DAILY CLIPPER

J. WM. WALES.....Publisher.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 19, 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.

THE SURE WITNESS.

BY ALICE CARY.

The solemn wood had spread
Shadows around my head—
"Curtains they are," I said,
"Hang dim and still about the house of prayer."
Softly among the limbs,
Turning the leaves of hymns,
I heard the winds, and asked if God were there!
No voice replied, but while I listening stood,
Sweet peace made holy hushes through the wood!

With ruddy open hands,
I saw the wild rose stand
Beside the green gate of the summer hills;
And pelting at her dress,
I cried "Sweet Hermitess,
Hast thou beheld Him who the dew distills?"
No voice replied, but while I listening beat,
Her gracious beauty made my heart content.

The moon in splendor shone;
"She walketh heaven alone,
And seeth all things," to myself I mused;
"Hast thou beheld Him, then,
Who hides himself from men,
In that great power through Nature interused?"
No speech made answer, and no sign appeared,
But in the silence I was soothed and cheered.

Walking one time, strange awe
Thrilling my soul, I saw
A kindly spiderer round about the night;
Each cunning work, and grand,
No spinner ever planned;
The finest wool may not be washed so white.
"Hast thou been in His hand?" I asked, and lo!
The snow was all the answer of the snow.

"Then my heart said, "Give o'er;
Question no more, no more!
The wind, the snow-storm, the wild hermit flower,
The illuminated air,
The pleasure after prayer,
Proclaim the unoriginated power!
The mystery that hides Him here and there,
Bears the sure witness, He is everywhere."

GENERAL SLOCUM'S LAST ORDER.

The following is the text of General Slocum's revocation order, previously noticed:

HDQS. DEP'T OF MISSISSIPPI,
VICKSBURG, MISS., Sept'r 4, 1864.
General Orders No. 23.

By direction of the President of the United States, General Orders No. 22, current series, from these headquarters, is hereby revoked.

No officer will, in any manner, interfere with the organization of troops pursuant to the proclamation of the Provisional Governor.

The order which is hereby revoked was issued, as stated therein, from apprehension of danger of conflict between the State troops and the colored troops serving the United States, and in the firm belief that it was in accordance with the policy of the Government.

It is the imperative duty of every United States officer serving in this department to be guarded in the execution of all orders; to avoid giving offence; and, in case of conflict with either officers or soldiers serving under the State authorities, to postpone action in the matter, if possible, until it has been referred to the district or department commander for decision.

By order of Major General Slocum:
J. W. MILLER, A. A. G.

THE SITUATION IN TENNESSEE.

The New York Commercial Advertiser has a letter from Nashville, Tenn., of the 9th inst., which says:

"The 'high-tones,' as the Western soldiers call the 'chivalry,' make many asseverations of an intended loyalty, but I notice that the officers of the Union army, who have established themselves here, generally distrust them. A young cavalry officer, who has married a Southern wife and settled here, near her friends, declared to me the other day that if our forces were withdrawn from Nashville to-day at noon, he would leave before night. All seem to agree that our firmest allies are the contrabands. A gentleman spoke to me of the Western army as being 'abolitionized.' Another officer said, 'as between the nigger and the white man, I'm for the white man; as between the nigger and the secessionist, I'm for the nigger.'

"Among the Northerners on the ground here, both soldiers and civilians, so far as I have seen, I can trace no opposition to negro suffrage. All seem to regard it as a proper enough and perhaps needed set off to the compulsory, untrustworthy loyalty of the 'high-tones' and the ignorance of the poor whites."

THE POLISH INSURRECTION—AN OFFICIAL STATEMENT OF RESULTS.

The Russian government has published the official reports of the late insurrection in Poland, from which it appears that the number of people who left Warsaw to join the insurrectionary bands in 1862 and 1863 amounted to 8,128 out of a population of 216,000. Of these, 83 were children between 10 and 14 years old, 1,902 between 20 and 25, 1,463 between 25 and 30, 869 between 30 and 35, 565 between 35 and 40, 376 between 40 and 45, 207 between 45 and 50, 110 between 50 and 55, 62 between 55 and 60, 43 between 60 and 65, 18 between 65 and 70, 9 between 70 and 75, 4 between 75 and 80, 3 between 80 and 85.

