DAILY CLIPPER.

WM. WALKE.....Publisher.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 26, 1865.

TO ADVERTISERS.

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

1 Square	1 Time	$ 50
"	2 Times	75
"	3 "	1.00
"	1 Week	1.75
"	1 Month	6.00
"	3 Months	10.00
½ Col.	"	18.00
1 Col.	"	30.00
"	1 Year	50.00

ONE SQUARE CONTAINS SIX LINES OF SPACE.

SIX AND SEVEN.

On a golden, sunny day,
Sweetened by the breath of May,
Laughing children were at play.

Ancient wood and meadow rang
With the joyous music sang,
Out from many a noisy tongue.

Warbling bird and waving tree,
Twinkling bell, and droning bee,
Mingled in the melody.

Little wild flowers, one by one
Looking upward, had begun
Morning worship to the sun.

Far away one little maid,
From the shouting ramblers strayed—
And her name was Adelaide.

With a face half fear, half joy,
With footsteps light and coy,
Followed her a blue-eyed boy.

O'er the spotless vault of heaven
Shadowy clouds had not been driven—
She was six and he was seven.

Where the partridge seeks his coup,
Marching with his wings adroop,
Drummer to the sylvan troop—

Where the bubbling runlet brims,
Singing low its vernal hymns,
Sat they 'neath the alder limbs.

Limpid waters soft and sweet,
Curled around the mossy feet—
Dimpled waves and dimpled feet!

By that drooping alder-shade
It is one two hearts were made—
Theodore and Adelaide!

True love ne'er to earth was given,
True love hurries home to heaven—
She was six and he was seven.

Hoon from scented fields and bowers
Autumn chased the summer hours,
Scattering, as they fled, the flowers.

Ripe nuts rustling to the ground—
Young ears catch the magic sound,
Young feet to the forest bound!

But from all that happy throng,
Shouting loud and sneering long,
Absent was the sweetest song.

One June day a mound was made
By that drooping alder-shade—
Adelaide! O Adelaide!

On its turf so sweet and low,
Fell the first cold winter's snow,
Six and seventy years ago.

Near it still each summer even
Stands an old man ripe for heaven—
She was six and he was seven.

A GLIMPSE AT RUSSIAN HISTORY.

CURIOUS RECORD OF VIOLENT DEATHS.

The London Daily News, apropos of the recent attaining of his majority by the present heir to the Russian throne, gives this historical synopsis:

"The events of Russian history prior to the sixteenth century may be summed up in a very few words. All was disorder when the hardy Northmen came to rule over the plains of Russia, and utter disorder and discord, intensified by Tartar incursions and atrocities, continued to prevail until John III. subdued his rival kinsmen, annexed their territories, and founded the present empire out of the Grand Duchy of Moscow. Heirs to the throne in those days were nominated by the reigning sovereign at pleasure. The eldest son was generally preferred, but the patriarchal polity permitted every divergence from the principle of primogeniture. When John III. was asked by his nobles to bequeath the crown to his grandson John, whom he had dispossessed in favor of a son by his second wife, his arrogant reply was: 'I will give Russia to whomsoever I please.' And this was the principle on which Russian Czarowitches inherited the crown until the Emperor Paul decreed a law of hereditary succession in the male line, and afterwards in the female, instead of leaving it to the caprice of the reigning sovereign, or to the machinations of political factions. The first Czar of Russia, the renowned John the Terrible, killed his son and heir in a fit of rage, with a walking stick of iron—a crime for which he endeavored to atone by giving large grants to churches and monastic establishments, and by taking the full of grief and remorse, after the fashion of the tonsure. Dimitri, the son murdered by his Theodore I., was a usurper, Boris Godunoff, own uncle. The Rurik dynasty became extinct in Theodore III., third sovereign of the house of Romanoff, 'the joy and delight of his people,' died very young, after only reigning six years. 'On the day of his death,' says Karamsin, 'Moscow was in the same distress that Rome was on the death of Titus.' John, his brother, should have succeeded to the crown, as no other disposition had been made by the deceased Czar, but the Streltsi Guards decided that John's half-brother Peter, afterwards the Great, should share the throne with him. But Peter the Great, although only seventeen years of age, preferred an undivided authority, and John soon after resigned in his favor. The tragedy of the death of Peter the Great's eldest son Alexis is well known. Opposed to his father's reforms, and having fled the country and been captured, Alexis died in a dungeon of the fortress of St. Petersburg, almost immediately after a visit from his strong-willed parent. The application of torture has been proved by documentary evidence. The poisoning of the son by the father is a matter of strong suspicion. Then the male line of the Romanoffs became extinct in Peter II., grandson of the Great Peter, who died at fifteen, of small-pox. Anne, Duchess of Courland, daughter of John, Peter the Great's half-brother, succeeded by the will of the nobles, who imposed a constitution upon her. John VI., grand-nephew of the Empress Anne, who had left the crown to him, was first imprisoned in a monastery, and then put to death at the Castle of Schlusselburg, in order to make way for Elizabeth, daughter of Peter the Great. Catherine-II. became Empress of all the Russias by the murder of Peter III., her husband, at Ropsha, near St. Petersburg. Her son Paul met with a similar fate at the hands (by connivance) of his son Alexander I., the first sovereign who came under a law of succession to the crown.—The rightful heir of Alexander, his brother Constantine, abdicated in favor of Nicholas, whose succession was resisted, though unsuccessfully, by the conspirators of 1825. The Emperor Alexander is thus the only sovereign since Theodore III. (A.D. 1682) who has come to the throne peaceably, honorably, by indisputable right, and in the natural order of events. But even this exception may be cavilled at, for Nicholas I. died prematurely and suddenly, in the midst of a war in which he had risked his empire. And now it is but a few short months since the name of the Czarowitch Nicholas has been added to the long list of young sovereigns and heirs presumptive of Russia who have withered and perished before their time. May the sins of the fathers be visited no further, and may the Prince this day so mournfully called to swear fealty break the spell under which so many of his ancestors have succumbed!

