DAILY CLIPPER.

WM. WALES ....Publisher.

THURSDAY, APRIL 6, 1865.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The following extract 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
"	2 Months	10.00
"	6 "	15.00
"	1 Year	30.00

ONE SQUARE CONTAINS SIX LINES OF SPACE.

OUR ADVERTISING AGENT.

Our advertising agent for the city is Captain William Gibson, who will, as he finds opportunity, call upon the old patrons of the Clipper, and to whom any orders in the advertising line can be handed. Our patrons will find him entirely reliable.

☞ PERSONS in Washington, D. C. wishing to subscribe for the CLIPPER can leave their names with our Agent, J. GURLOCK, 6?? Seventh street, Navy Yard, or with GIBSON BROS., Printers, 271 Pennsylvania avenue.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS ITEMS

☞ Guerillas abound in Northern Alabama. They go about from house to house, plundering all valuables, outraging women, and driving peaceable citizens. It is a favorite amusement with them to hang the Union men who fall into their hands, head downwards. General Wilson has the wretches shot as fast as they fall into his hands.

☞ The Welland Telegraph, of last week, states that the prospect of an early opening of navigation on the Welland Canal is not very [illegible]. The canal continues to be the highroad of travel for teams from Port Colborne to Port Robinson. Lake Erie, as far as the eye can reach from Port Colborne is one vast field of ice.

RECRUITING COLORED TROOPS IN RICHMOND. Major Teagert, of the Bureau of Colored Troops, started to-day for Richmond, to establish in that city a branch of his office, and [illegible] the organization of companies from among colored troops. J. E. Davis' colored troops will form an admirable nucleus for such organization.

☞ Elijah Harbor, of Randolph county, [illegible] himself to a sapling, with [illegible], on Saturday last, and died [illegible] having relieved himself if he [illegible] changed his mind after swinging off, [illegible] being tied and the sapling [illegible]

☞ During the last year the Bank of England purchased £7,905,245 worth of gold bullion, and sold £1,422,794 worth. In the same period the excess of payments to the public in gold was £7,258,125; the excess of receipts £4,051,261; and the amount of gold coin received at the mint £9,033,?78.

☞ The rebels are reported in large force at Alexandria, La., and engaged in strengthening Fort DeRussy. They have been making [illegible]. Among their victims [illegible] Wells, who was robbed of [illegible]

☞ A singular circumstance was communicated to the French Photographic Society [illegible] by M. Piacit. The magnet [illegible] power [illegible] that when placed at a short distance from the object [illegible]

☞ The ship yards of New York are actively engaged constructing steamships of large tonnage. They are chiefly for private [illegible] merchant service [illegible] from 172 feet to 344 feet, and will carry from 750 to 3,500 tons.

☞ The Colorado, in which Professor Agassiz goes to Brazil, has 1,000 berths, and [illegible] carry 3,000 passengers and [illegible] freight. She is intended for the [illegible] line between Panama and San Francisco.

☞ During the stretch from Kinston, [illegible] the lady on the route [illegible]

☞ The time for the State billiard tournament [illegible] for the 15th of May [illegible] take place at Mozart Hall [illegible] and Tiernan to set down for the 21st of May.

☞ At a [illegible] ball [illegible] Paris [illegible] assumed the character of Cleopatra. Her cloth of silver train was covered by hieroglyphics copied from the Obelisk of the Luxor, [illegible]

MONEY ORDER AGENCIES.—The money order [illegible] the Post Office Department will, on the 1st of May increase the number of money order agencies to five hundred. Most of the new agencies will be established at the West.

☞ A Boston merchant, formerly of St. Johnsbury, Vt., had ten thousand pounds of Vermont butter on his hand when it dropped thirty cents a pound, lately. He feels uncomfortable.

☞ A letter from Charleston says several new regiments have already been formed, and the colored yeomen are still abundant. The blacks are flowing into the city from the surrounding country in large numbers.

☞ A deputy provost marshal in serving draft notices in Erie county the other day, changed the names in the notice to correspond with persons whom he found, if he was unable to find the persons named therein.

☞ At St. Charles, Missouri, recently, an English traveler was drugged and robbed of $500 in gold and a watch valued at $200, by a friendly individual, who cultivated him at St. Louis.

☞ Atlanta, or what remains of it, is occupied by a rebel force under Howell Cobb, and he has his headquarters there. The railroad has been repaired, and is now running regularly between Atlanta and Macon.

☞ A meeting of delegates from Switzerland, Bavaria, Baden and Wurtemburg, to negotiate a treaty of commerce between the first named country and Germany, was held at Stuttgart on the 1st instant.

☞ Contrary to general expectation, the excitement among the New York firemen resulting from the abrogation of the volunteer system is passing away without any infraction of the public peace.

☞ The ship builders of Mystic, Conn. have been engaged, almost exclusively, on side wheels and screw steamers for the past three years, are now giving the preference to sailing craft.

☞ The wood dealers of Newport, Ky., have petitioned the City Council to repeal the ordinance requiring them to call at the Measurer's office, to have each load of wood measured.

☞ A train of freight cars on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad lately took fire from some petroleum they were carrying, and the whole train was destroyed.

☞ By a law of the last Congress, a copy of every book, musical composition, engraving, photograph, etc., which has been copyrighted must be sent free of expense to the Library of Congress at Washington.

☞ The Mississippi river is washing away a portion of the city of Memphis lying below the bluffs, causing much loss to the individual owners.

☞ A disastrous fire at Parkersburg, Va., destroyed the chief block of buildings in the [illegible], including the National Bank. Damages estimated at a hundred thousand dollars.

☞ A committee of the Massachusetts Senate has made a report, which is in effect in favor of the continuance of capital punishment.

☞ A new route has been discovered from San Francisco to Idaho, which reduces the distance from 1,725 miles traveled, at a cost of $175, to 600 miles at $35, by stage.

☞ The fragments of the steamship Jura, recently wrecked, have been sold at Egremont for ten thousand dollars.

☞ Only twenty-three millions of the new loan [illegible] at the present rates of subscription, it will all be taken in a few days.

☞ California transportation companies are negotiating with Costa Rica for the right to navigate [illegible] river.

☞ The Boston Traveller calls for the [illegible], in order to [illegible]

☞ A Chinaman is reported to have picked up a lump of gold [illegible] $2,000 at [illegible] Ravine, Nevada county.

☞ There are about 5,000 [illegible] in Savannah. The city is very quiet.

☞ The Boston Transcript suggests that South Carolina may now be classed among the extinct volcanoes.

☞ A band of six guerillas were captured last week near Memphis [illegible]

From Petersburg.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—Three hundred and forty rebel officers, prisoners of war were brought to this city to-day.

The first number of a newspaper, about 12 by 20 inches, printed on one side, has been started in Petersburg, called "Grant's Petersburg Progress," with the motto:—"Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." Monday's issue contains the following items:

At daylight yesterday morning an attack was made by the Ninth Corps on the forts in front of Fort Hell, which resulted, after a brief but spirited attack, in the capture of four of the enemy's forts, several pieces of cannon and a number of prisoners. The rebels made but feeble endeavors to recapture their works, and after a false attack at a late hour last night, evacuated, and almost immediately after the Second Brigade, First Division, Ninth Army Corps, advanced and occupied the lines in their front, and daylight of the morning of the 3d of April showed the Stars and Stripes waving from the court house.

