DAILY CLIPPER.

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

FRIDAY, APRIL 28, 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.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Editor Clipper:—I do not recollect to have seen any where a more graphic description of the consequences of secession, or juster views of the treatment of leading rebels than are to be found in the following extract from a speech delivered by the Hon. Joseph Segar before the Union men of Portsmouth, Va., in May 1862.

It will be perceived that the opinions of Mr. Segar, on the treatment of the rebel leaders, are in full accordance with those of President Johnson. Mr. S. is a Senator elect from the State of Virginia—a Union man.

"And now to a few practical remarks in conclusion: You are in this war (this twenty years' war promised you by Jeff Davis,) and you know and feel what it is; do you not? Are you as happy as you were under the Union of your fathers? Have you as much bread and meat for your wives and children as you used to have? Have you employment, as you had under the Union? Does the hard-fisted mechanic, whose chief property is the sinewy arms his God has given him, go to his workshop daily, as he was wont to do? Are your wives and daughters clad with the handsome calicoes and plain silks that once decked and made comfortable their persons? Did you pay, under the Union, one dollar per pound for coffee, and forty cents for sugar, and seven dollars per pound for tea, and seventy five cents per yard for ninepence calico, as you do now in these hard times of secession? (A voice in the crowd—'We don't have coffee, we use parched corn.') Oh, yes; then, in the blessed hours of the Union, you had coffee at twelve cents per pound, and now, in secession's reign, you have parched corn in the place of that luxury alike of rich and poor people—coffee.

I pity you from my heart, for I love the beverage, but would not like to quaff it at the secession price of a dollar a pound. But to proceed: are your wives as happy, or your children? Do not your wives tremble and your children start when gathered at night around the once happy hearth and fireside? Are you not, many of you, awaiting every hour painful tidings from the battle-field of fratricidal war? Are you not hourly expecting to see some husband, or father, or brother, or nephew, borne a crippled or a dead body from the gory field? This is your experience, as it is of us all, of this deplorable war. Then what are you to do? (A voice—"Hang the secessionists.")

Well, I have no objection to that, so far as the leaders are concerned. Jefferson Davis, and Robert Toombs, and Barnwell Rhett, and Wm. L. Yancey, and Howell Cobb, and Mason, and Slidell, and Benjamin—I am not sure I might not put in James Buchanan—and the guilty traitors who fomented and nursed this abominable rebellion, and essayed, for selfish considerations and without any earthly cause, to tumble into fragments the noblest fabric of government ever reared by man, and who have deceived and misled to their ruin the common people, who have no time to think of political affairs, and a large portion of whom cannot even read or write—such men, I say, who know better, ought to be hanged—not the deceived and innocent masses; and this war will be without its moral unless example be made of these wicked tormentors a nation's ruin.

The Federal Government must, before this great war ends, demonstrate to all the world not only its ability to put down treason and rebellion but the will and the determination to punish traitors and rebels; for without there admonitory lessons, treason and rebellion may rise up at any hour to disturb the national peace, and to shake the foundations of society. And I thank God that the Constitution has defined treason, and the law provided the death penalty for the crime. I would not only be willing to see these wicked leaders hanged by the neck until they are dead, dead, dead, but would stretch the Constitution to the utmost legal tension to find the power to confiscate every dollar's worth of their earthly possessions.

"That them not live to taste this land's increase
That would with treason wound this fair land's peace."

[From the Montreal Witness.]

WAS HE A TYRANT?

A paper which we need not name characterizes the assassination of President Lincoln in the following language:

"President Lincoln lies dead in Washington, the latest instance of the liability of tyrants to the assassin's weapon."

It would be vain to point out to the paper in question, or the dangerous secession clique that infests the city, of which it is the mouth piece, that no man ever deserved the character of tyrant less than the late President.

He delayed proceedings against the rebels who had treacherously seized the property of the United States, until they actually fired upon the national flag at Fort Sumter. Was this tyranny?

He sought to conciliate the slaveholding States which had not quite seceded, by every concession in his power, even to the removing of an able and successful General, like Fremont. Was this tyranny?

He sought, by the least forcible means, and the smallest practical amount of change, to fulfil his sworn obligations to maintain the Union and maintain the laws. Was this tyranny?

When he could not succeed otherwise, he, as a war measure, and after a hundred days' notice, proclaimed freedom to all the slaves in the revolted States. Was this tyranny?

He allowed many such papers as the New York World, to abuse him with a persevering rancor and unscrupulousness that equalled the worst prints in Canada, and that is strong language. Was this is tyranny?

When the rebellion was fairly crushed he sent a whole army of traitors away peacefully to their homes, and held out the olive branch to those who were not able to contend longer against the Government. Was this tyranny?

Tyrants never go to public places without attendants, either open or disguised, or both; and if President Lincoln had been a tyrant he would have had some one watching over him, and his life would have been saved; but in the consciousness of seeking the good of every human being in the State, he felt no fear. Was this like a tyrant?

At the time of the President's death he was resisting a large section of his own party who deprecated his undue lenity.—Was this tyranny?

Nay, the paper in question, in the very article of which we have copied the opening paragraph, pays the following extraordinary tribute to the merciful and benign character of the very man it accuses of tyranny:

"We believe it will be proved that the bullet that slew Lincoln, and the dagger that stabbed Seward, were directed by the extremities of the Republican party, who charged Lincoln and Seward with sacrificing their interests by undue concessions to rebels."

We need not say that the above explanation of the President's assassination is just like that which attributed the firing of the New York hotels to the government at Washington.

If there be any candid persons still deceived by the distorted accounts they continually see of this American conflict, will their eyes not be opened by the scarcely concealed exultation of the secession organs over a crime that makes the world shudder.

Mexican Silver.—The New Orleans True Delta in a late article says: "The question is asked where do all the specie dollars go from Mexico? The receipts at New York are very trifling. We, however, can give some information on the subject. The British West India mail steamer, the February packet, landed at Southampton with about $1,970,000 early in March. The greater part of this was Mexican dollars received from Vera Cruz. We also observed another shipment of nearly one million of dollars a short time since. England realizes all the profit and advantages from her cordon of mail steamships ramifying in every quarter of the world, under subsidies for mail service. The steam marine of Great Britain is monopolizing the passenger and carrying trade of the world."

CHARLESTON—NOW AND THEN.

I saw, to-day, an official copy of the speech delivered by Governor Pickens to the mob of Charleston on the evening of the surrender of Fort Sumter to Beauregard. There was immense jubilation in the town on that evening, and the streets were crowded with people. The speech which the Governor delivered on that evening is a slight index of the utter folly and madness of the time. Could he have had prophetic vision to have looked forward to the miserable condition to which his course has brought this unhappy city, how foolish would the following sentences from his speech have sounded in his own ears:

"Thank God," said he, "the day has come! Thank God, the war is opened, and we will conquer or perish!" How fearfully the last part of the promise has been kept let the squalid city where it was made answer to-day. Speaking of the Palmetto and Confederate flags, which had been raised on Sumter, the Governor said, "And there they shall float forever, in defiance of every power that man can bring against them. We have humbled the flag of the United States, and as long as I have the honor to preside as your Chief Magistrate, so help me God, there is no power on this earth that shall ever lower from that fortress those flags, unless they be lowered and trailed in blood."—This braggart sentiment, I am told, was applauded to the echo by the crowd, drunken with the excitement of the day. To-day the speaker and the great mass of those who heard and applauded him are either dead or fugitives from their city, while the old flag floats in glory over every fort in the harbor and from every flag-staff in the city.