(Correspondence of the Baltimore Clipper.)

TOWSETOWN, Sept. 24, 1865.

The 9th and 11th districts of Baltimore county have elected delegates favorable to the nomination of John L. Thomas, Esq., for Congress.

In the 9th the delegates are John W. Treadway, J. Ian H. Lonsacker, Charles H. Nicklas, Tilghman Setchell and Charles N. C. Shipley.

In the 11th are David King, David Blacklack, George F. Armour, Ad. J. Bell and Cyrus W. Merriman. Very respectfully, L.

WILL NOT TAKE THE HINT.—An Irish journal intimates that the late naval display of English and French fleets was intended as a hint to the United States. It is, it was very stupid to have the display so far off that it could not be seen by us. But a display of foreign iron-clads can make no profound sensation in this quarter. We can look upon two miles of them of our own manufacture without producing much of a sensation, except of security for the future.

GEN'L GRANT AND THE ENGLISHMAN.

An incident of General Grant's visit to Canada has recently been told us which has not before appeared in print, and which is warranted as true:

While in Montreal, and just after an interview with a number of Canadian officials and others, he appeared much disturbed, and calling Mr. ("Bowie-knife") Potter, our Consul, said:—"Potter, sit down. I want to talk to you; I never was so angry in my life."

It seems that some one had been introduced to the General, and remarked gratuitously:

"General Grant, I am an Englishman, and I wish to assure you that my sympathy is and always has been with the South and President Davis. I hope your Government will not hang him."

"And I hope, sir, that he will have an impartial trial, and if he is convicted, he will be hung, as he certainly deserves to be. He has murdered hundreds of our men; he has starved our prisoners."

"That, sir," interrupted the other, "I don't believe."

"I have unfortunately met a great many men of your stamp who will never believe anything against the South, but who are ready to believe everything against the North and the United States government."

"Sir," said the Englishman, "I am in the habit of associating with *gentlemen*."

"How little apt we are to improve our advantages," was the quiet reply of the insulted and indignant General, and the Englishman walked out crest fallen.—*Hartford Post.*

AN "ENOCH ARDEN" CASE.

The Missouri Republican of Tuesday gives the following:—Carondolet is the scene wherein a new version of "Enoch Arden" has been enacted. A Mr. G., four years since, left home to share the fortunes of Gen. Price, leaving at home a worthy and estimable wife, burdened with the care and support of two children. Time rolled on; the hard-working mother heard nothing from her husband till, growing weak and faint beneath the burdens of life, her heart yielded to the sympathy of a neighbor, Mr. Turner, who kindly aided her children, and bestowed pity and love upon the fair supposed widow.

The female heart could not resist the combined force of sympathy, charity, and love, and the Mrs. G. became Mrs. T.—Life with its ceaseless change rolled on, endearing the new husband in the affections of the erst-while, lonely and forgotten woman, and added fresh olive buds to her peaceful home circle. We must, however, hasten to the conclusion. Yesterday the "original" Mr. G., the veritable first husband, entered the domicil of the happy Mr. and Mrs. Turner. His body bore tokens of his bravery, and his face was deeply graved with his trials and hardships. After the first surprise was over, the three calmly seated themselves to consider the anomalous position of the parties towards each other.

