DAILY CLIPPER.

WM. WALES.....Publisher.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 10, 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.

[From the Boston Transcript]

"HASTE NOT—REST NOT."

[The following beautiful lines have been widely circulated throughout the country and much admired as a translation from Goethe. However great may be the implied compliment an injustice is thereby done to one of our own poets, the author of a number of other fugitive pieces of much merit, some of which have been set to music and much admired for their patriotic and pathetic beauties. The author is Dr. C. C. Cox, now Lieutenant Governor of the Free State of Maryland. We are glad to know that he is about to publish his poetical productions in a collected form. Our only regret is that, like our own Charles Sprague, one who can write so well has not written more.]

"Without haste! without rest!
Bind the motto to thy breast;
Bear it with thee as a spell;
Storm or sunshine, guard it well;
Heed not flowers that round thee bloom—
Bear it onward to the tomb.

Haste not! let no thoughtless deed
Mar for aye the spirit's speed;
Ponder well and know the right;
Onward then, with all thy might;
Haste not! years can but add
For one reckless action done.

Rest not! life is sweeping by;
Do and dare before you die;
Something mighty and sublime
Leave behind to conquer time;
Glorious 'tis to live for aye
When these forms have passed away.

Haste not! rest not! calmly wait;
Meekly bear the storm of fate;
Duty be thy polar guide;
Do the right whate'er betide!
Haste not! rest not! Calm Delight
God shall crown thy work at last.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Clipper.]

WASHINGTON, May 8, 1865.

The terror and indignation excited in Great Britain by the assassination of our beloved President, are attested by the proceedings in both Houses of Parliament. No form of manifesting the national feeling is so solemn and emphatic, as the ceremony of the Lords and Commons sending up an address to the Sovereign. Notice of such an address was given to the Peers by the Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Earl Russell, and to the Lower House by the Home Secretary, Sir George Grey, in the name of the Prime Minister.

Her Majesty will doubtless convey her Parliament's expression of sentiment to the Government of the United States, in an appropriate manner; but it is intimated that she will also probably address an autograph letter of condolence and sympathy to Mrs. Lincoln. Having herself been called to mourn the loss of an idolized husband, the virtuous and truly noble Prince Albert, the Queen will feel, with peculiar sensibility, the nature and extent of that deep sea of grief which has swept over the bereaved family of our martyred Lincoln, especially her who was dearest to his affections, and will be drawn to her by the bond of a common sorrow.

The expressions of feeling from the great masses of the British people will be not less strongly marked by grief and detestation of the crime. Whatever may be their likes or dislikes in the mighty struggle now happily ended, they will see only in the murdered President a man and a brother, fully cut off in his hour of recreation by a vile agent of a diabolical conspiracy, and one universal voice of execration will be heard from one end of the kingdom to the other.

It is but due to Sir Frederick Bruce, the British Minister here, to add that he took the earliest opportunity to express the sentiments now repeated in Parliament.

He was to have been officially introduced to President Lincoln on Saturday, April 15th, for the purpose of presenting his letter of credence from the Queen, but alas! on that very morning our "great and good friend" had passed away from earth. And the first dispatch of the Minister announced to his Government in London the sad and astounding tidings of the assassination.

The dreadful news went rapidly. It was announced in Parliament on Thursday, the 27th of April,—and, at the same moment, we may well believe, was sounded the death-knell of the Confederate cause in Europe.

It cannot have escaped the attention of your readers that several volunteer advisers of President Johnson have appeared in different parts of the country, who have kindly taken occasion to mark out for him the policy which he ought to pursue. The principal characteristic of much of this free counsel is a strong mark that the adviser does not understand either the epoch or the President, or his own place on this sublunary sphere. Mr. Johnson is not a mad-cap, or a dreamer, or a theorist—nor was he ever a partisan, in any narrow sense of that term.

Nominated for the Vice Presidency under peculiar circumstances, and at a most critical moment in the war for our national life, by the Republican party, but not as a Republican, succeeding to the Chief Magistracy, by a calamity which showed and grieved the whole American people, and is calculated to rebuke party rage, and soften the asperities of all political contentions, he no doubt feels that his office is peculiarly and pre-eminently that of President of the Nation.

His sharp, clear, well defined utterances indicate that he is fully alive to the responsibilities devolved upon him in that capacity. His most judicious declaration that he will be governed by the best lights before him under the circumstances of each case as they arise should inspire confidence among practical men.

