DAILY CLIPPER

WM. WALTON ..... Publisher.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 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
" 2 Weeks	2.50
" 1 Month	10.00
" 6 "	15.00
" 1 Year	30.00

ONE SQUARE CONTAINS SIX LINES OF SPACE.

[From Home at Home for September.]

THE SNOW-BIRD.

—o—

He sits in winter's cleet, and the snow is round his feet,
But he cares not for the cold;
For his little cheerful heart thinks the snow as fair a part
As the summer's green and gold.

On the branches, bare and brown, with their crystals for a crown,
Sits the little winter-bird,
In the dark and cloudy days, lightening the lonely ways,
With his constant, cheering word.

To his mission he is true; God has work for him to do,
With his little song to cheer;
In his sweet life's simple speech, is sons high and glad to teach,
In the dark days of the year.

Oh! his little heart is strong, and he never thinks it wrong
That to him this lot is given;
Never envies birds that sing in the summer or the spring
Underneath a sunny heaven.

So he is a teacher sent, with a lesson of content,
To all spirits that are sad;
And his song, with richest f eight, comes to all the desolate,
Bidding sorrow's self be glad.

Wouldst thou choose thy time or way? does the little poet say,
God hath ordered these for thee;
Where thy life can praise him best, he has set thee—only rest,
And his purpose thou shalt see.

Ye around whose life the snow lieth heavily and low,
Take a lesson from the bird.
As God giveth you a day, strive to charm the gloom away,
Whether hindered or unheard.

God hath singers, many and one, that can praise him in the sun,
As the happy cherubim:
But I think the songs they raise who are toilers in dark ways,
Are a sweeter sound to Him.

Not by outer joy and sweetness does He judge of life's complete sense,
But by surer test of worth.
It may be He gives the grace of his heaven's highest place
To the lowest of the earth.

[*Correspondence of the Baltimore Clipper.*]

BOONSBORO', Sept. 9, 1865.

To the Editor of the Clipper:

Dear Sir:—I notice in the Clipper of yesterday, an article speaking of the disposition of the parties arrested for tearing down the flag at a picnic near this town, and regret to have to inform you that you made a mistake in reference to the picnic. The flag tearing affair, alluded to occurred at a picnic of the German Reformed and Lutheran Sunday Schools of this town, held near the town, and not the Brethren Sunday School. The United Brethren Sunday School at Benevola held a picnic on the same day the flag was torn down, and had numerous flags displayed on the occasion, and death waits have been the portion of any person who would have attempted to remove one of these flags. The Benevola school is roughly used, as also is the United Brethren Church, preachers and members—*all.*

But the picnic at which the flag was torn down, was what we term a rebel picnic, at which few persons were present, and which was held under the auspices of R. H. Stanford and A. Copenhaver, of the German Reformed and Lutheran Churches, respectively, two notoriously disloyal preachers, and I might also state, their present congregation and the same stamp, the most of all members having since vacated their seats in the church.

It is due to the United Brethren Church that you make this correction; still, I have no particular interest in the matter more than to have the facts given in the case correctly, and as I value church set right before the public.

I am, respectfully, F.

THE NEW YORK EVENING EXCHANGE.

From an article in Harper's Weekly on this defunct financial nuisance, we extract the following description of it in its worst days.

But its glories, as they shall be told by the historian of our follies, and our sorrows, will cling to the long, low, stifling room in Broadway, below Madison Square. It was here that the Evening Exchange won its name, and coerced the unwilling editors of the daily press to publish its reports or fail in their duty as newspapers. It was here that the giants of 1863 showed a gaping crowd how to make and how to lose fortunes. It was here that the wily Erie Director spread his toils, and swept the money of the street into his capacious pocket. It was here that a street broker sold two millions of gold, with a smiling face in fifteen seconds of time. It was here that Ketchum whittled his soft pine stick, and dallied with millions, losing and making fortunes with as serene a face as if he had been playing cats cradles with his baby.

To this room thousands of people came every night. You might rely upon meeting there everybody who was anybody in Wall street. It was a fearful place. The heat, in the depth of winter, with windows wide open, was suffocating. Everybody smoked. The ceiling was low, and, through an oversight of the proprietors, applicants for admission was not questioned as to their use of the bath. To an untrained ear the din was deafening.—Shouts of bidders for gold mingled with shouts of dealers in stocks, and through both, you caught at intervals the shrill scream of telegraph boys bearing messages for brokers. On active nights every one was earnest, anxious, excited and ill-tempered; quarrels were frequent, and more than one nose "the ruby was drawn." On dull nights songs were sung with more spirit than musical accuracy; hats were knocked off and kicked round the room with the energy which is characteristic of the idle school boys and brokers without orders. Few who visited the place will forget it.