Names of compositors, &c., employed in editing, setting up the type and work of the first Union paper published in Petersburg, Va., since the commencement of the rebellion: Major R C Eden, 37th Wisconsin Volunteers, editor; Capt Charles McCreery, 8th Michigan Veteran Volunteers, assistant editor; Chaplain D Hoagle, 1st Mich Sharpshooters, assistant editor; J W Griffith, 2d Brigade, First Division, band, foreman; compositors—First Lieut Robert Farrel, 1st Mich Sharpshooters; T Merkel, 2d Brigade, 1st Division, band; J Bantz, 2d Brigade first division, band; Serg Oliver Greenleaf, 8th Mich Veteran Vols; Corp John Tresdale, 37th Wisconsin Vols; Private W H H Stuart, 1st Mich Sharpshooters; Private P B Bostwick, 1st Mich Sharpshooters, Private S. Dalrymple, 95th Pennsylvania Vols.

April 24.—General Grant and Staff and the Army of the Potomac generally, entered the city.

A five cent piece and a copper penny were found in the Petersburg court-house this morning, supposed to be all the available specie in the city.

STORES AND THEIR CONTENTS.

From what we have seen of supplies in this city, we judge the stores are by no means all empty. Probably, on the return of business privileges to the place, there would be activity and bustle enough within their opened doors.

Not the least happy of the Petersburgians—made happy by our coming—is the colored population; In fact they are all just wild in their jubilation to see us here.

PERSONAL.

Among the distinguished citizens we saw on the street to-day were Brig. Gen. Pryor, Confederate paroled prisoner, and W. T. Jones, Judge of the Circuit Court in this district.

PRICES CURRENT.

On Saturday last flour in Petersburg sold at the moderate price of $1,100 per barrel; flour sugar and bacon were equally reasonable, a "double saw bucked" Confederate "blue back" being the cost of a pound of each.

BRIDGES DESTROYED.

All the bridges about Petersburg, some five or six in number, were destroyed by the rebels last night on their departure.

The band of the 2d Brigade, 1st Division, 9th Army Corps, was the first band to play in the city after its capture—"Just at Break of Day." They entered the city just after daylight, and were soon discoursing sweet music from the veranda of the Court and Custom Houses, amid the uproar and hurrah of the troops and the whole contraband tribe.

The 1st Michigan Sharpshooters have the credit of being the first to enter the city and of floating their flag from the dome of the Petersburg Court House. Other flags belonging to different regiments were not long behindhand in getting themselves posted on the tops of all the buildings of a public character in the city.

OUT AT ELBOWS.

It is very sad to watch the gradual falling into out-at-elbowism of things new and bright and lovely; the gradual decay and disintegration of what once looked as granite, and as durable as the everlasting hills. For things, as well as people, get out at elbows; and time wears holes in feelings as well as in velvet and corduroy. Love and hope and happiness and aspiration all go threadbare, and fall into rents as the months pass on and winter frosts wither up and blight the last of the summer flowers. In the youth and heyday of our life our moral elbows are covered an inch thick with generous padding; and we scout as sacrilege the idea that we shall ever go ragged, whatever happens to our neighbors. Impossible that we "burning" very hot with poetry and zeal, should ever calm down into prose and vulgar fractions—that our philanthropic designs for regenerating mankind should subside into trading on our neighbor's necessities—that our poetic flights into the regions of the beautiful and true should end in the Icarian sea of the useful and the expedient. Look at the wedding coat, and the wedding gown, too, for the matter of that. Bright, new, glossy, stainless, intact. do they not look as if fashioned for a lifetime? as if their brightness could never fade? their gloss be never rubbed away? their wholeness never broken! and yet what is the truth of that wedding wardrobe! In many cases an out-at-elbowism before the year is fulfilled; in some before the wedding feast is cold; in almost all before life is ended; in only a gracious few, so few that we can all count upon our fingers the rare examples known to us, the seams kept close and the nap unrubbed to the last, and the gloss and the beauty and the wholeness, the same in the end as was in the beginning. Only a few gracious instances of this preservation of the wedding garment, known to any of us; but scores of those in which there are thread bare places, and jagged holes, and elbows all abroad, and premature delapidation, and bitter repentance for the special pattern accepted—others so much more suited, may be rejected!—and enduring irritation with the "fit." Enduring indeed, oftime to the life's end. And when elbows once get adrift, from the padding, and close stitching of the wedding garment, I doubt if any amount of darning and fine drawing can recover them before they get swathed for everlasting in the shroud.—*Dickens' All the Year Round.*

A LIVING MAN'S TOMB.—A late visitor to Constantinople relates the following:—"At Pera I visited the cemetery, which is full of beautiful monuments. One tomb especially attracted my attention by the richness of its ornamentation. I imagined it to be the tomb of some great personage, and proceeded to read the inscription, which was sculptured in gold letters, and contained, as usual, high-flown traditions of the virtues of the deceased. The date of his death was, however, wanting. I inquired the reason of my guide, who told me that the explanation of the omission was very simple. The date was left out—because the man was still alive. He had caused the monument to be built four years before, on the day of his wedding, which was likewise that of the opening of his business. He came every week to visit it. My guide added that he believed the intention of this strange proceeding to be simply that of advertising the business of the party, as every one who visited the cemetery would be sure to inquire about him."—*Levant Herald.*

☞ The Secretary of War has declined to grant a petition from the citizens of Worcester asking for two rebel cannon to be used for firing salutes, on the ground that it would be establishing a precedent that could not be generally complied with.

☞ A fiery charger is shortly to be presented to General Grant by his New York admirers.

☞ The managers of the New York Inebriate Asylum have concluded, after trial, that they can cure a drunkard in less than a year.

☞ The price paid for a splendid house on Fifth Avenue, New York, by a Massachusetts ex-Governor, was $115,000.

☞ A chess club has been organized in Amherst College.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, That the subscriber has obtained from the Orphan's Court of Baltimore city, letters of administration on the estate of FRANK H. SCOTT, late of said city, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, legally authenticated, to the undersigned, on or before the [illegible] day of September, 1865, otherwise they may by law, be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment. Given under my hand this 5th day of March, 1865.

EDWIN L. PARKER, Administrator.

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THE CELEBRATION IN NEW YORK —INTERESTING AND AMUSING INCIDENTS.

From the full accounts of the N. York celebration, published in the Tribune, we make following selections:

The jubilee in Wall street was one of the most extraordinary demonstrations that the city has ever witnessed. Its spontaneity, its vigor and its overwhelming enthusiasm were beyond all precedent. It sprang from accident. Clusters of eager citizens gathered towards noon near the Custom House to exchange congratulations and to spread the glowing intelligence that came in with equal rapidity and profusion. It was not long before all were united in one vast and harmonious Assemblage, for the expression of whose exuberant feeling some direct and effective method seemed necessary. Loud calls were made for a number of prominent gentlemen who were seen mingling with the crowd, or standing upon the steps of the Custom House.

Without preparation, without organization of any kind, a "meeting" was formed. Spirited and energetic addresses were offered by Moses H. Odell, General Butterfield, Senator Andrews, Wm. M. Evarts, Simeon Draper, Prosper M. Wetmore, S. B. Chittenden and George Francis Train. By one o'clock the multitude had swollen to such proportions as to completely block all the thoroughfares in the neighborhood. Business was suspended, not by formal pre-arrangement, but through natural and irresistible sympathy with the joyous sentiment of the hour. The scene was most inspiring—Wall street, the centre of craft and trade and rigid commerce, turned from its busy purposes to the heartiest, fullest, most genuine thanksgiving that our victories have called forth. There has been nothing like it.