These figures have been ascertained by comparing the evidence of the police registers with a number of the missing, and the facts elicited by the courts of inquiry; and, as must be naturally the case under the circumstances, are rather below than above the mark. Among the emigrants, forming actually four per cent. of the population, were 6,447 unmarried men, 1,233 husbands, 129 widowers, 121 girls, 83 wives, and 54 widows. Classifying them according to their several professions, we find 2,236 artisans and operative among the number; 1,066 valets and domestic servants (out of a total of 19,000 of both sexes); 197 members of the civil service, 140 public scribes, 173 pupils in the higher educational establishments, when no more than 600 were attending lectures at the time; 124 schoolboys, 42 of their teachers, 156 soldiers on furlough, 27 officers on half pay, 9 proprietors of landed estates, 7 doctors, 32 priests, 2 rabbis, 3 Jewish teachers; and so on, through every rank and condition of life, down to 44 frail followers of *Venus Vulgivaga*.

"Some professions are even now scarce of hands, in consequence of the voluntary and involuntary exodus which attended the rebellion. There is, for instance, such a want of bakers in Warsaw that for this reason only a loaf which cost three kopecks in 1863, is now sold at five. The authorities have repeatedly invited Russian tradespeople to come and settle at Warsaw, but have as yet failed to procure the necessary supply of hands.

PANORAMA.—There is at present in our city a traveller, Frederick Shaffer, who has devoted some thirteen years of his life in endeavoring to "float" it around the world. A native of Carle's Haven, in the electorate of Cassel, Germany, he has already traversed over three quarters of the globe, and as incredible as it may appear, with no other means of prosecuting his object than that derived from the precarious occupation of repairing umbrellas, and occasionally charities from those who feel interested in the seeker of knowledge under difficulties. One would naturally imagine a person capable of performing such an unprecedented feat would be the personification of health, instead of which he presents the appearance of a small delicate boy. Early in life he was unfortunate enough to have his back broken, and this fact, coupled with his wearing a little red cap with tassel a la Zouave, renders him quite conspicuous object.—*Phila. Press*

☞ The brewery of Messrs. Massey, Ohlhaus & Co., in Philadelphia, to which an addition has just been completed, is now called the largest in the United States. It is 300 feet long and 160 feet deep, and the new part eight stories above ground and two stories below.

APPALLING RAVAGES OF THE CHOLERA.

The United States Consul at Constantinople, writing to the State Department, under date of August 14th, in speaking of the cholera, says:

"I had hoped to be able to report some abatement in the ravages of the cholera, which has been unusually virulent and malignant here for more than a month, causing an almost unprecedented panic among the inhabitants of Constantinople and vicinity. It is estimated that the victims of this dreadful scourge already number 20,000—the number of deaths in a single day having reached 1,000. It is said that probably 200,000 of the terror stricken inhabitants have left the city. Business has been almost entirely suspended, and many places of business closed."

The Consul at Barcelona, in his despatch to the Department, dated August 22, says:

"The cholera is fully declared in this city; the deaths from which disease have averaged up to this date, about 12 per day, or total number of deaths from cholera in Barcelona to 24th August, 115.

"There have also been many deaths from other diseases, and although it is stated that over 50,000 people have left Barcelona during the last 15 days, leaving at present perhaps 130,000 in the city, on the 21st instant there were 51 deaths."

The Consul at Leghorn, Italy, reports under date of August 25, that the cholera, which has prevailed in an alarming degree for the past few months in Egypt, Turkey, and some of the eastern portions of Italy, has not yet reached this place. It has not broken out on the western coast of Italy, except at Malta.

THE CHOLERA PANIC SUBSIDING IN ENGLAND—THE DISEASE NOT COMING OUR WAY.

[From the European Times.]

The hope continues that we may yet escape the cholera scourge. It is not advancing westward, but retiring towards the east. It has appeared on the coast of Syria, at Beyrout, and Jaffa, and has broken out in the island of Cardis. It is now making a circuit round the Black Sea, and it is heard of as far east as Bagdad. Having swept through the basin of the Mediterranean, it appears to be now gradually retiring towards the region from which it is said to have arrived—the coast of Arabia; but its caprices on this visit have been quite as eccentric as its former ones, fastening with deadly tenacity on some countries, and unaccountably sparing others, which, in a sanitary sense, appear to have no claim to such immunity. Sicily, for example, which suffered acutely from cholera eleven years ago, has so far escaped. Even the coast of Barbary, the physical condition of which would seem to invite attack, is still healthy; and Naples, not the sweatest of cities, has been passed over by the grim visitor.