BARBAROUS CONDUCT OF THE REBELS.

There are some things connected with the evacuation of the city by the rebels, which, while they indicate nothing new in the policy heretofore pursued by them, are fresh evidences of the inhumanity of the leaders of the Rebellion. Before leaving, Gov. McGrath had given orders to destroy the city entirely. To accomplish his purpose more speedily and successfully, he cause powder to be put under a number of buildings, and then committed the execution of the order to a Major Pringle, who, on the day of the evacuation, was beastly drunk.

Now, let it be remembered, that there were about twenty thousand persons still remaining in the city, men, women and children, white and black, that these had no means of escape from the dreadful calamity threatened, and we have some faint idea of the barbarism of the late Governor of South Carolina. Orders had been given also to destroy all the cotton, rice and food of every description, *thus if the lives of the unfortunate inhabitants escaped the fire, they would be sure to be starved to death.*—*Charleston Correspondence Philadelphia Enquirer.*

A Dangerous Similarity.—The Bridgeport (Conn.) Standard says that in 1861, just as the rebellion broke out, there happened to be a certain professor in one of our colleges coming North from Washington, who bore such a strong resemblance to Abraham Lincoln that ninety-nine persons in a hundred would have sworn that he was the President. A description of the one was accurate for both. He arrived in Baltimore at the time when the secession furore was at its height, and was placed in extreme jeopardy from the fact that a report was circulated by some one who saw him, stating that the President was making his way through Maryland for the North. If he had taken any public conveyance the mob would have discovered him and taken his life. We heard him narrate the unpleasant and dangerous position in which his unenviable resemblance to the nation's Chief Magistrate placed him. He was obliged to leave Baltimore on foot and travel many miles on unfrequented roads. When it became necessary to seek a house for food and shelter he feared recognition, arrest and a mob. He finally went to a house, conversed with the inmates in the French language, until he had the good fortune to discover that they were Union people, and then he informed them who he was, and the cause of his flight on foot from Baltimore. This family kept him concealed a few days, and then conveyed him cautiously to Pennsylvania and safety.

Effect of Saleratus on the Teeth.—A correspondent of the Dental Quarterly makes the following statement in regard to the effect of saleratus on the teeth:

"I do not think it is generally known how much of this article is used in the community. To satisfy myself, I took the trouble to ask each of the grocers in Portsmouth, how much saleratus and cream they sold in a year, and the amount of all was saleratus, 50,198 lbs.; cream of tartar, 15,100 lbs. Thus over two and a half tons of the former, and more than three-quarters of the latter, are probably used in Portsmouth and vicinity in a year! Portsmouth has 10,000 inhabitants.

"I subjected a handful of teeth to a strong and warm solution of saleratus, for about fourteen days; the consequence was they became as brittle as burnt bones. The same time I subjected some to a solution of cream of tartar; the consequence was not the same, but equally if not more injurious. This also may be called an extreme case, but subjecting them to common water for *fourteen months* would have but little or no effect on them. The saleratus removes the gelatine, the cream of tartar removes the lime, the two principal ingredients of the teeth; and between the two evils the teeth stand a poor chance, and hence the result."

Col. Francis Washburn of the Fourth Massachusetts cavalry, who was severely wounded in the engagement at High Bridge, died on Saturday morning at Worcester. The Worcester Spy, in alluding to Col. Washburn, says:

His fatal encounter was in that last critical battle which enforced the surrender of Lee. While endeavoring to destroy the High Bridge, over which it was feared Lee's army might escape, Col. Washburn was surrounded by Rosser and F. H. Lee, and fought them till he fell, in the odds of eight men to one. He was conspicuous through the fight, and twice with impetuous charge broke through the rebel lines, and threw them into confusion. He might at either of these times passed on with his cavalry and escaped.

But he refused to leave the infantry while there remained the slightest chance of rescuing them from their situation.—Accordingly he made his third charge, and in this, while crossing sabres with a rebel officer whom he had nearly disarmed, he was shot in the head by another, *and after he had fallen* received a sabre cut upon the skull, which finished his work. He was two days a prisoner, during which, notwithstanding the gallantry he had displayed, and which even the enemy affected to extol, *they did nothing for his wounds, and robbed him of his horse, his sword and his money!* Repeated illustration of the "magnanimity" of the army of Robert E. Lee! And what followed has already been told.

Punishment and Reward.—We learn that in Gorham a few days since, an offensive rebel sympathizer openly expressed his joy at the assassination of President Lincoln, whereupon a soldier who had lost a leg in battle, raised his crutch and felled the traitor to the ground, but in doing so unfortunately broke his crutch. The neighbors of the soldier have since procured a gold-headed cane, and will present it to the gallant fellow as a testimonial of their regard. At the risk of being considered an endorser of lawlessness, we distinctly say that we have not a word of sympathy to expend upon wretches who exult over assassination, no matter how roughly they may be used. If the cold-blooded assassin raises his hand to strike a defenseless victim, who will not commend the man who deals the prompt blow that paralizes his murderous arm before the deadly wound is inflicted? And how much worse, pray, is Booth, than the villain who justifies his crime and exults over it?—*Portland Press.*

☞ Gilbert Ward, of Newburg, wants to row with James Hammil, of Pittsburg, for $1,000 and the championship of American waters.

From Havana.

THE NEWS OF THE PRESIDENT'S DEATH—BLOCKADE RUNNERS TURNING SLAVE TRADERS.

A letter dated at Havana, April 24, says:

"The arrival yesterday afternoon of the steamer Liberty, and the awful and unexpected intelligence of the assassination of President Lincoln, and the attempted assassination of Secretary Seward and his son, caused a great deal of excitement.

"The intelligence caused feelings of the deepest sorrow in the hearts of all Americans, but many of the secessionists, it was evident, secretly rejoiced, whilst others did so openly. Others, however, looked upon the affair as a very sad one; as one that would not do their cause any good, either directly or indirectly.

"To-day the American Consulate displays the Stars and Stripes at half-mast, and most of the American shipping in the harbor have also their colors at half-mast.

"A new use has been discovered for blockade runners. There is information that the Ptarmigan has been painted black, and is refitting for the slave trade. It is also very probable that others of this kind of craft will follow the same business."

Pecuniary Results of the Rebellion.—The foreign holders of Confederate bonds will feel "darkly, deeply, beautifully blue" on the next advices from this country. An intercepted letter from the rebel Adjutant General at Richmond complains that the writer has nothing but Confederate money, and is starving for food, and an old darkey in the rebel capital refused a hatful of this money for a drink of Jamaica rum, but on the presentation of a five dollar greenback managed to procure enough liquor to satisfy the thirsty throats of his patrons. These gentlemen abroad, who have staked their pile on Lee and Beauregard, will head the insolvent lists shortly, and there will be no pleasanter music for loyal ears than the sound of the auctioneer's hammers in their houses. Let them reap as they have sown.

A Gigantic Tree.—Some of the Brazilian journals tell astounding stories of a wonderful tree which they say has lately been met with in South America, and which, if their accounts are to be relied on, must be indeed something remarkable. The discovery is said to have been made by a German naturalist, who informs us that the tree in question, which grows on the banks of the Rio Branco, a tributary of the Amazon, belongs to the Malvaceous order, and that its branches form a canopy of verdure of sufficient extent to shelter 10,000 men. A gigantic bird, the tomonydon, "another wonder of the basin of the Amazon," perches itself on the branches of this tree, far beyond the reach of the Indian's arrow or the rifle which forms the weapon of more civilized men. It is added that the tree is called by the Brazilians Soulna, and that it is very common upon the river banks in the country of the Upper Amazon, where an equatorial temperature prevails.—*Exchange.*

☞ The death of President Lincoln at the hand of an assassin is the ripest fruit of all that class of teachings which have held him up, in his efforts to uphold the nation's honor, as an usurper and tyrant. Those who have not represented him, are responsible for this great and damning crime.