At times the masses, unwilling to confine their happy utterances to cheers and outcries, broke into exultant songs, and made the coin-vaults ring with choruses like "Glory Hallelujah" and "Rally Round the Flag." Nor was the more serious meaning of the day forgotten—With uncovered heads the people joined, fervently and earnestly, in the anthem of "Old Hundred." Voices long unaccustomed to melodious uses lent power and pathos to that chant. It is difficult to describe the strange and touching effect which it produced. The suddenness of the gathering; the time, most absorbing of the financial day; the place, devoted to cold commercial fact, and never yet suspected as the shrine of warm human feeling; the union of the best and most honored of our citizens in the demonstration, and the dignity of sentiment which was everywhere manifested—combined to make the event more impressive and more memorable than any of the kind that we can call to mind since the opening of the war. It was thrillingly dramatic, not only as a broad picture of popular faith, devotion and energy, but even in the little incidents with which it was crowded.

An example will show. One of the speakers Mr. Train—and we compliment him for this achievement, if we have little else to thank him for—called attention to the significant and affronting fact that while the national flag was everywhere else gaily flying, the house of August Belmont, directly opposite, was like a house of mourning, without an indication of life or action. In less than five minutes a flag appeared at the lower window: a very little flag, and excessively new, with the air of very recent purchase all about it, but equal to its duty, and as vehemently welcomed as the biggest of its fellows. And, furthermore, in less than half an hour, laborers where seen upon the roof, preparing to spread yet another flag, equally new and considerably larger, from the long neglected staff.

The ropes were tangled and were broken, and new ones had to be supplied. The simple process of flag-hoisting seemed to have been so long dormant there as to present unusual embarrassments. But at last the work was done, and the banner rose. It shivered a little at first, as a timid stranger in a hostile society might do, but presently asserted itself with all its boldness and breadth and flapped exhilarating responses to the cheers of the multitude. This was the culminating incident of the meeting. Popular enthusiasm felt that it had the right there to expend itself. The force of justice and retribution could no further go.

A REWARD OFFERED FOR THE ARREST OF RAIDERS.

The following was promulgated by the Secretary of State to-day:—

To all whom these presents may concern:—*Whereas*, For some time past evil-disposed persons have crossed the borders of the United States, or entered their ports by sea from countries where they are tolerated, and have committed capital felonies against the property and life of American citizens, as well as in the cities as in the rural districts of the country: Now, therefore, in the name and by the authority of the President of the United States, I do hereby make known that a reward of one thousand dollars will be paid at this Department for the capture of each of such offenders, upon his conviction by a civil or military tribunal, to whomsoever shall arrest and deliver such offenders into the custody of the civil or military authorities of the United States; and the like reward will be paid, upon the same terms, for the capture of any such persons so entering the United States whose offences shall be committed subsequently to the publication of this notice. A reward of five hundred dollars will be paid, upon conviction, for the arrest of any person who shall have aided and abetted offences of the class before named within the territory of the United States.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Department of State at Washington, this fourth day of April, A. D. 1865.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

MINIATURE ALMANAC FOR 1865.

April.	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon's Phases.			
			April.	D.	H.	M.
3-Monday	5 41	6 19				
4-Tuesday	5 43	6 20				
5-Wednesday	5 39	6 21	First qr	2	4	[illegible]
6-Thursday	5 38	6 22	Full	11	11	27m
7-Friday	5 37	6 23	Last qr	18	6	19m
8-Saturday	5 35	6 23	New	25	9	1?m
9-Sunday	5 34	6 26				

MARINE AFFAIRS.

PORT OF BALTIMORE, April 5, 1865.

ARRIVED.

Steamer Louisiana, Porter, from Norfolk—to M N Falls.
Steamer John S Shriver, Dennis, fm Philadelphia—mdse to J A Shriver.
Steamer Wm. Woodward, Cundiff, from New York—mdse to J A Shriver.
Brig Ambrose Light, Stahl, from Demerara—to Kelsey & Gray; sugar to J C Yates & Co.
Schr E Classon, Coombs, from Mayaguez, 23d ult—to Kelsey & Gray; sugar to Stirling & Ahrens. Left no American vessels.
Schr Comet, (Br) Lang, from Halifax—fish to F R Matthews & Son. March 29th, lat. [illegible], lon. 73 30, fell in with wreck of brig Gold Hunter, previously reported in collision with ship President Fillmore.

CLEARED.

Steamer Louisiana, Porter, Norfolk.
Steamer John R Thompson, McKaig, New York.
Steamer John S Shriver, Dennis, Philadelphia.

SAILED.

Ship Augusta, (Brem) St. John, N B.

ARRIVALS FROM BALTIMORE.

Steamer Elizabeth, Fowler, New York, 4th inst.
Steamer F W Brune, Foster, New York, 4th inst.
Steamer Fanny Cadwallader, Pierson, New York, 4th inst.
Schr Susan Scranton, Hercy, 4th inst.
Schr Trenton, Martin, New York, 4th inst.
Schr D Williams, Hunt, Providence, 2d inst.
Schr J E Bowley, Smith, Providence, 2d instant.

CLEARANCES FOR BALTIMORE.

Brig E H [illegible], Jones, Boston, 3rd inst.
Schr A G Brooks, Hogdon, Portland, 3d instant.

MEMORANDA.

Brig Sarah Alice, (Br) Jenkins, for Baltimore in a few days, remained at Sagua la Grande, about 24th ult.
Schr Nellie Tarbox, Pendleton, hence for Portland, arrived at Holmes' Hole, 2d inst.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

MONETARY.

The gold market yesterday morning was exceedingly firm and prices advanced considerably as compared with the transactions of Tuesday. At the morning session of the board the rates opened at 147¾ @ 0, against 145¾ on Tuesday afternoon. At the afternoon session it opened at 151, rallied to 151½ [illegible] and closed at 152 bid. This sudden rise is attributable to the closing [illegible] of a large short interest.

It was rumored yesterday that the Government has decided not to anticipate the payment of the gold bearing bonds payable on the 1st of May, the interest upon which amounts to between seventeen and eighteen millions of dollars.

Governments yesterday presented a [illegible] improvement, 5-20s selling at 106 an advance of 1¼ from last quotations. Bank, Rail-road and Fancy Stocks, were but little sought after, the only important sale during the day being several thousand shares of Pennsylvania Oil, opening at 140, an increase of 5 cents over Tuesday, and closing firm at 130.

United States securities are now the favorite with capitalists and all persons having spare cash to invest. Numerous persons are disposing of other descriptions of stocks in which they had invested, for the purpose of buying Government's. Capitalists have arrived at the conclusion that the government is the most safe and liberal borrower after all. They have suddenly discovered that the bonds of Uncle Sam are not subject to the feverish fluctuation of the gold market, that they cannot be controlled by speculators, and that money can be borrowed upon them at a smaller per centage than on any other class of collaterals. These considerations, together with the fact that the rates of interest are as good and in some respects better than in any other investment, give government securities the preference over everything else in the market.

City 6's yesterday advanced ¾ on the rates of Tuesday, caused, it is said, by the Banks expressing their willingness to advance to the city the $300,000 bounty money recently appropriated by the City Council.

All kinds of paper yesterday was difficult to sell, and the same scrutiny of names which was marked on Monday, was still adhered to. New York and Philadelphia exchange was scarce at 1-10 premium.

