DAILY CLIPPER.

WM. WALES.....Publisher.

SATURDAY, APRIL 29, 1865.

TO ADVERTISERS.

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

1 Square 1 Time	$ 50
" 2 Times	75
" 3 "	1.00
" 1 Week	1.75
" 1 Month	6.00
" 3 Months	10.00
" 6 "	15.00
" 1 Year	20.00

ONE SQUARE CONTAINS SIX LINES OF SPACE.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Clipper.]

WASHINGTON, April 26, 1865.

Andrew Johnson and the Second of March Speech.

To all who are anxious or desirous to know of what stuff President Johnson is composed, it will be interesting and instructive to recur to "these times that tried man's souls"—to the eve of this wicked and gigantic Rebellion. I have already alluded to his opening speeches in the Senate in December, 1860, when he broke away from old party ties and associations, and trampled under foot the doctrines of secession, and denounced the penalties of treason against those who would undertake to carry them out in practice. But it was during the last days of that troubled and exciting session,—and especially on the second day of March, 1861—that his remarkable powers of debate, his independent spirit—his fertility of resources—his courage and energy—as well as his thorough knowledge of constitutional questions, shone most conspicuously.

Had Andrew Johnson said or done nothing else since that memorable *Second of March*, his countrymen would find enough even in the record of that discussion to inspire confidence in his great abilities, his sagacity and wisdom, his practice of dealing with the profoundest problems of Government, the soundness of his views, and justness of his reasonings on the great issues of our own days; and the brave determined spirit and resolute perseverance with which he discharges his duty and proclaims his convictions of right against all opponents.

What is commonly called *"a dead set"* had been made upon him by the lions and jackals of the traitor faction in and out of the Senate. Of all his assailants, however, there was not one who had not either openly or secretly taken ground for the destruction of our Government and the dissolution of the Union.

That infamous, disloyal sheet, the "Washington Constitution," published by the printer to the Senate, Bowman, but edited by an unnaturalized Englishman named Browne, (professing to be a cadet of the Irish house of Sligo,) teemed daily with rancorous abuse of the Senator from Tennessee; and all the smaller organs of treason yelped in chorus. In the Senate the redoubtable Joe Lane, "the Marion of Mexico," as his flatterers called him, made a harangue against him, running through two days. Mr. Johnson's desk in the Senate was on the Democratic side of the chamber, to the right of the Vice President; and during the session he was literally hemmed around with disloyal and traitorous members. Quiet, cool, deliberate, he sat in the midst of the conspirators, and after "Marion" had finished his ebullitions of spite and sedition, he began that celebrated reply which made the traitors start in their chairs, and from which there are many passages familiar to the country, of a Jackson-like vigor and decision.

SYSTEMATIC ATTACKS UPON UNION MEN.

Facing the traitorous cabal, he proclaimed directly that there was a manifest arrangement to attack any Southern man who appeared to vindicate the Union of these States, and he demanded in a lofty tone why this concerted assault upon himself had transcended the ordinary courtesies of debate and Senatorial decorum?

"This question," said he, "lifts itself above personalities. When a Senator indulges in personalities towards me, I feel that I am above him. Sir, he is my inferior."

The manly dignity of this rebuke called forth a round of applause from the galleries, which was, however, instantly checked. The Senatorial conspirators had shown great nervousness whenever "treason" was talked of in connection with their doings, and Joe Lane and Davis, especially, exploded an immense amount of impotent wrath, during the whole session, whenever the word was mentioned.—The great *criminals* did not like their *crime* to be named. But Mr. Johnson's clear notes rang through the Chamber:

"Who are the traitors, sir?"

Have we reached a period when we cannot talk about treason? Our forefathers talked about it. They spoke of it in the Constitution. They defined it as consisting of levying war against the United States, and in adhering to and giving aid and comfort to their enemies."

"Show me, then, who has been engaged in these conspiracies; who has fired upon our flag; who has given instructions to take our forts and our custom houses, our arsenals and our dock-yards, and *I will show you a traitor!*"

It is quite impossible to describe the scene that followed. Plaudits, not noisy, but hearty and spontaneous, as if irrepressible, came from the galleries on the right of the Chair, and Mr. Polk, who was presiding, immediately ordered them to be cleared, whereupon a long discussion arose upon the question of executing this order, which had the effect of making Mr. Johnson finish his speech very late in the sitting. But the crowd in the galleries remained with the permission of the Senate, and listened to the close.

Returning to his comments on secret conclaves and midnight conspiracies, he intimated again how the traitors could be "*known*," "and if such persons," said he, "came within the purview and scope of the provision of the Constitution which I have read—then, were I President, I would do as Thomas Jefferson did, 1806, with Aaron Burr. I would have them arrested, and, if convicted within the meaning and scope of the Constitution, by the Eternal God I would execute them. Sir, *treason must be punished*. The time is not distant—if this Government is preserved, its Constitution obeyed, and its laws executed—when this *must be done*."

