DAILY CLIPPER.

WM. WALKS.....Publisher.

TUESDAY, APRIL 18, 1865.

TO ADVERTISERS.

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

1 Square	1 Time	$ 50
"	2 Times	75
"	3 "	1.00
"	1 Week	1.75
"	1 Month	4.00
"	3 Months	10.00
"	6 "	18.00
"	1 Year	30.00

ONE SQUARE CONTAINS SIX LINES OF SPACE.

(For the Baltimore Clipper.)

THE DEATH OF OUR CHIEFTAIN

BY A. E. H., U. S. ARMY.

Sad, sad is the heart of our nation to day,
It mourns for a chieftain, kind, honest and true;
Who guided our bark o'er the tempest-tossed sea
And died when the haven of peace was in view.

Weep, weep, loyal people, the sick and the lame,
For our chieftain was dear to the hearts of us all;
He ne'er on the loneliest bolted he's door,
Nor turned a deaf ear to the sufferer's call.

That spirit has left us, and never again
Can cheer us with accents of wisdom and love;
Even treason, in the traitor, by whom he was slain,
He is smiling forgiveness from regions above.

No soul but a traitor's such crime could conceive,
No arm but a traitor's such murder could do,
No heart but a traitor's refuses to grieve
For the loss of a ruler so tender and true.

Thou art rose, noble chief, but thy name
through the world
For ages a watchword of freemen shall be
And ever where liberty's flag is unfurled
Living altars shall offer their incense to thee.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Clipper.

U. S. GENERAL HOSPITAL,
POINT LOOKOUT, MD., April 16.

Having been a constant reader of your paper for some time past, I desire to *thank* you for the able manner in which you uphold the claims of *justice* in regard to the punishment of the instigators and leaders of this infamous rebellion. I know you express the sentiments of the army, and, I believe, of the American people. Why men who have brought on a bloody civil war of four years' duration, causing the loss of hundreds of thousands of valuable lives, and entailing untold suffering upon the whole country, can be permitted to roam at large as if they had done nothing amiss, is more than we who have done all we could to uphold the flag of our country, can see. I tell you if these men are suffered to escape,—these perjured traitors, these murderers of thousands upon thousands of brave men, these hornets of cities, these torpedo and "infernal machine" fighters, these starvers of prisoners, these *very fiends* in all that is cruel and atrocious,—the ashes of our comrades who have fallen in defence of our flag, from Pennsylvania to Texas, the bones of our prisoners who have been starved in the slaughter pens of Millen and Salisbury, would rise from their graves and call upon us who survive to hunt these hellish traitors to the death. Pardon me but I have seen too many of my comrades fall beside me,—know of too many who have been foully murdered in Southern prisons,—have been too near death myself at the hands of traitors, to feel any great amount of mercy toward the men who have caused it all. If I know the feelings of my comrades,—and I think I do,—it is that *the leaders in this rebellion shall suffer the full penalty of treason;* and I believe the people think the same.

Many months ago, in passing over a recaptured battle field with my command we saw the bodies of our men who had fallen a few days before, horribly cut and mangled, stripped, and thus left by our "chivalrous" foes to rot on the field where they fell. And now that we have conquered, and I hear now and then a word of mercy spoken that scene comes up before me and I cannot drive it from my mind.

To-day we hear of the assassination of President Lincoln. I can write no more. Words fail to express the profound sorrow depicted upon every countenance, coupled with the deepest indignation and hate against the instigators and perpetrators of the deed. Curses upon them are on every lip. If leniency is shown now—then may God have mercy upon the American Republic.

Continue to speak for right and justice and you will have the gratitude of the army and the people. I remain respectfully and truly yours,

"ONE WHO HAS SERVED."

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Clipper.

TOWSONTOWN, April 18, 1865.