The remark that we made in our last that the cholera has not yet penetrated inwards from any port attacked still holds good, and as yet its ravages are limited to the shore of the Mediterranean and Black Sea. Of course, it is little more than an assumption that this dreadful epidemic has had its origin this year in Arabia, but the known facts appear to fully sustain the inference that has been arrived at. From the official inquiries which have been instituted by the Egyptian Government, the belief is that the poison is generated in the enormous crowds of pilgrims which visit the holy places of Arabia. At certain seasons of the year the Mahomedan world is on the move towards the shrines sacred in the eyes of the faithful, and the pilgrims have been known to number two-thirds of a million. To these persons the absence of personal cleanliness during the sojourn is a religious rite. No devotee is allowed to change his clothes during the whole time of his pilgrimage. He must further sacrifice at least one sheep, and the offal is cast aside and left to decompose under the fiery sun of the desert. Add to this that the enormous crowds are huddled together under circumstances most favorable to the generation of the worst of epidemics, and when the mortality amongst them is at its height, the bodies of the pilgrims are merely interred with a slight covering of sand, which the first sirocco generally disperses. To make the contamination complete, the clothes of the departed are carefully packed and carried home by the survivors, and are regarded as so many sacred relics by their immediate friends and relatives.

This hideous picture will account for the ravages of cholera at Constantinople and in the villages of the Bosphorus, as well as at Alexandria and Domietta; but in proportion as the epidemic flew west, its ravages decreased, with perhaps the exception of Ancona, where it was very fatal. It has not, however, penetrated the interior of Italy, and though we heard of its arrival at Marseilles, it did little injury, and has scarcely left more than its mark at Barcelona and other parts of the shores of Spain. But we must not yet be too confident. The pestilence is still abroad, and though in its course it may loose something of its virulence, all proper precautions ought to be taken to ward off its attack, whether the attack be experienced by a country, a district, or an individual. There is this incentive to exertion—that whatever sanitary means may be used to keep out cholera adds to the longevity of human life, and affords every man and woman additional strength and vigor to perform their several duties, whatever they may be, in the social scale. The difference between good and indifferent health, which rests mainly in the hands of most of us, makes a vast difference in the total sum of human happiness.

OUTRAGES IN TENNESSEE.

[From the Nashville Press, 11th.]

A German pedlar, living near the Louisville depot, was seized on Tuesday, a week ago, by four guerrillas, near the toll gate, at Patton's, in Williamson's county, shot five times, robbed of his money and goods, and left for dead. We are glad to state that the wounded man has a prospect for recovery.

The rascals are going at large, and official information states that the citizens and the civil authorities are indifferent, and refuse to interfere and arrest the desperadoes. The men are known, and the German says that he can identify them. Perhaps some citizens think that a "d—d Dutchman" has no business to come into Tennessee, and that if he does, he is fair game for guerrillas.

We learn also that Henry Wood, supposed to be one of the above party, and three others, attacked a man named Christman some days ago, shot him, and left him on the ground for dead. Not the least effort has been made, we are informed, to arrest the outlaws. Two of the band killed a colored man in cold blood a short time since, and the murder was approved by most of their neighbors. We learn that some of the rebels about Gallatin hint that so soon as the troops are withdrawn, several prominent Union men will have to leave. Shall the Government leave its faithful friends exposed to the rapacity and fury of these wolves, whose rage will be the greater for being so long muzzled? Would it not be a cruel and treacherous desertion!

THE OLD LINE WHIGS.—The Louisville Journal, in an elaborate article on the Old Line Whigs of the South, says:

The interesting fact was developed in the late State Convention of Mississippi that some seventy of its members were old line Whigs, have been all their lives, had opposed secession *ab initio*, had faithfully warned the people of the inevitable consequences of the mad schemes which demagogues and crazy men were urging on.

The old line Whigs of the South, with here and there an exception, were true as steel to the Union and the Constitution They battled for both with Spartan firmness and heroic *elan* from the days of Calhoun nullification down to the final deadly conflict of arms.

All through the tempestuous struggle of 1860 the old line Whigs of the South bore aloft the banner of their country with a gallantry and a faithfulness, a zeal, and firmness that have never been surpassed in any political contest on the continent. It is not too much to say that they comprehended to a great extent the terrible results of the attempt to disrupt the ties that bound the Union together; and thus beholding the future as in a glass, they rose to the full height of the great argument, and labored as men never before did to avert the storm of fire and blood which they saw rising into fearful proportions directly over their heads."

FEARFUL AND FATAL FALL.

On Thursday night, about 12 o'clock, at the Bollingbrook Hotel, in this city, occurred a most melancholy affair, resulting in the death of Mr. H. B. Godwin, of Portsmouth, Va., by a frightful fall of forty feet from the front window of his room on the third floor of the hotel, down to the paved sidewalk of Bollingbrook street. About half-past 12 o'clock, on the night in question, Mr. J. E. Justice, of this city, was passing along the street at this point, when, finding stretched upon the sidewalk the body of Mr. Godwin, attired in his night clothes, and supposing the person to be asleep, he endeavored to arouse him, but at once discovered that he was dead, and that life had left him but a few minutes before. He immediately notified the clerks of the hotel within, who surmising from the condition in which he was found that he had fallen from the window of some room above, at once proceeded to an examination of the rooms, from the window of any one of which he had most probably fallen.