Each of the men urged his affection for the lady, and each declared he sought but her happiness, and was willing to abide by her decision to go or stay; and after this full exposition of their sentiments the two men started down the street, leaving the lady of their desires to make her decision uninfluenced by either. When the two returned, the lady announced that she had chosen to cling to her last love, and that she could never look upon her former husband with aught but feelings of friendship and esteem. Mr. G., though evidently disappointed, acquiesced, only claiming his children as blood of his blood. This claim could not be controverted, and the father and children quietly and sadly bade adieu to the woman they had known as wife and mother and departed for the South.

ARABIAN LAUGHING PLANT.

In Palgrave's "Central and Eastern Arabia," some particulars are given in regard to a curious narcotic plant. Its seeds, in which the active principle seems chiefly to reside, when pounded and administered in a small dose, produce effects much like those ascribed to Sir Humphrey Davy's laughing gas; the patient dances, sings, and performs a thousand extravagances, till after an hour of great excitement to himself and amusement to the bystanders, he falls asleep, and on awakening has lost all memory of what he did or said while under the influence of the drug. To put a pinch of this powder into the coffee of some unsuspecting individual is not an uncommon joke, nor is it said that it was ever followed by serious consequences, though an over-anxious might perhaps be dangerous.

The author tried it on two individuals, not in proportions, if not absolutely homeopathic, still sufficiently minute to keep on the safe side, and witnessed its operation, laughable enough, but very harmless. The plant that bears these berries hardly attains in Kaseem the height of six inches above the ground, but in Oman were seen bushes of it three or four feet in growth, and wide-spreading. The stems are woody, and of a yellow tinge when baked; the leaf a dark green color and pinnated, with about twenty leaflets on either side; the stalks smooth and shining; the flowers are yellow, and grow in tufts, the anthers numerous; the fruit is a capsule, stuffed with a greenish pudding, in which lie embedded two or three black seeds, in size and shape much like French beans; their taste sweetish, but with a peculiar opiate flavor; the smell heavy and almost sickly.

BRYAN OF SPEAKER COLFAX'S PARTY.—Mr Speaker Colfax, of the House of Representatives, Lieutenant Governor Broes, of Illinois, and Mr. Bowles, editor of the Springfield Republican, arrived in New York on Saturday night, on the New York, from Aspinwall, after completing their tour of investigation through the mines, valleys, gorges, forests and labyrinths of the Pacific States and Territories. The explorers have had a romantic time of it—discussing bigamism with Brigham Young, and saw his forty wives, looking pretty well, at a theatre; saw cataracts half a mile high in the Yo Semite valley; crossed and recrossed the Sierra Nevada mountains three times, passing through eternal snows, above the human family; saw a cargo of gold dust on the Columbia river from Idaho for the mint, worth $90,000, raw one ton of silver bricks, interspersed with gold, in one pile in Nevada; visited her Majesty's cities in Vancouver's Island, and made innumerable speeches during the prolonged ovation which marked their progress overland through California.

The main object of the visit of Mr. Colfax and his companions was to ascertain if the resources and status of the country demanded the speedy construction of the Pacific Railroad. Governor Broes, with whom our reporter conversed, is decided in his conviction that the early completion of the work is loudly demanded, and his opinions are shared by the entire party. The development of wealth on the route attendant on this event it is asserted will be of the most astonishing character. The Pacific end of the road is being pushed with marked energy and success over the east side of the Sierra Nevadas. The road is seven thousand feet high, well soon be worked through, and the rest of the road is secured to be as easy of construction as road on the New York Central line.

It was in the middle of May that the party started from Chicago, four months being thus passed in the explorations. Mr. Richardson, of Chicago, who accompanied the party, remained in Idaho. The other gentlemen, at present stopping at the St. Nicholas, will return to their homes in the course of the week.

FIDELITY OF A DOG.—About 2 o'clock yesterday morning, as officer Berkley, of the Fourth Ward, was about to pass out of the station house, he was beset by a little terrier dog, which drove him upon a bench near by. He then called to Roundsman Howard, who came out; but the dog drove him into the station, where he armed himself with a stick and charged on the dog. This relieved officer Berkley, who seized several confiscated pop bottles and joined in the forward movement. They succeeded in driving the dog over the street, into the open lot east of the City Hall, when Howard drew his pistol, pointed it through the iron fence, and was just on the eve of pulling the trigger, when the dog jumped the steps. He again took aim and fired, but the dog jumped just in time to save all but his smeller, which was slightly scorched.—Just then the officers noticed that a man lay at the foot of the steps in the lot. They aroused him, and found that he was a lamp-lighter, drunk, and that the little dog was guarding him.—*Wash Chronicle.*

☞ Simon Bree, who was poisoned by his wife some days since in St. Louis, died on Sunday morning, about eight o'clock, from the effects of the potion administered to him. His wife acknowledges that she did it, averring that "she did not like him."

