined to make famous.

"He was a native of Maryland; had bought himself for three thousand two hundred dollars from his master, and had earned and paid over the money; had removed to Florida, and been engaged at work on a railroad, where he had already accumulated what for him was a handsome competence, when his little house burned down, and his free papers were lost in the fire. A gang of unprincipled vagabonds at once determined, there being no accessible evidence of his freedom to be produced against them, to seize him, sell him in the New Orleans markets, and pocket the proceeds. He frustrate! their attempt by whipping the whole party of six; then hearing that they were to be reinforced and were to try it again, he deliberately proceeded to the public square, accompanied by his wife, cut the leaders of his ankle joint, plunged a knife into the hip joint on the other side, and then, sinking down on a wheelbarrow, finished the work by chopping off with a hatchet the fingers of his left hand! Meanwhile, an awe-struck crowd of white men gathered around, but made no attempt at interference. Finally, brandishing the bloody knife, Landie shouted to the crowd that if they persisted in their efforts to sell a free man into slavery after he had once, at an extortionate price, bought himself out of it, his right arm was yet strong, and he had one blow reserved, after which they were welcome to sell him for whatever he would bring.

"That the essentials of this story are true there is unquestionable evidence. The fingers on his left hand are mutilated, and the scars on the hip and ankle are still fearfully distinct, while besides there are still white eye-witnesses to testify to the main facts.

"Landie's powerful constitution brought him through; he was confined in bed six months; then he began to hobble about a little, and at the end of the year was again able to support himself.

"He showed us through what he proudly called his plantation. Ripe sapadillos hung from the trees, and a peculiarly large 'soursop' was pointed out as specially intended for our dinner. He had a little patch of tobacco, green cocoa nuts rested at the tops of the palm-like stems, and tamarinds were abundant; the African cayenne pepper berry was hanging on little bushes, and one or two of the party who had been promiscuously experimenting on Landie's fruit came to grief when they reached it, and were heard complaining that their 'mouths were a fire.'

Plucking two or three little berries of another kind, Landie handed them to the Chief Justice 'Take dem home and plant 'em in you garden, and you'll hab you own coffee after while' 'But coffee won't grow, Landie, where I live.' 'Don't know bout dat, sah; dat's just what dey told me heah, but you see it does. I don't know no reason why it should'n and so I try. Now you jus try too.'

"Finally he asked for a picture of his guest, and the Chief Justice handed him a one dollar greenback. The scene that followed was curious. Old Landie, bareheaded and with his shirt thrown loosely back from his brawny bosom, stooped down, spread the bill on one knee, and gazed from it to Mr. Chase and back to the bill again for some moments, in perfect silence. 'Now I knows you,' he broke at last: you'se Ole Greenbacks fisself. You mout come heah fifty yeah from now and I'd know you juss de same, tell you all about settin in dis yeah piazzy heah,"

DARING DAYLIGHT ROBBERY—THE VICTIM RELIEVED OF $5,000.

(From the Cincinnati Times, August 26th.)

We have come into the particulars of one of the most daring and adroit robberies perpetrated yesterday afternoon, which in point of skill and execution excels anything of the kind we have chronicled for some time past. It appears a young man, a travelling agent for D. Roback's Scandinavian Blood Pills and Bitters, had just returned from a collecting tour, during which he had accumulated about $4,000. Upon arriving in this city he visited the Doctor's place of business on Third street, between Sycamore and Broadway, and there learned the Doctor was ill, and forthwith started for his residence, to report in person, with the money in his pocket.

When near the corner of Fifth and Sycamore streets he was met by a man and woman, the former of whom was apparently seized with a fit, and fell heavily to the pavement. The agent instantly came to the assistance of the woman, and, kneeling over the prostrate form of the man, unbuttoned his vest and shirt, untied his cravat, and sprinkled water in his face until he revived. The man arose seemingly weak and exhausted, but thanked the young man, and informed him he would be able to proceed on his journey. The agent again started on his way for the Doctor's residence, and after a lapse of five minutes felt for his money. To his astonishment the pocket had been cut and the money abstracted. He immediately hastened back to the place where the man had been seized with the fit, but man, woman and $4,000 had disappeared, and were nowhere to be seen, and have not been heard of up to the present time.