HOW CHANGE OF SEX IS ACCOMPLISHED IN A HIVE.—Carpenter informs us that in every hive of bees the majority of individuals are neuters, which have the organs of the female sex undeveloped, and are incapable of reproduction, that function being restricted to the queen, who is the only perfect female in the community. If by any accident the queen is destroyed, or if she be purposely removed for experiment, the bees choose two or three from among the neuter eggs that have been deposited in their appropriate cells, which they have the power of converting into queens. The first operation is to change the cells in which the eggs are deposited into royal cells; which differ from others in form, and are of much larger dimensions; and when the eggs are hatched, the maggot is supplied with food of a very different nature from the farina or bee-bread workers; being a jelly-like consistence and pungent stimulating character. After the usual transformation, the grub becomes a perfect queen, differing from the neuter bee, into which it would otherwise be changed, not only in the development of the productive system, but in the general form of the body, the proportionate length of the wings, the shape of the tongue, jaw and claw, the absence of the hollow in the thighs where pollen is carried, and the loss of power of secreting wax.—*Iowa Homestead.*

AN EMBEZZLEMENT IN HARTFORD.—The Boston Courier of Friday says: It is reported that a young man in a book publishing house in this city has recently been detected in larcenies of money from his employers, and on investigation a loss of about $20,000 is ascertained, which it is believed is the result of many years operations. He was charged with the theft, and when he found the evidence was clear against him, he confessed it, and was allowed to leave the city, without any legal measures being taken. He had a good reputation, but spent more money than his salary warranted, yet has no family. A small amount of property which he possessed was given up.

BAD STATE OF AFFAIRS IN TENNESSEE.

From the subjoined accounts of lawless doings in Tennessee, which we gather from the Nashville Press, we judge that Tennessee cannot be a very desirable State to reside in just now:

THE KNOXVILLE TRAGEDY.

A gentleman just from Knoxville brings us some particulars of the late tragedy, mentioned in yesterday's paper, in which Mr. Hall was killed by Baker, and Baker hung by the people. It seems that Baker charged Hall with being in Col. Saunder's raiding party, in 1863, which passed through Knox county, and by some soldiers of which Dr. Baker, young Baker's father, was killed. Dr. Baker was a rebel, but a man of wealth and influence. Hall denied the charge, and assured Baker that he was not in the expedition at all, but was in Nashville at the time. Baker seemed to be quieted somewhat, but when Hall turned to go away, fired and shot him in the back of the head, killing him instantly. He was immediately arrested and hurried off to jail.

The news spread through the streets like wildfire, and presently a large crowd of exasperated people were on the corners, threatening vengeance. The commander of the post, fearing an outbreak, immediately sent for three companies of colored troops to guard the jail. But before they had arrived on the ground a large crowd had broken open the jail, taken Baker out and hung him. Several persons attempted to remonstrate against the proceedings and got roughly handled for their trouble.—Hall was a fine, manly fellow, about twenty seven years old, and highly esteemed. Baker was some twenty four years old, and had been in the rebel army; was a respectable young man, but impetuous and violent.

His family has been an unfortunate one. His uncle, Abner Baker, shot his brother-in-law some years ago in Lancaster, Garrard county, Kentucky, for alleged intimacy with the former's wife, and after a long trial, which created a great sensation throughout the State, was hung for murder. He was a man of wealth and position. Dr. Baker was killed at his house, some ten miles from Knoxville, in 1863, and now the son makes the third in the list of violent and ignominious deaths in the family. The hanging took place about nine o'clock, after dark.

HOW REBEL CITIZENS WHIPPED AN OLD UNION MAN, SIXTY SEVEN YEARS OLD, IN HAWKINS COUNTY.

A highly esteemed citizen of Hawkins county, sixty-seven years old, sends Gov. Brownlow an account of the brutal manner in which he was whipped, on the 29th of last July, by six of his rebel neighbors. He was decoyed off from his home into the woods by a neighbor who pretended to wish to see him on business. On halting, one of the party drew a pistol, and ordered him to walk on. Presently they ordered him to take off his coat, vest and shirt. The old man remonstrated, but the ruffian exclaimed, "Pull them off, God d—n you, or I'll shoot you." The ringleader then drew off his own coat, and taking a big cowhide, gave the old man one hundred and twenty lashes on his bare back. The old man begged leave to sit down, when his tormentor answered, "God d—n you, I'll give you rest." He continued to lash him until the blood spattered over his clothes.

After whipping him on the back, he began to beat him over the breast. The lynchers then ordered the old man to run. He hobbled off, and the ruffian followed, beating him over the head with the butt of the cowhide. At last one of them threw a large rock with violence, which barely missed his head. The ruffians then told him that if he ever told of the affair they would kill him and every one on his farm. Two of the lynchers have been arrested and bound over for trial, and the others are lurking in the woods. They sent in word to their victim the other day that if he did not withdraw the suit they would kill him.