A HAPPY REPORT.

It was exceedingly ludicrous to hear Joe Lane reflect upon the understanding or knowledge of any rational being. Yet he ventured to be satirical towards Mr. Johnson, and received in return such an answer as convinced him and his confederates that the Senator from Tennessee, while maintaining the dignity of the place, was a dangerous customer even at *reparter*:

"Whatever may be the character of my intellect I have never obtrusively made it the subject of consideration.

"Great and magnanimous minds pity ignorance. The Senator from Oregon, rich in intellectual culture, (*laughter*,) with a mind comprehensive enough to retain the wisdom of ages, and an eloquence to charm a listening Senate, (*renewed laughter all around the Chamber*,) deplores mine; but he should also be considerate enough to regard my humility. Unpretending in my ignorance, I am content to gaze at his lofty flights and glorious daring, without aspiring to accompany him to regions for which my wings have not been pinioned, nor my eyes fitted."

The Senate and galleries were by this time in the full tide of merriment—the eyes of one or two secessionists even glistening at the palpable hits dealt upon "Marion"—when Mr. Johnson quickly changed from this bantering mock heroic strain, and with real earnestness of tone said, "Mr. President, my preterition has been simply to do my duty to my State and my Country."

THE VOICE OF TENNESSEE.

Lane had the temerity to refer to the probable action of Tennessee. It was a most unlucky allusion. Mr. Johnson promptly availed himself of the advantage:

"The issue was directly made in Tennessee, and she has proclaimed in thunder tones that she is against violations of the Constitution, and treasonable schemes that have resulted in trashing up the government. Tennessee stands redeemed, regenerated and disenthralled by the exercise of the elective franchise—that glorious electric rod which conducts the lightning of tyrants from the heads of the people. If the people of our sister States had enjoyed the same privilege of going to the ballot-box, and passing their judgment upon the ordinances of secession, I believe more of them would have stood with Tennessee to-day than now stand with her. But the people have been overwhelmed, a system of usurpation has been adopted, and a reign of terror instituted."

If the Senator had received the news from Tennessee, he would have felt like Macduff:

"Accursed be the tongue that tells me so!
For it hath cowed my better part of man:
And be these juggling friends no more believed,
That fatter with us in a double sense:
That keep the word of promise to our ear
And break it to our hope."

Yes, sir, I did allude to TARASCON: "and while I was speaking, Tennessee sent an echo back in tones of thunder, that has carried terror and dismay through the whole camp of Traitors."

But I must defer until to-morrow further notice of that memorable field day when the "*noble* Senator from Tennessee," as Mr. Bewardy emphatically styled him, faithful among the faithless, confronted and denounced the architects of ruin.

A LOOKER ON AT THE CAPITAL.

THE CITY COUNCIL.

FIRST BRANCH, April 28, 1865.—James Young, Esq., in the chair.

Mr. Ruppert presented a petition from W. A. Garrett, asking permission to extend a frame awning in front of his store, No. 239 Broadway; referred.

Mr. Cox called up the ordinances relative to the collection of the tax for 1865. (We stated in our report of Thursday, that this matter had been disposed of. In this we were mistaken, as pending the discussion of the bill, the branch adjourned.—*Rep*.) After considerable discussion, the ordinances were passed.

A resolution was received from the Second Branch, providing for an appropriation to the different Dispensaries for the year 1865; laid on the table.

Mr. Larrabee called up the ordinance providing for the appointment of a keeper for the hall erected over the Broadway market; passed.

Mr. Cox called up the ordinance providing for the final adjustment of the controversies and disputes heretofore existing between the city of Baltimore and the Northern Central railway; passed. Adjourned.

SECOND BRANCH.—Daniel Harvey, Esq., President, in the chair.

A resolution was received from the First Branch proposing to style the new almshouse building the Baltimore Bayview Asylum, which was read.

Mr. Valleau moved to strike out Bayview and insert Poor, which was rejected; the resolution was then adopted.

A communication of the Baltimore Gas Light Company was received from the First Branch, with a proposition to refer it to a joint special committee; tabled.

Mr. Robinson called up the resolution to authorize Dugan & Co. to erect and use a steam engine No. 73 Marion street; read and adopted.

Mr. Hurth moved that a message be sent to the First Branch, proposing that when the Council adjourn, it stand adjourned to meet on Saturday evening at 8 o'clock; adopted.

On motion the Branch adjourned.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

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

The case of William Johnson, negro, indicted for the larceny of clothing, valued at $15, from Adam Beck, was removed to Baltimore County Court.