A SENSIBLE SPEECH.—Judge A. O. Lochrane recently delivered a speech at Macon, Georgia, in which he said: "Our course is onward as life progresses. We are unable to stand still. We must move, too; and my friends, for the sake of the country, posterity, our families and God, let us move in the right direction—along the path of duty. Let not pride, prejudice and folly blind us, and lead us stumbling backward over a wilderness of graves to meet the embrace of death; for we must be men, not monuments; wise men, and not fools, if we would aid Georgia in her great day of reorganization. And I appeal to every man to meet like a man the consequences failure has involved, and improve the result to the advantage of the people. Let Georgia's ascension robe be a free Constitution, and her ascent to justice will be short and triumphant."

INTERNAL REVENUE DECISION.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has made the following decision:—If under the terms of a will the legatee can demand of the execution of delivery of gold, he cannot be held to receive a legacy of money merely, for in such case the execution would be discharged by a payment in currency. It must therefore be treated as a specific legacy—the clear value in currency of which, at the time the legatee received it, would be taxable. When an allowance over and above the value of a specific legacy on which the tax has been paid is a terms annexed to the sale of such specific legacy, such advance is regarded as neither taxable legacy nor income.

MRS. E. M. T. HERRIN.—This lady, in company with Secretary Seward, called upon the President yesterday morning, and had a protracted interview relative to the release of her husband, now confined as a prisoner of State in Fort Pulaski, who, it is stated, desires the privilege of leaving the United States forever.

TOBACCO.—Leaf tobacco is now pouring into this market from our own State and North Carolina. The absence of warehouse room is just now the only drawback in the trade.—*Richmond Republican.*

SUBSCRIPTION FOR JEFF. DAVIS.—It is said that a subscription for Jeff. Davis is now being taken up in Richmond, which already amounts to a considerable sum.

MINIAWURE ALMANAC FOR 1865.

August.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon's Phases.
28—Monday	5 18	6 28	August.
29—Tuesday	5 19	6 21	D. H. M.
30—Wednesday	5 20	6 20	Full 7 10 39 a
31—Thursday	5 21	6 19	Last qr 13 4 41 m
1—Friday	5 22	6 18	New 21 2 16 a
2—Saturday	5 23	6 17	First qr 29 6 44 a
3—Sunday	5 24	6 15	

MARINE AFFAIRS.

PORT OF BALTIMORE, August 28, 1865.

ARRIVED.

Steamer Georgeanna, Porter, from Norfolk Va—to H N Falls.

Steamer Dictator, Deering, from Norfolk—to A W Shaw.

Brig Wardalia, (Br) Brussell, from Arecibo P R, 7th inst—to Kelsey & Gray.

Brig Anna D Torrey, Haskell, from Portland—to Bigelow & Sargent; heading to Stirling & Ahrens.

Brig R M Heelen, Jones, fm Boston—mdse to R M Heelen.

Schr Mary A Fredmore, Smith, from New York—to R M Heelen.

Schr B C Terry, Weaver, from City Point, Va—to R M Heelen.

Sch Wm Allen, Cranmer, from New York via Fortress Monroe—to R M Heelen. Lost head of mainmast on the 22d off Barnegat by lightning.

Schr Abbot Lawrence, Stanley, from Rockport, Me—to Bigelow & Sargent; ice to T J Cochran & Co.

CLEARED.

Steamer Georgeanna, Porter, Norfolk, Va.

Steamer Dictator, Deering, Norfolk.

Steamer Elizabeth, Fowler, New York.

Steamer Richard Willing, Candif, Philadelphia.

Steamer Wm Kennedy, Hallett, Boston via Norfolk.

Schr Marblehead, McCaniels, Washington.