Upon reaching room No. 29, on the third floor, and succeeding in arousing its inmates, the unfortunate widow and daughter of the deceased, who were asleep at the time they informed the ladies of the sad affair, when the latter immediately lighting a candle, to their horror discovered the absence from the room of Mr. Godwin. The sad affair is wrapped in mystery. It is not known whether the deceased jumped or fell from the window in a fit of somnambulism, or whether it was an act of deliberate suicide. It is stated, however, on returning to his room about 9 o'clock on the night of his death, he was unusually depressed in mind. It was discovered that the neck of the deceased was broken by the fall.—*Peterb'g Express.*

INTERNAL REVENUE DECISION.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has made the following ruling:

No deductions can be made from successions on account of costs and attorney's fees in proceedings for partition of real estate. If a person makes a business of selling patent rights, whether he or some other be the patentee, he is liable to a license tax as a dealer in patent rights.—The sale of a single right by either the inventor or proprietor of some patented article would not, however, make such inventor or proprietor subject to the tax. If a person advertise patent rights for sale, and has at the same time no other visible business, it is fair to consider him a dealer in such rights; but there can be no mistaking the liability of a party who travels through a particular State selling town and county rights, or through the United States selling State rights.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

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

In the case of Ebenezer Morris, who was charged with an intention of murder, by throwing a loaded shell into the yard of Owen McKenny, thereby attempting to blow up the house and its inmates, the evidence was resolved and the case postponed till to-day. The case of George W. Smith, charged with obtaining $3 costs from Elizabeth Smith and Lewis Newman, on July 14th, was stetted by the court, with the consent of the prosecuting parties. Frederick Wagner, indicted in two cases for selling liquor to Wm. Key and Jas. Gordon, was found not guilty. The case of Rebecca Ryan, accused of assaulting William Griffin, was removed to Baltimore County Court on affidavit, and $500 bail renewed. The case of John Keneh, charged with obtaining money under false pretenses, was recalended and held under advisement. John McKeever, charged with selling liquor without license, was ordered to pay costs. The following parties were arraigned for sentence, 26th instant: Wm. Cleghorn and James Hutton, for assaulting and robbing James Myers of $50, on August 9th. John Oriel, for assaulting and robbing Henry Simpson of $30, on Aug. 11th. James Long, for stealing $45 from Rachel A. Charles. Jacob Crawford, for the murder of John Shriver, by stabbing him in the left side of his stomach, the blade being a wound of three inches wide and six inches deep, on August 21st. The argument was heard in the habeas corpus case of Jas. W. Mitchell, petitioner for the recovery of his daughter Jane, three years old, from his wife Elizabeth; held under advisement.—Thomas M. Chesnem, accused of assault with intent to kill, by stabbing John Hoffman, on July 26th, was admitted to bail in $1,000, a mark was entered by John H. Reddick and Thomas H. Hampking.

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

James H. Browne vs H. K. Reynolds and Joseph Reynolds. Bill of complaint for sale of certain property and appointment of trustee.

Benjamin F. Palmer, Margaret Jane his wife, and others vs E. D. Pabst, Harriet E. his wife. Decree of sale of certain property and trustee appointed.

Eliza Kruger and others vs John Kruger. Decree for sale of certain property.

Wm. Hall and wife and others vs. Oscar A. Mace and others. Decree for sale of certain property.

Maria A. Ray vs Alfred W. Ray. Decree for divorce a vinculo matrimonii. Complainant to have all property belonging to her when married.

George W. Dobbin vs. David H. Wilson.—Petition to remove one trustee and appoint another.

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

B. G. Hibb vs. Sam'l B. Hixson—bill for an injunction to restrain defendant from infringing or selling a certain style of fire place stove, alleged to be an infringement of a patent, granted to Jas. G. Littlefield and assigned to complainant for the States of Delaware, Maryland and Virginia; also for an account of sales of said stoves during the past three years. Argument commenced by J. H. B. Latrobe, Esq., for complainant; Wm. Schley and Thos. J. Wate, Esq., appear for defendant.

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

Letters testamentary were granted on the estate of John Lee Webster to Henry Webster.

Letters of administration were granted on the estate of Richard B. Waite to Louisa Waite, and also on the estate of John Magorian to Mary A. Payne.