The cases of Alexander Smith and Charles Kitchener, for assaulting Daniel Bendann, were continued.

The following parties were arraigned and pleaded not guilty:—George Esser, a boy, indicted for stealing $4 from Emanuel Ivoer; Mary Bordley, negress, stealing clothing, valued at $12, from Anthe Woods, negress; Ellen Downs, stealing varia apparel, valued at $26, from Amelia Gandersheimer; Mary Johnson, negress, stealing a gold sleeve button, worth $5, from Robert A. Smith—George Bass, indicted for selling liquor on Sunday, pleaded guilty, and was fined $15 and costs. Frederick Swearer gave bail in four cases, in $500 each, with Chas. Roehler.

The Traverse Jury was finally discharged with the thanks of the Court.

The Grand Jury was discharged until Saturday, May 6th. Adjourned until to-day.

[Reported for the Baltimore Clipper.]

COURT OF APPEALS OF MARYLAND

APRIL TERM—1865.

ANNAPOLIS, April 27th, 1865.

No. 23 Corbin Warwick vs. D. Chase, R. Kirkland, et al., on appeal from the Superior Court of Baltimore city. The argument of this cause was commenced by John R. Thomas for the appellee, and F. W. Brune for the appellant.

No. 24. Continued.

No. 25. Templeton M. Washington vs. A. Williamson and Mary Wilkes, an appeal from the Court of Common Pleas of Baltimore city. The argument of the cause was commenced by T. Lisdhum for the appellant, and John H. Thomas for the appellees.

[Reported for the Baltimore Clipper.]

TOWSONTOWN, April 29, 1865.

Circuit Court for Baltimore County.—Before Hon. D. G. H. Emory. John T. Ensor, Esq., prosecuting attorney for the State.

Margaretta Uebel vs. August Bisp!—an action for damages from refusing, by defendant, to fulfil a marriage contract between plaintiff and defendant—before reported. The argument of the prayers before the court in the above case was concluded this morning after having been elaborately argued and the case submitted to the jury without argument.—The amount claimed by plaintiff is $5,000—verdict in favor of plaintiff for $350. Messrs. T. A. Hopkins and Wm. Nagle for plaintiff—R. R. Boarman, Esq., for defendant.

James E. Ogden, administrator of Wm. F. H. Ogden vs. Levi Merryman—judgment by confession in favor of plaintiff for $128.56—Reese, Wheeler, Keech and Robinson for plaintiff. R. R. Boarman, Esq., for defendant.

Ann Killroy, indicted for an assault, gave bail in $200, with her husband, James Killroy, as security.

State vs. Charles D. Hiss, indicted for malfeasance in office—removed case from Baltimore city. The indictment charges Hiss with unlawfully holding money in his possession, which money had been taken from a colored man, supposed to have been stolen by him, and which had been placed in the hands of Hiss, who is a justice of the peace—tried before the Court—hold *sub curia*. R. J. Gittings, Esq., assisting the State. John H. Ing, Esq., for defense.

Adjourned until tomorrow (Saturday) morning at 10 o'clock.

FEARFUL EXECUTION OF A SHELL.

A shell struck the Fourteenth Indiana Battery a few days ago, before Mobile, and produced the most fatal effect which I have known to result from a single shot during this war. It struck the caisson, thus adding to its own terrible havoc that of many other shells which was exploded by it. One poor fellow was burned and blackened into a ghastly and shapeless mass. Others were scattered about, dreadfully mangled, writhing in fierce agonies, some with arms and others with legs blown off; and one, more unfortunate than all, with an arm and both legs torn away. Another remained standing after the shock, but the fiery flame of the powder had scarred his eyes as though a bolt from Heaven had passed over them.—Thick darkness wrapped him about forever, and putting out his quivering hands before him, as if to assure himself he piteously asked of his comrades, as his mind wandered dimly over former recollections, "Is it already night?" Such a spectacle sickens and appals the stoutest heart; God grant that the hour may not be far off when our country shall see them no more.

THE REBEL LOAN IN ENGLAND.—It is stated that a number of the English creditors of the late Confederate Government have attached the goods belonging to that defunct concern in the hands of the rebel agents in London.—Dr. Quin and the Prince Polignac, who arrived in Paris during last month, openly expressed the opinion that the rebel cause was hopeless. The bearing of the Secessionists in London and Paris, it is said, has lost its haughtiness, and they look as if they would have to pay double barbers' bills, owing to the length of face they have to shave.

JUNIUS BRUTUS BOOTH.

The full Particulars of his Arrest—Remarks and Demeanor of the Prisoner.

