DAILY CLIPPER.

WM. WALES.....Publisher.

MONDAY, APRIL 24, 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.

DRIVING HOME THE COWS.

Out of the clover and blue-eyed grass
He turned them into the river-lane;
One after another he let them pass,
Then fastened the meadow bars again.
Under the willows, and over the hill,
He patiently followed their sober pace;
The merry whistle for once was still,
And something shadowed the merry face.
Only a boy! and his father had said
He never could let his youngest go;
Two already were lying dead
Under the feet of the trampling foe.
But after the evening work was done,
And the Pings were loud in the meadow-swamp
Over his shoulder he slung his gun
And stealthily followed the not-path damp.
Across the clover, and through the wheat,
With resolute heart and purpose grim
Though cold was the dew on his hurrying feet,
And the blind bat's flitting start od him.
Thrice since then had the lanes been white,
And the orchards sweet with apple-bloom;
And now, when the cows came back at night,
The feeble father drove them home.
For news had come to the lonely farm
That three were lying where two had lain;
And the old man's trembling, palsied arm
Could never lean on a son's again.
The summer day grew cool and late,
He went for the cows when the work was done;
But down the lane, as he opened the gate,
He saw the man coming one by one:
Brindle, Ebony, Speckle, and Rose,
Shaking their horns in the evening wind,
Creeping the better-cups out of the grass—
But who was it following close behind?
Lovely enough in the idle air
The empty sleeve of army blue;
And worn and pale, from the crispling hair,
Looked out a face that the father knew.
For southern prisons will sometimes yawn,
And yield their dead into life again;
And the day that comes with a cloudy dawn
In golden glory at last may wane.
The great tears sprang to their meeting eyes;
For the heart must speak when the lips are dumb.
And under the silent evening skies
Together they followed the cattle home.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Clipper.]

The House.

WASHINGTON, April 21, 1865.

The mortal remains of our late beloved and revered President having been this morning removed from us, men's minds are beginning to resume composure after the agitations of the last week, and to turn to the duties of the times. In no way can we manifest our profound respect for the illustrious dead more suitably than by rising at once to a level with the obligations of American citizens at this crisis, and giving our whole energies and zeal to the prompt and faithful discharge of duty.

Our great national sorrow—which is also to thousands a deep personal grief—remains with us, and will long continue. But with chastened spirits and humbled hearts, we should, all the more, go each one to his appointed work for the success of the great cause in which our chosen President fell a martyr.—for the ascendancy of the Government in every rebellious stronghold—for the integrity of the Union—for the maintenance of the constituted authorities—for the establishment of a solid and permanent peace throughout all our country—and the restoration of contented happiness and prosperity to all classes of the American people.

These were the objects to which Abraham Lincoln devoted the whole time of his disturbed Presidential life; and for which he was fast wearing out his robust frame, his manly mind, and a heart overflowing with sensibility. They seemed to him on the eve of entire accomplishment when he was suddenly struck dead by the hand of the assassin—a wretched hirelling agent of the conspirators who had, for four years, been making aggressions upon his rightful occupancy of the first office of the people, and who, having ignominiously failed in their design to take the life of the ruler, resolved to avenge their defeat and discomfiture by a blow which would be felt by every nerve of the great popular mass from one end of the Union to the other, and carry the most poignant personal grief to every family in the loyal States.

How, then, can we so fully and worthily testify our homage to the memory of Lincoln, as by resolutely girding ourselves to the work which he had marked out for *himself*, but which, in the inscrutable providence of God, it was ordered he should leave unfinished?

I am most happy to be able to say that this general sentiment and determination of the leading men of all parties and sections, now congregated at the National Metropolis, accord perfectly with the views I have the *very moderately* expressed.

But it is with peculiar gratification that I have to add that the tenor of all that President Johnson has said to the numerous delegations from States and associations who have been presented to him—as well as the testimony of all who know him most intimately—prove that he concurs in these views.

Nothing has struck me so forcibly, in reflecting on the great calamity of the night of Good Friday, as that it extinguished all *extreme* parties. The pretensions of every phase of Opposition—whether to the Government—to the Cabinet—or to individual leaders—have been modified—if not entirely withdrawn;—and we shall, henceforth, present to the authors, the aiders and abettors of rebellion the *united* front of a band of brothers devoted to the cause which Lincoln supported by his labors and consecrated with his blood.

A LOOKER ON AT THE CAPITOL.

LETTER FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Clipper.

PHILADELPHIA, April 23d, 1865.