MINIATURE ALMANAC FOR 1865.

April.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon's Phases.			
			April.	D.	H.	M.
24–Monday	5 16	6 45	First qr	2	8	8m
25–Tuesday	5 14	6 46	Full	11	11	27m
26–Wednesday	5 13	6 47	Last qr	18	6	19m
27–Thursday	5 12	6 48	New	25	9	17m
28–Friday	5 11	6 49				
29–Saturday	5 10	6 50				
30–Sunday	5 8	6 52				

MARINE AFFAIRS.

PORT OF BALTIMORE, April 27, 1865.

ARRIVED.

Steamer Louisiana, Porter, from Norfolk—to M N Falls. Passed below Thomas' Point, a bark, at anchor.

Steamer Juniata, Phillips, from Havre de Grace—to Jos Jas Taylor.

Steamer Henry L Gaw, Her, fm Philadelphia—mdse to J A Shriver.

Schr Castor, (Dan) Norris, from St John's, P R, 16th inst—sugar and molasses to Kirkland, Chase & Co. Left brigs Frances Jane, Martin, from Baltimore, wtg; Coronella, for New York, loading; Eureka, for Halifax, do; Peerless, Patterson, from Baltimore, disg; Abby Brock, from New York, do; Latour, Kelly, for Boston, loading.

Schr Helen Carroll, from Calais—to Kelsey & Grasp, laths and pickets to T R Matthews & Sons.

CLEARED.

Steamer Louisiana, Porter, Norfolk.
Steamer F W Brune, Foster, New York.
Steamer Henry L Gaw, Her, Philadelphia.

SAILED.

Ship Morning Star, (Br) Liverpool—in tow of steamtug Mary Shaw.
Bark St Lawrence, (Br) Demerara—in tow of steamtug May Queen.

ARRIVALS FROM BALTIMORE.

Brig Romance, Duncan, Philadelphia, 26th inst.
Schr E J Palmer, Palmer, New York, 26th instant.
Schr F D Decker, Baker, New York, 26th instant.
Schr Maryland, Foster, Portland, 24th instant.

MEMORANDA.

Steamer Wm Kennedy, from Fortress Monroe, arrived at New York 25th inst.
Bark Contest, Scott, sailed fm Melbourne, Feb 10th, for Amherst.
Brig Geo E Prescott, ——, sailed from New York, 24th inst for Baltimore.
Brig Essex, Bata, sailed from Havana, 17th inst for Modena and Matanzas.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

MONETARY.

The stock market is rapidly regaining its wonted position, and indications as manifested yesterday at both sessions of the board promise an early return to more regular transactions and better prices. The suspension of enlistments in the United States service and the restoration of trade with the South, have given new confidence in all directions, and people are promptly reorganizing their business upon a peace basis. The effect of these two measures upon the country will be in the highest degree beneficial, and all commercial pursuits and every branch of industry will soon show its results. One stops the drain of labor to fill the ranks of the army, leaves the industry of the country to be used in pursuits for the improvement of the people, instead of being consumed in war; the other opens to the commerce of the North its old markets in the South, which still has great wealth in its hoarded cotton, and for which the world at large is waiting. What the South lacks in money to buy goods is left to her in the form of credit, and the North will lose no time in restoring the commercial relations disturbed by the rebellion.

The North is not exhausted, and can hardly be said to have been seriously weakened by its expenses. It has, to be sure, expended thousands of millions, but has still the Capital and every appliance necessary to at once resume its Southern trade.

In 5-20's yesterday there was a decided improvement, and although the sales were not large, the transactions indicated a better tone than has been heretofore experienced. The advance yesterday was five eighths of one per cent. over the sales of Wednesday. The transactions in gold were small and a decline of from one to two cents is looked for, which is probably owing to the anticipated payment of Government interest due May 1st. The amount of interest due on that day will be $19,000,000. At the two sessions of the Board yesterday there were upwards of 17,000 shares of mining and oil stocks sold at advanced rates. Springfield advanced 15 on time and 10 cash. Rudisell 10. Canton 4 over last sales, and B. & O. Railroad 1 per cent.

From the fact that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is now in excellent running order, and no further fear being entertained from rebel raids, an advance of 20 per cent. by the 1st of September next in this stock is predicted. Mr. Garrett is actively engaged in placing new coal cars on the road for the transportation of the immense stock of coal now at the mines awaiting shipment to this market. The accommodation of freight at the West, now ready for transportation, is larger than the road can accommodate. In the absence of a regular report of the business of this great artery of the city's commercial existence, we are unable to state definitely its capacity or workings, but we have been informed by an intelligent gentleman that the increase of business over that of last year is of the most gratifying character. The increase alluded to does not include business transactions on Government account.

Stocks in New York yesterday advanced 1 per cent., and large purchases were made, and the bulk of the business was confined to buyers.

Money on call was had at 3 per cent. per annum. With such a state of affairs stocks must advance.

In New York, Canton was held at 41¾, and a further advance was looked for.

SALE AT THE BALTIMORE STOCK BOARD.
Furnished by Leonard J. Torney, Stock and Bill Broker, No. 21 South Street.

April 27, 1865.

2,000	American Gold (large)	149⅜
700	do do (large)	149
900	do do (large)	149½
10,000	do do (large) s10	148⅞
10,000	do do (large) b10	148⅞
8,000	do do (large) s10	149⅜
5,000	do do (large) b60	149
5,000	do do (large) b3	149
2,000	U. S. 5-20's	10
1,800	Baltimore City 6's, '85	100
400	do do '90	100¼
20	shares Balto. and Ohio R. R.	101
100	shares City Passenger R. b30	18
400	shares Balto. & N. Carolina	60
100	do do do	45
1,400	shares Springfield Min. Co.	75
700	do do do	40
300	North State	20
300	shares Rudisell Min. Co b10	60
500	do do do b30	80
100	shares Canton Co.	40¾
30	do do do	41
1,000	shares Mar. & Cincinnati 1st m.	60
1,000	Baltimore and Ohio R R b'ds. '75	100¼
500	shares Pennsylvania Oil Co b30	.85
4,200	do do do	.85
1,200	do do do	.75
1,000	shares Balto. Chrome b30	1.25

SECOND BOARD.

5,000	American Gold (large)	149⅜
800	do do (large)	149
1,200	do do D. E.	148
8,000	do do (large) s10	148
1,000	shares City Stock, '80	100¼
200	shares City Passenger R.	17
500	shares Pennsylvania Oil Co	.75
500	do do do b30	.80
500	do do do	.80
800	do do do	.85
500	shares Rudisell Min. Co	75
800	do do do b30	95
650	do do do	95
1,600	do do do b30	90
100	shares Gardner Hill Min. Co	90
5,000	shares Silver Valley	30
800	shares Balto. Chrome b30	1.75
100	shares Springfield Mining Co	75
800	do do do b.m.	95
300	shares Guilford Min. Co	60
25	shares Canton Co.	37

Prices of Stocks and Bonds in N. Y., April 27.
BY TELEGRAPH.
Through L. J. Torney, Stock and Bill Broker, No. 21 South Street.