We published yesterday a statement of the arrest, in this city, of Junius Brutus Booth, a brother of the assassin of President Lincoln. We append the following particulars of the affair, which we know to be a true version of the story.

An order for the arrest of Booth was received by telegraph, from the authorities at Washington, and its execution was entrusted to Isaac M. Krupp, Special Agent of the Fourth District of Philadelphia. About 3 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, Mr. Krupp proceeded to the residence of a relative of Booth's, in the western part of the city, where he (Booth) was stopping, and after obtaining an interview with him, informed him that he had a warrant for his arrest in irons, and instructions to convey him to Washington.

Booth seemed for a moment dumbfounded at the announcement, but soon after said: "Do you know if it is in regard to that letter?" The officer not being there to answer questions, gave him no satisfaction, but informed him that although he had authority to take him in irons, he would dispense with the use of them.—Booth thanked him, and in a state of considerable agitation proceeded to leave the house at once. The twain proceeded on foot to the Station House; Thirteenth and Brandywine streets, where Booth remained for several hours. While there he employed part of his time in copying extracts from the Bible, some of which were from the forty-ninth Psalm. He appeared at times wrapped in thought and somewhat dejected. During the evening he was conveyed in a carriage to the Baltimore depot, and left in company with officer Krupp in the eleven o'clock train.

He had little to say during the trip, but at one time remarked that he "wished John had been killed before the assassination, for the sake of the family name," &c. Arriving at Washington at 6½ A. M. on Wednesday, he was furnished with a good breakfast, and at 9 o'clock was taken to the War Department. During a brief examination before the Judge Advocate, Booth stated that the published accounts of the contents of the letter alluding to the oil business contained a different phraseology from what he had written, and he desired to have the whole letter published. After the interview at the War Department he was taken to the Old Capitol prison, where he was safely quartered at five minutes of 4 o'clock, having been kept at the War Department for several hours. Officer Krupp returned to this city yesterday, and sent by Adams' Express a quantity of clothing, &c., to Booth, at his particular request.

Mr. Booth arrived in Philadelphia on Wednesday last, from Cincinnati, and kept his apartments closely, until the time of his arrest. On arriving in the city he notified United States Marshal Millward of his presence and was visited by that official or some of his deputies, but not interfered with. Before the arrest Booth frequently spoke of the oil letter.—Speaking of the name of "Alice" mentioned in it, he said he merely added a postscript in his letter to the assassin, requesting him to give his love to her, as the lady in question had frequently sent him such tokens in her correspondence—"Alice" is believed to be an actress employed in one of the theatres in Washington.

There does not appear to have been anything unusual in the manner or demeanor of Junius during his stay in this city, but he seemed at times concerned about what he calls the false construction put upon the letter in question. Immediately before his arrest he was calm and apparently unconcerned and quietly engaged in smoking, evidently not anticipating any molestation.

We learn that the assassin was in Philadelphia about the 14th of February last, and while with his relatives here frequently gave expression to his feelings of antipathy to the Government. He left here and went to New York, where he remained a short time and then proceeded to Washington, where he stayed until the fiendish purpose he had at heart was consummated. His mother wrote to him requesting him to come North, but he wrote word back that his time was so occupied with his oil business in Washington that he could not leave. At times he expressed a strong desire to join the Southern army, but his relatives here dissuaded him from taking such a step. He was born in Hartford county, Maryland.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

HIEROGLYPHICS OF MENDICANCY.

A writer in one of the monthly magazines, in treating of mendicancy and street begging in general, copies from an English work on "Thieves' slang," and gives certain marks which it is said beggars use in England and America, to denote houses where the people entertain favorable dispositions or otherwise towards beggars. Thus, it is said, they mark a small x upon the doorsteps or front of a house where they find it is no use for them to beg; a small square to signify that the people are ill-disposed to beggars, or keep a savage dog; and a circle with a dot in the centre, to show that beggars are generally arrested when they appear at such a place. It is well known that mendicancy is reduced to a regular "profession" in this city, and that there are numbers of beggars who have long been in the habit of obtaining their livelihood by this means.

There are two or three notable instances. One of a man who is seen nearly every day waddling along without the use of his legs. Another is an old, very tall, and much emaciated man, who for years has been around begging, dressed in the most wretched clothes, and wearing, generally, a pair of heavy wooden shoes, which he takes particular pains to scrape along on the floor in a manner calculated to call attention to them. Recently he has given up begging "excepting spells," and coming out in a new suit of decent clothes, appears about twenty years younger, and of a very respectable appearance. Whether he "struck oil," or engaged in the bounty broking business, or concluded that he had money enough, and temporarily "retired from business," is a matter of conjecture. He is now occasionally seen taking a morning walk up town before breakfast, and returning home with a sprightly step and a morning paper.