He brings to the consideration of most of the gravest problems of the crisis an experimental acquaintance with those most nearly affected by them, which few men can possess in the same degree. He knows just what the late insurgent States are—what the loyal people need, what the conscious and intriguing traitors ought to receive—and what the wretched dupes of the latter require in order to make them good citizens. He is fitted, perhaps, above all other man, to be director instead of follower in the contrivance of plans for these primary objects: and the country seems well satisfied to put its trust in his purpose, without any promptings from forward advisers.

While these grave and momentous concerns are occupying the Executive mind, would it not be more becoming if some unfortunate gentlemen, (not a hundred miles off) would postpone for a brief season, their pressing attempts to divert attention to their peculiar titles to office? There is no hurry surely for discharging their "little bills." If the commissions of incumbents do not expire till July—what need for bothering about a change in May? Who knows what may turn up before the next anniversary of our National Independence? Many a man may before that time, wish he had another political grand father than the one he has been heretofore bragging of.

A LOOKER ON AT THE CAPITOL.

The Missouri Democrat says a steamboat engineer named Wm. Richardson, was so severely beaten in a fight on the levee, Saturday afternoon, that he died from his injuries. He refused to tell who the parties were who assaulted him, but said they were his friends. He died at 10 o'clock Saturday night. It is supposed that a man named Hart was the one who beat him.

George W. Soper, a New York merchant, committed suicide on Friday, because of losses in gold speculations.

The Mexican Excitement.

THE RUMORS AFLOAT—LARGE STORIES; ABOUT "BOUNTIES"—THE WHOLE THING A COLONIZATION SCHEME—GEN. ORTEGAS THE PRIME MOVER.

During the past week considerable excitement and much interest have been manifested by returned volunteers in the rumors in regard to the formation of regiments in this and other cities, for the purpose of fighting under the flag of Juarez and the Republic of Mexico. In regard to it various rumors have been flying about, none of which can be traced to any definite source.

One rumor has it that recruits are to receive a bounty of $2,000 in gold when they land in Mexico, and $22 per month thereafter. Another that $300 in greenbacks will be paid them here and $1,000 in gold on landing, and $22 per month. Another has $600 in gold, and another $300 in gold, with the $22 a month in gold. Some vague advertisements have also appeared in several of the daily papers, which have been supposed to refer to the all absorbing topic, Mexico. The whole affair seems to be only a colonization scheme, headed by the well-known Mexican General Ortega, the full particulars of which will be made public in a few days, the General having yesterday returned from Washington, and during the present week a meeting will be held at the Cooper Institute for the advancement of the scheme.—*Tribune.*

THE TRIAL OF THE CONSPIRATORS.

[Special to the Philadelphia Inquirer.]

WASHINGTON, May 8.—Charges and specifications against the leading conspirators have been finally preferred, and the testimony pretty well arranged. The trial was to have opened this morning, but on the Court partially assembling it was found that another day or two were needed to complete some of the arrangements of the Judge Advocate.

The trials are to be in the Penitentiary building at the Arsenal, where the criminals are now confined in chains, and in separate cells.

A large room in the second story has been fitted up for the court room. It is large enough to hold three hundred persons, and is in the northeast corner of the building, and has four windows covered with grated iron bars. The room has a high ceiling, and except the tables, chairs and matting upon the floor, and half a dozen benches, is perfectly plain. The walls are white, the whole building having been newly renovated. No maps, pictures or anything is to be seen save the hastily constructed pine furniture needed by the court.

Judge Advocate Holt will preside at the court, which will be arranged around a long table upon the north side of the room. Parallel to it will be the tables for the official reporters, who will be sworn, and reduce the testimony each day to writing. Next to the phonographers is a table for the benefit of counsel, should any appear. It is not known that any have been engaged, although there is a rumor that several eminent Democratic politicians have refused to serve.

Judge Holt will be aided by Judge Bingham, of Ohio, and Judge Burnett, both skillful lawyers.

It is said that the Secretary of War is thoroughly conversant with the whole testimony, and that the cases have been prepared under his eagle eye.

Major General Hartsuff has command of the jail and its surroundings, and his dispositions are such that it would be impossible for any attempt to get possession of the prisoners by a mob to succeed.

His forces are encamped just outside the outer walls, while thick cordons of sentries surround the red brick building which confines the wretched criminals, who, in chains, with mufflers over their heads, are already undergoing a living death. They are not allowed any communication with the outside world, and the guards who feed them are not allowed to converse with them upon any pretense.

The padded masks covering their entire head, except the mouth, are put on to prevent them from committing suicide. A sentinel over each one attends to them day and night. All are very much dejected, and fear that any moment they may be executed by the people.