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

No cases tried yesterday. Assignment today from No. 51 to 57, inclusive.

Court of Common Pleas.—Before Hon. Judge King.—The following business occupied the attention of this court:

No cases tried yesterday. Assignment today from No. 23 to 71, jury appeals being twenty cases on that docket.

[Reported for the Baltimore Clipper.]

TOWSONTOWN, September 18, 1865

Circuit Court for Baltimore County.—Before Hon. D. G. H. Emory; John T. Ensor, Esq., prosecuting attorney for the State. The court was occupied with the following business:

The following parties gave bail this morning to answer the different charges for which they are presented or indicted: Louis Bang, two cases, one for selling liquor to minors, the other for selling lager beer on Sunday, gave bail in the sum of $200 in each case with Andrew Lunderguth. Henry Steinacre, indicted for an assault with intent to kill Samuel Gilford, gave bail in the sum of $500, Edward Hilert entering as bondsman, and Jacob F. Wilhelm indicted for bastardy, gave bail with Davis Wilhelm in the sum of $200

Thomas Magness vs. George R. Reisicker. An action by plaintiff to recover a sum of money for a negro alleged to have been sold by plaintiff to defendant in September, 1862. On trial before a jury. Messrs Cowan and Bearman for plaintiff; R. J. Gittings, Esq., for defendant

Catharine Silverstein, indicted for selling liquor to beer on Sunday, pleaded guilty. Fined $20 and costs. The same party also gave bail in the sum of $200 with Edward Shobel, to answer the charge of selling lager beer to minors.

Adj'rned until this morning at 10 o'clock.

LAS BAIN OR A NEW PANICRIK.—The Elgin (Scotland) Courier is responsible for the following: "A shrewd Highlander, who resides within fifty miles of the Spey, and who is in the habit of frequenting the dramshop, lately adopted a novel plan to prevent his wife from following him, as she often did. As Paddy would say of the wife, 'Her one leg was good, but its fellow was wood.' So one morning lately he set out for the public-house, where a gallantry and a faithfulness, a zeal, and firmness that have never been surpassed in any political contest on the continent. It is not too much to say that they comprehended to a great extent the terrible results of the attempt to disrupt the ties that bound the Union together; and thus beholding the future as in a glass, they rose to the full height of the great argument, and labored as men never before did to avert the storm of fire and blood which they saw rising into fearful proportions directly over their heads."

AN INCIDENT OF SHERMAN'S CAMPAIGN.

One of the rebel officers who retreated from Charleston when Sherman's army was tearing South Carolina in pieces, relates the following:

"At Cheraw I got assigned to the Stone Scouts, an independent company acting as body guard to old Hardee. I was put on temporary duty until I should reach my command, which I never expected to do, having heard that it was captured.—Saturday, May 4, they began to march again. At the railroad depot there was the greatest confusion, plundering of the commissary stores, and of wine and all sorts of things sent up by the citizens of Charleston for safe-keeping.

"I pitched in and secured six bottles of old Madeira, and nearly got drowned in a cask of port. The head had been knocked in, and being among the nearest, I plunged my two canteens in. But the crowd was so great I could not raise my arm, which was up to the shoulder in wine, and they continued to press until my head was forced half way into the barrel; I was unable to raise myself until it was completely drained; and then the side of my face was all scratched by the canteens which had been shoved by it, and my clothed saturated with wine." He further states a little further along that he has not been fond of wine from that day to this.

A COMBUSTIBLE MUD.—At a recent meeting of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, Major Rizely described a combustible mud of which he first heard last September.—It exists in large tracts, notably in the Pertabghur districts in Oude, where there is a jheel or swamp of black mud which looks like sabes and smoulders like wood. The mud, when dried, blazes quite freely. It has been tried at Cawnpore by Mr. Taylor, the locomotive foreman, and was found to give very nearly as much steam as wood. "It would do very well for locomotives, and could be supplied at six annas the maund." When charred it can be used in a blacksmith's furnace. The ash, of which it leaves a great deal, will (they say) be very useful as a manure for poor sandy soils. Bits of bone and fragments of decayed wood were found in it at considerable depths. The Calcutta analyzers call it impure peat, resulting from the continual decomposition of vegetable matter at the bottom of a marsh.—It is curious that the natives, though well aware of its properties, make no use of it; their reason being that it owes its origin to "enormous sacrifices of ghee and grain burnt in *situ* by godlike people in old time.