It seems a pretty well established fact that street beggars follow the old adage, "make your mark," and accordingly make their mark, wherever they can do so unobserved, near a house they have entered. Perhaps nearly every one has noticed chalk marks on the door steps, or iron fence, or walls of houses in this city. Some of these marks are doubtless made by boys, but it is known that many of them are made by beggars, who having visited a house once, and received something from any of the inmates, wish to direct their friends of the craft to the same place, or perhaps visit it again in a different disguise.

The marks used in this city to signify that it is worth while for a beggar to try the benevolence of the inhabitants of any house, seem to be but three. First, the simple angle, acute, formed of two chalk marks four or five inches long, with the angle pointing in toward the entrance to the house; second, the arrow, which is composed of two marks just as before, with a third occupying the position of the shaft, considering the other two as an arrow head. The iron posts of the garden fence about the residence of a certain clergyman in this city, quite well known for his generosity, are chalked with at least a dozen of these arrow marks. The third mark is an x, which seems to signify the same as in London and other European cities, "no good;" and those houses the beggars do not generally take the trouble to enter.

It might be a good plan for clergymen, and others, who are especially pestered with beggars, to mark on the gate-posts a small x, or a square about two inches large, or a circle with a dot in the centre. The first of these signifies, as mentioned before, "no good," that is, that the people inside know too much to give to mendicants or "cadgers," as they call themselves; and the third two convey the impression to the "cadger" that he or she has a chance of being arrested and sent up to the island on venturing within. This method of course will exclude only the "professional cadgers," who understand the marks, while the really deserving poor would know nothing of their import, and would, therefore, not be barred.

On the principle of "fighting the devil with fire," this would turn the weapons of the charity-barnacles against themselves, and if it should prove effective, would doubtless result in much good to those who really need the aid that is now given to this set of hypocrites and thieves.—*New York paper.*

MINIATURE ALMANAC FOR 1865.

APRIL.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon's Phases.			
			APRIL.	D.	H.	M.
24-Monday	5 15	6 45	First qr	7	9	0m
25-Tuesday	5 14	6 46	Full	14	11	27m
26-Wednesday	5 13	6 47	Last qr	19	6	19m
27-Thursday	5 12	6 49	New	28	9	12m
28-Friday	5 11	6 49				
29-Saturday	5 10	6 50				
30-Sunday	5 9	6 51				

MARINE AFFAIRS.

PORT OF BALTIMORE, April 28, 1865.

ARRIVED.

Steamer Adelaide, Cannon, from Old Point, to R. M. Feild.

Steamer Elizabeth, Fowler, fm New York—mdse to J. A. Shriver.

Steamer John S. Shriver, Dennis, fm Philadelphia—mdse to J. A. Shriver.

Barge Falcon, Adams, from New York—mdse to J. A. Shriver.

Brig Mountain Eagle, Hughes, from Fortress Monroe—to Kelsey & Gray.

Schr Only Daughter, Matthews, fm Georgetown, D. C.—to R. M. Heelen.

Schr Hattie Baker, Crowell, from Alexandria—to R. M. Heelen.

Schr Michigan, ——, from Fortress Monroe—to Kelsey & Gray.

Schr Wm. H. Maller, Randall, from Fortress Monroe—to Kelsey and Gray.

Schr Florence Rogers, Rogers, from Fortress Monroe—to R. M. Heelen.

Schr Geo. J. Jones, Crowell, from Fortress Monroe—to R. M. Heelen.

Schr Lynchburg, VanCleef, from Fortress Monroe—to R. M. Heelen.

CLEARED.

Steamer Adelaide, Cannon, Old Point, Va.

Steamer Artisan, Kirr, New York.

Steamer John S. Shriver, Dennis, Philadelphia.

SPOKEN.

Bark Adelaide Pendergast, Lawson, hence for Rio Janeiro, was spoken 23d inst, lat 35 50, lon 73.

CLEARANCES FOR BALTIMORE.

Steamer Octorara, Young, New York, 27th inst.

MEMORANDA.

Steamer Wm. Kennedy, from Fortress Monroe, cleared at New York 27th inst.

Brig Chesapeake, (Br) White, from Demerara, arrived at New York 27th inst. Capt Hopkins, Baltimore, pilot, who was carried off in the Mississippi, returned to New York in the Chesapeake.

Brig Mississippi, (Br) White, hence, arrived at Demerara 22d ult. 13th inst.

—Rosario, Harris, sailed from Sullivan, Me, 22d inst for Baltimore.

Brigs R. Wylie and Josephine, both hence, went to sea 24th inst.

Brig Dawn of Day, (Br) for Baltimore, remained at St John's, P. R, 4th inst.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

MONETARY.