It is most likely that three of Ford's theatre employees will have to die, as it seems pretty clear that they aided Booth materially in the execution of his dreadful murder. Ford, the proprietor, is still in the Old Capitol, but, so far as I can learn, is not implicated.

The theatre is still under guard by the military. No one can enter except by a permit of the Secretary of War. It remains just as it was the night of the assassination.

No newspaper reporters will be admitted, nor will the testimony and progress of the trial be made public.

Quarters and accommodations for the entire court and reporters are prepared at the jail, and they will probably remain there during the trials.

By Wednesday morning the machinery will be all in motion, and the cases be pushed rapidly on

Payne, the assassin of Seward, will probably be the first tried. He is a regular contract villain, and was hired in Canada, and sent here to do his work of blood for a stipulated price.

When the whole history of this tragedy and its plottings come to be fully written out, and the facts are all developed, it will make every Christian stand aghast at the sickening horror backed by these chivalric criminals, sunk to the lowest depths in their vain efforts to destroy the Union, and build up a Confederacy whose corner stone was the unpaid labor of the colored race.

THE ASSASSINATION IN KENTUCKY.

A large mass meeting was held in Louisville, Kentucky, April 16th, at which were delegates from all parts of the State, to give expression to their feelings upon the murder of the President. Resolutions were adopted and placed upon a beautiful scroll, to be presented to Mrs. Lincoln.—Dr. L. Beecher Todd, of Lexington, Ky., a near relative of Mrs. Lincoln, was selected to convey them to her. Sickness detaining her at Washington, he proceeded to Springfield with the Kentucky delegation, numbering forty-two members, and will there confide them to the care of her brother-in-law, N. W. Edwards, Esq. The Kentucky delegation is composed of the most distinguished men of the State, and that class which has stood by the Union in its darkest hours in Kentucky, and who sustained the administration of Mr. Lincoln from first to last, and are now here to mingle their tears with Illinois over his ashes.

PERSONAL APPEARANCE.—Attentions to one's outward appearance is one of the first elements of politeness. Want of cleanliness, slovenly or delapidated attire, are an affront to the persons we approach. Anything like dirtiness—the very word defends—is utterly superfluous and inadmissible. Man, naturally the rudest of animals, has necessarily the greatest need of personal neatness. Most of the habits of antiquity bathed daily, or oftener. Ablutions were, and still are in many countries, a religious practice. Perfumes are quite gone out of fashion, being left to be used almost exclusively by persons of questionable health, or worse, of questionable character.

A man left his horse and buggy at the door of a hotel in Swanzpcott, Mass, a week ago Saturday night, and the horse ran away. Last Sunday he was found in a piece of woods near the town, the buggy upset and the horse inextricably entangled in the trees and underbrush. The horse had pawed a hole in the ground with his fore feet, and was nearly up to his knees in the dirt, and in this position he had evidently been for upwards of a week, without a mouthful of food or a drop of water. When extracted he was so weak he could hardly move, and could not have lived in that condition much longer. He was valued at $1,500.

A boy, while playing in the garden attached to his father's house in Fayette street, Boston, a day or two since, found just below the surface of the earth what proved to be an English guinea of the time of Charles the Second. The coin was in good state of preservation, and the date—1671—could be distinctly seen. The father was offered $16 for it by one broker. Another, a friend of the boy, told him he would readily give him that price for it; but advised him not to dispose of it at present, as it was a very valuable coin, and was worth much more than the sum tendered to him.

The Union army, after its permanent reorganization, will consist of four army corps of 40,000 each, one corps of regulars, one corps white volunteers, and two corps colored. The four organizations will be complete in themselves, with cavalry, artillery and infantry in proper proportions.

AMUSEMENTS.

Holliday Street Theatre.—Vestvali will appear to-night for the second and last time in her unequalled production of the Hebrew Mother, in the grand play of Gemea. During the progress of the play Madame Vestvali will sing the celebrated Gretto Song. Gemea was performed last night, and the audience was enraptured at the wonderful talent displayed by the charming Vestvali, and we are sure that another large and delighted audience will be in attendance to-night. To-morrow night the new play entitled "Hearts are Trumps," translated by Madame Marguerites, the celebrated authoress, will be produced in a style of dazzling magnificence.

THE CITY COUNCIL.

FIRST BRANCH, May 8th, 1865.—In the absence of James Young, Esq., Mayor ex officio, Mr. Jones was called to the chair.