	1st B'd.	2d B'd.
United States 6's, 1881, Coupon	110¾	109¾
" " 5-20's	109¾	108¾
" " " in currency	99¾	99¾
American Gold	149	145
Tennessee 6's	61	62
North Carolina 6's	..	..
Missouri 6's	65¾	67
Canton Company	41¾	42¾
Cumberland Coal and Iron Co.	51¾	50¾
Quicksilver	66	65¾
New York Central Railroad	102	101¾
Erie Railway Company	64¾	64¾
" Preferred	92	92
Hudson River Railroad	114¾	115¾
Harlem Railroad	..	..
Reading Railroad	109¾	110
Michigan Central Railroad	114	113¾
Michigan S. and N. Ind R. R.	64¾	71¾
Illinois Central Railroad	119	116¾
Cleveland and Pittsburg R. R.	81¾	81¾
Chicago and Northwestern R.	35¾	35
" Preferred	66¾	63¾
Cleveland and Toledo Railroad	107	106
Chicago and Rock Island R. R.	103¾	103¾
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien	35	45¾
Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago	101	102¾
St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute	35	47
Tone of the Market	Strong.	Strong.

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

American Gold	147¾
Erie	83¾
Hudson	115¾
Southern	71
C. & N. Western	31¾
Rock Island	104¾
Fort Wayne	102¾
Cumberland	50¾
Pittsburg	52¾
N. Y. Central	103¾
Reading	111¾

Tone of the market, Strong.

Ten o'clock, P. M.—Gold 147¾. Tone of the market steady.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

April 27, 1865.

CATTLE.—Receipts of Beef Cattle at the State Live Stock Scales this morning footed up 600 head against 650 head last week. 175 head was taken by Washington butchers and 300 by Baltimore butchers. Common Cattle brought $9 to $11 ⅌ 100 lbs. gross; fair to good $9 to $12, and prime beeves $11 50@12 00, a few extra cattle commanding higher rates. During the week some 150 head have changed hands at $9 to $12, according to quality.

Government contractors are offering $10 to $10 37¾, subject to inspection.

Hogs—Market very firm. Sales of ordinary to prime Live Hogs being made at $13 to $16 ⅌ 100 lbs. net.

Sheep—Market well supplied. Wool Sheep brought 10@11 cents, as to quality, and sheared 9 to 10 cents, per lb., gross.

COFFEE.—Rio continues in good demand and firm at 24@26 cents, gold.

FLOUR.—We have only to note sales of 200 bbls. Howard Street Super at $9.12½, and 100 bbls. common Ohio Extra at the same figure. We give range of prices as follows:

Howard Street Super	9 00	@ 9.25
" Shipping Ex.	9.25	@ 9.50
" Retailing Ex.	9 50	@ 0.00
" Family	10 00	@ 0.00
Ohio Super	7.82½	@ 0.00
" Shipping Extra	9 00	@ 10.00
" Retailing Extra	9 25	@ 0.00
" Family	9 50	@ 0.00
City Mills Standard Super	9 00	@ 00.00
" Ship. brands Extra	9.75	@ 10.00
Baltimore Family	11 50	@ 00.00
" High-grades Extra	11.00	@ 00.00

Rye Flour—First quality dull at $6.75.

Corn Meal—Sales of kiln-dried City Mills at $5.75@6 00.

GRAIN.—Market firm. Sales of prime Red Wheat at $2.25@2.30; fair white $2.30; Corn at $1.15@1.18 for white; and yellow do. $1.18@1.20 and Oats at 60 cts. weight.

PROVISIONS.—Market is light—Bacon Shoulders at 16¼@17c; Sides at 18¼@19 cts, and Sugar-cured Hams at 22@23 cents; new prime Mess Pork has sold at $29 and closed steady. Western Lard remains nominal, at 16@20 cts. and Baltimore refined at 23 cts.

MOLASSES.—Quotations nominal, viz: Clayed Cuba 40@45 cents, Muscovado do, in hhds. 50@60 cents, English Island 50@70 cents, and Porto Rico 55@75 cents.

SALT.—Sales of Ground Alum reported at $2 25@2.30, and Marshall's Fine at $3.25@3 30. Market quiet.

SEEDS.—Clover remains firm at $16.00@18.50. Flaxseed at $2 50. Timothy at $5.25.

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

Cuba and E. I., fair to good ref'g	$11.50@12.50
" " good gr'y	12.75@14 00
" " prime gr'y	14 50@15.00
Porto Rico fair to good grocery	13.00@14.50
" prime to choice gro'y	15.00@16 00

WHISKY.—Sales reported to-day of 100 bbls Ohio at $2 10.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

New York, April 26, 1865.

ASHES.—Continue quiet at $8 for Pots, and $10@25 for Pearls ⅌ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Has been in lively demand, partly on speculation, at a further advance in prices. Middlings 29c@30c ⅌ lb.

COFFEE.—Rio has been in more demand at from 18 to 20c ⅌ lb in gold. Sales to-day, 4,800 bags. Gold prices for Java, 22c@23c; Rio 18¼@20c; Laguayra and Maracaibo, 18¾@21c; St. Domingo, 18@18¾c ⅌ lb. Last week's sales of Rio 13,421 bags, chiefly at 14¾c@18¾c in gold, in bond, ⅌ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—State and Western Flour have been in good demand to-day, but at irregular prices, low grades having been depressed while other descriptions were quoted firmer.—Sales since our last amount to 10,350 bbls., including very inferior to choice superfine State and Western at $7@7 40, poor to choice Extra State at $7 40@7 90, chiefly at $7 50@7 65; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands at $8 10@8 20 per barrel. Southern Flour heavy to-day. Sales since our last, 900 bbls. at $9 25@9 75 for poor to good, and $9 80@11 50 for good to choice extra brands per barrel. Canadian Flour is inactive. Sales 549 bbls. Extra at $7 75@10 25 per barrel. Rye Flour continues dull and heavy, including fine and superfine at $5 50@6 25 per barrel. Sales 120 barrels. Corn Meal is in demand at $5 75@5 90 for Jersey, and $6 70@6 75 for Brandywine per barrel. Sales 200 barrels.

GRAIN.—Wheat has been in moderate demand at former prices. Sales have been made of 35,000 bushels, including Amber Western (Winter) at $1 65, and Red do at $1 61@1 73 ⅌ bushel. Rye has been more sought after, and sales have been made of 9,500 bushels at $1 02@1 03 ⅌ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt have been inactive and nominal. Corn is more active and rather firmer. Sales since our last have been made of 22,500 bushels at $1 35@1 42½ for New and Old Yellow, $1 40 for Mixed Western, and $1 38 for White do ⅌ bushel. Oats continue dull and heavy, including Western, at 85@85c; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 84@86c; Canada at 81@83 ⅌ bushel.

MOLASSES.—Is in better demand and held stiffly.

NAVAL STORES.—Continue inactive, including Spirits Turpentine, at $1 55@1 75 ⅌ gallon.

OILS.—Have been in rather more request, including Crude Whale, at $1 35@1 40; Crude Sperm at $2@2 10, Bleached Whale at $1 55@1 60; Unbleached Sperm at $2 35@2 40; Linseed at $1 28@1 35; Lard at $1 55@1 65 ⅌ gallon.