THE INSTINCT OF BIRDS.

A parroquet and a canary occupied separate cages in the same room. The canary bird's cage was large and roomy, while the parroquet's was small and uncomfortable. One afternoon when several of the family were present, both birds being quite tame, the room doors were closed and both cages opened. On coming out, the birds at first amused themselves by hopping about on the carpet and picking up crumbs. Gradually, however, the parroquet advanced to the door of his companion's cage, entered and took possession by hopping on the perch. The alarmed canary immediately flew to the rescue and entered the cage, but not daring to attack the parroquet, and not liking its company, it came out again and endeavored by much fluttering and angry talking on the top of the cage to frighten away its more powerful adversary. Not succeeding in this, it made an expedition to the deserted cage of the parroquet, and entered it for a more particular examination. While the canary was thus engaged, the parroquet came down from its perch, and with its bill closed the door and made it fast.

The canary, not satisfied with the proposed exchange, returned and took up its position on the top of its own cage, appearing very uneasy. One of the party then opened the door of the canary bird's cage, in which the intruder was sitting with the utmost composure. The canary then flew down, entered and took up a position on the perch beside the parroquet. After a little fluttering, but no real righting, finding it still uncomfortable, the canary resigned its cage to the parroquet, and took possession of the one deserted. After this abandonment of the contest the parroquet again descended from its perch and attempted to shut the door as before, but this time the door was wide open, and more difficult to draw to than when, as in the former instance, it was half open. After one or two ineffectual attempts to close it, he hopped out of the cage, went to the end furthest from the hinges, drew it half to, placed himself on the threshhold, and finished the operation by closing it on the inside, and fastening with his bill the wire latch.

The birds passed the night in each other's cages, but on the morrow justice was done, each was restored to its own domicil.

PLEASANT ON BOTH SIDES AND ALL ROUND.

The party of English capitalists seem to be supremely delighted with everything in the United States, and are in ecstacies over the West. Their enthusiasm increased as they advanced towards the Mississippi, and when they stood on its banks, and in the noble city of St. Louis, they gave hearty and eloquent utterance to their wonder. It was not merely the bigness of the country—which English snobs often say is the only thing we can boast of—but its resources, intrinsic and developed, its agricultural advancement, its commercial activity, its financial thrift—not merely those things either, but its achievements in arms, and its magnanimity after war—and not these alone, but its orderly freedom, its educational attainments, and its progressive spirit. It is, of course, comfortable for those gentlemen to be so well pleased with the United States, where they have so large interests involved.

They represent, it is believed, not less than forty millions of dollars, invested in American railroad enterprises, and they visit the country to form a judgment as to the profitableness of investing another forty millions. Their chief interest, as we have previously stated, is in the lately completed Atlantic and Great Western road, seven hundred and fifty miles long, from where it leaves the Erie road to where it connects with the Ohio and Mississippi road. Their idea is to make common stock of these three great roads, double-track them all the way from New York to St. Louis, contract a branch to Louisville and another to Chicago, and ballast the whole so securely that a speed can be secured equal to that in practice upon the best European railways.—*N. Y. Times.*

PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

A Washington letter writer says: Towards the close of the second day, I chanced to meet a distinguished Senator, who, as such, in a little while, obtained an interview, and through whose courtesy I was introduced to his Excellency, the President. I spent ten minutes with him then, and at his invitation returned again in the evening, when all the crowd had gone, and sat down with him and enjoyed a conversation of nearly an hour. I only speak from slight acquaintance, but I think no one leaves the President except with a favorable impression. Each President, in my remembrance, has had his peculiarities. Mr. Pierce, for instance, was a most courteous gentleman.

Mr. Buchanan was, in manners as in heart, an iceberg. Mr. Lincoln was genial, but it is said that towards the last he was, at times, irritable. There is no wonder in this. Four years in the White House would irritate an angel. But, so far, Mr. Johnson is successful in pleasing all. He, I believe, generally receives standing, but in a minute or two requests you to be seated. He listens with no sign of impatience, and makes business-like replies. There is no attempt to impress you with the grandeur of his position—easy and agreeable, you at once feel at home. There is no reticence. He may ask your opinion on the great questions of the day, and frankly he will tell you his own.