SAILED.

Brig Charles Miller, Boston.

ARRIVALS FROM BALTIMORE.

Brig Herald, Gray, Providence, 25th inst.

Schr Magnolia, Chase, Providence, 25th instant.

Schr Elijah Sheddon, Egbert, New York, 26th inst.

Schr D B Bayles, Newton, Providence, 25th inst.

CLEARANCES FOR BALTIMORE.

Steamship George Appold, Howes, Boston via Norfolk, 26th inst.

Bark Laconia, Doane, Boston, 24th inst.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Emily B Souder, Buckman, fm Callao March 20th, via Valparaiso, Rio Janeiro and St Thomas July 19th, arrived at New York, 25th inst. Since leaving Callao, the E B S has lost two screws; been 15 days north of Hatteras with heavy head winds.

Bark Templar, (Arg) Wilson, from Havana Ayres, July 16th, arrived at New York, 26th instant.

Schr Butterfly, Hubbard sailed from Richmond 25th inst, for New York.

Schr Georgiana, (Br) Foster, cleared at Nassau 11th inst, for New York.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

MONEY AND STOCKS.

Gold manifested considerable activity in this market yesterday, opening at the closing sale of Saturday, 143¾, and closing at an advance of ⅜, selling at 143¾. Government stock is still active—7-30's, first series, selling at 99⅞; second do. 99⅞, which is about the standard price for the past three or four days; 5-20's, old, sold for 105⅛, and no change; no new 5-20's disposed of. No change in City 6's, which are selling at 101, the last quotation. Maryland 6's brought 100⅛. One hundred shares Northern Central at 45 was the only sale effected in railroad stock—Not much change is manifested in Mining stock. Copper Hill opened and closed at 2.15, one sale was made at 2.20. Mine Hill sold at 160, and Santa Clara at 18¾. Pennsylvania Oil, of which 100 shares were disposed of, brought 65.

SALE AT THE BALTIMORE STOCK BOARD.

Furnished by Leonard J. Tormey, Stock and Bill Broker, No. 12 South Street.

Aug. 28, 1865.

5,000 American Gold (large)	s10	143⅞
225 do do (large)		144
5,000 do do (large)		143⅞
20,000 do do (large)	s10	143⅞
600 do do (large)	s10	143⅞
5,000 do do (large)	s10	143⅞
19,800 U. S. 7-30's 2d series		99⅞
500 do do 2d series		99⅞
900 U. S. 5-20's old		100⅛
2,250 Baltimore City 6's, '90		101
100 shares N. Central R. R.		45
500 Maryland 6's, 1870		100⅛
50 shares Santa Clara	s20	18⅞
1,500 shares Copper Hill	b30	2.15
4,000 do do	b30	2.20
4,000 do do		2.15
1,000 shares Mineral Hill	b30	1.62
100 shares Pennsylvania Oil Co.		.65

Prices of Stocks and Bonds in N. Y., Aug. 28.

Through L. J. Tormey, Stock and Bill Broker, No. 12 South Street.

BY TELEGRAPH.

	1st B'd.	2d B'd.
United States 6's, 1881, Coupon	108⅝	108⅝
" " 5-20's	105⅝	106⅛
" " in currency	98⅝	98⅝
American Gold	143⅞	143⅞
Tennessee 6's	73⅝	73
North Carolina 6's		50
Missouri 6's	71⅝	71⅝
Canton Company	38⅝	38
Cumberland Coal and Iron Co	41⅝	42
Quicksilver	55⅝	55⅝
New York Central Railroad	92⅝	92⅝
Erie Railway Company	67⅝	66⅝
" " Preferred		
Hudson River Railroad	109⅝	109⅝
Harlem Railroad		
Reading Railroad	105⅝	105
Michigan Central Railroad	108⅝	108
Michigan S. and N. Ind R. R.	64⅝	64
Illinois Central Railroad	122⅝	122⅝
Cleveland and Pittsburg R. R.	79⅝	79
Chicago and Northwestern R. R.	27⅝	27⅝
" " Preferred	61⅝	62⅝
Cleveland and Toledo Railroad	102	
Chicago and Rock Island R. R.	109	108⅝
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien	44⅝	45
Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago	97	96⅝
St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute	32	
Terre Haute " "		Steady. Dull.