PETROLEUM.—Has been more sought after at 37@37½c for Crude, 53@55c for Refined, in bond, and 72@73c for do, free, ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS.—Pork has been more active and much firmer. Sales have been made since our last of 6,900 bbls, in lots, at $25 50@27 50, closing at $27 25 cash, for New Mess; $25@26 50 for 1864-5 Mess; $26 50@27 for Prime Mess; $27 for Thin Mess; and $25@25 for Prime ⅌ bbl. Sales were also made of 1,500 bbls New Mess, seller's option, the latter at $29 ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats quite active at 14¼c@15¾c. for Shoulders, and 17c@19¾c for Hams; sales equal 1,450 pkgs, including 500 pkgs. Pickled Hams, deliverable at Chicago, at 18¾ ⅌ lb. Bacon is in fair request; sales 1,350 boxes, including Cumberland Cut at 15¾c@16c; Long Rib at 16¾c ⅌ lb. Lard is in more request and firmer; sales 2,300 tcs. and bbls. at 15c@18¾c., the latter for very choice, ⅌ lb. Beef is more active at $16@20 for Extra Mess; $12@16 50 for Plain Mess; sales 1,100 bbls. Tierce Beef rules dull and nominal. Beef Hams are in good demand; sales 1,250 bbls., at $21 50@25. Butter is in request at 23c@35c for poor to choice old State, and 15@35c for Western; also 27c@45c. for inferior to choice new State. Cheese is in more demand at 16c@22c. for poor to choice, ⅌ lb.

SUGARS.—Have been in good demand and sales have been made of 1,350 hhds, including Cuba, &c., at from 11¼@14¾ cents; also, 1,300 boxes Havana at from 12¾@14¾ cents. Refined sugars have been in better request, and quoted up to 15@18¾ cents. Most of the refiners are represented as having sold considerably ahead of production.

WHISKY.—Sales have been reported of 200 bbls at $2 13@2 14.

LAWS OF MARYLAND.

PUBLIC LOCAL.

OFFICIAL.

C. HARWOOD, Secretary Senate.
W. R. COLE,
Chief Clerk House of Delegates.

[The law under which these laws are published requires the Mayor of the City of Baltimore and the County Commissioners of the several Counties to designate the papers in which they are to be published. The Mayor has designated the Clipper, American and German Correspondent to publish the Local Laws relating to Baltimore.]

AN ACT to authorize Chauncey Brooks, Zenos Barnum, Alexander Murdock, William Devries and Johns Hopkins, to sell certain lands near Baltimore city.

Whereas, by deed made between Robert G. Ware, and Eveliner C. Ware his wife, of the first part, James Brown, and Lydia Brown his wife, Frederick S. Green, and Margaret L. Green his wife, William Cleary, Thomas C. Watkins, and Elizabeth Ann Watkins, his wife, Francis D. Dungan, and Catharine E. Dungan his wife, George F. R. Wesche, John W. Mortimer, and Maria Mortimer his wife, of the second part, and Chauncy Brooks, Zenos Barnum, Alexander Murdock, William Devries and Johns Hopkins, of third or other part, which deed bears date on the eighteenth day of March, in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-two, and is recorded in liber H. M. F., number one folio three hundred and thirty eight, one of the Land Record Books for Baltimore county, and by one other deed between Lydia Green and Frederick S. Green, executors of the last will and testament of Edward Green, deceased, of the one part, and the said Chauncy Brooks, Zenos Barnum, Alexander Murdock, William Devries and Johns Hopkins, of the other part, which deed bears date on the day and year aforesaid, and is recorded in liber H. M. F., number one, folio three hundred and thirty-four, &c., one of the Land Record Books for Baltimore county, certain lands lying and being in said county, and in the vicinity of Baltimore city were conveyed and confirmed to the said Chauncy Brooks, Zenos Barnum, Alexander Murdock, William Devries and Johns Hopkins, their heirs and assigns forever; *and whereas*, by a certain deed or declaration of trust made and executed by the said Chauncy Brooks, Zenos Barnum, Alexander Murdock, William Devries and Johns Hopkins, which bears date on the day and year aforesaid, and is recorded in liber H. M. F., number one, folio three hundred and forty-two, &c., one of the Land Record — Baltimore county, it is amongst other things recited and declared that the aforesaid lands had been purchased by the said declarants for account of and with moneys supplied by certain persons in said declaration generally designated, and that the interests of said persons had been divided into shares, and that the said declarants had issued to the said persons or shareholders certificates expressive of their respective proportional interests in the said lands, which said certificates purported on their face to be transferable by assignment on the back thereof, and that at the end of a term of ten years therein specified, the disposition to be made of said lands, whether to continue the use thereof to the Maryland State Agricultural Society or otherwise to dispose of them, shall be determined by the vote of a majority of the aforesaid shares; *and whereas*, recently and after the expiration of the aforesaid term of ten years, and by direction and with the consent and approval of the then holders of the then major part in number of the said shares as it is said, the said Chauncy Brooks, Zenos Barnum, Alexander Murdock, William Devries and Johns Hopkins, sold the said lands in parcels to divers persons at public sale, and for the reasonable values of the said parcels, but the said purchasers have refused to comply with their contracts of purchase aforesaid, on the ground that the said trustees are unable to convey to the purchasers of said parcels, titles therein, which will protect the said purchasers as against the original holders of said shares or their legal representatives, for the purpose of removing all doubt in regard to the powers of the said trustees to make sale of said lands, and to convey a good title to the purchasers thereof hereunder,

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That it shall and may be lawful to and for the Circuit Court for Baltimore city, or the Superior Court of Baltimore city, on any bill filed by the said Chauncy Brooks, Zenos Barnum, Alexander Murdock, William Devries and Johns Hopkins, or the survivors or survivor of them, against ten or more of the then holders of certificates issued by them as hereinbefore recited, and upon the consent of said defendants, and upon its being shown to the said court, that the major part in number of the holders of said certificates desire a sale of said lands to be made, and that a sale thereof will be of advantage to all parties interested therein, to pass a decree authorizing and empowering the said trustees or their survivors or survivor of them to make sale of said lands on such terms as the said court may think expedient, and after ratification of said sales, and after publication of such notice to the shareholders as is usual in the case of a suit for administration of the real or personal assets of a debtor deceased, the said court shall make distribution of the net proceeds of said sales to and amongst the original or the present holders of certificates issued as aforesaid, or other persons who may, in the judgment of the said court, be entitled to share in said distribution.

Sec. 2. *And be it enacted*, That before proceeding to make sale of said lands, as is hereinbefore directed, the said trustees, or the survivors or survivor of them, shall give bond to the State of Maryland, to be executed by them or him, with a surety or sureties, to be approved by the said court, in the penalty of two hundred thousand dollars, and with condition for the faithful performance of the trust to be reposed in them as aforesaid.

Sec. 3. *And be it enacted*, That nothing herein shall give validity to any sale already made as aforesaid by the said trustees; but every question touching the validity of any and every such sale or sales, and every application for a specific performance of any and every such sale or sales, shall be determined in like manner as if this act had not been passed, and without being aided thereby so as to enforce a specific performance of said sales, or any of them.

Sec. 4. *And be it enacted*, That this act shall take effect from the day of its passage thereof.

AN ACT to declare the assent of the Legislature of Maryland to the devises and bequests of John L. Ziegler, late of Baltimore city, deceased, to the Trustees of the Benevolent Society of the United Brethren in Christ, for missionary purposes in said church, and also to the German Evangelical Reformed Church, in the city of Baltimore, and also to the Trustees or Board of the Benevolent Society of the United Brethren in Christ, in Hagerstown.