DISASTER ON LONG ISLAND SOUND.—About 4 o'clock on Saturday morning, the propeller Oceanus, of the New York and Providence line, when off Mattiscock Point, a Long Island Sound, about 35 miles from this city, ran into the coasting sloop Jacob Dayton, striking her amidship, and cutting her down to the water's edge, and sinking her so rapidly. The propeller was backed out from the wreck, a line thrown to those on the sloop, and the boats lowered, in which the crew and passengers of the wrecked vessel, with three exceptions, were safely rescued, and transferred to the Oceanus. Unfortunately, before they could be rescued from the cabin, Mrs. Sarah E. Davis and her two children, Hattie E. and Sarah W., the latter aged respectively twenty and seven months, were drowned by the rapidly rising water. The bodies of the unfortunate woman and her youngest child were taken on board the Oceanus. The remaining body could not be found. By means of bulkhead, the sloop was kept afloat, and towed into Glen Cove by the propeller, and the rescued passengers and crew brought to this city.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

☞ Enos Wells, a minister of the gospel, has been lately tried, before the Conference of the United Brethren Church, at Mount Carmel, Hamilton county, Indiana, and expelled. Charges of lying, profane swearing, and treason to the government, were fully sustained against him. He was shown to have been a virulent rebel, and to have been concerned in the Crawford county raid, made by the rebel Captain Hines, just before Morgan's celebrated layout.

☞ The receipts of the theatres in Paris in the month of July amounted to $300,000

MINIATURE ALMANAC FOR 1865.

September.		Sun rises	Sun sets.	Moon's Phases			
				September.	D.	H.	M.
25-Monday	6	3	5 47				
26-Tuesday	6	4	5 46	Full	5	8	51m
27-Wednesday	6	6	5 44	Last qr	11	11	27 e
28-Thursday	6	7	5 43	New	19	5	41 e
29-Friday	6	8	5 22	First qr	27	9	46 e
30-Saturday	6	10	5 20				
Oct. 1-Sunday	6	11	5 49				

MARINE AFFAIRS.

PORT OF BALTIMORE, September 25, 1865.

ARRIVED.

Steamer Carroll, Lemon, New York, mdse to Balt. & Ohio Railroad. Passed off Island steamer Alleghany, Flagg, for New York, and off Cape Henry, bark Agnes, Thompson, Rio Janeiro.

Steamer Falcon, Aldrich, from New York, mdse to Samuel Hinkelbeil, Jr.

Steamer Louisiana, Porter, from Norfolk, Va—to M N Falls.

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

Brig Redwing, Heffren, from Rio Janeiro, August 19th—coffee to Thomas Pierce. Left ship Alexandrapolis, Pickett, from Baltimore for San Francisco, leaky barks Contest, Scott, for New York, loading; Wayfarer, Blackford, from Liverpool, discng.; Lord Hill, Baltimore, Loberg, from New York, do., bt. Ursula, Lantz, from and for Baltimore, do; Cricket, Wingate, from and for do, do.; Chanticleer, Bothall, from do. discng.; Traveller, Randle, from Pernambuco, do.; Amelia Gearing, Haynie, from Baltimore, arrived same day, reported sickness on board and murder; U. S. steamers Wachusetts, Towsend, for China, and Mohongo, Nicholson, for Pacific. Sailed from do. August 16th, Br schr. Margie Louise, for ——; do. 12th, Br. bark Campanero, for ——. Captain H. reports below Brem. ship Ferdinand, from New York, and bark Victoria, from Rio Janeiro, both bound up.

CLEARED.

Steamer Louisiana, Porter, Norfolk, Va—M N Falls.

Steamer George Leary, Talbot, Norfolk, A W Shaw.

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

Steamer Wm. Woodward, Cundiff, from New York—mdse, to J A Shriver.

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

SAILED.

Steamship Kingfisher, New York.

Steamer Allegany, New York.

Bark Agnes, Rio Janeiro.

Brig Echo, Santiago de Cuba.

Brig Charles Wesley, Boston.

ARRIVALS FROM BALTIMORE.

Brig Anna D. Torrey, Haskell, Boston, 22d instant.

Schr. Natchsa, Graves, Richmond, 22d instant.

Schr. Sea Nymph Conely, Providence, 22d instant.

CLEARANCES FOR BALTIMORE.

Brig Star of Peace, Bonner, Boston, 22d 16th inst.

Steamer Falcon, Aldrich, New York, 23d instant.

Brig Clive Francis, Small, New York, 22d 19th inst.

Schr. Addie E. Barnes, Lawton, New York, 22d inst.

DISASTER.

Schr. John Aumack, Potter, hence for Jersey City with a cargo of coal, was sunk off Fortress Monroe on the night of the 21st instant, by collision with steamer Creole. The above was the vessel reported by the steamer George Leary, as the "John Barron."

MEMORANDA.

Brig Abbott Lawrence, Gregory, cleared at Portland 22d inst., for Richmond, Va.