SALE AT THE BALTIMORE STOCK BOARD.

Furnished by Leonard J. Tormey, Stock and Bill Broker, No. 22 South Street. April 5, 1865.

3,100	American Gold (large) s10	147¾
245	do do (large)	147
10,000	do do (large)	147¾
5,000	do do (large)	147¾
3,000	do do (large) s10	147
1,000	U. S. 5-20's	[illegible]
1,000	U. S. 7-30's	100
6,000	Baltimore City 6's, '90	[illegible]
10	North State	15
500	shares Pennsylvania Oil Co	1.40
1,000	do do do	1.35
1,100	do do do b30	1.35
500	do do do	1.30
	SECOND BOARD.	
10,100	American Gold (large) s10	151
11,000	do do (large) s10	151¾
2,000	do do (large) b10	152¾
?,000	do do (large)	152
10,000	do do (large) s10	151¾
4,000	do do (large)	152¾
3,000	do do (large)	152
1,000	do do (large) s?	152¾
10,000	do do (large) s10	152¾
12,000	do do (large) s5	153
1,100	do do (large)	153¾
10,000	do do (large) s10	153¾
15,000	do do (large) b10	153¾
100	shares City Stock, '90	100¾
50	shares City Passenger R.	18¾
250	do do do b5	18¾
200	shares Balto. & N. Carolina	25
3,000	shares Mar. & Cincinnati	[illegible]

Prices of Stocks and Bonds in N.Y., April 5.
BY TELEGRAPH.
Through L. J. Tormey, Stock and Bill Broker, No. 22 South Street.

	1st B'd, 2d B'd. To-day	Yesterday
United States 6's, 1881, Coupon	106	105½
" " 5-20's	106¾	105¾
" " " in currency	9?½	96½
American Gold	149	147
Tennessee 6's	60	60
North Carolina 6's	59	
Missouri 6's	60	
Canton Company	29¾	29¾
Cumberland Coal and Iron Co.	36	36
Quicksilver	64¾	63
New York Central Railroad	9?¾	98
Erie Railway Company	58¾	57¾
" Preferred	73	72
Hudson River Railroad	95	93¾
Harlem Railroad		
Reading Railroad	91½	91
Michigan Central Railroad	[illegible]	
Michigan S. and N. Ind R. R.	56¾	55¾
Illinois Central Railroad	[illegible]	
Cleveland and Pittsburg R. R.	74½	73
Chicago and Northwestern R.	24	24
" Preferred	51	49¾
Cleveland and Toledo Railroad	100	
Chicago and Rock Island R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien	[illegible]	
Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago	6?¾	61
St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute		

Tone of the Market ......Strong. Irregular.

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

American Gold	153¾
Erie Railway Company	63¾
Hudson River Railroad	96¾
Reading	[illegible]
Michigan S. and N. Indiana Railroad	[illegible]
Chicago and Northwestern R. R.	[illegible]
" Preferred	[illegible]
New York Central	94¾
Cumberland	[illegible]
Chicago and Rock Island Railroad	91¾
Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad	73¾

Tone of the market—Irregular.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

April 5, 1865.

COFFEE—Very little doing but prices nominal at 20@21½ cents, gold, for Rio.

FLOUR.—We have to notice a further decline in Baltimore high grades and a very dull market for all descriptions. Sales on 'Change comprised 200 bbls. Super at $9 ?? for City Mills and Howard Street, and 200 bbls Ohio Extra at $?.50 per bbl. We quote:

Howard Street Super	$9 00 @ 9 25
" " Shipping Ex.	9 50 @ 9.62½
" " Retailing Ex.	9 62½ @ 9.75
" " Family	9.50 @ 9.75
Ohio Super	9 12½ @ 9.?0
" Shipping Extra	9.50 @ 10.00
" Retailing Extra	9.50 @ 9.75
" Family	9.50 @ 10.00
City Mills Standard Super	9.00 @ 10.00
" " Ship. brands Extra	10.00 @ 10.00
Baltimore Family	11 00 @ 00.00
" High-grade Extra	10.5? @ 00.00

Rye Flour—First quality dull at $6.50.
Corn Meal—Sales of kiln-dried City Mills reported at $6 75.

GRAIN.—Receipts were moderate. Sales of white Wheat at $1.95@2.07, prime red Wheat at $1.90@1.97; White Corn $1.1?; Yellow do. $1.15, and Oats at 75 cts. weight.

PROVISIONS.—Bacon nominal—Shoulders we quote at 17@17½c; Sides at 19@19¾ cents, and Sugar-cured Hams at 22@23 cents; new prime Mess Pork has sold at $29 and closed steady. Western Lard remains nominal, at 18a19¾ cts, and Baltimore refined at 25 cts.

MOLASSES.—The inquiry for this article is very limited and prices nominal.

SALT.—Nothing of importance doing in Sack or Bulk and prices unsettled.

SEEDS.—Clover remains firm at $17 00 a 17.25. Flaxseed at $1.50. Timothy at $5.50.

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

Cuba and E. I., fair to good ref'g	$11.25@11.75
" " good gr'y	12 00@13 00
" " prime gr'y	13 50@14 00
Porto Rico fair to good grocery	12 50@13 00
" " prime to choice gro'y	14 00@15 00

WHISKY.—Nothing doing. It is offered at $2 15.

NEW YORK MARKETS

NEW YORK, April 4, 1865.

ASHES—Have been inactive and heavy at $9 25 for Pots, and $9 25@9 50 for Pearls, ⅌ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been very quiet at about previous (nominal) quotations. Gold prices for Java [illegible], Rio 17¾@20¾c, Laguayra and Maracaibo 18¾@20¾c, and St. Domingo 17¾@18c, ⅌ lb. Stock of all kinds, 151,642 pkgs.

COTTON—Is in very limited demand at materially reduced prices. Middlings 38@40 cents ⅌ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quiet and heavy to-day—prices have been decidedly irregular; sales since our last amount to 4,100 bbls, including inferior to choice Superfine State and Western, at $7.70@[illegible]; poor to choice Extra State at $7.75@8 40, chiefly at [illegible]; round hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, at [illegible]@8.75 ⅌ bbl. Southern Flour is inactive at lower prices. Sales since our last, 500 bbls, at $8.75@9 65 for poor to good, and $9 70@12 for good to choice extra brands, ⅌ bbl. Canadian Flour continues inactive and heavy. Sales [illegible] bbls. Extra, at $8 10@[illegible] ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour is dull and heavy, including fine and superfine at $5 [illegible]@6 50 ⅌ bbl. Sales, 175 bbls. Corn Meal is more active at $5.75 for Jersey, and $6 25 for Brandywine ⅌ bbl. Sales 1,000 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quite dull and unsettled to-day. Prices have been altogether nominal. Rye is neglected. Barley is declining; small sales of Canada East were made at $1 60; 1.63 ⅌ bushel. Barley Malt is inactive, 600 bushels changed hands at $2.15 ⅌ bushel. Corn is in moderate request, closing rather more firmly. Sales since our last have been made of 15,000 bushel, at $1 20@1 42 for New Yellow Jersey and Southern, and [illegible] for old Yellow Western ⅌ bushel. Oats continue in limited demand at [illegible] ⅌ bushel.

NAVAL STORES—Have been sparingly offered, and have been in request, including Resin at [illegible], and Spirits Turpentine at $2 05@2 15 ⅌ gallon.