The Baltimore stock and gold markets were exceedingly dull yesterday. Gold opened at the morning board at 147, sold down to 146¾, and closed at 147. At the afternoon session it opened at 146¾, and closed at 147¾. The amount of gold and silver offered for sale at the counters of the brokers yesterday was exceedingly small, but it is expected that a better state of affairs will be experienced after the government has payed out its semi-annual dividends. Five-twenties yesterday were dull, and fell off over one per cent. from the sales of Thursday. Money remained at about the same as noticed at last quotations. The leading feature in New York yesterday was a falling off in all stocks of from two to four per cent. The excitement amounted to a panic, and a despatch states that the most expert financiering was resorted to. Baltimore operators in New York stocks are generally the bears, or purchasers looking for a rise; but the decline in New York caused them but little concern.

New York Central in the morning fell 6 per cent; Erie the same; Michigan Southern 3; while Canton assumed a stability little expected by capitalists; it having retrograded but one per cent. At noon in New York an other excitement was had; a reaction in stocks having taken place, the advance being two per cent. Holders of stock are confident that a considerable rise will be experienced in a short time, and are consequently content with the aspect of affairs. Money was easy and the banks found it a difficult matter to loan on call their balances. In Baltimore, New York and Philadelphia exchange was heavy at par.

SALE AT THE BALTIMORE STOCK BOARD.

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

April 28, 1865.

40,000 American Gold (large)	s15	146⅞
4,774 do do (large)		146
4,900 do do (large)		146⅞
2,000 do do (large)	s13	146
2,000 do do (large)	b30	147
3,000 do do (large)	s10	146⅞
12,000 do do (large)		147
1,000 U. S. 5-20's		106⅞
25 shares Farmers' & Mechanics' bk		40⅞
250 Cambridge Min. Co.		65
500 shares Rudisell Min. Co.		65
100 shares Gardner Hill Min. Co.		65
500 North State		23
1,000 shares Springfield Mining Co.		80
1,000 shares Maryland Copper Co.		50
500 shares Laurel Coal & Oil Co b30		5.10
200 do do do		5.00
SECOND BOARD.		
195 American Gold (large)		146⅞
625 do do (large)		147
300 do do (large)		147⅞
100 shares Rudisell Min. Co.		80
500 shares Laurel Coal & Oil Co b30		5.10
1,000 shares Balto. Chrome b30		1.50

Prices of Stocks and Bonds in N. Y., April 28, 1865.

Through L. J. Tormey, Stock and Bill Broker, No. 22 South Street.

BY TELEGRAPH.

	1st Bd.	2d Bd.
United States 6's, 1881, Coupon	110	109⅞
" " 5-20's	106⅞	106⅞
" " in currency	99⅞	99⅞
American Gold	146⅞	--
Tennessee 6's	62⅞	--
North Carolina 6's	67	--
Virginia 6's	65⅞	65
Hudson	109⅞	109⅞
Southern	63	63
C. & N. Western	31	31
Rock Island	100⅞	100⅞
Fort Wayne	97⅞	97⅞
Cumberland	65⅞	65⅞
Pittsburg	76⅞	76⅞
N. Y. Central	97	97
Reading	101⅞	101⅞

Tone of the market, Heavy.

At Evening Stock Exchange, 10 o'clock, P. M. Furnished by L. J. Tormey, Stock and Bill Broker, No. 22 South street.

American Gold	146⅞
Erie Railway Company	--
Hudson River Railroad	114⅞
Reading	107⅞
Michigan S. and N. Indiana Railroad	71⅞
Chicago and Northwestern R. R.	33
" " Preferred	62⅞
New York Central	100⅞
Cumberland	⅞
Chicago and Rock Island Railroad	12⅞
Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad	38⅞
Mariposa	--
Ohio and Miss. certificates	30
Quicksilver	--
Tone of the market—Strong.	
Gold after call, 146⅞.	

BALTIMORE MARKET.

April 28, 1865.

COFFEE—Rio continues in good demand, and firm at sale at 22 cents, gold.

FLOUR.—The trade demand for good brands of Howard Street and Western Super has been fair, and prices are improved. We give range of prices as follows:

Howard Street Super	$8 00	@ 8 25
" " Shipping Ext.	8 25	@ 8 50
" " Retailing Ext.	8 50	@ 9 00
" " Family	10 00	@ 0 00
Ohio Super	7 87½	@ 0 00
" Shipping Extra	8 00	@ 0 00
" Retailing Extra	8 25	@ 9 00
" Family	9 50	@ 0 00
City Mills Standard Super	8 00	@ 0 00
" " Ship. brands Extra	9 75	@ 0 00
Baltimore Family	11 50	@ 0 00
" " Retailing Extra	11 00	@ 0 00

Rye Flour—First quality dull at $6 75.