Schr. Mariel, Gilpratick, from Philadelphia, arrived at Kennebunkport 21st inst.

Steamers S. R. Spaulding, Atkins, from Hilton Head, and Ben. Deford, Loveland, from Boston, arrived at New York on the 22d instant.

Brig Ann D. Torry, Haskel, hence, was below Boston 22d inst.

Schrs. Eliza, Owen, and Sarah M. Sherman, Sherman, both for Baltimore, sailed from Providence 21st.

Schr. Flying Scud, McNamar, from Petersburg, arrived at New York 23d.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

MONEY AND STOCKS.

Gold manifested some considerable activity yesterday at the Board of Brokers, numerous sales being reported—selling at the opening of the First Board at 142½, and closing at the Second Board at 143, regular way, the latter being a decline of ⅛ on the last sale effected on Saturday.

Government stocks also manifested considerable activity, new 5 20's selling at from 106⅛ to 106⅜, the latter an advance of ⅛; 7 30's, third series, sold at 99⅛.

No change in City 6's.

Northern Central Railway stock closed at 44⅛, and City Passenger at 22. Baltimore and Ohio Railway Bonds closed at 100⅛ for 1880.

Pennsylvania Oil closed at 50, a decline of 10. But little done in mining stocks—Bare Hill sold at 203, Mineral Hill 180, and Copper Hill at 220.

SALE AT THE BALTIMORE STOCK BOARD.

Reported by Leonard J. Tossney & Co., Stock and Bill Brokers, No. 22 South Street.

September 25, 1865.

5 000 American Gold (large)		142⅞
3,019 do do (large) NY		141
1,925 do do (large)		142⅞
2,500 do do (large)		142⅞
10,000 do do (large) b10		142⅞
5,000 do do (large) s10		142⅞
10,000 do do (large) b10		142⅞
791 do do (large)		142⅞
2,510 do do (large)		142⅞
2,930 do do (large)		142⅞
3,116 Baltimore City 6's	75	101⅛
200 shares Nor. Cen. RR. b30		45
100 do do		44⅞
100 shares City Passenger R. b10		22
1,200 shares Pennsylvania Oil Co		50
200 shares Hare Hill Co		2.45
500 shares Mineral Hill Co		1.20
1,500 Baltimore and Ohio RR 1'95		85.10⅛
2,000 do do do		80.10⅛

SECOND BOARD.

4,511 American gold		143
130 do do (large)		142⅞
100 shares City Passenger R. b30		22
500 shares Copper Hill b30		2.50

Pri es [illegible] Sept. 25

[illegible]

Bonds.	Int.	Bid.	Ad. Bid.
United States 6's, 1881, Coupon		108	108
" " 5-20's		106	106
" " 10-40's, currency		97⅞	97⅞
American Gold		142⅞	143⅞
Tennessee 6's		71	71⅞
North Carolina 6's		51	52
Missouri 6's		56⅞	57⅞
Canton Co. (Balt.)		40⅞	42
Cumberland Coal and Iron Co.		43	45
Quicksilver		45⅞	46⅞
New York Central Railroad		84⅞	84⅞
Erie Railway Company		67⅞	68⅞
Hudson River Railroad		83⅞	84
Hudson River Railroad		106⅞	109⅞
Harlem Railroad			11
Reading Railroad		109	111⅞
Michigan Central Railroad		115⅞	116
Michigan S. and N. I. Railroad		48⅞	49⅞
Illinois Central Railroad		128⅞	129
Cleveland and Pittsburg R. R.		72	73
Chicago and Northwestern R. R.		57	58
" " Preferred		61⅞	62
Cleveland and Toledo Railroad		167⅞	168
Chicago and Rock Island R. R.		112	112⅞
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien		51	52
Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago		98⅞	99
St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute			35
" " Preferred		Steady.	Firm.

By Telegraph from New York, 6 o'clock P. M.

American Gold		143⅞
Erie		68⅞
Southern		29⅞
C. B. & Western		22
Rock Island		111⅞
Fort Wayne		99⅞
Cumberland		45⅞
Pittsburg		73
N. Y. Central		85⅞
Hudson River Railroad		100⅞
Reading		111⅞

Tone of the market, Irregular

BALTIMORE MARKET.

September 25, 1865.

COFFEE—Supply and demand moderate. Common to prime Rio we quote at 19@21½ cents gold.