We shall wait patiently to see whether sympathizing newspapers, who are so enraged at acts of violence done to rebels, will utter one word of disapprobation at the brutal whipping of an old Union man.

MELANCHOLY DEATH.—A letter has been received in this city, communicating the painful intelligence of the death of Miss Belle W. Overton, on the 3rd instant, in the county of Orange, Va. Miss O. was indulging a ride on horseback, when the animal became frightened, and ran off. During his flight, he encountered some obstacle, and fell catching the young lady under him, and so severely injuring her, that she died after an intense suffering of three days. Miss Overton was a beautiful and accomplished young lady, and widely known as well as truly beloved in Petersburg. She was a daughter of the late Wm. M. Overton, Esq., who for several years edited the Washington Sentinel in connection with Beverley Tucker, Esq. Miss O. was a resident of Richmond city, Va., and has been suddenly removed from life at the early age of 23 years.—*Petersburg Express.*

PROFESSOR RUGGLES, of Dartmouth College, with a party of ladies, was on Goat Island, at Niagara, a few evenings since. One of the ladies dropped her parasol, which slid down the bank some fifteen to twenty feet, and Professor R. went down to pick it up. Attempting to return he lost his footing and fell to the very brink of a precipice ninety feet high, where he clung to the roots of a tree that projected over the bank. No help was at hand, and every effort of Prof. R. threatened to loosen the tree. One of the ladies took off her basquine and skirt, and tearing them in strips, with the strips, shawls, &c., made a line, which being let down to Prof. R. by the ladies, he grasped and finally got up the bank. The lady who rescued him was cool enough until he was safely at the top of the bank, when she fainted, and was carried to the hotel unconscious.

A BOLD ROBBERY IN NEW YORK.—The New York Post, of Friday, says:

Shortly before three o'clock this afternoon a heavy robbery was committed in Wall street.

At the banking house of White, Morris & Co., 29 Wall street, a gentleman was getting five thousand dollars of State money, when, as he turned to speak to one of the partners, the theft took place. Immediately upon discovering his loss, the gentleman pursued two men who had been standing by him. One of the men was arrested at Delatour's, and is supposed to be the person who seized the money. None of the money was found upon him, and it is supposed that he passed the money over to his accomplice. The money was chiefly in bills on State banks.

A FIT FOR A YOUNG GENTLEMAN.—A very nice young gentleman, whom name we do not deem it necessary to ventilate, recently invested a small sum in chickens, which he undertook to take home on the Dauphin street cars. After proceeding a short distance the attention of all the passengers, a large proportion of whom were ladies, was called to him by one of his purchases raising a loud and lusty crow. In vain he tried to quiet the bird; the ladies "tittered" and pulled down their veils; the gentlemen on board "haw-hawed," and our young friend in his ignorance of "the situation," blushed. Growing somewhat restless at being the cynosure of all eyes, he cast a look into his lap and behold—there was an egg. He immediately quit the car, and pursued his way homeward on foot. Imagine his "sheelinks."—*Mobile Tribune.*

AFFAIRS AT HARPER'S FERRY.—We learn that the colored population at Harper's Ferry now greatly outnumbers the white, and that considerable animosity exists between certain classes of the latter and the freedmen. A number of returned Union soldiers a few days ago attempted to break up a colored prayer meeting, and on Saturday last they demolished a refreshment saloon kept at the Ferry by an old colored man. An officer of the Freedmen's Bureau will doubtless be stationed at this point to look after the freedmen's affairs.—*Wash. Star.*

☞ The Union State Convention of Wisconsin, adopted a resolution cordially endorsing the administration of President Johnson. A minority report, declaring that the reorganization, the seceding States should be compelled to adopt constitutions which "make no discrimination as to right of suffrage on account of color," was rejected. The Union Convention of Minnesota also endorsed the administration of President Johnson, and adopted a resolution declaring that "the measures of a man's political rights should be neither his birth place, his race, his color, nor any physical characteristic."

☞ The report that yellow fever prevailed at Galveston, Texas, is denied by the New Orleans papers of the 2d.

THE RESEGISTRATION LAW.

OPINION OF DISTRICT ATTORNEY JONES.

The Cecil Whig publishes the following opinion of W. J. Jones, Esq., the United States District Attorney for Maryland, addressed to the Registers of Cecil county:

GENTLEMEN: I hope to be able to comply with your request to be present at your meeting on Thursday, 31st of Aug., and give you really my views in reference to the law for registration of voters. I regret that my public duties will require me to be in Baltimore on that day. I embrace this opportunity, therefore, to state briefly my opinion upon this question.