This morning at the opening of Court, John T. Ensor, Esq., State's Attorney, arose and announced the death of the lamented Commander-in-Chief of the nation, Abraham Lincoln, in a few touching and thrilling sentences, eulogistically stating his worth as a citizen, Magistrate, and the great calamity falling upon the nation on account of his death, and as a tribute due to his memory, moved that the Court do now adjourn until this day week, stating that on account of the heart rending occurrence, that neither he nor the people could find it in their hearts to transact the business of the Court.

Mr. Ensor's motion was seconded by C. C. Weibel, Esq., in an appropriate manner, concurring fully in what had been said by Mr. Ensor.

Mr. Weibel was followed by Messrs. R. Gray T. Wm. M. Keech and R. B. Buckmaster, all of whom feelingly eulogized the character of the lamented President, concurring fully in all that had been said by those preceding them, and highly praising his good qualities and expressing the sincere desire that the perpetrator of so terrible an act should be brought to speedy justice, and punished according to the enormity of the crime.

For the Clipper.

THE FUTURE.

When all the dwellers of this land shall lie in our mother earth, where the assassin's hand has placed our great Ruler, may there dwell in these broad lands a people who will look with wonder and amazement on the actions of the people of this time. With wonder that a nation with the best attributes of human nature—benignity, kindness and charity—ably assisting in preserving the integrity of their country, and at dying discord and strife should meet such a fate. And with amazement that those who had been gorged with the fullness of prosperity should be engaged in destroying, subverting and shaking their native land—as that none could be so low as not to do it reverence.

May there be a different state of things in the future. That institutions will exist that will repress disorder and timely check the attempted dismemberment of our country, merely to preserve some person's selfish ends. That all honest people within the land possible that their true welfare is to preserve all of their country; that when they overcome they have no security for anything they shall have tilled or labored for; and that if they permit any foreign or domestic foe to wrest any part from them, then they may prepare to surrender all they have.

Our forefathers provided for us a *liberty* which they fondly hoped would save us from evil—hopes not realized. We see it used to mislead, delude and betray. It further by the evil disposed, the ignorant and vicious as their tools to injure the public welfare.—Would not all be benefitted—high and low, rich and poor—were each of us to forego some liberty, so as to check the work of evil doers. Might we not thereby save ourselves from the sad and deplorable national afflictions we are now undergoing?

O.

THE POLICY OF THE NEW PRESIDENT.

HIS VIEWS AS EXPRESSED SINCE HIS INAUGURATION AS VICE PRESIDENT.

On the 4th of the present month Mr. Johnson was serenaded, and spoke on public topics.

The Vice President expressed his thanks for the fervid reception accorded to him by the vast crowd, and said:—

"As I have been introduced I will make me or two remarks, for I feel that no one would be justified in attempting to make an address on such an occasion, when the excitement is justly at so great a height.

"We are now, my friends, winding up a Rebellion, a great effort that has been made by bad men to overthrow the Government of the United States. A Government founded upon free principles, and cemented by the best blood of the Revolution. (Cheers.) You must indulge me in making one single remark in connection with myself. At the time that the traitors in the Senate of the United States plotted against the Government, and entered into a conspiracy more foul, more execrable and more odious than that of Catalina, a member of that body, and, as to loyalty, pitted solitary and alone among the Senators from the Southern States. I was there and there called upon to know what I would do with such traitors, and I want to repeat my reply here. I said, if we had an Andrew Jackson he would hang them as high as Haman. (Cheers.) But as he is no more, and sleeps in his grave in his own beloved State, where traitors and treason have even insulted his tomb and the very earth that covers his remains, hum as I am, when you ask me what I would do, my reply is, I would arrest them; I would try them; I would convict them, and I would hang them. (Prolonged cheers.)