Mr. Keyser presented a petition from James H. Stimpson, to erect Chemical works on a lot at the foot of Cross street; referred.

Mr. Hatch submitted a minority report from the committee of conference, to whom was referred the ordinance appropriating $25 000 to the House of Refuge. The report was accompanied with an ordinance compelling all persons having in charge the House of Refuge to take the oath of allegiance; laid on the table.

Mr. Watson submitted a resolution providing for a delay in advertising for proposals for the erection of an additional market, as a continuation of the Belair market; adopted.

Mr. Cox submitted an ordinance in relation to the collection of taxes; laid on the table.

A communication was received from the Water Engineer in relation to certain pumps. Adjourned until Friday next.

SECOND BRANCH.—Daniel Harvey, Esq., President.

A resolution to appoint a committee to make arrangements for a suitable reception of the Union troops of Baltimore, who have been engaged in the war on their return to their homes in this city, was received from the First Branch; adopted. The chair appointed Messrs. Birch, Nalls and Irelan a committee on the part of the Second Branch.

A resolution adverse to the petition of the Baltimore Orphan Asylum for relief, was received from the First Branch; read and laid on the table.

Mr. Irelan called up bill No. 48, to provide for the appointment of superintendents of streets, and dividing the city into six districts. After a few remarks from Mr. Irelan in opposition to the bill it was lost. Adjourned until Friday afternoon.

THRILLING ADVENTURE OF A BOY.

The following letter from a boy nineteen years old, named E. B. Pleasants, holding the position of yeoman on a gunboat on the Tennessee river, is interesting.—A company from the gunboat had been sent ashore to capture the guerilla, Burt Hays:

U. S. S. PEOSTA, OFF CROOPS ISLAND, Tennessee River, March 10.—Dear Parents: * * * I was sent out on picket duty as an officer of the advance, while our men, some fifty in number, went back in the country after the rebel Burt Hays and his gang. Not finding them, however, the men returned, and about the time they reached the boat, which was about half a mile from where we were, the rebels came down upon us, having seen our men and followed them back. I had my men stationed behind trees, when the rebels dashed upon us on horseback.

I ordered the men to shoot and make their way as best they could to the boat. We did well, and brought down three of the ruffians to the ground; the others were then after us like a flash, and two of our party were shot through the body, but did not fall, but ran on and finally reached the boat. I had some lead put through my cap, three balls through my overcoat, and my belt cut half off. I went for the boat as fast as I could, when I was interrupted by a big ruffian, who hallooed for me to "give up." I went up to him and handed him my gun, which he took, ordering me to follow him, which I did, and as he turned his head to go I drew my pistol from my "handy pocket" and shot him dead.

I snatched up my gun and again ran in the direction of the boat, and began to consider myself clear, when I came to an open space which I had just entered, when I was saluted with a bang! I looked round, saw the man, and returned the compliment. We both missed. I was taken prisoner, and was ordered to mount my captor's horse behind him, and we started off through the woods. The men having seen my capture from the boat, and given the alarm, the fifty of our men who had returned near to the boat, came on a run in order, if possible to effect my rescue, and as we were crossing the road they were coming up on, we were in plain view of them, and the guerilla who had me a prisoner stopped his horse and tantalized our men by exhibiting me to them, knowing they dare not shoot at him for fear of hitting me. As soon, however, as he turned his horse to go on, I slipped my revolver out of my pocket, placed the muzzle to the back of the fellow's head, and fired. "He went overboard," I slipped into his seat in the saddle, and ran the horse down and met our men—When I dismounted I was so prostrated by excitement that I was unable to stand.

DEATH OF THE CZAROWITCH.

At the same time when our nation was mourning over the death of its ruler, the Russian people were informed of the death of one to whom they had looked as future monarch. The eldest son of the Czar died at Nice on the 23d of April, and the promising ability shown by the young man was such as to render his death a real calamity.

Nicholas Alexanderowitch, the eldest son of the Emperor of Russia, and heir to the imperial throne, was born at St. Petersburg on the 27th of February, 1843, and had not yet attained his majority.—He held a high position in the Russian army, though, of course, it was merely honorary, as he had never taken active part in military exercises. Personally the Czarowitch—the son of the Czar, literally—was a young man of rare beauty.

He had the oval face of his mother, formerly a Princess of Hesse, and his features were as regular and clear cut as those of a sculptor's masterpiece. About two or three years ago he traveled into the interior of Russia, visiting Nijni Novgorod, at the great fair held there. His health failing, he was lately ordered by his physicians to the milder climate of Nice, whither it appears he only went to die. He was lately betrothed to the Princess Dagmar, of Denmark.