The registry law was passed to carry out the provisions of the first, second and fourth sections of the first article of the Constitution, and it is clearly intended to exclude from the exercise of the right of suffrage:

1. Persons who are not white male citizens of the United States.

2. Persons who are not twenty-one years of age.

3. Persons who have not resided one year in the State, and six months in the county.

4. Persons who have been in armed hostility to the United States, or in any manner in the service of the so called Confederate States.

5. Persons who have left the State of Maryland and gone within the military lines of the so called Confederate States, with the intention to adhere thereto.

6. Those persons who have given aid, comfort, countenance or support to those engaged in armed hostility to the United States, or in any manner adhered to the enemies of the United States.

The persons included in the sixth class are defined by the fourth section of the Constitution to be—

1. Those contributing to the enemies of the United States, or unlawfully sending within the lines of such enemies money, or goods, or letters, or information.

2. Those who have disloyally held communication with the enemies of the United States.

3. Those who have advised any person to enter the service of the said enemies, or aided any person so to enter.

4. Those who have by any open deed or word declared their adhesion to the cause of the enemies of the United States.

5. Those persons who have declared a desire for the triumph of said enemies over the armies of the United States.

Arguments as to the legality or "constitutionality of these provisions, if they could be entertained by you, are turned down by the fact that they are constitutional provisions, and it is absurd to talk of the unconstitutionality of the Constitution. Equally absurd and out of place, in my judgment, are all arguments in regard to the policy of the law or the hardships with which it bears upon particular persons. These are questions with which you have no more to do than have the courts and juries with the impolicy or hardships of the general laws of the land. Your duties are *executive* not *legislative.*—You are to enforce and execute the law, not to make or unmake it. Your business is with the law as it is, not as it ought to be.

When the Legislature shall meet again these arguments may properly be made, and it may, and I doubt not will, in view of the fact that the rebellion is over, and in full accordance with the Constitution, "restore to their full rights of citizenship" all persons disfranchised for disloyal practices by the provisions, except, perhaps, those who have actually borne arms in the rebellion. But, until this be done, I respectfully submit that it is your sworn duty to exclude from the register, and hence from the exercise of the right of suffrage, all persons who come under any one of the classes I have heretofore enumerated, as well as the man who declared his desire for the triumph of the rebels, or sent or gave money or clothing either to those already in the rebel army or about to go into it, as the man who has actually borne arms in that army.

I turn now to consider the mode of ascertaining whether the applicant for registration has the right to register. And here let me say I dissent entirely from those persons who are continually throwing in your faces the well-known maxim of law that "no man can be compelled to answer any question which tends to criminate himself." While this is undoubtedly good law, it is entirely inapplicable to the present state of the case. You are not sitting at a court of law to try the applicants for registration for the offences set forth in the Constitution. You have not issued your writs or other processes to bring them before you to answer for having expressed a desire for the success of the rebellion. On the contrary, they are the active parties. They ask at your hands the right to register, and the burden of proof is upon them to show that they have the requisite qualifications, viz:

1. That they are white male citizens of the United States.

2d. That they are 21 years of age and upward.

3d. That they have resided one year in the State and six months in the county.

4th. That they are not guilty of violating any of the provisions hereinbefore enumerated, in relation to disloyal practices.

To illustrate: Suppose a person, manifestly of foreign birth, should ask to be registered, of whose naturalization the Registers had no knowledge. Will any sane man say the Registers are bound to prove that he has not obtained naturalization papers? On the contrary, have they not the right—is it not their duty to inform themselves upon this point in any way which to them shall seem most effective? I have known many such persons, of rare intelligence, who, after a residence of one year, were as well qualified to exercise the right of suffrage as they would be after a residence of ten years; to exclude such a one might seem very bad policy and might be a great hardship; but would you admit him to register?

Take the case of a young man whose appearance leads to the opinion that he is not twenty one years old. How do the registers act? They ask questions, and in a proper yet practical manner inform themselves as to the age of the applicant. If the applicant answers that he is not twenty-one years of age, it excludes him from the right of suffrage, no matter though he has served his three years in the army of the Union, and carries with him an empty sleeve or trowsers leg as the evidence of his valor and patriotism. How great the hardships in this case, and yet you cannot register him, because the law prohibits you.

And so, gentlemen, if an applicant for registration comes forward whom you have reason to believe fails to come up to the required standard of loyalty, as the previous persons have failed to reach the proper standard of citizenship or age, you are to apply the same rule and ascertain his qualifications in the same manner—You are no more required to furnish positive proof of his disloyalty than you are of the non age or non citizenship of the former applicants. It is your right and your duty to ascertain the truth in the manner which to you seems best, and to ask such questions of him on oath as will best test this qualification under the Constitution and laws of the State.