Corn Meal—Sales of City Mills at $5 75.

GRAIN.—Market firm. Sales of prime Red Wheat, at $2 30@2 35; fair white $2 35; Corn at $1 10@1 15 for white; and yellow do. $1 08; Oats at 75 cts. weight.

PROVISIONS.—Market is likely.—Bacon Shoulders at 16½@17 cts, Clear Sides at 18½@19 cts, and Sugar-cured Hams at 22@23 cents; new prime Mess Pork has sold at $25 and closed steady. Western Lard remains now inactive, at 19@20 cts, and Baltimore refined at 20 cts.

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

SALT.—Sales of Ground: Alum reports at $2 20@2 30, and Marshall's at $2 30@3 30 Market quiet.

SUGARS.—Market closed firmer for all grades. We quote:

Cuba and E. L. fair to good ren'g	$12 00@12 50
" " " good grr'y	12 75@13 00
" " " prime grr'y	14 50@14 50
Porto Rico fair to good grocery	12 00@14 25
" " prime to choice gro'y	14 75@15 00

WHISKY.—Sales reported to-day of 100 bbls Ohio at $1 10.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, April 27, 1865.

ASHES.—The market is moderately active and steady; sales at $8 25@8 37½ for Pots, and $8 50@8 62½ for Pearls.

COTTON.—There is less activity to-day, and the market is lower, closing heavy at 54@55c for Middlings; sales and resales of about 2,000 bales.

COFFEE.—Rio is less active but extremely firm, owing to the small stock and light receipts. Other kinds are moderately active, with sales of 150 bags Maracaibo at 21c; 300 mats Java at 23½c, and Jamaica at 19c, all sold.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The Flour market is still quite active, but prices are irregular; State brands are firm and in demand, while Western are pressed on the market and are 20@30c ⅌ bbl; Trade and Family brands are fairly active and firm; the sales are 16,500 bbls at $4 85@7 25 for Superfine State; $7 45@7 60 for Extra do; $7 55@7 90 for Fancy do; $7 55@7 85 for the low grades of Western Extra; $8 25@8 50 for Shipping Ohio; $8 60@10 00 for Trade and Family brands, and $8 25@12 25 for St. Louis Extra. Canadian Flour is in less active demand, and prices are 25@50c ⅌ bbl lower; sales of 750 bbls at $7 90@7 00 for the low grades of Extras, and $8@9 50 for Trade and Family brands. Rye Flour is again lower and is more plenty; sales of 1,200 bbls at $6 12½@6 50 for mixed to good. Corn Meal is firm and steady; sales of 300 bbls at $5 50@6. Corn Meal is firm and is fairly active; sales of 2,100 bbls at $5 75 for Jerseys, and $4 75 for Brandywine.

GRAIN.—The Wheat market is very irregular—common kinds are unsaleable and heavy; White choice qualities are firmly held and in good demand; the inquiry is mainly for Milling; the sales are 45,000 bushels, including 10,000 bushels good Milwaukee Club, in store, at $1 65; 16,000 bushels Red Western at $1 70@1 74, and 21,000 bushels Amber Michigan at $1 75@1 82, the inside rate for Smutty. Barley is quiet, and the market is unsettled—sales of 500 bushels Canada East at $1 65; Barley Malt is more plenty, and in dull at $1 75@1 80 ⅌ bushel. Oats are more plenty, and are heavy—the sales are 17,000 bushels at 73@76 cts for inferior to fair Canadian; 84@85 cts for western; 80@82 cts for State, and 83@84 cts for Jersey. Rye is dull and heavy at $1 05@1 08. Corn is less plenty and is better—the demand is moderate; the sales are 18,000 bushels Jersey Yellow at $1 40@1 42; Unsound at $1 30; Western Mixed is nominal at $1 40@1 43; Southern White at $1 30, and Southern Yellow at $1 42.

NAVAL STORES are generally quiet, but there is no essential change in prices.

PROVISIONS.—There has been more activity in the market for Pork to-day, prices have been very irregular, but show an advance; the demand at the close is only moderate for future delivery we hear of sales of 250 bbls. New Mess, seller May, at $29 75; 1,000 bbls. New Mess, seller June, at $30, and 1,000 bbls. New Mess, seller July, at $30 25. Beef is in fair request, and firmer; sales of 7,625 bbls. at $28 50@27 50 for Old Mess, $29 (2)@30 for New Mess closing at $29 75, $35 25 for Prime, and $28 50@27 25 for Prime Mess. Beef in small active demand, but prices are without essential change; sales of 900 bbls. at $18@18 50 for Plain Mess and $19@19 50 for Extra do. Tierce Beef is dull, and in the absence of sales prices are entirely nominal. Beef Hams are dull but prices are without change. Cut meats are in good demand and firmer; sales of 260 pkgs. Hams at 19@19¾c, and 100 pkgs. Hams, to be delivered in Chicago at 18c. Bacon is in less active demand, but prices are firm; sales of 125 boxes at 18c for Cumberland Cut, and 16c for Long Ribbed. Lard is in less active demand and a shade lower; sales of 1,200 bbls. and tcs. at 19¾@19¾c for No. 1, 17¾@18c for Fair to Prime Steam and Kettle Rendered, and choice lots at 19¾@19¾.