PASSENGERS RIGHTS ON RAILWAY TRAINS.—In the Union county Court, N. J., before Judge Haines, on Tuesday, Joseph Haines, a conductor on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, and three other employees on the road, were tried and convicted of assault and battery on Major Hicks and a man named Urey, under the following circumstances: The complainants were passengers on the Central road, and when the conductor Haines, came around for the fare, Green tendered in payment a fifty dollar Confederate note, which, of course, was refused, and declining to pay the fare in good money, the cars were stopped and he put off, but jumped on again after they started. Greene of some of his friends then tendered payment of the fare, which the conductor declined to accept, and, calling to his aid the baggage master, engineer, and another employee, stopped the train a second time, and by violent means ejected Greene and Major Hicks, who interfered in his behalf. The sentence was not pronounced.

SALES OF LAND IN BALTIMORE COUNTY.—Mr. William Schaff, real estate broker, has recently disposed of the following lands in Baltimore county:—56 acres on Charlestown avenue extended, near Towsontown, with the improvements, belonging to Mrs Carroll Jas. G. Bridger, Esq., for $20,000 cash. Also, about 1400 acres on Back River Neck, fair improvements and well cultivated, with fine river front, to J. J. Harlan, Esq., for the sum of $45,000. Also, 21 acres, five miles on the Harford road, with fine house, &c., to Mr. J. Hasenburg, for $8,000. Also, 25 acres on Cedar Hill, near the street car line, with improvements, to Hiram Woods, Esq., for $7,000. Also, 104 acres between the Hillen and York Roads, four miles from the city, improvements fair, sold to T. J. Cochran, Esq., for $77,000 cash.—*Towsontown Journal.*

☞ Lion, a great concomb, who once flourished, used to be everywhere greeted as "Dandy Lion," much to his annoyance. He had his name changed to Wilder, and then thought himself safe, but ever after was known as "Hoss Wilder."

MINIATURE ALMANAC FOR 1865.

September.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon's Phases			
			September.			
18—Monday	5 54	6 6		d.	h.	m.
19—Tuesday	5 56	6 4				
20—Wednesday	5 57	6 3	Full	3	8	57 m
21—Thursday	5 58	6 2	Last qr	11	11	57 m
22—Friday	5 59	6 1	New	19	5	43 e
23—Saturday	6 1	5 59	First qr	27	9	46 e
24—Sunday	6 2	5 58				

MARINE AFFAIRS.

PORT OF BALTIMORE, September 18, 1865.

ARRIVED.

Steamer Sea Gull, Fish, New York—mdse to S Hinsdell, Jr.

Steamer Adelaide, Cannon, Norfolk—M N Falls.

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

Steamer Josephine Thompson, Moore, fm New York—mdse to J A Shriver.

Steamer North Point, Smith, from Moorehead City, N C—to U S Q M.

Bark Norwegian, (Br) Dillingham, from Sarmouth, Italian to Gillmore Meredith.

Brig Mountain Eagle, Hughes, from New York—to Kelley & Gray; mdse to J J Turner & Co.

Brig Serena P. Smith, Venzie, from Bangor—lumber.

Brig Macovado, (Br) Steed, from Demerara, 18 days—sugar and molasses to W H Corner & Son; to American vessels.

Schr J D Ingraham, Dickerson, from New York—to Bigelow & Sargent; wheat to J H Warden.

Schr E J Raynor, Rdynor, from New York—to Kelly & Son.

Schr Chester (Br) Elsnor, from Halifax—fish to James Cosnor & Son.

Schr Casper Holt, Shoe, from Norfolk—to W Rhoads & Son.

Schr D G Sawyer, Soper, from New York—to W Rhoads & Son.

Schr Harriet Thomas, Robinson, New York—ballast to Master.

Schr Statesman, Nickerson, from New York—ballast to Rose & Lyon.

CLEARED.

Steamer Adelaide, Cannon, from Norfolk, Va—to M N Falls.

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

Steamer Lancaster, Tomlinson, Havre de Grace—J J Taylor.

Steamer J R Thompson, McKaig, New York.

Steamer Richard Willing, Cardiff, Philadelphia—J A Shriver.

Steamer Eagle No 3, ——, Fortress Monroe—T B Cadle.

Schr Helen Mar, Baxter, Boston—E Pratt & Co.

Schr E Nickerson, Nickerson, Boston—M P O'Hara.

COME UP.

Ship Crest of the Wave, Woodburn, before reported below from Cardiff—to A Jones; railroad iron to H & O M R—towed up by Mary Shaw and Emma.

SAILED.

Schr Sea Nymph, Providence.

Bark Isabella C. Jones, Marseilles.

Brig Stanwood, (Br) Demerara.

Bark Flora, Charleston.

Brig Arena, (Holl) Rotterdam.