The last death in the Imperial family of Russia occurred in November, 1860, when the Empress Dowager Alexandra Feodorovna, widow of Nicholas, and grandmother of the lately deceased Czarowitch, died in the sixty-second year of her age.

By the death of the Hereditary Prince, the Grand Duke Vladimir, second son of the Emperor, becomes heir to the throne. He is now eighteen years old. Vladimir is one of the old traditionally Imperial names of Russia. The last Czar of that name reigned in 1228

MINIATURE ALMANAC FOR 1865.

MAY.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon's Phases.		
8-Monday	5 0	6 0		MAY.	H. M.
9-Tuesday	4 59	7 1		D.	H. M.
10-Wednesday	4 57	7 2	First qr	9	11 32m
11-Thursday	4 57	7 3	Full	10	3 21a
12-Friday	4 56	7 4	Last qr	18	1 33m
13-Saturday	4 55	7 5	New	24	5 45a
14-Sunday	4 54	7 6			

MARINE AFFAIRS.

PORT OF BALTIMORE, May 9, 1865.

ARRIVED.

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

Steamer Lancaster, Tomlinson, fm Havre de Grace—to Jos Jas Taylor.

Steamer Josephine Thompson, Moore, from New York—mdse to J A Shriver.

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

CLEARED.

Steamer Louisiana, Porter, Norfolk.

Steamer Lancaster, Tomlinson, Havre de Grace.

Steamer Octorara, McLaughlin, New York.

Steamer John S Shriver, Dennis, Philadelphia.

SAILED.

Schr Castor, (Dn) St Johns, P R—in tow of steamship May Queen.

CLEARANCES FOR BALTIMORE.

Steamer Josephine Thompson, Moore, New York, 8th inst.

Schr G Fantazzi, Wooster, Eastport, 1st instant.

ARRIVALS FROM BALTIMORE.

Schr Shoal Water, Pitts, Norwich, Conn, 8th inst.

MEMORANDA.

Bark Armenia, of Boston, Hamilton, was at Chesertown, Md, loading timber for Malaga, will sail about 15th inst.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

MONETARY.

The sale of 7-30 notes enables the Secretary of the Treasury to administer the finances of the country with unusual ease. The daily receipts not only pay current expenses, but liquidate the large amount of certificates his predecessor was obliged to issue. Every day brings the national finances into better order, and an early resumption of specie payments is looked for by many persons. There are others, however, who do not expect such a result—no matter in how favorable a light matters may be regarded. The debt of the Government is now taking the form of 7-30 notes, convertible June 15, 1868, into a six per cent. gold bearing stock. *The Treasury is making no paper to mature within three years*, and will not be harrassed by the renewals which embarrassed Mr. Chase, who proceeded upon the theory of a short war. From this time the imports will yield more gold than will pay the interest upon the National debt, including all the 7-30's to be funded.

The expenditures are rapidly decreasing, *the taxation daily more thorough*, and in a short time all the direct and indirect expenses of the rebellion will have been funded, and the aggregate announced at a figure which will not startle the nation for whose benefit it was made, nor will it impair our credit in the eyes of capitalists out of the country. The home value of the National credit is best shown by the demand for 7-30s from small investors, who are to be taxed to maintain it. No national debt ever had so sure a foundation, and large as it is it will be paid in full, while the debts of England, France, and the Continent generally, will steadily grow, hopeless of any payment.

The orders from Washington directing a curtailment of expenditures in every department where it is practicable, is doing much to strengthen the national credit, and to bring the greenback currency more nearly on a par with gold.

The sales of the 7-30 per cent. Treasury Bonds to the amount of forty millions of dollars per week is proof positive that the nation at peace is esteemed fully equal to all its obligations, hence the steady improvement in the market of Government liabilities of every description.

Gold yesterday sold as low as 135¾. The bulk of the gold trade in New York is confined to sellers, the buyers being only those persons who require the metal for duties and exchange. Gold that has been hoarded since the breaking out of the war, by persons who expected that the premium would reach 500, are becoming terribly agitated at the recent tumble, and are drawing from dark places their old stockings, and disposing of their treasures. The amount thus put upon the market in New York and this city during the past ten days is estimated at $7,000,000. Holders are afraid to keep it, be aggrieved that greenbacks will suffice for all the necessary wants.