Yesterday, at three P. M., the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, in the vicinity of West Philadelphia, was thronged with an eager multitude, who were anxious to catch a first glimpse at the funeral cortege of our lamented President. Notwithstanding the occasional showers which ever and anon dispersed the concourse temporarily to places of shelter, the more curious continued to throng the road on either side. Standing upon a rocky and precipitous eminence at the west end of Fairmount Park, overlooking the line of the railroad on the other bank of the Schuylkill, the scene was one calculated to impress with deep and lasting emotions.—Below gently rippled the clear waters of the river, and around the spring was melodiously sad with all its "leaf tongues of the forest and flower-lips of the sod." Fitful gleamings of a warm and genial sunlight, with occasional shadows and showers from heavy and portentious clouds that hurried over the blue heavens, were outwardly emblematic of the mingled love and sorrow which filled the heart of the spectator.

At five P. M., a soft, moaning whistle of a distant locomotive was heard afar up among the hills on the other side of the Schuylkill, and the slow tolling of the bells preceded the appearance of the two trains, both draped in strangely impressive mourning. Over a circuit of half a mile they moved uninterruptedly visible to the eye, and then slowly wheeled around the embankment which covers a view of the Depot. Leaving the Park for the city disclosed a vast and increasing concourse along the route of the procession. Every window and every eminence where a foothold could be obtained, was crowded with the important multitude from an early hour in the afternoon. All along the route, as well as in fact, throughout the city, myriads of flags draped in mourning waved solemnly in the oddying winds. Sorrow was depicted on every countenance. The day wained apace before the procession arrived. Along Chestnut street the scene was grand and impending, as the sun sank to his rest amid the many colored clouds. Hundreds of large and elegant flags waved above the street, and the sable mutiments of woe festooned every building. On this beautiful but mournful display the crimson sunlight streamed through opening clouds in the west, while a calm serenity brooded over the scene. The bells began to toll, and at eight o'clock the procession in twelve divisions moved along the prescribed route.

The procession was not essentially different from that in Baltimore, but was on a much larger and grander scale. At about 9 o'clock red and blue torches were lit in Independence Square, and the procession bearing the remains of the lamented Chief Magistrate moved into the hall appropriated for the ceremony. The hearse used, in point of attraction and the finish, surpass in every particular the one used in Washington. It is about the same size but the trimmings are more elaborate and handsome. While the remains were being conducted to the hall, a fine band in the cupola discoursed strain after strain of the most eloquently sad and impressive music while the red light streaming from hundreds of torches below through the quivering trees played upon the steeple with a peculiar effect. The bell and the entire building was richly and appropriately draped in mourning. The catafalque bearing the remains of our idolized and lamented President, was placed on the lower hall, in the east wing of the building and immediately in front of the bell, which is retained there as a relic, that first rang out the glad tidings of Independence on July 4th, 1776.

It is a curious fact that within a few feet of this very spot President Lincoln on February 22d, 1861, on the occasion of raising the flag to the memory of Washington, used the following scatterer, now a household expression in the city, which vaguely prophesied the event that causes the nations anguish to day. He then and there said: "But if this country cannot be saved without giving up that principle, I was about to say I would rather be assassinated on this spot, than surrender it,"—referring to the union of the States. At 12 o'clock, after all arrangements had been made, the people were allowed to enter the hall and look once more upon all that is perishable of the great hearted statesman and patriot. To day hundreds of thousands looked down with heavy hearts and tearful eyes on the true friend of human liberty.

"He has slept his last sleep,
He has fought his last battle,
No sound can awake him
To glory again."

J. R.

ANDREW JOHNSON AND JEFFERSON DAVIS.

The country will remember the courageous impromptu speech in the United States Senate, which Senator—now President—Johnson rose and delivered in immediate reply to Jefferson Davis, when the baffled rebel chief took his farewell, and sought to demonstrate the inability of our Government to execute its properly constituted will upon the people of all the States. Senator Johnson then stood alone. The conspirators had resorted to every method known to them for the purpose of bending the inflexibility of his resolution to stand by his country, but when they found that they had only failed, they visited him with open derision and contempt. He charged them with it at the time, and has left it upon record that he felt its temporary effect, although only to resist and not to yield to the sting.

Since that striking scene in the Senate chamber, when the predetermined chief of the rebellion was boldly confronted, answered, and denounced by the Tennessee Senator, great changes have taken place. Well may we use the language of the poet in referring especially to the changed relations of the two actors in that scene, and speak of the "whirligigs of time." Davis has been, and we suppose still continues to style himself, the President of a Rebel Confederacy which notoriously has no existence but its name; Johnson is to day the President of the United States, whose sacred authority he stepped forward to defend against Davis and against traitors everywhere. And it may be that, as Chief Magistrate of the nation, he will yet be summoned to execute punishment upon the leader in rebellion whom, but four years ago, he solemnly and patriotically warned of the consequences of his threatened treason. The former is a fugitive, with his countrymen formed into a body of voluntary police to pursue and capture him; the latter is the Executive of the nation, upon whom would devolve the duty of visiting the last punishment denounced by the laws upon so great a criminal.