"As humble as I am and have been, I have pursued but one, undeviating course all that I have—life, limb and property—have been put at the disposal of the country in this great struggle. I have been in the camp, I have been in the field. I have been everywhere where this great rebellion was; I have pursued it until I believe I can now see its termination. Since the world began, there never has been a rebellion of such gigantic proportions, so infamous in character, so diabolical in motive, so entirely disregardful of the laws of civilized war. It has introduced the most savage mode of warfare ever practiced upon the earth. I will repeat here a remark for which I have been in no small degree censured. What is it, allow me to ask, that has sustained the nation in this great struggle? The cry has been, you know, that our Government was not strong enough for a time of rebellion; that in such a time she would have to contend against internal weakness as well as internal foes. We have now given the world evidence that such is not the fact; and when the rebellion shall have been crushed out, and the nation shall once again have settled down in peace, our Government will rest upon a more enduring basis than ever before. (Cheers.)

"But, my friends, in what has the great strength of this Government consisted?—in what it been in one man's power! Has it been in some aristocrat, or in some one man who held absolute Government? No. I thank God I have it in my power to proclaim the great truth that this Government has derived its strength from the American people. They have issued the edict; they have exercised the power that has resulted in the overthrow of the Rebellion, and there is not another Government upon the face of the earth that could have withstood the shock. (Cheers.) We can now congratulate ourselves that we possess the strongest, the freest, and the best Government the world ever saw.—(Great applause.) Thank God that we have lived through this trial, and that looking in your intelligent faces here today, I can announce to you the great fact that Petersburg, the outpost of the strong citadel, has been occupied by our brave and gallant officers, and our untiring, invincible soldiers. (Great cheering.) And not content with that, they have captured the citadel itself, the stronghold of traitors, Richmond is ours, and is now occupied by the forces of the United States. (Tremendous cheers.) Her gates have been entered, and the glorious stars and stripes, the emblem of Union, of power, and of supremacy, now float over the enemy's capital. (Great cheering.)

"In the language of another, let that old flag rise higher and higher, until it meets the sun in its coming, and let the parting day linger to play upon its ample folds. (Cheers.) It is the flag of your country, it is your flag, it is my flag, and it bids defiance to the nations of the earth, and to the encroachments of all the powers combined. (Renewed cheering.) It is not my intention to make any imprudent remarks or allusions, but the hour will come when those nations that exhibited toward us such insolence and improper interference in the midst of our adversity and, as they supposed, of our weakness, will learn that this is a Government of the people, possessing power enough to make itself felt and respected. (Cheers.) In the midst of our rejoicing we must not forget to drop a tear for those gallant fellows who have shed their blood that their Government might triumph.

We cannot forget them when we view the many bloody battle-fields of the war, the new made graves, our maimed friends and relatives, who have left their limbs, as it were, on the enemy's soil, and others who have been consigned to their long, narrow houses with no winding sheet save their blankets saturated with their blood. One word more, and I have done. It is this:—I am in favor of leniency; but, in my opinion, evil doers should be punished. (Cries of "That's so.") *Treason is the highest crime known on the catalogue of crimes, and for traitors in guilty of it, for him it is nothing to lift his virgin hand against the authority of the nation, I would say death is too easy a punishment.* (Loud cheers.)

"My motion is that treason must be made odious, that traitors must be punished and impoverished, their social power broken, and that they must be made to feel the penalty of their crimes. You my friends, have traitors in your very midst, and treason needs rebuke and punishment here as well as elsewhere. It is not the men in the field who are the great traitors. It is the men who have encouraged them to imperil their lives, while themselves have remained at home expending their means and exerting all their power to overthrow the government—Hence I say this, *true labor to ostentatious* [illegible]—Loud cheers—but on the contrary the deluded man, who has been deceived into the rebel ranks, I would extend leniency. I would say return to your allegiance, renew your support to the government, and become a good citizen, but the leaders I would hang. Great cheering.

"I hold, too, that wealthy traitors should be made to remunerate these men who have suffered as a consequence of their crime. Union men who have lost their property, who have been driven from their homes, beggars and wanderers among strangers. It is well to talk about these things here to-day, in addressing the well informed persons who compose this audience. You can, to a very great extent, aid in moulding public opinion, and in giving it a proper direction. Let us commence the work. We have put down these traitors in arms, let us put them down in law, in public judgment, and in the mouths of the world. (Great cheers.) Permit me now to propose three cheers for the capture of Richmond."