OILS—Have been very quiet at drooping prices, including Linseed at [illegible] gal.

PETROLEUM—Has been in rather more demand at [illegible] for Crude, [illegible] for Refined, in bond, and [illegible] for do. free, per gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more active and firmer to-day. The demand has been mainly speculative. Sales since our last [illegible] bbls in lots, at [illegible], closing at [illegible] for New Mess; [illegible] for Prime Mess, and [illegible] for new Prime Mess. [illegible] Meats continue quiet and heavy at 14½@15¼c for Shoulders; [illegible] for Hams; [illegible] Lard is in less request; [illegible] Beef is quiet and heavy at [illegible] for Extra Mess, $12 50@17 for Plain Mess; sales [illegible] bbls. Prime Mess is dull and nominal. Beef Hams are depressed and declining; [illegible] were sold at $21@23 50 ⅌ bbl.

SUGARS—Have been in fair demand at about former rates—sales since our last comprise 1,470 hhds Cuba, &c., at 10¾@13¾c and 1,2?? boxes Havana at 10¾@12½c ⅌ lb. Refined sugars are selling at 17¾c ⅌ lb. Messrs. Stuart now quote their refined sugars thus: Loaf 18c; hard crushed 17½c; granulated 17¾c; ground 17¼c; white A 16c, yellow C 15¾c, cash ⅌ lb.

TOBACCO—Is inactive, 103 hhds Kentucky were sold at [illegible] ⅌ lb.

WHISKEY—Sales to-day 250 bbls, in lots, at $1 9?@2 13 ⅌ gallon.

OFFICIAL.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES

Passed at the Second Session of the Thirty Eighth Congress.

[PUBLIC—No 104.]

An Act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes for the year ending thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and sixty six, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and they are hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of paying the current and contingent expenses of the Indian department and fulfilling treaty stipulations with the various Indian tribes—

For the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, namely:

For the pay of superintendents of Indian affairs and of Indian agents, eighty-seven thousand four hundred and fifty dollars.

For pay of sub agents, six thousand dollars.

For pay of clerk to superintendent at St Louis, Missouri, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For pay of temporary clerks by superintendents of Indian affairs, five thousand dollars.

For pay of clerk to superintendent of Indian affairs in California, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

For pay of interpreters, twenty-eight thousand four hundred dollars.

For presents to Indians, five thousand dollars.

For provisions, for Indians, eleven thousand eight hundred dollars

For buildings at agencies and repairs thereof, ten thousand dollars.

For contingencies of the Indian department, thirty six thousand five hundred dollars.

For fulfilling treaty stipulations with the various Indian tribes:

BLACKFOOT INDIANS

For last of ten instalments as annuity, to be expended in the purchase of such goods, provisions, and other useful articles as the President, at his discretion, may from time to time determine, per ninth article of the treaty of seventeenth October, eighteen hundred and fifty five, twenty thousand dollars.

For last ten instalments as annuity, to be expended in establishing and instructing them in agricultural and mechanical pursuits, and in educating their children, and promoting civilization and Christianity, at the discretion of the President, per tenth article of the treaty of seventeenth October, eighteen hundred and fifty five, fifteen thousand dollars.

CHASTA, SCOTON, AND UMPQUA INDIANS

For eleventh of fifteen instalments of annuity, to be expended as directed by the President, per third article treaty eighteenth November, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, two thousand dollars.

For eleventh of fifteen instalments for the pay of a farmer, per fifth article treaty eighteenth November, eighteen hundred and fifty four, one thousand dollars.

For eleventh of fifteen instalments for pay of physician, medicines, and expense of care of the sick, per fifth article treaty eighteenth November, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand five hundred dollars

For eleventh of fifteen instalments for pay of teachers and purchase of books and stationery, per fifth article treaty eighteenth November, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand two hundred dollars.

CHIPPEWAS OF LAKE SUPERIOR

For two thirds of twenty fourth of twenty five instalments in money, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty four, eight thousand three hundred and thirty three dollars and thirty three cents

For two thirds of twenty fourth of twenty five instalments for the pay of two carpenters, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty four, eight hundred dollars.

For two thirds of twenty fourth of twenty five instalments in goods per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty four, seven thousand dollars

For two thirds of twenty fourth of twenty five instalments for the support of schools, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September eighteen hundred and fifty four, one thousand three hundred and thirty three dollars and thirty three cents.

For two thirds of twenty fourth of twenty five instalments for the pay of two farmers, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty four, six hundred and sixty six dollars and sixty seven cents.

For two-thirds of twenty fourth of twenty five instalments for the purchase of provisions and tobacco, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand three hundred and thirty three dollars and thirty-three cents.

For eleventh of twenty instalments in coin, per fourth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty four, five thousand dollars.

For eleventh of twenty instalments in goods, household furniture, and cooking utensils, per fourth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, eight thousand dollars.

For eleventh of twenty instalments for agricultural implements, and cattle, carpenters' and other tools, and building materials, per fourth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, three thousand dollars.

For eleventh of twenty instalments for moral and educational purposes, three hundred dollars of which to be paid to the Grand Portage band yearly, to enable them to maintain a school at their village, per fourth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, three thousand dollars.

For eleventh of twenty instalments for six smiths and assistants, per second and fifth articles treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, five thousand and forty dollars.

For eleventh of twenty instalments for the support of six smiths' shops, per second and fifth articles treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand three hundred and twenty dollars.

For ninth of twenty instalments for the seventh smith and assistant, and support of shops, per second and fifth articles treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand and sixty dollars.

For support of a smith, assistant, and shop for the Bois Forts band, during the pleasure of the President, per twelfth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty four, one thousand and sixty dollars.

For support of two farmers for the Bois Forts band, during the pleasure of the President, per twelfth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty four, one thousand two hundred dollars

CHIPPEWAS OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

For one third of twenty-fourth of twenty-five instalments in money, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, four thousand one hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-seven cents.

For one third of twenty-fourth of twenty-five instalments for the pay of two carpenters per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, four hundred dollars.

For one third of twenty-fourth of twenty-five instalments in goods, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For one third of twenty fourth of twenty-five instalments for the support of schools, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, six hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-seven cents.

For one third of twenty-fourth of twenty-five instalments for the purchase of provisions and tobacco, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty four, six hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-seven cents

For one third of twenty-fourth of twenty-five instalments for the support of two smiths' shops, including the pay of two smiths, and assistants, and furnishing iron and steel, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty four, six hundred and sixty six dollars and sixty-seven cents.

For one third of twenty fourth of twenty-five instalments for the pay of two farmers, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty four, three hundred and thirty three dollars and thirty three cents.

For eleventh of twenty instalments of annuity in money, per third article treaty twenty second February, eighteen hundred and fifty five, twenty thousand dollars

CHIPPEWAS, PILLAGERS, AND LAKE WINNEBAGOSHISH BANDS.

For eleventh of thirty instalments of annuity in money, per third article [treaty] twenty-second February, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, ten thousand six hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty six cents.

For eleventh of thirty instalments of annuity in goods, per third article treaty twenty second February, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, eight thousand dollars.

For eleventh of thirty instalments for purposes of utility, per third article treaty twenty second February, eighteen hundred and fifty five, four thousand dollars.

For eleventh of twenty instalments for purposes of education, per third article treaty twenty-second February, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three thousand dollars.