Steamer Kingfisher, Rector, New York.

CLEARANCES FOR BALTIMORE.

Steamship George Appold, Howes, Boston via Norfolk 15th inst.

Steamer Sea Gull, Fish, New York 16th instant.

Steamer Martha Stevens, Chance, New York 15th.

Brig J W Driscoll, Coggins, Boston, 15th instant.

Schr Lilla, Lyon, Norfolk, 15th inst.

Schr U S Watson, Norfolk 15th inst.

ARRIVALS FROM BALTIMORE.

Steamer Continental, Sumner, New York 16th inst.

Schr Star, Crowell, Providence, 15th inst.

MEMORANDA.

In Hampton Roads, Sept. 19—Ship Flora McDonald, Miskelly, hence for Rotterdam, and bark Paladin, Mitchell, do. for South America; and in James river channel, ship Ellen Stewart, Ochs, hence for Bordeaux.

Steamer Sea Gull, Fish, from New York, reports the iron buoy below the Bodkin broke off, and is a dangerous position to passing vessels

Brig Wm Welsh, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 18th inst.

Schr Mary Standish, Rich, from Boston for Baltimore, sailed from Holmes' Hole 16th inst.

Schr Kate Wentworth, Adams, from Boston for Baltimore, at Holmes' Hole 15th inst.

Schr S H Clark, Crowell, from Providence for Baltimore, arr at Newport 15th inst.

Schr Ashland, Burton, sailed from Richmond for Baltimore 13th inst.

Schr Langhard, McManus, sailed from Charleston 8th instant for New York.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

MONEY AND STOCKS.

The transactions in gold yesterday at the Board of Brokers were rather light, selling at the opening of the Board for 143, and closing at 143¼, the latter an advance of 1 over the closing sale of Saturday. But little done in government stocks, 7-30's closing at 96. No 5-20's or 10-40's sold. 92 shares Mailne, and 27 shares Farmers and Planters, were the only sales reported in Bank stock. City 6's of 1873 sold for 101¼, no change. City Passenger sold for 13¾; no other railroad stock sold. North Carolina 6's commanded 68, an advance of 1. Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad bonds sold for 25, and Baltimore and Ohio for 101¼. 150 shares Pennsylvania Oil sold for 50. Considerable activity was shown in mining stocks, numerous sales being reported. Copper Hill sold at 220; no change. Mineral Hill 101, buyer 30 days. Baltimore Chrome 175, in regular way; 176, buyer 30 days; the latter an advance of 10. Rare Hill has advanced 5, selling at 210. Guilford sold at 20 Santa Clara 18¼. 500 North State sold for 13.

SALE AT THE BALTIMORE STOCK BOARD.

Furnished by Leonard J. Turney & Co., Stock and Bill Brokers, No. 22 South Street.
Sept. 19, 1865.

5,000 American Gold (large)	143
18,500 do do (large)	143⅛
250 U. S. 7-30's 1st series	99⅞
25 shares Marine Bank	31
27 shares Farmers' & Mechanics' Bk	31
650 Baltimore City 6's, '75	101⅛
100 shares City Passenger R.	21⅞
10,000 North Carolina 6's	68
1,000 shares Guilford Min. Co.	20
200 shares Bare Hill Co.	2.10
1,000 do do do b30	2.10
500 shares Copper Hill	2.15
1,000 do do do b30	2.20
1,000 do do do b30	2.25
1,000 shares Mar. & Cincinnati	63
1,000 Baltimore and Ohio R. b'ds, '95	101⅛
500 shares Mineral Hill b30	1.80
500 shares Balto. Chrome	1.80
600 do do do b30	1.85
800 do do do b30	1.70
700 do do do	1.70
1,000 do do do	1.75
SECOND BOARD.	
5,000 American gold s3	143⅛
3,000 do do (large) b30	143⅛
415 do do (large)	143⅛
650 U. S. 7-30's	99
100 shares Pennsylvania Oil Co.	60
19 shares Santa Clara	19⅛
500 North State	13
100 shares Copper Hill b30	2.25
3,000 do do do	2.30

Prices of Stocks and Bonds in N. Y., Sept. 18.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Through S. J. Turney & Co., Stock and Bill Brokers, No. 22 South Street.