BALTIMORE MARKET

August 29 1865.

COFFEE—Prime Rio is very scarce and nominal at 21⅝@22 cents, good do common to good quality we quote at 19@21 cents.

FLOUR—Receipts very light and prices very steady for good brands. Howard Street Super sold at $8.75 per bbl. We quote:

Howard Street Super		$8.50 @ 9.00
" " Shipping Ext.		9.25 @ 9.50
" " Retailing Ex.		9.50 @ 10.00
" " Family		11.00 @ 9.00
Ohio Super		8.25 @ 8.50
" Shipping Extra		9.00 @ 9.00
" Retailing Extra		9.25 @ 9.50
" Family		10.50 @ 9.00
City Mills Standard Super		8.25 @ 8.50
" " Ship. brands Extra		11.00 @ 11.50
Baltimore Family		14.00 @ 00.00
" " High-grades Extra		12.50 @ 00.00

Corn Meal.—Sales of City Mills at $6.50.

Rye Flour.—First quality dull at $6.25@6.50.

GRAIN—Market firm. Sales prime Red Wheat $2.00@2.25, do. white $2.20@2.25; Corn at 92@95 cts for white; and yellow do. 90@95 cents; and Oats at 45@50 cts. weight.

MOLASSES.—Quotations nominal, viz: Clayed Cuba 40@42 cents, Muscovado do, in hds., 45@50 cents, English Island 45@70 cents, and Fine Rio 50@75 cents.

PROVISIONS.—Market is active—Bacon Shoulders at 19 cents; Sides at 19¾@19 cts, and Sugar-cured Hams at 22@23 cts.; new prime Mess Pork sold at $33@33.50, and closed steady. Western Lard remains nominal, at 22¾@24 cts and Baltimore refined at 25 cts.

SALT.—Sales of Ground Alum reported at $2.25@2.30, and Marshall's Fine at $2.30@2.35. Market quiet.

SUGARS—Market firm for all grades. We quote:

Cuba and E. I., fair to good	rn's	$12.00@12.50
" " "	good gr's	12.50@12.75
" " "	prime gr's	13.75@14.50
Porto Rico fair to good grocery		12.50@14.00
" " prime to choice grocery		14.50@15.50

WHISKY—Market is quiet and steady. Western closing at $1.22@1.24½.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 28, 1865.

ASHES.—The market was quiet, but prices were firm, at our previous quotations—$7.50 for Pots and $7.62½ for Pearls.

COTTON—The business ehas been less active to-day, but owing to reports from New Orleans of more favorable nature, a better feeling prevails, and we quote Middlings at 44½@45c; sales of 1,800 bales.

COFFEE—Prices are very firm for all kinds, but we hear of no transactions worthy of notice.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The demand for Western and State Flour is fairly active, and the low and medium grades have advanced fully 5 to 10 cents per bbl; the demand is extensive for the home trade; the river grades are firm, but not higher; the sales are 14,000 bbls. at $7.27 30 for Superfine State; $7 85@7 97 for Extra State; $8 25@8 70 for Fancy State, $7 50@8 25 for Superfine Western; $8 15@11 for Trade and Family brands; and $11 75@14 25 for St Louis Extras. Canadian Flour is 5@8 cents better, and is in better demand; sales of 300 bbls at $7 90@8 30 for common grades and $8 45@10 for Trade and Family Extras. Southern Flour is only moderately active, but is a shade firmer; sales of 450 bbls at $9 70@10 30 for mixed to good Baltimore Country Brands, &c, and $10 30@14 for Trade and Family brands. Rye Flour is firm and in fair demand; sales of 200 bbls at $5 85@6 25. Corn Meal is inactive and nominal at $5 15 for Jersey and $5 30 for Brandywine.