This theory that you are not allowed to ask questions is so new, and in my judgment so ridiculous, that I scarcely know how to reply to it. The right of judges of election to make "inquiry" on "oath" of persons offering to vote is as old as the State, and has never been denied until these late days, so full of political heresies. That same right pertains to you; indeed, your office would be the veriest mockery if it were not so. Upon the refusal of an applicant to answer any questions calculated to obtain information necessary for you to arrive at a correct judgment as to his right to register, it is your right and duty to refuse to register such applicant.

W. J. JONES.

THE FUTURE OF IRON.—Says the Boston Traveller, speaking of iron—

New uses are found for this article from year to year, and with a growing consumption and protected by a high duty, likely to be still further increased. The iron trade of the country promises to become one of the largest among American manufactures—With every facility which the country has for supplying its wants from its own labor, it should not be dependent upon Great Britain for any portion of its supplies. Within a few weeks iron has advanced 25 per cent., and still tends towards higher prices.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Criminal Court—Judge Bond—The following business occupied the attention of this Court yesterday:

The Grand Jury for September term was sworn and afterwards charged as usual by the court. Of the Petit Jury only five were elected of those drawn.

The city appeal cases were then taken up, U. L. Leary, Esq., for Mayor and City Council. H. Buchanan vs. the Mayor and City City Council—violation of ordinance for keeping a bagatelle table without license. Appeal from Justice Hinz. Judgment affirmed.

Charles Strausburger; Merify H. Weil and Wm. Schullhouse, ys. same; same offence.—Appeal from same. Judgment affirmed in each case. John Bien and George Buchholz ys. same; same offence. Appeal and judgment.

State Appeal Cases.—Fred. Reinhefner vs. State. Appeal from Justice Shewsare. He was employed by Mabury & Co. to sell tobacco, etc., which was manufactured by them at their premises in the city. He was fined $15 and costs for selling goods without license. Judgment reversed.

Martin Fahey and Thomas Kelly, appeals from Justice Dawson—violation of law in regard to numbers on packs. No witness; case dismissed.

John Goest, H. Goest, L. Reinhard F. Fisher vs. State. Appeals from Justice Shewsare. Parties had been fined for violation of sec. 73, art. 66, of the code of General Laws, forbidding the sale of ardent liquors to negroes—Case was relinquished by the State's Attorney the law being repealed by the new Constitution. Judgment reversed in all cases.

The alleged confidence swindler Knapp was discharged by the Grand Jury, but instantly rearrested upon a bench warrant for robbing Purcell. Also, the confidence swindler Webster, was indicted for obtaining money under false pretences, and admitted to bail.

U. S. District Court—Hon. WILLIAM FETZ GIBBS, Judge. The following business occupied the attention of this court yesterday:

The United States vs. David Noble. Indictment under act of June 30th, 1864, in not taking out liquor license; judgment by default for want of plea, $50 and costs. The U. S. vs. Geo. W. Sanders; indictment for failing to make proper and correct monthly returns of manufactories, etc., as provided by sec. 64, act of June 30, 1864; judgment by default for want of plea for the sum of $500 and costs. The U. S. vs. John J. Hacker and Wm. F. Lemsberg; suit to recover from defendants, sureties of Jas. Hicks, jr., late postmaster of Cedarville, Montgomery Co., Md., certain monies alleged to be due the U. S. Judgment under the rule; inquisition taken as per jury sworn, damages assessed at $18 36 and costs. Adjourned to Wednesday.

Circuit Court—Before Judge Alexander. The following business was transacted in this Court yesterday:

Cecilia McIntyre vs. Henry N. McIntyre—bill for divorce *a vinculo matrimonii.*

Margaret Smith vs. Andrew J. Smith—bill for divorce *a mensa et thoro*, and for alimony.

Fanny E. Hurlburt vs. George W. Hurlburt—bill for divorce *a vinculo matrimonii.*

Superior Court.—Before Judge Martin—The following business was transacted yesterday:

Seven jurors were selected by those drawn by the Sheriff. The original docket was then called. The trial docket will be called this morning.

Orphans' Court.—Before the Hon. Judges Supplee, Audoun and Hoffman—The following business occupied the attention of this Court:

Letters testamentary on the estate of Abraham Miller, granted to Ann Maria Miller.—Letters of administration on the estate of Emory Hodges, granted to Susan A. Hodges.

[Reported for the Baltimore Clipper.]

TOWSONTOWN, September 11, 1865.

Circuit Court for Baltimore County.—Before Hon. U. O. H. Emory. John T. Ensor, Esq., professorial attorney for the State.