The market in this city yesterday was dull as regards prices. The attention of speculators is being rapidly attracted to the copper stocks of North Carolina, their value being deemed the most intrinsic, and a revival of business in this quarter may be speedily looked for, as we know that many of the mines have values beyond the present market rates. Those in which the greatest confidence is placed are the Guilford, Gardner, North State, Rudisill, and the Baltimore and North Carolina mines. These mines will be worked as much for their gold and silver as for copper, as the two first ores pay for the entire working of the mines. Money yesterday was abundant in this city, and New York exchange was heavy at par.

SALE AT THE BALTIMORE STOCK BOARD.

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

May 9, 1865.

1,000	American Gold (large)		137
5,000	do	do (large)	136
3,000	do	do (large)	136
2,000	do	do (large)	136
5,000	do	do (large)	136
13,877	do	do (large)	135¾
10,000	do	do (large)	135¾
10,000	do	do (large)	135¾
17,000	do	do (large)	135¾
1,200	do	do (large)	135¾
3,000	do	do (large)	135¾
5,000	do	do (large)	135¾
1,000	do	do (large)	135¾
1,500	do	do (large)	135¾
14 shares Farmers' & Mechanics' bk			41
1,000 shares City Stock, '90			101¾
1,000 shares Maryland Coal Co			5
200 shares Springfield Min. Co. b30			110
500 shares Pennsylvania Oil Co			50
500 do do		do b30	95
500 do do		do b30	100
1,500 do do		do	95

SECOND BOARD.

10,162	American Gold (large)		135¾
1,200	do	do (large)	135¾
12,000	do	do (large) s10	135¾
9,000	do	do (large)	135¾
5,000	do	do (large) s5	135¾
15,000	do	do (large) b.9	135¾
221	do	do (large)	135
10,000	do	do (large) b5	135¾
6,000	U. S. 5-20's (old)		105¾
700	do	do	105¾
2,000	U. S. 6's, '81		110¾
50 shares Springfield Mining Co			110
500 shares Pennsylvania Oil Co			50
400 do	do	do b30	95
10 shares George's Creek Coal Co			162

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

American Gold	135¾
Erie Railway Company	79¾
Hudson	106¾
Reading	100¾
Michigan S. and N. Indiana Railroad	69
Chicago and Northwestern R. R.	30
" " Preferred	39¾
Cumberland	46¾
New York Central	97¾
Chicago and Rock Island Railroad	100
Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad	74¾
Fort Wayne	97¾
Ohio and Miss. certificates	28¾
Quicksilver	60¾

Tone of the market—Firm.

Prices of Stocks and Bonds in N. Y., May 9.

BY TELEGRAPH.

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

	1st Bd.	2d Bd.
United States 6's, 1881, Coupon	110¾	110
" " 5-20's	106	105¾
" " " in currency	99¾	99¾
American Gold	137¾	137
Tennessee 6's	62¾	62¾
North Carolina 6's	67	67
Missouri 6's	67	67
Canton Company	39	39¾
Cumberland Coal and Iron Co.	45¾	45¾
Quicksilver	60¾	60
New York Central Railroad	97¾	97
Erie Railway Company	78¾	79
" " Preferred		
Hudson River Railroad	106	107¾
Harlem Railroad		56
Reading Railroad	100	100¾
Michigan Central Railroad	111¾	111
Michigan S. and N. Ind. R. R.	67¾	68¾
Illinois Central Railroad	116¾	116
Cleveland and Pittsburg R R.	73¾	74¾
Chicago and Northwestern R.	29¾	29
" " Preferred	39¾	39¾
Cleveland and Toledo Railroad	110	109
Chicago and Rock Island R. R.	99¾	99¾
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien	41	41
Chicago, Ft. Wayne & Chicago	97¾	97¾
St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute	34¾	

Tone of the Market.....Weak. Steady.

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

American Gold	
Erie	79¾
Southern	69
C. & N. Western	29¾
Rock Island	99¾
Fort Wayne	97¾
Cumberland	46¾
Pittsburg	74¾
N. Y. Central	97¾
Hudson River Railroad	107
Reading	100¾
Michigan Central	100

Tone of the market, Strong

BALTIMORE MARKET.

May 9, 1865.

COFFEE—Market quiet but firm at 20¾@22 cents, gold for Rio, as to quality.