Whereas, a certain John L. Ziegler, late of Baltimore city, deceased, did by his last will and testament, in writing, bearing date on the sixth day of January, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, and now on record in the office of the Register of Wills of said city, in Liber N H., No. twenty-five, folio nineteen, &c., devise and bequeath two hundred dollars, to be raised out of his property and paid to the Trustees of the Benevolent Society of the United Brethren in Christ for missionary purposes, and did also devise and bequeath one-eighth of the rest due of his property to the Elders, Trustees and members of the German Evangelical Reformed Church, in the city of Baltimore, and their successors in office, to be by them invested in ground rents or otherwise for the use and benefit of the said church, so long as the said church continues to take its Preachers from the Church of the United Brethren in Christ—in the event of the said German Evangelical Reformed Church refusing to receive their ministers from the United Brethren in Christ, then, and in that case, the above named one-eighth, so invested with the use thereof, go to the Trustees or Board of the Benevolent Society of the United Brethren in Christ in Hagerstown, Maryland, for the purpose of raising a meeting house or congregation in the city of Baltimore; therefore,

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That the Trustees of the Benevolent Society of the United Brethren in Christ, also the German Evangelical Reformed Church in the city of Baltimore, and also the Trustees or Board of the Benevolent Society of the United Brethren in Christ in Hagerstown, be and they are hereby permitted, authorized and empowered to receive, take and hold the property and estate devised and bequeathed to them as aforesaid.

Sec. 2. *Be it enacted*, That this act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

AN ACT to repeal sections one hundred and forty, one hundred and forty-one, one hundred and forty-two and one hundred and forty-three of Article four of the Code of Public Local Laws of Baltimore city, relating to Hackney Carriages, and enact other sections in lieu of the sections so repealed.

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That sections one hundred and forty, one hundred and forty-one, one hundred and forty-two and one hundred and forty-three of Article four of the Code of Public Local Laws of Baltimore city, relating to Hackney Carriages, be and the same is hereby repealed, and the following sections enacted in lieu thereof:

140. The Board of Police Commissioners of the city of Baltimore shall determine and fix the rate of fare to be charged by the owners of hackney carriages in said city, and every owner of a hackney carriage, who shall have obtained a license therefor, as required by the ordinances of the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, shall be authorized and entitled, during the time in such license specified, to ask, charge and receive as a compensation from every person using the same, the rates of fare and compensation, and hire prescribed by the said Board of Police Commissioners, and no more; *provided*, that the provisions of this section shall not apply to the owners of hackney carriages, who conduct their business exclusively at their respective stables.

141. The owner of every licensed hackney carriage, other than those excepted in the preceding section, before he shall be entitled to charge, ask or receive any hire or compensation for the use thereof, shall cause the number of such carriage, as stated in his license, in plain and easily legible figures, at least two inches in length to be painted, or otherwise delineated in conspicuous places on each side of such carriage, both within and without, and shall also keep in at least two conspicuous positions in the interior of such carriage a copy of the rates of fare or charges prescribed by the Board of Police Commissioners, as aforesaid, printed on a white paper card, with black ink, by types of a size not less than long primer, so that the same may be conveniently seen, and read, in the day time by any person who may be a passenger in said carriage.

Section 2. *And be it enacted*, That the following additional sections be added to said Article, to be numbered and arranged after section one hundred and forty-three:

144. The proprietor of any hackney carriage in the city of Baltimore who does not intend to go upon or use the public stands in said city, with such hackney carriages, shall at the time of applying for a license for the same as required by the present, or any future ordinances of the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, signify in writing such intentions, and thereupon a special license may and shall be granted to such proprietors, by the Comptroller, or other proper officer of said city; and for every special license thus granted, there shall be paid such sum as is now or shall hereafter become payable for other hackney carriages by the present or future ordinances of said city.

145—No hackney carriages which shall be thus specially licensed shall make use of or go upon, or stand or wait for employment at any of the public stands designated by or under the present or any future ordinances of the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, or at any other place, or places in said city, except the premises of the owner thereof, under a penalty of twenty dollars for every such offence, one half to be paid to the informer, to be recovered against either the owner or driver thereof, as fines of a like amount are now recovered.

146—Each and every proprietor of hackney carriages, shall at the time when he applies for a special license, or any renewal thereof, furnish the Comptroller or other proper officer of the city of Baltimore with a correct statement of the number of hackney carriages used by him and such owner, whenever he shall have increased the number of such hackney carriages, shall report such increase to the Comptroller, or other proper officer of said city, and every person violating any one of the provisions of this section, shall forfeit his license, and be liable to a penalty of ten dollars.

147—The fines and penalties imposed by these additional sections shall be recovered and collected in the same manner as other fines and penalties of a like amount are now recovered and collected, and shall be paid over to the same parties, for the same purposes, as is provided for in section one hundred and forty-eight of this Article.

Sec. 3. *And be it enacted*, That this act shall take effect from and after the date of its passage.

A FURTHER SUPPLEMENT to an act entitled, "An act to incorporate the Baltimore City Passenger Railway Company."

Whereas, in consequence of the further and extraordinary increase in the cost of labor and materials, it has become necessary that the Baltimore City Passenger Railway Company should have more effectual relief than was sought to be provided by the act passed the seventh day of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, supplemental to the act to which this is a supplement; and whereas, it is not deemed expedient, having due regard either for the interest and convenience of the public, or the welfare of the said company, that the rate of fare for a single passenger in the same car should be increased beyond six cents; now therefore,

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That the Baltimore Passenger Railway Company, be and they are hereby authorized and empowered to charge and collect six cents from each passenger passing from any part of the city of Baltimore to any other part, in any line of their railways, with a charge for transfer tickets of four cents; and one-fifth of the gross receipts from passengers to be paid to the Register of the city of Baltimore, as provided for by the ordinance of the Mayor and City Council of said city.

Sec. 2. *And be it enacted*, That the act passed at the January session, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, chapter one hundred and seventy, entitled, "A supplement to an act entitled, an act to incorporate the Baltimore City Passenger Railway Company," and so much of the original act to which this is a supplement, as are inconsistent with the provisions of this act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

Sec. 3. *And be it enacted*, That the said rail road company shall be and are hereby compelled to run not less than four cars from the end of the line on Thames street, to the end of the line at Canton.

Sec. 4. *And be it enacted*, That the General Assembly hereby expressly reserves the power at all times to repeal, alter or amend this act.

Sec. 5. *And be it enacted*, That this act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

AN ACT to amend sections eight hundred and eleven and eight hundred and twelve of the Fourth Article of the Code of Public Local Laws of Maryland, in relation to the pay of the Police of Baltimore city.

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That section eight hundred and eleven of Article four, of the Code of Public Local Laws, be amended and re-enacted, so as to read as follows:

811. The pay of an ordinary policeman shall be eighteen dollars a week, payable semi-monthly, and in case the Board shall appoint detective policemen, which they may to the number of five, the detectives shall receive the sum of twenty dollars a week, payable semi-monthly; said detectives shall not be allowed to follow any other business, but shall devote their whole time to their duties as detectives.

Sec. 2. *And be it enacted*, That section eight hundred and twelve of Article four of the Code of Public Local Laws be amended and re-enacted so as to read as follows:

812. The officers of the police shall be paid semi-monthly, and their pay shall be as follows: The Marshal shall receive eighteen hundred dollars a year; the Deputy Marshal shall receive thirteen hundred a year; each Captain twenty-two dollars a week; each Lieutenant twenty dollars a week; each Sergeant nineteen dollars a week; and each Turnkey fourteen dollars a week.