State vs. Thomas Jenkins, indicted for assault and battery on Thomas Bevan. Tried before a jury. Verdict "guilty." Fined $1 and costs. Wheeler & Keech for defence.

State vs. Edward Rogers, John Reese and Hugh Davy, indicted for the larceny of a barrel of flour, the property of Jacob Weisright. Removed from Baltimore city. Tried before the court. Rogs and Davy adjudged not guilty; Rogers adjudged guilty. N. R. Gill, Esq., for defence.

The case of the State vs. John Ford, indicted for larceny, removed from Baltimore city, was fixed for Tuesday, the 19th inst.

The court then adjourned until Wednesday morning, September 13th.

There will be a grand reception and a public dinner given by the citizens to the returned Union soldiers of this county on to-morrow, the 12th of September, in Towsontown. The bands of the 8th United States Infantry and of the Union Musical Association of Baltimore city are advertised to be present. The Defenders of Baltimore City were expected, but have concluded to go to Governtown. Generals Hancock, Kenly and Donaldson, Governors Bradford and Swann, Lieutenant Governor Ore, and other distinguished soldiers and citizens are expected to be present, and a good time generally is expected. W. B. K.

SOUTHERN DELEGATION AT THE WHITE HOUSE.—This morning a delegation of Southerners, representing seven States—Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Arkansas, Virginia and Tennessee—waited at the White House awaiting an interview with the President—These gentlemen call upon President Johnson simply for the purpose of paying their respects and expressing their gratitude in his administration, and returning thanks for the lenient course he has pursued towards their respective States.

The chairman of the various State delegations are Messrs McFarland, of Virginia; Bass, of Arkansas; Withers, of Mississippi; Bliss, of Alabama; Green, of Tennessee; Judge Lochrane, of Georgia; Judge Baker, of Florida.—*Washington Star, 11th.*

LARGE BAGGRAS.—The will of Mary Barr, which has just been admitted to probate by the Surrogate of New York, distributes three hundred and five thousand dollars among various religious and benevolent societies and institutions, and then bequeaths, in equal shares, among seven of these institutions, the whole of the residuary estate. Among the donations are $20,000 to the American Bible Society; $10,000 to the American Church Missionary Society; $20,000 to the Foreign Missionary Society of the Episcopal Church in the United States for Africa and China; $20,000 to the Domestic Missionary Society of the same church, and $20,000 to the American Church Missionary Society for the Promotion of Evangelical Knowledge.

☞ The Memphis Bulletin says there are sixteen thousand negroes in Memphis, and estimates that from twelve to fourteen thousand will be objects of charity all this fall and winter, and that thousands will starve.

☞ The brakesmen on the Lehigh Valley Railroad went on a strike last week. In one day enough soldiers were found to supply the places of the strikers, who were told to look elsewhere for employment.

MINIATURE ALMANAC FOR 1865.

September.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon's Phases.			
			September.	D.	H.	M.
11—Monday	5 45	6 15	Full	5	8	51m
12—Tuesday	5 46	6 14	Last qr	11	11	57 e
13—Wednesday	5 48	6 12	New	19	5	43 e
14—Thursday	5 49	6 11	First qr	27	9	46 e
15—Friday	5 50	6 10				
16—Saturday	5 52	6 8				
17—Sunday	5 53	6 7				

MARINE AFFAIRS.

PORT OF BALTIMORE, September 11, 1865.

ARRIVED.

Steamer Sea Gull, Fish, New York—mdse to Samuel Brailsdell, Jr.

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

Steamer Louisiana, Russell, from Norfolk, Va—to M N Falls. Reports off Wolf Trap three ships bound up.

Steamer Thomas A Morgan, Edgar, from City Point, Va—troops to U S Q M.

Steamer Escot, ——, from City Point, Va—troops to U S Q M.

Steamer Eagle, ——, from City Point, Va—troops to U S Q M.

Brig Scotland, McClellan, from Cardenas—to O M Jackson & Co; sugar to Kirkland, Chase & Co.

Brig Harry, (Br) Knight, from Neuvitas, last inst.—to Kelsey & Gray; sugar and cigars to Fischer, Bros & Co, and molasses to Stirling & Abrens.

Brig Rivulet, Hooper, from New York—ballast to Kelsey & Gray.

Schr Union, Post, from Fortress Monroe—to Kelsey & Gray.

Schr Kentwright, ——, from Philadelphia—coal to U S Quartermaster.

Schr Johanna, ——, from Philadelphia—coal to U S Quartermaster.

Barge Young Thomas, ——, from Philadelphia—coal to U S Quartermaster.

CLEARED.

Steamer Louisiana, Russell, Norfolk, Va—Steamer Dictator, Deering, Norfolk.

Steamer Josephine Thompson, Moore, New York.

Steamer Richard Willing, Cundiff, Philadelphia.