FLOUR—Receipts light; market steady, supplies of all descriptions being much reduced. We note sales of 100 bbls very common Ohio Super at $7.25, 100 bbls choice Extra do. at $7.75, and 100 bbls fair Howard Street Extra at $7.87½ per bbl. We quote rates as follows:

Howard Street Super	$7.75	@ 8.00
" " Extra	8.25	@ 8.37½
" " Family	10.00	@ 9.00
Ohio Super	7.50	@ 7.62½
" Extra	8.00	@ 8.12½
" Family	9.50	@ 9.00
City Mills Standard Super	7.75	@ 7.87½
" " Extra brands	10.00	@ 10.50
Baltimore Family do	11.00	@ 11.50
" Highgrades	11.00	@ 00.00

Rye Flour—First quality dull at $5.62½.

Corn Meal—Sales of City Mills at $4.75.

GRAIN—Market dull. Receipts of Wheat and Rye light; fair white $2.45; Corn at $1.15@1.18 for white; and yellow do. $1.20@1.25 and Oats at 72 cts. weight

PROVISIONS—Market is steady—Bacon Shoulders at 14¾ cts; Sides at 15@15¾ cts, and Sugar-cured Hams at 22@23 cents; new prime Mess Pork has sold at $28 and closed steady. Western Lard remains nominal, at 19¾ @19¾ cts, and Baltimore refined at 20 cts.

MOLASSES.—Quotations nominal, viz. Clayed Cuba 60@65 cents, Muscovado do, in hds, 50@62 cents, English Island 50@55 cents, And Porto Rico 75@75 cents.

SALT.—Sales of Turks Island reported at $2.10@2.20, and Marshall's Ferneat $3.10@3.20. Market quiet.

SUGARS.—Less inquiry for all grades. We quote:

Cuba and P. R. fair to good ren'g	$12.00	@12.50
" " " good gry	12.50	@13.75
" " " prime gry	13.75	@14.50
Porto Rico fair to good grocery	13.00	@13.75
" " prime to choice gry	14.25	@14.50

WHISKY.—Sales unimportant. Inferior packages offered by $2.05.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

MONDAY, May 8, 1865.

ASHES—Here been inactive, including Pots, at $7 06@$7 12½, and Pearls at $9 25@9 50 ▽ 100 pounds

COTTON—Is in fair request, and much firmer. Middlings 33½@38c ▽ lb.

COFFEE—Is quiet, yet stiffly held.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in fair demand at firmer prices, but closed quite heavily. Sales since our last amount to 13,400 bbls, including very inferior to common Superfine State and Western, at $6 90@$6 95; poor to choice Extra State at $6 [illegible]@$7 40; chiefly at $7@7 15, round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, at $7 85@$8 65 ▽ barrel.

Southern Flour is in moderate demand, at advancing rates. Sales since our last 1,300 bbls at $7 90@$8 for common to good, and $8@$12 50 for good to very choice extra brands. Canadian Flour is more active and is advancing; sales 1,400 bbls Extra at $7@$8 25. Rye Flour is in more demand, including fine and super, at $5 50@$6 25; sales 263 bbls. Corn Meal is in demand at $4 50@$5 85 for Jersey, and $6 75 for Brandywine. Sales were also made by auction at the Produce Exchange of 175 bbls. Extra State (Washington Mills) at $6 50@$7 15, in store.

GRAIN.—Wheat has been in moderate demand and held quite firmly. Sales have been made of 2[illegible]00 bushels, including White Michigan at $2 45; Amber Michigan at $1 80@1 83; inferior to good Red western at $1 37@1 [illegible] ▽ bushel. Rye is heavy; 1,000 bushels Western were sold at $1 ▽ bushel. Nothing new in Barley or Barley Malt. Corn is depressed and declining. Sales 6,500 bushels, at $1 15 for Old Mixed Western, delivered, and $1 40@1 41 for New Yellow, ▽ bushel—Oats are dull, heavy and nominally much lower, including Western at 73@75c. Jersey and Pennsylvania at 60@61c; Canada at 59@60c ▽ bushel.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in less demand, including Spirits Turpentine, at $3 10 ▽ gallon.

OILS—Have been quiet but generally steady, including Crude Whale, at $1 25@1 27, Crude Sperm $1 [illegible], Bleached Whale at $1 50, Unbleached Sperm at $1 30@1 35, Linseed at $1 25@1 28, Lard at $1 60@1 65 ▽ gallon.