FLOUR—Trade brands are in very fair demand at full rates, Baltimore high grades closing 50 cents higher, but medium and common descriptions remain inactive and heavy. We quote:

Howard Street Super	$8 62½	@ 8 75
" " Extra	9 50	@ 9 75
" " Shipping Fa.	9 75	@ 10 00
" " Retailing Fa.	10 00	@ 10 50
" " Family	11 00	@ 12 00
Ohio Super	8 50	@ 8 75
" Shipping Extra	9 50	@ 9 75
" Retailing Extra	10 00	@ 10 50
" Family	10 50	@ 11 00
City Mills Standard Super	8 50	@ 9 00
" " Ship. brands Extra	10 75	@ 11 00
Baltimore Family	12 00	@ 12 50
" " High grades Extra	11 50	@ 12 00

Corn Meal.—Sales of City Mills at $4 87½.

Rye Flour.—First quality dull at $6 62½.

GRAIN.—Market firm. Sales of the week reported 24,450 bush. of wheat at $2 35@2 40; Corn at 88@90 cts. for white, and yellow do. 88@90 cents, and Oats at 45@50 cts. weight.

MOLASSES.—Quotations nominal, viz: Cuba Clayed 45@50 cents, Muscovado do., in hhds., 57@60 cents, English Island 60@65 cents, and Porto Rico 70@75 cents.

PROVISIONS.—Market is active—Bacon Shoulders are in fair demand at 16½@16½ cts.; and Sugar-cured Hams at 27@28 cts.; new prime Mess Pork sold at $32@32.25, and closed steady. Western Lard remains nominal, at 24⅞@25 cts. and Baltimore refined at 25@26 cts.

TALLOW.—Sales of Ground Alum reported at $2 20@2.25, and Marshall's Fund at $2 22½@2 25.

WHISKEY.—Sales reported of Western at $2 31½@2 32.

[illegible]

Prime to choice family	15 00	@15 50
" " prime to choice family	15 50	@16 00

WHISKY.—Small sales reported of Western at $2 31½@2 32. Market firm.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25, 1865.

ASHES.—The market is firm, with a moderate business doing at $[illegible] for Pots, and $7 75@7 87½ for Pearls.

COTTON.—The demand has been fair from both manufacturers and exporters, and the market closes firm at 45@45½c. for Middling, and 46c. for Low Middling; sales of 2,000 bales.

COFFEE.—No sales of any importance are reported, but prices are firm. Java is held at 29@30c.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The market for Western and State is more active and has further advanced 10@20 the low, and 15@25c on the medium and high grades; the inquiry is in part speculative but chiefly for the home trade. We note the following sales: 1,000 bbls at $7 20@7 75 for inferior to choice Superfine State; $8@8.25 for Extra State; $8 30@9 50 fancy State, round hoop Extra Ohio, interior to good shipping $8 70@9 25; $9 30@11 75 for trade brands, and $8 75@10 50@$9 50@11 50 for Extra Southern Flour is firm, but the market is not active. Sales are 600 bbls at $9 50@10 25 for poor to good Superfine Country, Baltimore, and City Mills, and $9 50@12 for Fancy and Family.

Rye Flour is in fair demand, including Superfine at $5 50@5 87½. Corn Meal is more active and firmer; sales at $4 62½@4 75 for Western and $5 25 for Brandywine, Calcine and Brandy.

WHEAT.—Sales 1,400 bbls.

GRAIN.—The Wheat market is more active and prices have advanced 2@5c. ⅌ bushel; the inquiry is mainly speculative, and we note sales at prices given below, with a upward tendency at the close; millers are also buying more freely; the sales are as follows: 11,000 bush. Chicago Spring at $1 56@1 57, now held at $1 71@1 72, with buyers of No. 1 Milwaukee; 38,000 bush. Milwaukee Club at $1 63@1 65; 27,000 bush. Amber do. at $1 68; 8,000 bush. Red Western at $1 65; 7,000 bush. Amber do. at $1 70; 13,000 bush. Amber State at $1 68; and 3,000 bush. White Michigan on private terms. Barley is firm and in fair demand; sales of 25,000 bush. at $1 20 for Canada West, and $1 30 for Prime State. Barley Malt is inactive and firm. Oats opened firmer and closed better but quiet, the sales are 80,000 bush. at 50c., Western at 48@50c., State at 57@58c. Rye is firm but quiet. Corn is in less active demand and closes lower; the supply is larger; the sales are 30,000 bush. Unsound at 80@82c., and Western Mixed at 83c.