Three times three cheers were given with immense enthusiasm, when three cheers were proposed for the Vice President, and given with a hearty good will.

Vice President Johnson then suggested three cheers for "our brave officers and men who have achieved these great results," and they were given with great unction.

AN APPROPRIATE PRESENT.—The friends of S. M. Felton, Esq., late President of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, have procured a splendid locomotive, of about two feet in length, (a model of the Daniel Webster, now running on the P. W. and B. R. R.) for presentation to him. It is made of gold and silver. The steam-chests, cylinder, dome, &c., are of gold. The body of the locomotive is silver. The piece of work is a gem of the goldsmith's art. Its cost is about $7,500. Mr. Felton was compelled by ill-health to retire from the presidency of the road. We shall be very glad to learn of his entire recovery. —*Phila. North American.*

SALES OF PROPERTY IN THE COUNTY.

—On Friday, 7th instant, R. R. Boarman, Esq., Trustee, sold a tract of 40 acres of land, improved by a dwelling house, barn, &c., situate in the 6th Election District, to John W. Ross, for $400.

Mr. Samuel H. Gover, auctioneer, sold for Theodore Glocker and Felix McCurley, Esqs., Trustees, on Tuesday, 11th inst., at the Exchange Salesrooms, Baltimore, a tract of land in this county, containing 17¾ acres, without improvements, and principally in wood; purchased by Mr. Wm. C. Miller, for $975. Also, a tract containing 1¾ acres, improved by a dwelling house, &c.; purchased by Eliza Arnold for $1,000. Also, a tract adjoining the above, containing 11 acres, without improvements and principally in wood; purchased by James McCulley, for $600. The above parcels of land are situated near the terminus of the old Frederick road, about 9 miles from the city, and is the real estate of the late James Powers. —*Towsontown Journal.*

MINIATURE ALMANAC FOR 1865.

APRIL.	Sun rises	Sun sets.	Moon's Phases	
17—Monday	5 21	6 38	APRIL.	
18—Tuesday	5 21	6 39	D.	H. M.
19—Wednesday	5 21	6 39	First qr	2 m 9
20—Thursday	5 20	6 40	Full	11 11 27
21—Friday	5 19	6 41	Last qr	19 6 19
22—Saturday	5 18	6 42	New	25 9 13
23—Sunday	5 17	6 43		

MARINE AFFAIRS.

PORT OF BALTIMORE, April 17, 1865.

ARRIVED.

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

Schr Jonas Smith, Sedgley, 12 days from Cardenas—to Kelsey & Gray; sugar and molasses to Kirkland, Chase & Co.

Schr A O Brooks, Hedgitter, from Portland—to Bigelow & Sargent; potatoes to T & Matthews & Sons.

CLEARED.

Steamer Adelaide, Cannon, Old Point, Va.

Steamer Richard Willing, Caudiff, Philadelphia.

Steamer Artizan, Kirk, New York.

DISASTERS.

Bark Solah, Gould, hence for Boston, was run into on the morning of the 15th, by U S steamer Prescott, while lying at anchor off the Horse Shoe, and had bowsprit and foremast carried away. She will return to Baltimore for repairs.

CLEARANCES FOR BALTIMORE.

Steamer Octorara, Young, New York 15th inst.

ARRIVALS FROM BALTIMORE.

Schr Flying Scud, McNamar, Providence, 14th inst.

Schr Somerset, Miller, Philadelphia, 15th instant.

MEMORANDA.

Schr Silver Star, Holt, from Savannah via Fortress Monroe, arrived at New York 14th

[illegible] steamer Fenimore, Cooper, hence, arrived at Portland, 14th inst.

Steamer Fenimore, Cooper, hence, arrived at Portland, 14th inst.

Schr