GRAIN—The wheat market opened fairly active and firm, but closed rather quiet at yesterday's prices. The demand is principally for chiefly for investment, the sales are as follows: 35,000 bush. Chicago Spring at $1 35@1 36; 25,000 bush. Milwaukee Club at $1 37@1 39; 40,000 bush. Amber do at $1 38@1 41, the latter rate for choice, and 4,400 bush. Amber Michigan at $1 48. Barley is dull and nominal. Barley Malt quiet but firm at $1 65. Oats are in good demand and firmer; the sales are 89,000 bush. Western at 63@64½c. Included in the above sales are 50,000 bush. to arrive within ten days at the latter rate. Rye is decidedly more active and firmer; the sales are 17,300 bush. western at 90@91 cts. Corn opened with a fair demand, but before the close the improvement was lost, there being sellers of Mixed Western at the close at 96½c; the sales are 86,000 bush. including Unsound at 84@86c., and Western Mixed at 97½@98c.

PROVISIONS—The Pork market has been in more active demand, and prices are somewhat better, closing firm; the sales for future delivery are 9,000 bbls. new Mess, seller's option, September, at $33@34 25; 1,000 bbls do, for cash, at $33 75; and 500 bbls do, buyer first half September, at $

Prime Mess buyer 15 days, at $33, the sales, cash and regular, are 6,000 bbls., at $33 50@33 70 for Old Mess; $32 50@33 for New do., most holders being firm; $30@37 75 for Western Prime Mess, $31 00 for Prime Mess. Beef is in fair request and firm at former rates; sales of 300 bbls., at $9@11 50 for Plain Mess; $11@14 50 for Extra do., and $16@9 for State Mess. Tierce Beef is dull at previous rates. Beef Hams are dull, and prices are nominal. Cut Meats are in active request and firmer demand at an advance; sales of 210 pkgs at 12c for Shoulders, 19c for Bellies, and 19¾@19¾c cents for Dry Salted Hams. Bacon is dull and nominal. Lard is in good demand, and choice qualities are quite firm; sales of 700 bbls. and tcs., at 21¾@22¾c. for fair to prime in car; 22@22½c for Kettle Rendered, and 23c. for Choice do.

SUGARS—Raw Sugars have been fairly active, but the business is in a measure restricted by the advanced views of holders, who are demanding 12¾@12¾c for fair Refining; sales of 1,300 hhds at 12¾@12¾c for Cuba, and 12¾@13c for Porto Rico. Refined are firm. Stuart's Steam Refined Sugar, Loaf Sugar, 20c; best Crushed Sugar, 19¾c; Granud Sugar, 19¾c. White Sugar—A, 19c; Yellow Sugar—C, 18c. Cash.

SEEDS—Grass Seeds are dull and unchanged. Rough flax Seed is firm and in fair demand, at $2 25@2 75 V bush of 56 lb.

WHISKY—The market is a little more active, and a shade firmer; sales of 650 bbls at $1 19¾@1 20 for Western.

MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 28—Cotton is dull at 44½@44¾ cts. Flour is heavy. Sales of 11,000 bbls. Rye $6@6 25; Corn Meal $5@5 15; Wheat is dull. Sales 10,000 bush. Chi ave Spring at $1 36@1 38; Amber Milwaukee $1 38@1 42; Amber Michigan $1 45@1 48. Corn is dull. Sales of 68,000 bush. at 97 cts. Beef is firm. Pork is firm. Sales of 7,000 bbls. Mess $33 50@33 70. Lard is steady at 22¾@24¾. Whisky closed firm at 19¾@20 cts. Sugar steady. Muscovado 12¾@13 cts. Coffee quiet. Rice 20 cts. Naval stores are steady. Petroleum firm. Crude 20½ cts. Freights are firmer.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 28th—Noon.—Flour is firm but prices unchanged. Wheat is firm. Old red $1 38, white $1 35@$1 45. Corn is 2 cents higher. Yellow $1 02. Oats steady at $1 25. Rye is firm at $1 20@$1 25. Barley steady at $1 35. Whisky closed firm at 19¾@20 cts. Sugar steady. Muscovado 12¾@13 cts. Coffee quiet. Rice 20 cts. Naval stores are steady. Petroleum firm. Crude 20½ cts. Freights are firmer.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 28th—Noon.—Flour is firm but prices unchanged. Wheat is firm. Old red $1 38, white $1 35@$1 45. Corn is 2 cents higher. Yellow $1 02. Oats steady at $1 25.