For eleventh of fifteen annual instalments for support of two smiths and smiths' shops, per third article treaty twenty-second February, eighteen hundred and fifty five, two thousand one hundred and twenty dollars.

For pay of an engineer to grist and saw mill at Leech Lake, six hundred dollars.

CHIPPEWAS OF THE MISSISSIPPI, AND THE PILLAGER AND LAKE WINNEBAGOSHISH BANDS OF CHIPPEWA INDIANS IN MINNESOTA.

For second of ten instalments for ten yoke of work oxen, per fifth article treaty eleventh March, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, one thousand dollars.

For the employment of a sawyer, at the discretion of the President, per sixth article treaty eleventh March, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, six hundred dollars.

For compensation of female teachers on the reservation, who shall instruct the Indian girls in domestic economy, one thousand dollars.

CHIPPEWAS OF SAGINAW, SWAN CREEK, AND BLACK RIVER

For last of ten equal annual instalments in coin, to be distributed per capita, in the usual manner of paying annuities, per second article of the treaty of second August, eighteen hundred and fifty five, ten thousand dollars.

For last of ten instalments for the support of one blacksmith shop, per second article of the treaty of second August, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, twelve hundred and forty dollars.

For last of five equal annual instalments for educational purposes, under the direction of the President, two thousand dollars.

For last of five equal annual instalments in agricultural implements, three thousand dollars.

CHIPPEWAS, MENOMONEES, WINNEBAGOES, AND NEW YORK INDIANS.

For education during the pleasure of Congress, per fifth article treaty eleventh August, eighteen hundred and twenty-seven, one thousand five hundred dollars.

CHICKASAWS.

For permanent annuity in goods, per act of twenty-fifth February, seventeen hundred and ninety-nine, three thousand dollars.

CHOCTAWS.

For permanent annuity, per second article treaty sixteenth November, eighteen hundred and five, and thirteenth article treaty twenty-second June, eighteen hundred and fifty five, three thousand dollars

For permanent annuity for support of light horsemen, per thirteenth article treaty, eighteenth October, eighteen hundred and twenty, and thirteenth article treaty twenty second June, eighteen hundred and fifty five, six hundred dollars.

For permanent provision for education, per second article treaty twentieth January, eighteen hundred and twenty five, and thirteenth article treaty twenty second June, eighteen hundred and fifty five, six thousand dollars.

For permanent provision for blacksmith, per sixth article treaty eighteenth October, eighteen hundred and twenty, and thirteenth article treaty twenty second June, eighteen hundred and fifty five, six hundred dollars.

For permanent provision for iron and steel, per ninth article treaty twentieth January, eighteen hundred and twenty five, and thirteenth article of treaty twenty second June, eighteen hundred and fifty five, three hundred and twenty dollars.

For interest on five hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum per annum, for education, support of the government, and other beneficial purposes, under the direction of the general council of the Choctaws, in conformity with the provisions contained in the tenth and thirteenth articles of the treaty of twenty second June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, twenty-five thousand dollars.

CAMANCHES, KIOWAS, AND APACHES OF ARKANSAS RIVER

For the second of five instalments, being the second series for the purchase of goods, provisions, and agricultural implements, per sixth article treaty twenty-seventh July, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, eighteen thousand dollars.

For expenses of transportation of the second of five instalments of goods, provisions, and agricultural implements, per sixth article treaty twenty-seventh July, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, seven thousand dollars.

CREEKS.

For permanent annuity in money, per fourth article treaty seventh August, seventeen hundred and ninety, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For permanent annuity in money, per second article treaty sixteenth June, eighteen hundred and two, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, three thousand dollars.

For permanent annuity in money, per fourth article treaty twenty fourth January, eighteen hundred and twenty six, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty six, twenty thousand dollars.

For permanent provision for blacksmith and assistant, and for shop and tools, per eighth article treaty twenty-fourth January, eighteen hundred and twenty six, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, eight hundred and forty dollars.

For permanent provision for iron and steel for shop, per eighth article twenty-fourth January, eighteen hundred and twenty six, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, two hundred and seventy dollars.

For permanent provision for the pay of a wheelwright, per eighth article treaty twenty-fourth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty six, six hundred dollars.

For blacksmith and assistant and shop and tools during the pleasure of the President, per fifth article treaty fourteenth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty six, eight hundred and forty dollars.

For iron and steel for shop during the pleasure of the President, per fifth article treaty fourteenth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty six, two hundred and seventy dollars.

For wagon maker during the pleasure of the President, per fifth article treaty fourteenth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, six hundred dollars

For assistance in agricultural operations during the pleasure of the President, per eighth article treaty twenty fourth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, two thousand dollars.

For education during the pleasure of the President, per fifth article treaty fourteenth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, one thousand dollars.

For five per centum interest on two hundred thousand dollars for purposes of education, per sixth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty six, ten thousand dollars.

DELAWARES.

For life annuity to chief, per private article to supplemental treaty twenty-fourth September, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, to treaty of third October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, one hundred dollars.

For interest on thirty six thousand and eighty dollars, at five per centum, being the value of thirty six sections of land set apart by treaty of eighteen hundred and twenty nine for education, two thousand three hundred and four dollars.

IOWAS

For interest in lieu of investment on fifty-seven thousand five hundred dollars, balance of one hundred and fifty seven thousand five hundred dollars, to the first of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, at five per centum per annum, for education or other beneficial purposes, under the direction of the President, two thousand eight hundred and seventy five dollars.

KANSAS

For interest in lieu of investment on two hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum per annum, ten thousand dollars.

KICKAPOOS.

For twelfth instalment of interest, at five per centum, on one hundred thousand dollars, for educational and other beneficial purposes, five thousand dollars.

For twelfth instalment on two hundred thousand dollars, to be paid in eighteen hundred and sixty-five, per second article treaty eighteenth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, seven thousand dollars

MENOMONEES.

For tenth of twelve instalments for continuing and keeping up a blacksmith shop, and providing the usual quantity of iron and steel, per fourth article treaty eighteenth October, eighteen hundred and forty eight, and third article treaty twelfth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, nine hundred and sixteen dollars and sixty six cents

For last of ten instalments of annuity upon two hundred thousand dollars, balance of three hundred and fifty thousand dollars for cession of lands, per fourth article treaty eighteenth October, eighteen hundred and forty eight, and third article treaty twelfth May, eighteen hundred and fifty four, twenty thousand dollars.

For tenth of fifteenth instalment for pay of miller, per third article treaty twelfth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, six hundred dollars.

MIAMIES OF KANSAS.

For permanent provision for blacksmith and assistant, and iron and steel for shop, per fifth article treaty sixth October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, and fourth article treaty June fifth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, nine hundred and forty dollars.

For permanent provision for miller, in lieu of gunsmith, per fifth article treaty sixth October, eighteen hundred and eighteen fifth article treaty twenty third October, eighteen hundred and thirty four, and fourth article treaty fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, six hundred dollars.

For interest on fifty thousand dollars, at five per centum, for educational purposes, per third article treaty fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For sixth of twenty instalments upon two hundred thousand dollars, per third article treaty fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

MIAMIES OF INDIANA.

For interest on two hundred and twenty one thousand two hundred and fifty seven dollars and eighty six cents, uninvested, at five per centum, for Miami Indians of Indiana, per Senate's amendment to fourth article treaty fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty four, eleven thousand and sixty two dollars and eighty nine cents

MIAMIES—EEL RIVER

For permanent annuity in goods or otherwise, per fourth article treaty third August, seventeen hundred and ninety five, five hundred dollars.