Sec. 3. *And be it enacted*, That the pay herein provided for the Policemen and Officers of police aforesaid, shall continue only until the first day of April eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and that from and after said day the pay of said Policemen and Detective Policemen and Officers of policemen, shall be the same as now provided by law.

Sec. 4. *And be it enacted*, That this act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

AN ACT to amend the act passed on the tenth day of March eighteen hundred and sixty-two, chapter two hundred and fifty-one, conferring certain powers on the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore in relation to levying and collecting taxes for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the municipal government, so as more clearly to exempt certain property from taxation for such purposes.

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That the act of eighteen hundred and sixty-two, chapter two hundred and fifty-one be amended and re-enacted so as to read as follows:

Sec 1. The Mayor and City Council of Baltimore are hereby empowered to levy and collect taxes upon every description of property found within the corporate limits of said city, which they are now authorized by law to levy taxes upon for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the municipal government, whether the owners thereof reside within the limits of said corporation; *provided*, that no stocks, bonds, mortgages, certificates or other evidences of indebtedness of any bank or other corporation situated within the limits of said city, which are owned or held by persons residing without such limits, shall be subject to taxation for the purpose above set forth; and, *provided further*, that no authority is given by this act to impose taxes on any property which is now or may hereafter be exempted from taxation by any general or special act of the General Assembly of Maryland, nor upon any property which may be stored or deposited in the city of Baltimore for temporary purposes.

Sec. 2. *And be it enacted*, That this act shall take effect from its passage.

AN ACT to repeal section first of an act passed at the special session of the General Assembly, held in Frederick, April the twenty sixth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, entitled an act to amend the fourth article of the Code of Public Local Laws, by repealing the six hundred and third section thereof, relating to the mode of drawing Jurors in and for the city of Baltimore, etc., and to authorize the Clerks of the Courts of Baltimore city to supervise the drawing of Jurors, instead of the Judges of said courts.

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That section one of said mentioned act be and the same is hereby repealed, and the following section substituted therefor:

1. The said Judges having prepared the said list, shall require the Clerks of the several Courts of Baltimore city, or a majority of them, to meet in such one of the court rooms of the said city, at such time as they shall appoint, not less than ten days before the beginning of the May term of the Superior Court of Baltimore city, and the names selected by the said Judges shall be inscribed upon ballots, which shall be of equal size, color and appearance, and shall be closely folded, and shall be placed in a box prepared for that purpose by the Clerks themselves.

2—And the Sheriff of Baltimore city, or such of his Deputies as he shall designate, shall attend before the said Clerks, and it shall be the duty of the said Sheriff, or his Deputy as aforesaid, in the presence of the said Clerks and such other persons as may choose to attend in said court, to draw, one by one, all the ballots contained in the said box, and, as the said ballots are drawn, the names appearing thereon, shall be duly recorded in the order in which they shall be drawn by the said Clerks, or under their personal direction and inspection, by some person to be appointed by the Judges aforesaid.

Sec. 2. *And be it enacted*, That this act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

A Bill entitled AN ACT to amend the twenty-sixth section of Article four of the Code of Public Local Laws entitled "Tobacco," by declaring and providing that certain tobacco shall not be liable for storage.

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That section twenty-sixth of Article four of the Code of Public Local Laws, under the title of Tobacco, be and the same is hereby amended and re-enacted, so as to read as follows:

Section 26. "That every hogshead of tobacco which has been sold by the grower thereof, or his agent, and shall remain in any warehouse or elsewhere, under the charge of an Inspector, for a period of more than six months from the date of its inspection, shall be liable to a charge of fifteen cents per month storage for every month after the expiration of said six months, to be paid before said tobacco shall be removed; *provided, however*, that no tobacco shall be liable to any charge for storage which was in any warehouse or elsewhere under the charge of an Inspector on the tenth day of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

Sec. 2. *Be it enacted*, That this Act shall go into effect immediately on its passage.

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THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, That the subscriber, of Baltimore city, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Baltimore city, in Maryland, letters of administration *de bonis non cum* the personal estate of MARY POPPLEIN, late of Baltimore 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 subscriber, on or before the 15th day of November next, they may, otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this fourteenth day of April, 1865.

J. J. ALEXANDER,
Administrator de bonis non of
MARY POPPLEIN,
deceased.

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THE WEEKLY CLIPPER IS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST PAPER NOW PUBLISHED.

MEDICAL.

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,
Baltimore, Md.

TWO IN ONE.
RELIABLE HAIR RESTORATIVE,
AND
NICE HAIR DRESSING.

Almost all the Restoratives, so called, are made by water, combined with articles which dry up the Hair and render some other preparation necessary to dress it; but

HANCE'S
CHEMICAL
HAIR
RESTORATIVE

is a combination of Stimulating Spirits and Oil, affording an agreeable
HAIR DRESSING
in addition to its Restorative properties.
IT IS UNEQUALLED FOR PRODUCING
A LUXURIANT
HEAD OF HAIR,
GLOSSY CURLS,
and has the property of restoring
GRAY HAIR
TO ITS
NATURAL COLOR.

It is not a Hair Dye and so simple that it may be used by all with perfect safety.

Price $1 per bottle.
For sale by SETH S. HANCE,
108 Baltimore street.

N. B.—Ask for
HANCE'S
CHEMICAL
HAIR
RESTORATIVE,
And take none other. d1-eotm*

STRENGTH TO THE WEAK,
YOUTH TO THE AGED!

BIOKRENE,
OR
LIFE REJUVENATOR.

This preparation is unequalled as a Rejuvenator and Restorer of wasted or inert functions.

The aged should be certain to make the Biokrene a household god, inasmuch as it will render them youthful in feeling and in strength, and enable them to live over again the days of their pristine joy. It not only exhilerates but strengthens, and is really an invaluable blessing, especially to those who have been reduced to a condition of servility, self-abuse, misfortune, or ordinary sickness. No matter what the cause of the impotency of any human organ, this superb preparation will remove the effect at once and forever.

BIOKRENE

Cures Impotency, General Debility, Nervous Incapacity, Dyspepsia, Depression, Loss of Appetite, Low Spirits, Weakness of the Organs of Generation, Imbecility, Mental Indolence, Emaciation, Ennui. It has a most delightful, desirable and novel effect upon the Nervous System; and all who are in any way prostrated by Nervous Disabilities are earnestly advised to seek a cure in this most excellent and unequalled preparation.

Persons who, by imprudence, have lost their NATURAL VIGOR, will find a speedy and permanent cure in the

BIOKRENE

The FEEBLE, the LANGUID, the DESPAIRING, the OLD should give this valuable discovery a trial; it will be found totally different from all other articles for the same purposes.

TO FEMALES.—This preparation is invaluable in nervous weaknesses of all kinds, as it will restore the wasted strength with wonderful permanence.

It is also a grand tonic, and will give relief in Dyspepsia with the first dose. A brief persistence in its use will renovate the stomach to a degree of perfect health and banish Dyspepsia forever.

One Dollar per bottle. Sold by SETH S. HANCE, 108 Baltimore street, and Druggists generally.

Sent by express anywhere, by addressing
HUTCHINGS & HILLYER, Proprietors,
d24-1eo 81 Cedar street, New York.

HANCE'S Sarsaparilla or Blood Pills.

Hance's Sarsaparilla or Blood Pills.

Hance's Sarsaparilla or Blood Pills.

Hance's Sarsaparilla or Blood Pills.

Hance's Sarsaparilla or Blood Pills.

Hance's Sarsaparilla or Blood Pills.

Hance's Sarsaparilla or Blood Pills.