CHICAGO, August 28.—Flour has advanced 10@11 cents, closing firm at $7 40@7 60 for fair to choice Spring extra. Wheat opened firm, selling at 144 cents, and closed quiet at 139@140 cents for No. 1, and 130@133 cents for No. 2, closing at the inside figure. Corn is quiet at 73 cents for No. 1, and 70 cents for No. 2. Oats are unchanged. Provisions are unchanged. High Wines are quiet at $2 17½@2 18.

CATTLE MARKET—Sales 2,600 head Beef cattle at 10@16¾ cents as per quality, sales 6,000 head Sheep at 6¾@7¾ cents for good, and $3 50@$4 50 for stock Sheep, and $4@$5 65 for Lambs. Sales 2,000 Hogs at $15@$17 per 100 lbs. net—the latter rate for prime corn-fed.

MILWAUKEE, August 28th.—Flour dull, but prices firm. Wheat is unsettled—sales at 140@141 cts. Freights nominal.

CINCINNATI, August 28.—Flour and Wheat is dull; not much demand. Whisky firm and in good demand; sales at $2 10.

LEGAL NOTICES.

ASSESSORS' NOTICE OF APPEALS.

THIRD DISTRICT OF MARYLAND,
OFFICE 203 WEST BALTIMORE ST.,
OVER HARPER'S EXPRESS.

Citizens of the 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th and 21st Wards of Baltimore city

TAKE NOTICE.

All Income Tax payers and all others concerned in valuations, assessments and enumerations of Incomes, Licenses and articles returned in Schedule A, and returned by the various Assistant Assessors in the District and Wards above named upon the Annual List for 1865,

ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED,

That I shall receive and determine appeals relative to any erroneous or excessive valuations, assessments or enumerations by the Assessor or Assistant Assessors of the Third District of Maryland, returned in the Annual List for 1865, at my office, No. 203 WEST BALTIMORE STREET, daily from the 20th to the 31st days of August inclusive between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. The lists and proceedings of the Assistant Assessors will be open for inspection. The law provides "that no appeal shall be allowed to any party after he shall have been duly assessed and the annual list containing the assessment has been transmitted to the Collector of the District. And all appeals to the Assessor as aforesaid, shall be made in writing, and shall specify the particular cause, matter or thing respecting which a decision is requested, and shall moreover state the ground or principle of error complained of."

JOS. J. STEWART,
Assessor Third District Maryland.

August 9th, 1865. aug11-tu3t

THE COMMISSIONERS FOR OPENING AND CLOSING STREETS.

CITY HALL,
BALTIMORE, Aug. 7, 1865.

The Commissioners for Opening and Closing streets in the city of Baltimore, hereby give notice that they will meet on FRIDAY, the 14th day of September next, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of the Appeal Tax Court, City Hall, and proceed to execute the powers and perform the duties assigned to and required of them in regard to opening the following streets, viz:

For opening Harry street, between Webster and Jackson streets.

For opening Anchor alley, between Clement and Ostend streets.

For opening River street, from Clement to Ostend street.

For opening Clement street, between Fourth and Lawson streets.

In accordance with ordinance of the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, approved June 23, 1865.

JOSEPH SIMMS,
GEORGE W. GORDON,
DAVID TAYLOR,
Commissioners.

ISAAC MULES,
Clerk to