For permanent annuity in goods or otherwise, per third article treaty twenty first August, eighteen hundred and five, two hundred and fifty dollars.

For permanent annuity in goods or otherwise, per third and separate article to treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and nine, three hundred and fifty dollars.

NISQUALLY, PUYALLUP, AND OTHER TRIBES AND BANDS OF INDIANS.

For eleventh instalment, in part payment for relinquishment of title to lands, to be applied to beneficial objects, per fourth article treaty twenty-sixth December, eighteen hundred and fifty four, twelve hundred dollars.

For eleventh of twenty instalments for pay of instructor, smith, physician, carpenter, farmer, and assistant, if necessary, per tenth article treaty twenty-sixth December, eighteen hundred and fifty four, six thousand seven hundred dollars

OMAHAS

For the eighth of ten instalments of this amount, per fourth article treaty sixteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty four, thirty thousand dollars.

For pay of miller and assistant miller, farmer, blacksmith, and assistant, for iron and steel, supplying smith's shop with tools and keeping the same in repair, keeping in repair grist and saw mill, and for pay of an engineer and assistant engineer, for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty six, four thousand eight hundred and forty dollars: *Provided,* That any tolls or profits arising from the working of the mill or shops shall be accounted for to the agent and by him applied to the use and benefit of said Indians.

OSAGES.

For interest on sixty nine thousand one hundred and twenty dollars, at five per centum, being the value of fifty four sections of land set apart second June, eighteen hundred and twenty five, for educational purposes, per Senate resolution nineteenth January, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, three thousand four hundred and fifty six dollars.

OTTOES AND MISSOURIAS.

For eighth of ten instalments, being the second series, in money or otherwise, per fourth article treaty fifteenth March eighteen hundred and fifty four, thirteen thousand dollars.

For the balance due the confederated tribes of the Kaskaskias, Peorias, Weas and Piankeshaws, arising from the sale of their "trust lands" by William Brindle, late receiver of the Land office, as reported by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, held by said late receiver Brindle, unaccounted for and not deposited in the United States treasury, six thousand eight hundred and eighteen dollars and thirty cents; *Provided,* That when said sum shall be received, it shall be paid into the treasury of the United States.

OTTAWAS AND CHIPPEWAS OF MICHIGAN.

For last of ten equal annual instalments for educational purposes, to be expended under the direction of the President, according to the wishes of the Indians, so far as may be reasonable and just, per second article of the treaty of thirty-first July, eighteen hundred and fifty six, eight thousand dollars.

For last of ten instalments for the support of four blacksmith shops, per second article of the treaty of thirty-first July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, four thousand two hundred and forty dollars.

For last of ten instalments of principal, payable annually for ten years, to be distributed per capita, in the usual manner of paying annuities, per second article of the treaty of thirty first July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, ten thousand dollars

For interest on two hundred and six thousand dollars, unpaid part of the principal sum of three hundred and six thousand dollars, for one year, at five per centum per annum, to be distributed per capita, in the usual manner of paying annuities, per second article of the treaty of thirty-first July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, ten thousand three hundred dollars

For last of ten equal annual instalments on thirty five thousand dollars, in lieu of former treaty stipulations, to be paid per capita to the Grand River Ottawas, per second article of the treaty of thirty first July, eighteen hundred and fifty five, three thousand five hundred dollars.

PAWNEES

For third of five instalments of the second series in goods and such articles as may be necessary for them, per second article treaty twenty-fourth September, eighteen hundred and fifty seven, thirty thousand dollars.

For support of two manual labor schools annually during the pleasure of the President, per third article treaty twenty fourth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, ten thousand dollars.

For pay of two teachers, under the direction of the President, per third article treaty twenty-fourth September, eighteen hundred and fifty seven, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For purchase of iron and steel, and other necessaries for the shop, during the pleasure of the President, per fourth article treaty twenty fourth September, eighteen hundred and fifty seven, five hundred dollars.

For pay of two blacksmiths, one of whom to be a gunsmith and tinsmith, per fourth article treaty twenty-fourth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For compensation of two strikers or apprentices in shop, per fourth article of treaty twenty-fourth September, eighteen hundred and fifty seven, four hundred and eighty dollars.

For eighth of ten instalments for farming utensils and stock, during the pleasure of the President, per fourth article treaty twenty-fourth September, eighteen hundred and fifty seven, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For pay of farmer, per fourth article treaty twenty fourth September, eighteen hundred and fifty seven, six hundred dollars.

For seventh of ten instalments for pay of miller, at the discretion of the President, per fourth article treaty twenty-fourth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, six hundred dollars.

For seventh of ten instalments for pay of an engineer, at the discretion of the President, per fourth article treaty twenty-fourth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For compensation to apprentices, to assist in working the mill, per fourth article treaty twenty-fourth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, five hundred dollars.

For grist and saw mill, and keeping the same in repair, three hundred dollars.

POTTAWATOMIES OF HURON.

For permanent annuity in money or otherwise, per second article treaty seventeenth November, eighteen hundred and seven, four hundred dollars.—[To be continued.]

HANCE'S COUGH CONFECTIONS.

HANCE'S COUGH CONFECTIONS.

HANCE'S COUGH CONFECTIONS

A CLEAR VOICE IS THE BEAUTY OF SPEECH.

WHY SUFFER FROM HOARSENESS,
WHY SUFFER FROM COUGH,
WHY SUFFER FROM SORE THROAT!
when a single box of
HANCE'S
COUGH CONFECTIONS
Will give almost instantaneous relief?
They generally relieve Cough or Cold in
TEN MINUTES,
And their continued use will prove successful in curing it.

They are specially recommended to Clergymen.
They are specially recommended to Lecturers.
They are specially recommended to Auctioneers.
They are specially recommended to Public Speakers of all descriptions.
They are specially recommended to Singers.
They are specially recommended to Consumptives.
They are specially recommended to all who suffer from Coughs, Colds or Hoarseness.

I have no hesitancy in saying to any one who is suffering from any of the above-named complaints, try these Cough Confections at once. the experiment only costs twenty-five cents, and in most instances they will give immediate relief; in fact, they must be used to be appreciated. Being compounded of active though harmless ingredients, the trial can always be made with safety; and the results will be such, in almost every instance, as to satisfy the sufferer that he has at length procured the right article.

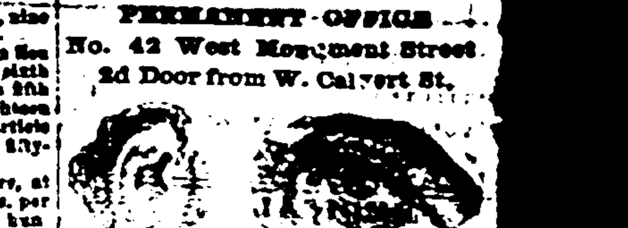
Hance's Cough Confections are prepared and sold by

SETH S. HANCE,
108 Baltimore street, [illegible]

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that application will be made to the Mayor and City Council, at its present session, to condemn and open Castle street from [illegible] to Monument street.

mh13-3m* JACOB KIRWELL.

PERMANENT OFFICE.
No. 42 West Monument Street
2d Door from W. Calvert St.



MRS. M. G. BROWN,
METAPHYSICAL PHYSICIAN, PROFESSOR ON THE EYE, EAR, THROAT AND SCALP.