PETROLEUM.—Crude is in moderate request and prices firmer; sales on the spot at 20c.—Refined are also better; we quote bonded at 54@55c, and free at 74@75c.

SUGARS.—Raw Sugars have continued in active demand both for the trade and refiners, and prices at the close are firmer. We quote Fair to Good Refining at 11¾@11¾c; and Fair to Good Grocery at 12@12½c; sales of 1,700 hhds. Cuba, 300 hhds. Porto Rico, and 1,600 bbls. for Porto Rico. Refined are also better; we quote bonded at 24@25c, and free at 26@27c.

SEEDS.—Clover seed quiet at 20c ⅌ lb.; Timothy seed is selling slowly at $3 25@3 50 ⅌ bush of 45 lbs.

TALLOW.—There is less doing to day and prices are lower; sales 4,500 lb at 11½c for City, and 11¾@11¾c for Western.

WHISKY.—The market is moderately active but prices are without change; sales of 250 bbls at $1 10 for Western.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN ORDER OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of the following named insolvent debtors, that the said Insolvents having filed their petition to the Court of Common Pleas of the City of Baltimore, for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of Maryland, passed at January Session, 1854, entitled an "Act for the relief of Insolvent debtors," that the day thereinafter mentioned is fixed for their appearance, to answer interrogatories, in such form as may be lawfully propounded by his creditors, and that the day is also been fixed for the final hearing in their case, before the aforesaid Court of Common Pleas:

WM. H. Abbott, applied December 26, 1864—first appearance March 6, 1865, final hearing May 1, 1864.

Samuel Hecht, applied January 12, 1865—first appearance March 6, 1865—final hearing May 1, 1865.

Thomas Galloway, applied January 15th, 1865—first appearance March 6th, 1865, final hearing May 1, 1865.

Samuel Hecht, applied January 21st, 1865—first appearance March 6th, 1865, final hearing May 1, 1865.

Isaac Griffith, applied February 1, 1865—first appearance April 3, 1865, final hearing June 7, 1865.

James A. Deems, applied February 1, 1865—first appearance April 3, 1865, final hearing June 7, 1865.

John Schreuber, applied February 12, 1865—first appearance April 3, 1865, final hearing June 5, 1865.

John E. Kitson, applied February 15, 1865—first appearance April 3, 1865, final hearing June 5, 1865.

Edward H. Keith, applied February 20th, 1865—first appearance April 3, 1865, final hearing June 5, 1865.

Erastus Cleveland, applied February 24th, 1865—first appearance April 3, 1865, final hearing June 5 1865.

William B. Chew, applied March 3, 1865—first appearance May 1, 1865, final hearing July 3, 1865.

George Alexander Billmire, applied March 6, 1865—first appearance May 1, 1865, final hearing July 3, 1865.

William Higgins, applied March 21, 1865—first appearance May 1, 1865, final hearing July 3, 1865.

Peregrine Cox, applied April 4th, 1865—first appearance 5th of June, final hearing August 7th, 1865.

Ignatius D. Barton, applied April 6th, 1865—first appearance 5th of June, final hearing August 7th, 1865.

J. Thomas Phillips, applied April 12th, 1865—first appearance 5th of June, final hearing August 7th, 1865.

MEDICAL.

NERVOUS DISEASES CONTROLLED AND CONQUERED.

DR. BEADSHAW'S INVIGORATING CORDIAL.

DR. BEADSHAW'S INVIGORATING CORDIAL.

DR. BEADSHAW'S INVIGORATING CORDIAL.

THE GREAT INVIGORANT, THE GREAT NERVINE.

CURES DYSPEPSIA, FITS, NERVOUSNESS AND WEAKNESS!

And all diseases arising from excesses and over exertion whether physical or mental.

To persons of feeble muscular frame, or deficient in vital power, it is recommended as the only means of communicating that energy which is necessary to the enjoyment of all the natural appetites, as well as the intellectual and moral attributes. Its beneficial effects are not confined to either sex or any age. The feeble girl, the ailing wife, the listless, enervated youth, the overworked man of business, the victim of nervous depression, the individual suffering from general debility or from weakness