Steamer North Point, Kirwan, Morehead City, N. C.

BELOW.

A ship, supposed Crest of the Wave, from Cardiff, brig Chas. Wesley, from Cardenas, and another, supposed Mary Lowell, from Calais.

SAILED.

Bark Paladin, (Arg) Valparaiso.

Ship Eliza Stewart, Bordeaux, in tow of Mary; ballast.

ARRIVALS FROM BALTIMORE.

Schr Benico Terry, Weaver, Boston, 9th instant.

Schr Julia Ann, Harding, Boston, 8th instant.

Schr S H Cady, Crowell, Providence, 7th instant.

Schr W B Beebe, Grant, New York, 8th instant.

CLEARANCES FOR BALTIMORE.

Brig Mountain Eagle, Hughes, New York, 9th inst.

Brig R C Wright, Hawthorne, Boston, 9th instant.

Schr Delmont, Orr, Portland, 9th instant.

Ship Cordelia, (Br) Morris, from Cardiff for Baltimore, was spoken 8th instant, 30 miles N W by N from Absecom.

MEMORANDA.

At Neuvitas 1st instant, brigs Georgia, Warren, loading for Baltimore; Machias, ——, loading mahogany for ——, and Thos. Owen, ——, waiting cargo.

Ship Monsoon, ——, from City Point, Va., for Bremen, went to sea 9th inst.

Steamers S R Spaulding, Atlas, and Ben Deford, Cleveland, both hence, arrived at Aspinwall 30th ult.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

MONEY AND STOCKS.

The transactions in Gold at the Board of Brokers yesterday, showed some considerable activity, though no considerable activity though no material change in prices were reported; opening and closing at 144¾, the price at the closing sale on Saturday. One sale was made at 145. Government Stocks were quite active, 5-20s, old, closing at 107¾ an advance of ¼; 5-20's new, commanded 106¾ at the close of the market; no change; 7 30's, second series, sold from 99¾ to 99¾, the latter an advance of ¼. City 6's closed at 101¾ for 1873 an advance of 1¾. Very little done in other Stocks, and with but little change in prices.

SALE AT THE BALTIMORE STOCK BOARD.

Furnished by Leonard J. Tierney, Stock and Gold Broker, No. 22 South Street.

Sept 11, 1865.

$500 American gold		144¾
$453	do do (large)	144¾
500	do do (small)	144¾
5,000	do do (large) s10	144¾
3,100	do do (large)	145
7,730 U. S. 5-20's new		106¾
5,000	do do s10	94¾
4 shares Union Bank		74
600 Baltimore City 6's, '75		99¾
1,500	do do '73	101¾
20 shares Baltimore & Ohio R. R.		117
200 shares Bankers' & Brokers' Tel.		14
350 Baltimore & Ohio R. R. b'ds '93		100¾
EXCUSE BOARD.		
2,500 American Gold (large)		144¾
9,003 U. S. 5-20's old		107¾
9,000 do do new		106¾
10,650 U. S. 7-30's 2d series		99¾
250 do do 3d series		99¾
100 shares Nor. Cen. RR. b3		45
600 shares Mineral Hill		1.65

Prices of Stocks and Bonds in N. Y., Sept. 11, BY TELEGRAPH.

Through L. J. Tierney, Stock and Gold Broker, No. 22 South Street.

	1st B'd.	2d B'd.
United States 6's, 1881, Coupon	107¾	107¾
" " 5-20's	107¾	107¾
" " in currency	99¾	99¾
American Gold	144¾	143¾
Tennessee 6's	78¾	78¾
North Carolina 6's	73	73
Missouri 6's	72¾	72
Canton Company	29¾	30¾
Cumberland Coal and Iron Co.	43¾	43¾
Quicksilver	48¾	49
New York Central Railroad	98	98¾
Erie Railway Company	66¾	67
" " Preferred	82	82
Hudson River Railroad	109¾	110
Harlem Railroad		
Reading Railroad	106¾	107
Michigan Central Railroad	119¾	140¾
Michigan S. and N. Ind R. R.	66¾	67¾
Illinois Central Railroad	124¾	126¾
Cleveland and Pittsburg R. R.	71¾	71¾
Chicago and Northwestern R.	27¾	28¾
" " Preferred	61¾	62¾
Cleveland and Toledo Railroad	104¾	105
Chicago and Rock Island R. R.	111	112¾
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien	48	48¾
Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago	97	97¾
St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute	35	35¾

Tone of the Market.....Steady. Strong

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

American Gold	
Erie	66¾
Northern	27¾
C. & N. Western	28¾
Rock Island	112¾
Fort Wayne	97¾
Cumberland	43¾
Pittsburg	72
N. Y. Central	97¾
Hudson River Railroad	110¾
Reading	107¾

Tone of the Market, Irregular

BALTIMORE MARKET.