	1st B'd.	2d B'd.
United States 6's, 1867, Coupon	107⅞	107⅞
" " 5-20's	107⅞	107⅞
" " in currency	99⅞	99⅞
American Gold	142⅞	142⅞
Tennessee 6's	53⅛	53⅛
North Carolina 6's	68⅛	..
Missouri 6's	77⅛	77
Canton Company	40	39⅞
Cumberland Coal and Iron Co.	43	43
Quicksilver	48⅛	47⅞
New York Central Railroad	93⅛	93
Erie Railway Company	67⅞	67
" " Preferred	63	63⅛
Hudson River Railroad	110	110
Harlem Railroad	..	..
Reading Railroad	107⅛	107⅛
Michigan Central Railroad	119⅛	119
Michigan S. and N. Ind R. R.	67⅞	67⅞
Illinois Central Railroad	136⅛	136⅛
Cleveland and Pittsburg R. R.	71⅛	71
Chicago and Northwestern R.	27⅞	28
" " Preferred	61⅛	61⅛
Cleveland and Toledo Railroad	106	106⅛
Chicago and Rock Island R. R.	112	112
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien	50	50
Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago	97⅞	97⅞
Adams & Ferre Express	..	..
Pacific Mail Steamship Co.	Dull, irregular.	

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

American Gold	143⅛
Erie	67⅞
Southern	67⅞
C. & N. Western	27⅞
Rock Island	111⅞
Fort Wayne	97⅞
Cumberland	41
Pittsburg	74
N. Y. Central	93⅛
Hudson River Railroad	109⅞
Reading	107⅞

Tone of the market, Heavy.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

September 19, 1865.

COFFEE—Sales of small lots of common Rio reported at 19@19¼ cents, gold. Ordinary to prime grades in bond 12@17 cents.

FLOUR—Trade demand moderate but prices are maintained. Sales of good Howard street Super being reported at $8.25@8.75, and Extra do. at $9.50@9.75. We quote:

Howard Street Super	$8.25	@ 8.75
" Shipping Ex.	9.25	@ 9.50
" " Retailing Ex.	9.50	@ 9.00
" " Family	10.75	@11.00
Ohio Super	8.37½	@ 8.62½
" Shipping Extra	9.25	@ 9.50
" Retailing Extra	9.50	@ 9.00
" Family	10.50	@ 9.00
City Mills Standard super	8.50	@ 8.50
" Ship. brands Extra	10.50	@10.75
Baltimore Family	12.50	@13.00
" High-grades Extra	14.00	@00.00

Corn Meal—Sales of City Mills at $5.

Rye Flour—First quality dull at $6.25.

GRAIN.—Market firm. Sales prime Red Wheat $2.60@2.70; do. white @2.65@2.70; Corn at 80@85 cts. for white; and yellow do. 80@85 cents, and Oats at 41@44 cents.

MOLASSES.—Quotations nominal, viz: Cloyed Cuba 45@50 cents, Muscovado do., in hhds., 54@60 cents, English Island 45@55 cents, and Porto Rico 70@75 cents.

PROVISIONS.—Market is active—Bacon Shoulders at 18 cents; Sides at 18@19 cts, and Sugar-cured Hams at 22@23 cts; new prime Mess Pork sold at $38@39, and closed steady. Western Lard remains nominal, at 21¼@25 cts. and Baltimore refined at 22¼ cts.

SALT.—Sales of Ground Alum reported at $2.20@2.25, and Marshall's Fine at $3.20@3.25. Market quiet.

SUGARS—Market firm for all grades. We quote:

Cuba and E. L. fair to good ref	$12.50@13.50	
" " good gry	12.25@12.50	
" " prime grY	14.50@16.50	
Porto Rico fair to good grocery	13.50@13.25	
" " prime to choice grocy	13.50@16.50	

WHISKY.—Market more active. Sales of 150 bbls. Western reported at $2.25.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18, 1865.

ASHES—The market is firm with a fair business; sales at 9@9¼ 100 for Pots, and $7 75@7 87½ for Pearls.

COTTON—The market is steady and fairly active, the demand being divided between the manufacturers and speculators; sales of 1,200 bales at 45@45½c for middlings.

COFFEE—The market for all kinds is firm but not very active, and we have only to notice a sale of 1 bbl. Image Rio ex-O Blanchard on private terms.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The market for Western and State Flour is 5@10 cents lower on the low and medium grades, and prices are moderate, and confined mostly to the home and Eastern trade. The sales embrace 8,600 bbls at $6 80@7 30 for inferior to choice Superfine State; $7 45@7 85 for Extra State; $7 90@8 10 for Fancy State; $8 20@8 50 for all grades of Western extra; $8 30@8 70 for Shipping Ohio; $8 75@10 75 for Trade brands, and $11 30@14 for St. Louis Extras. Canadian Flour is 5 to 10 cents lower, closing fairly steady at 200 bbls at $7 45@7 85 for the low grades of Extra, and $8 10@9 50 for Trade and Family