PROVISIONS.—Pork has been in better demand, though business has varied. For future delivery we hear of only 1,000 bbls. New Mess, seller October, at $27 80@28 75.—The sales cash and regular are 2,025 bbls. at $28 62½@28 75 for New Mess, $28 50@28 75 for Prime, and $28 25 for Western Prime Mess. Beef is better, but less active, owing to the scarcity of choice grades, which are wanted; sales of 100 bbls at $9 50@12 50 for Plain Mess; $18@14 75 for Extra do. Cut Meats continue quiet, at 13½@16c. for shoulders and 18c@21½c. for Hams; sales equal to 258 pkgs. Bacon is dull and nominal. Lard is in request and firmer; sales, 600 tierces and bbls., at 24½@25½c. for very inferior to very choice. Western Beef is in brisk demand, partly for export and on speculation, and prices are on the advance, closing at $11 25@14 50 for Extra Mess, (which is in most request,) and $9@12 for Plain Mess; sales have been reported of 4,100 bbls. Tierce Beef is in better demand; sales 140 tcs. Prime Mess on private terms; 100 tcs. Old India Mess at $25.

SUGARS.—Raw Sugars are in fair demand, and firm at 12½@13½ cents for fair to good Refining, and 14@16 cents for good to choice Grocery grades.—Sales of 1125 hhds at 12½@14 cents for Cuba; 14@16½ cents for do., and 11½ cents for Martinique; 500 boxes Havana at 11½ cents for Molasses Sugars; 14 cents for No. 12. Refined are steady at 22½c for Hards.

SEEDS.—Clover Seed is in fair demand at 14@16 cents. Timothy Seed is quiet, but prices are without material change—sales at $3@3 25. Reach Flax Seed is steady and in fair demand at $2@2 10 ⅌ bushel.

WHISKY.—The market is fairly active and firm—sales of 600 bbls at 22½@23c for Western.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—Cotton is easier—sales of 900 bales at 44½@45 cents. Flour has an upward tendency—sales of 16,000 bbls State at 10 better, $7 50@8 25; Ohio $8 10@11 10; Western $7 80@9 00; Southern firmer—sales of 500 bbls at $8 50@14 00; Canada 10 cents better—sales of 400 bbls at $8 15@11 10. Wheat has an advancing tendency—prices have advanced 2 to 3 cts—Chicago Spring at $1 60@1 70; New Amber $2 10@2 14. Corn has a declining tendency, and prices are 2 cts lower—sales of 67,000 bushels mixed at 91@92 cents. Oats unsound, dull, sound firm at 58@59 cents. Beef is steady. Lard is firm.—Whisky dull at $2 22½@2 30. Sugar quiet.—Coffee steady. Naval Stores quiet. Petroleum firmer—Crude 27½@28 cts. Freights quiet—Cotton ⅜. Gold 143⅞.

PHILADELPHIA, September 25—noon.—The weather is very unfavorable for trade. Flour is firm. Small sales at unchanged prices. Wheat steady at $1 12@1 22. Yellow Corn 90@95 cts. Petroleum active. Whiskey firm at $2 33.

CHICAGO, Sept. 25.—Flour is quiet. Wheat dull at $1 46 for No. 1 and $1 38@1 39 for No. 2. Corn is dull and has declined 1@1½ cts. Sales at 58½@61 cts. for No. 1 and 59½ for No. 2. Oats are dull and prices have declined 1 ct. Sales at 32 cts. Provisions are firm.

MILWAUKEE, September 25.—Flour is firm. Wheat has closed quiet at an advance of 1@2 cts. Sales at $1 44@1 44½ cts. Oats have declined 1 ct. Sales at 32½ cts.

CATTLE MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept 25th.—The market for Cattle is dull, owing to large receipts; sales 2,600 head Beeves at unchanged prices. Range—sales 9,000 head at 6½@7½ cents ⅌ lb. for good fat Sheep and $3 50@4 for stock. Hogs—sales of 2,500 head at $12@12 ⅌ 100 lbs. nett. Cows are in demand at full prices.

RAILROAD NOTICES.

YORK ROAD RAILWAY

OPEN TO THE CITY HALL.

CHANGE OF TIME.

On and after MONDAY, August 28, Cars will leave the City Hall, Baltimore, at 7 35 minutes past each hour, from 7 35 A. M., to 7 35 P. M., except 12 35 P. M. Connection will be made at North Avenue with Cars of the Charles Street Line City Passenger Railway, which leave the corner of North and Baltimore streets at Twenty Minutes past each hour, except 12 20 P. M.

Will leave Towsontown at each hour, from 7 A. M. to 7 P. M., except 12 noon.

Night Car for Towsontown will leave the City Hall at 11 P. M.

Cars for Green Mount Cemetery will leave the City Hall every half hour from 7.35 A. M. to 7.35 P. M.

sep26-tf

CATONSVILLE RAILWAY SPRING AND SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, May 1st, 1865, Cars will run hourly from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M., and at 9 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted; on Sunday, hourly, from 7 A. M., to 9 P. M.

Passengers to and from Ellicott's Mills will leave daily, Sundays included, at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 2, 4 and 6 P. M.

Office west end of Baltimore street