September 11, 1865.

COFFEE—Transactions confined to small lots from second hands. Rio may be quoted at 19¾@20 cents, gold, according to quality.

FLOUR—Prices are maintained for trade brands, but transactions continue very moderate. We quote:

Howard Street Super	$9 50	@ 8.75
" " Shipping Ex.	9.25	@ 9.50
" " Retailing Ex.	9.50	@ 9.00
" " Family	10.75	@ 11.00
Ohio Super	8.00	@ 8.25
" Shipping Extra	9.00	@ 9.00
" Retailing Extra	9.25	@ 9.50
" Family	10.50	@ 9.00
City Mills Standard Super	$8 50	@ 8.50
" " Family	10.75	@ 11.75
Baltimore Family	13.50	@ 00.00
" High-grades Extra	12.00	@ 00.00

Corn Meal—Sales of City Mills at $4.

Rye Flour—First quality sold at $6.50.

GRAIN—Market firm. Sales prime Red Wheat $2.00@2.10; do. white $2.60@2.70; Corn at 98@99 cts. for white; and yellow do. 96@99 cents and Oats at 46@48 cts. weight.

MOLASSES—Quotations nominal, viz: Clayed Cuba 60@47 cents, Muscovado do., in hds., 45@50 cents, English Island 45@70 cents, and Porto Rico 50@75 cents.

PROVISIONS.—Market is active—Bacon Shoulders at 18 cents; Sides at 18¾@19 cts, and Sugar-cured Hams at 23@24 cts; new prime Mess Pork sold at $27.50@28, and closed firmly. Western Lard remains nominal at 22¾@24 cts. and Baltimore refined at 23¾ cts.

SALT.—Sales of Ground Alum reported at $2.15@2.25, and Marshall's Fine at $2.90@3.25. Market quiet.

SUGARS—Market firm for all grades. We quote:

Cuba and E. I., fair to good rep	$12.50	@13.50
" " good grey	13.25	@14.25
" " prime grey	14.50	@16.00
Porto Rico fair to good grocery	13.50	@15.25
" " prime to choice grocery	15.50	@16.50

WHISKEY.—Market quiet. Sales of Western reported at $2.37.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

New York, Sept. 9, 1865.

ASHES—The market is dull and very inactive; sales at $7.62½@7.75 for pots, and $7.75 for pearls.

COTTON—The demand has been quite active, and prices are again better, closing firm at the improvement. Sales of 2,000 bales at 44¾@46c for Middlings.

COFFEE—There has not been much business going to-day, but prices remain firm for all kinds.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for flour is less active, but prices are irregular; State brands are 5@10c better; White Western is without material change; the demand is confined to the home and provincial trade. We quote: 9,000 bbls at $7.10@7.50 for Superfine state; $7.90 @8.10 for Extra do; $8.15@8.40 for Fancy do; $8.65 for the low grades of Western extra; $8@8.15 for shipping brands; $9 for Ohio Trade brands, and $10@14 for St. Louis extra—Canadian Flour is in fair demand, and prices better. Southern Flour is moderately active, and about 5c better; sales of 250 bbls at $9.65@10.50 for Mixed to good Superfine Country Baltimore, &c., and $10.60@14 for Trade and family brands. Rye Flour is dull and unchanged; sales of 50 bbls at $5.50@6.10. Corn Meal is heavy; sales of 450 bbls at $4.75 for Jersey.

GRAIN—There was a fair milling demand for Wheat to-day, and with moderate arrivals prices of spring advanced fully 2c, per bush; Winters firm but quiet; the sales were of Amber Michigan at $1.62@1.64½; 24,000 bush. Milwaukee Club at $1.63@1.72; 22,000 bush. Amber do., at $1.63@1.66, and 1,900 bush. White Michigan at $2.20. Barley is dull, and prices are nominal. Barley Malt is quiet; we hear of no sales. Oats are scarcely so strong, but the demand is fair, and the market closes with more tone, the sales are 73,000 bush. at 56¾@57c for Western, 57@58c. for State. Rye is quiet but firm at $1 for Western, and $1@1.03 for State. Corn is in fair demand but prices are still somewhat irregular; Sound is firm and scarce, while Unsound is plenty and prices have ranged from 95@98c. for Sound, and 80@90c for Eastern Mixed, and 90c. for Western Mixed.

PROVISIONS.—There has been a moderate business in Pork to-day, but prices are without special change, closing dull and heavy—nothing of importance has been done for the future—the sales, cash and regular, are 2500 bbls at $27.50@27.62½ for Old Mess, $28@28.25 for New Mess, $22@23 for small lots, and