Hance's Sarsaparilla,
Vegetable or Blood Pills,
For Purifying the Blood.

Baltimore, June 29, 1860.

This is to certify that I was afflicted with a violent pain in the breast and right arm which I suppose proceeded from the impure state of my blood. I was recommended to take Hance's Sarsaparilla or Blood Pills, and after taking one box the pain was entirely removed from my breast and arm. I found them extremely gentle in their operation, and would recommend them to every person in want of a mild purgative.

PATRICK ROCHE,
No. 25 Conway street,
between Howard and Eutaw.

In purchasing these Pills let me add
ONE WORD OF CAUTION.
Always ask for HANCE'S PILLS, and purchase of none but those advertised as Agents, and if convenient call and see the proprietor himself.

For sale by SETH S. HANCE, 108 Baltimore street, and SWEETZER & CO., corner of Charles and Pratt streets. d1-eotm*

DR. BRADSHAW'S
INVIGORATING CORDIAL

DR. BRADSHAW'S INVIGORATING CORDIAL
FOR GENERAL WEAKNESS

DR. BRADSHAW'S INVIGORATING CORDIAL
FOR NERVOUS DISEASES

DR. BRADSHAW'S INVIGORATING CORDIAL
FOR PAIN IN THE BACK.

DR. BRADSHAW'S INVIGORATING CORDIAL
CURES DEBILITATED SUFFERERS

DR. BRADSHAW'S INVIGORATING CORDIAL

For General Debility, Loss of Muscular Energy, Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Weakness, Obstructions, Female Complaints, and all other diseases arising from excess and imprudences in life, and removing all improper discharges from the Bladder, Kidneys or other organs, from whatever cause they may have originated, and no matter of how long standing, giving health and vigor to the frame and bloom to the pallid cheek.

JOY TO THE AFFLICTED.

It cures Nervous and Debilitated Sufferers, and removes all the Symptoms, among which will be found Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, General Weakness, Horror of Disease, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Dreadful Horror of Death, Night Sweats, Cold Feet, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Languor, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, often Enormous Appetite with Dyspeptic Symptoms, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of the Skin, Pallid Countenance and Eruption of the Face, Pain in the Back, Heaviness of the Eyelids, frequently Black Spots flying before the Eyes, with temporary Suffusion and Loss of Sight; want of Attention, Great Mobility, Restlessness, with Horror of Society. Nothing is more desirable to such patients than solitude, and nothing they more dread for fear of themselves; no repose of manner, no earnestness, no speculation, but a hurried transition from one question to another. Effects upon both mind and body can be rectified, and the nervous system healthfully invigorated, where the qualifications of manhood have been impaired.

Price $3 per bottle; two bottles for $5; four bottles for $10; six bottles $12; ten bottles $20; twelve bottles $24.

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HANCE'S HOARHOUND CANDY.

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Twenty years experience has proved, beyond the shadow of a doubt, that Hance's Hoarhound Candy excels every other remedy for the cure of

ASTHMA,
BRONCHITIS,
COUGHS AND COLDS,
CROUP AND WHOOPING COUGH,
SPITTING OF BLOOD,
AND ALL PULMONARY COMPLAINTS.

Hundreds of other remedies have been lauded and extolled to the skies, but having no virtue to sustain them, have sunk into oblivion, while Hance's Hoarhound Candy has continually increased in popularity until it has become a standard preparation.

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MEDICAL.

THE ONLY KNOWN RESTORER OF COLOR AND PERFECT HAIR DRESSING COMBINED!

London Hair Color Restorer and Dressing.
London Hair Color Restorer and Dressing.
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London Hair Color Restorer and Dressing.
London Hair Color Restorer and Dressing.
London Hair Color Restorer and Dressing.

A SURE PREVENTIVE FOR BALDNESS!

1.—It will restore gray hair to its original color.
2.—It will make it grow on bald heads.
3.—It will restore the natural secretions.
4.—It will remove all dandruff and itching.
5.—It will make the hair soft, glossy and flexible.
6.—It will preserve the original color to old age.
7.—It will prevent the hair from falling off.
8.—It will cure all diseases of the scalp.

READ THIS CERTIFICATE.

I am happy to add my testimony to the great value of the "London Hair Color Restorer," which restored my hair to its original dark color, and the hue appears to be permanent. I am satisfied that the preparation is nothing like a dye, but operates upon the secretions. It is also a beautiful hair dressing, and promotes the growth. I purchased the first bottle from Edward B. Garrigues, Druggist, Tenth and Coates streets, who can also testify my hair was very gray when I commenced its use.

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Such testimony is daily received from all sections of the country. One bottle will satisfy any one that it is entirely different and vastly superior to all other hair preparations. Price 75 cents; $4 the half dozen. Sold by DR. SWAYNE & SON, 330 North Sixth st., and in Baltimore, by

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HANCE'S SARSAPARILLA.

A MEDICATED COMPOUND OF HONDURAS SARSAPARILLA, LIGNUM-VITÆ, BURDOCK, SASSAFRAS AND IODIDE OF POTASSIUM, &c.

This preparation will be found one of the best alteratives and purifying compounds before the public. It is put up in quart bottles, and is one of the cheapest as well as one of the best preparations, having Sarsaparilla for its base, yet offered to the public. Persons suffering from RHEUMATISM, LIVER COMPLAINT, ERYSIPELAS, DISEASE OF THE SKIN, GENERAL DEBILITY, IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD, &c., should give it a trial.

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ASTHMA ASTHMA!! ASTHMA!!!

I would inform the public I am in possession of Medicine that will cure this most distressing complaint. I have seen persons who could scarcely breathe, and have obtained almost instantaneous relief by the use of this remedy. It is harmless and can be taken with perfect freedom. Should this chance to meet the eye of any one who is suffering from this dreadful malady, I hope they will not fail instantly to apply to me and thereby obtain immediate relief.

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N. B.—I can put this up so it can be sent through the mail to any part of the country. d1-eotm*

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COLORIFIC
For Coloring the Hair to a Beautiful Brown or Black.

Applied without wash or preparation; will not crisp the Hair or Whiskers like a dye; leaves it soft and glossy, promoting its growth; particularly adapted to ladies' use whose hair is prematurely gray.

Guaranteed as represented. Try it.
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SANATIVE TINCTURE,
FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD AND
CURING NERVOUS DISEASES.
Price $1 per bottle.

When the blood is impure, and its circulation thereby becomes dull and sluggish, this TINCTURE, by its purifying properties, will impart a more energetic and natural action, increasing thereby the power of the secreting and distributive organs. It relieves, with wonderful rapidity, every disorder incident to the digestive apparatus; restores the appetite; renews the strength; hardens the muscles; braces the nerves; gives elasticity to the spirit; recruits the mental energies; banishes despondency; imparts to the attenuated frame a more robust appearance; allays irritation; calms the disturbed imagination, builds up the shattered constitution, and may be taken without fear by the young or old, the robust or feeble, with equal advantage. The lassitude resulting from late hours, or too close application to labor of any kind, is quickly removed by its action, and ladies engaged in sedentary occupations, and subject to inconveniencies therefrom, will find it a safe and healthy stimulant. For sale by

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Prevents hair from falling out.

Hance's Chemical Hair Restorative
Causes it to grow on bald heads.

Hance's Chemical Hair Restorative
Prevents hair turning gray.

Hance's Chemical Hair Restorative
Permanently removes Dandruff.

Hance's Chemical Hair Restorative
Gives hair lustre and beauty.

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Cures all diseases of the scalp.

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