Has arrived in Baltimore for the purpose of introducing her
GREAT METAPHYSICAL DISCOVERY,
which
KILLS THE ROOT OF ALL DISEASES.
☞ CONSULTATION FREE—SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.

The Metaphysical Discovery will positively cure the following diseases:
DEAFNESS,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
DISCHARGES FROM THE EAR,
CATARRH, NEURALGIA,
RHEUMATISM,
ASTHMA, SCROFULA,
BRONCHIAL AFFECTIONS,
THROAT DIFFICULTIES,
Diseased Eyes, Loss of Hair, Dyspepsia, Enlargement of the Liver, Diseases of the Kidneys, Constipation, Gravel, Piles, Insanity, Fits, Paralysis, Rush of Blood to the Head.

CONSUMPTION,
With all and every disease which infests the human body, cured effectively by
MRS. M. G. BROWN'S
METAPHYSICAL DISCOVERY.
PRICE $ [illegible].
Offices:—No. 410 Arch street, Philadelphia. No. 16 Bond street, N. Y., and at No. 1? Pemberton Square Boston.
NO. 42 W. MONUMENT STREET,
2d Door from W. Calvert str. [illegible]

EXTRACTS FROM
MRS. M. G. BROWN'S
PHRENOLOGICAL CHART.
BY FOWLER & WELLS, SEPT. 1, 1862.

You have a strong constitution, large brain and vitality enough to sustain it. You are organized for health and long life, having descended from a substantial, healthy vigorous and long-lived stock; in many respects you have the organization of your father, your intellect especially. There is not more than one person in ten thousand of either sex so strongly inclined to reason logically. You are willing to stand by logical facts and to follow out the plan or purpose to its legitimate conclusion, judging of its merits or demerits accordingly.

You appreciate Philosophy, and such persons as have a philosophical cast of mind.

You relish wit, and readily perceive the ridiculous; and if you cannot carry the argument by direct logic, you use the "Reductio Absurdum," and show the unsoundness of the opposite proposition by disclosing its weakness.

You are capable of making great discoveries; you have the power of invention. You could not follow in the footsteps of others, although with your large imitation you are capable of adapting yourself to the forms and usages of society. You are not inclined to adopt other people's thoughts.

You have large Ideality and constructiveness, which gives imagination and originality; you are never better satisfied than when poring over some new problem, or following out some fact into its legitimate and logical results. You are fond of the beautiful and the new, and are inclined to make combinations of words, ideas, and things and not easily puzzled with complications. You have a faculty for unraveling causes. Your Spirituality is large which elevates your mind into the unseen and unknown, giving faith in the future and belief that the world is not half finished nor the discoveries all made. You are inclined to look forward and upward; not a conservative, content with the venerable past, and working to keep the old edifice of affairs in repair. You do not harmonize with others in religious sympathy and worship.

You promise yourself only so much happiness or success as you really work out; for the rest, you trust to Providence.

Your love of approbation is so large that you wish the good will and favorable opinion of everybody, you want all to give you a hearty and generous reception.

You cannot bear a frown, a smile is sunshine to your soul, while a frown is, to you a blight, a storm, and a sorrow

You have strong social feelings—are capable of loving as a friend, wife, and mother; and, and if properly mated, socially, would feel at home in the domestic circle.

In character and disposition you are preeminently womanly. In your intellect and tendency to reason and plans you are decidedly masculine—when among intellectual men, you wish you were a man, when your life falls back into the domestic channel you are contented as a woman; but have ever felt a desire for more intellectual elbow room.

You have a good memory of facts and principles, but the strength of your intellect lies in the reasoning department; and your real power comes from Causality, Idealist, Constructiveness, Metaphysical power, Imitation, and Mirthfulness.

In giving the above extracts from my Phrenological Chart, I do so, having a two-fold object in view.

First, Because I do not wish to be classed with Quacks or Humbugs, who have experimented on the suffering masses till the blood of those slain by Quackery, pouring Medicines down the throat and Instruments, would float all the navies in the world

Secondly, I wish to appear before the world in my true colors, i.e., if rightly understood, I may be enabled, through my Metaphysical Discovery, to save thousands of valuable lives from an untimely grave, and prevent disease from being left as an inheritance to unborn generations

There are many who do not believe in Phrenology because they are not abstruse thinkers—Phrenology is begotten, born and sustained by immutable laws.

REMARKABLE CURE OF SCROFULOUS SORE HANDS, DISCHARGE FROM THE EARS, &c.

December 23, 1864.

I, Mrs. Hannah M. Sheld, of No 60 Harvard street, Boston, have suffered from scrofulous sore hands for several years, also discharge from the ears; tried the most eminent physicians, and had forty different medicines applied in one year.

My constitution began to sink under the weight of medicine and disease, and my head became so light that I feared to walk the streets lest I should fall. Believing there was no cure for me I sat down in despair. While in this state a friend, who had been cured by the Metaphysical Discovery, urged me to apply to Mrs. M. G. Brown. But still I was so prejudiced against all medicines that in going to her office, I would take no money, lest I should be induced to buy it. After conversing with Mrs. M. G. Brown, being favorably impressed, on returning home I sent for the Metaphysical Discovery, which I faithfully used, and the result is that my hands are again restored to me, and I can use them as formerly; my ears have ceased to discharge, and my entire constitution is renewed. I sleep and eat well, and am getting fleshy and heavy. My joy and gratitude are great. I cannot speak too highly of the Metaphysical Discovery; I am sending it this week to a dear friend in California, who spent $500 in a few weeks seeking relief from disease, but found none. I have now learned the folly of pouring medicine down the throat, and am resolved to pour no more drugs into my system through the mouth.

CATARRH SCROFULA.

I, Mrs. William Ellery, of 75 Central Avenue, Chelsea, Mass., do certify that I have been a great sufferer all my life from Catarrh and Scrofula of the worst kind. At the age of two years, the disease began to assume a violent form. All my life it has kept me in bondage. I have had hundreds of ulcerated sore throats, I would have seven in a winter. I had great pain and dizziness in my head, with many other ailments. Last winter the Scrofula broke out under my chin, and ran to such an extent that I thought my life would run out, as no doctor could cure me. One told me it would take three years to stop the running. I cannot tell the pain and suffering endured in body and mind. Most providentially I was advised to go and see Mrs. M. G. Brown. I did so. In the beginning of May last I obtained her Metaphysical Discovery, and used it faithfully. The happy and glorious results are, that I am delivered from all diseases. My Catarrh is gone, my dizziness and headache are gone. I feel as free from Scrofula and its effects as any being in the world. In two weeks after I began to use the medicine the running sore under my chin had ceased, in less than a month I found myself a cured woman. It is now nearly six months since, and I have had no return of the disease.

My throat, which always troubled me with ulceration, is entirely cured. Every exposure used to give me cold, now I do not take cold at all. I feel stronger and better than at any period of my life. I had wind in my stomach, that is all gone. I can feel the Discovery searching through my system. My circulation always was bad; now it is good. I am getting much heavier and stronger. I am sixty-five years old. I want all the world to know of my great deliverance from Catarrh and Scrofula, and also from the grave, where I expected to go.

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POOR RICHARD'S EYE WATER.
will make the weakest eyes strong—removing all inflammation and humor. Every one should use it, as it proves the prevention of disease.
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can come where it is used; be wise, and educate your children to bathe their eyes daily with "POOR RICHARD'S EYE WATER."
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