PAINTS—Linseed Oil has been inactive at 37½@38c for Crude; 54@55c for refined, in bond, and 74@75c for Genuine, ▽ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been freely offered to-day, and has been only moderately inquired for, at drooping prices. Sales have been made of 4,300 bbls, in lots, at $27 37½@$27 75, closing heavily at $27 50 cash, for New Mess; $22@$23 50 for Mess; $23@$24@$23 75 for Prime Mess, and $23 87½@$24 25 for Prime, per bbl. Sales were also made of 1,700 bbls, New Mess, May and June delivery, seller's option, at $27@27 50, and 200 bbls Prime Mess, seller's option, delivery at $21 50@$22 per bbl. Cut Meats are in moderate request at 14¾@15¾c. for Shoulders, and 17@17½c for Hams; sales equal to 475 pkgs. Bacon is quiet and irregular. Sales have been made of only 200 hds including Short Rib, 16c; Long Clear at 16¾c, and Short Clear at 17¾c ▽ lb. Lard is doing better; sales 2,150 tcs and bbls at 17@18c, the latter for very choice ▽ lb—Beef is in demand at $16@20 for Extra Mess; $12@16 50 for Plain Mess; sales 700 bbls—Tierce Beef continues dull at irregular prices. Beef Hams are in more request; sales 500 bbls at $31 50@33. Butter is in limited request at 22@28c for common to prime old State, and 16@22c for Western; also, 30@35c for inferior to choice new State. Cheese continues quiet at 14 cts. for poor to prime ▽ lb.

SUGARS—Have been more active, but rather heavy. Sales have been made of 700 hhds including Cuba, &c., at from 11¾@12½c ▽ lb; Refined Sugars continue inactive at 16¾@18c ▽ lb.

STEARINE—Sales to day 11,000 lbs at 18¾ @19c ▽ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 66,000 lbs at 11@11¾c, the latter an extreme rate for city; also, 28,000 lbs Grease at 10¾@10½c ▽ lb.

WHISKY—Sales of 250 bbls at $2 10@2 10½ ▽ gallon.

CATTLE MARKET.

NEW YORK, May 9—Beef declined 1¾@1½c. to-day. Receipts 2,300 head—quoted at 12@16c. Veal lower—quoted at 7@12c. Sheep lower. Receipts 11,000 head—quoted at 6@10. Hogs lower. Receipts 19,000 head—quoted at 10@12¾.

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 Gazette. Correspondent to publish the Local Laws in Baltimore.]

AN ACT to add additional sections to the fourth Article of the Code of Public Local Laws, in relation to Horses and Carriages kept at Livery, in the city of Baltimore.

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That the following sections be and they are hereby added to the fourth article, of the Code of Public Local Laws, and be annexed under a separate title, as "Horses and Carriages at Livery," as follows:

1. It shall be lawful for any livery stable keeper to retain in his custody, any horse, mare or gelding, placed under his care at livery, and also any vehicle, until all charges for keeping shall have been paid by the owner or owners thereof.

2.—It shall and may be lawful for such livery stable keeper to sell any such horse, mare or gelding, or vehicle, at public auction, in the city of Baltimore, after giving at least twenty days notice in two of the daily newspapers published in the city of Baltimore, of the time, place and manner of sale, and after deducting the amount due for keeping, together with all expenses of said sale, to return the surplus, if any, to the owner of such horse, mare or gelding, or vehicle.

3—Before proceeding as above, it shall be necessary for such livery stable keeper to state an account of the keeper of such horse, mare or gelding, or vehicle, and prove the same before a Justice of the Peace, for the city of Baltimore, who upon being satisfied by proof of demand and refusal or neglect to pay, the amount due, owner shall thereupon issue his warrant authorizing such sale as aforesaid, *provided*, that the proprietors of such livery stables shall set upon his premises in some conspicuous place, a copy of the aforegoing section, printed in large type, and his rates of livery

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

AN ACT to repeal and re-enact sections five, twenty-six and twenty-seven, of an act passed January session of eighteen hundred and sixty-four, chapter three hundred and forty-six, entitled, "An act to amend Article four, of the Code of Public Local Laws, relating to the leasing of the State Tobacco Warehouses and the Inspection of Tobacco."

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That section five, twenty-six and twenty-seven, of an act passed at January session, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, chapter three hundred and forty-six, entitled, "An act to amend Article four, of the Code of Public Local Laws, relating to the leasing of the State Tobacco Warehouses and the Inspection of Tobacco," be and the same is hereby repealed and re-enacted as follows.

5. That each of said Tobacco Inspectors, as soon as possible after qualifying, shall take charge of the warehouse to which he may be appointed and of all the tobacco, books, furniture, implements, appurtenances and effects found therein, and shall receipt to his predecessor therefor, and shall employ such clerks and laborers, provide and keep on hand such books, implements and materials as may be necessary for the economical and effective discharge