The contrast between the positions of these two men, who separated with such pregnant words on the floor of the Senate, is too striking not to provoke more than a passing remark. It is one of those lessons in the history of justice which is too impressive to be forgotten. The man who was jeered at by the record of recreants that crowded around to intimidate the sturdiness of his patriotism, now has it in his power to speak their doom, unless a kinder fortune shall pilot them into the dreary paths of an ignominious exile.—He who stood rast when all around him wavered, now beholds the braggart calumniators of his country and himself fleeing in every direction for their lives, outcasts and fugitives, abandoned by the people whom they have so fatally deluded, hating one another, and, above all, dreading the swift sureness of that retributive justice whose decrees no man or set of men can outrage with impunity. There is certainly contained in this history a lesson in favor of the truth and the right.—*Boston Post.*

TREACHERY AMONG THE REBEL DESERTERS.

At Norfolk, on Saturday, soon after the news of the death of the President arrived, some incipient signs of rebellion exhibited themselves among two "whitewashed" regiments of rebel deserters, who have taken the oath of allegiance and been enlisted in the service of the United States.—The mutinous signs and turbulent acts of the proposed insurgents were quickly quelled and their arms taken from them. On an examination of their cartridge boxes, ammunition was found therein that had never been issued to them by the Government, and it was not at all suited to the arms in their possession. It is currently reported and generally believed that guns were concealed in Norfolk or vicinity, for which the mysterious cartridges would come in use. Several paroled rebel prisoners were seized on suspicion of being connected with the mutiny that has been so effectually crushed by the prompt action of the authorities.

MOSEBY'S LATEST ATROCITIES.—Moseby is the raiding antipodal of Sheridan. The latter is an heroic raider, and the former a most satanic and cutthroat one. Moseby's last invention consists in examining the papers of every man he comes across. If the individual proves to be a paroled soldier of Lee's army, he is impressed into Moseby's gang, and compelled to do service. If, however, it transpires that he has taken the oath of allegiance, an execution is improvised, and he is strung up in a twinkling. These deeds of Moseby are the most satanic of all he has performed. The soldiers of his command may well dread to return home, for they have the chance before them of being presented with an alternative, both of whose aspects are intensely hideous.

The people of Virginia, whom Moseby's "institutions" most affect, have the very offshoots of Unionism nipped off. Their zeal for the Union is made to wither in the bud. Such systematic villainy as this cannot be adequately punished by any inflictions of man, but they can be reached in some degree, and the very extremities of retribution that a civilized community can approve should be made to fall upon the whole of the Moseby gang. President Johnson knows what lenity means, and he knows too, that applied to scoundrels such as these, it loses the name of lenity, and is rather allied to complicity and approval.—*Phil. Evening Telegram.*

☞ The Yale College navy numbers this year 250 members, and has at the present time 14 boats, of which eight are shells. A large boat house has recently been erected at a cost of $2,500.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

The Blind Institution.—This institution for the instruction of the blind was incorporated by the State about twelve years ago, and place then has been rendering valuable assistance to that unfortunate class of fellow beings. The building situated on Saratoga street, which it occupies at the present time, is by no means adapted to its wants, it being not only ill arranged, but entirely too small for the increasing number, to say nothing of the want of more extensive grounds for out-door exercise. But the day is not far distant when these difficulties will be removed. In order to accomplish this object, and meet the requirements of such an institution, a building of spacious dimensions has been commenced, and will no doubt be ready for occupancy before the present year closes. The lot which has been purchased consists of a little more than three acres of land, and is situated on the northern boundary of the city, near its intersection with Calvert street.

A more eligible and beautiful site could certainly be procured. It is elevated, and commands a view of the city, river and bay, which is arrangeed in attractive grandeur by any other within the same distance from the centre of the city. The course of instruction embraces the following branches:—Reading, writing, spelling, defining, algebra, arithmetic, geography, grammar, history, and general literature, while special attention is paid to the sciences of music, both vocal and instrumental.

Due attention is also paid to such branches of handicraft as is best adapted to the blind, broom making being the principal branch taught in the male department, and bead work, sewing and knitting in the female department. Official statistics show that Maryland is actually educating, in proportion to her population, a larger percentage of blind children than any other State. Within a recent period, the City Councils have made the liberal appropriation of $10,000 in aid of the building fund.

Officers of the Institution—President, J. Howard McHenry; Secretary, John T. Morris; Treasurer, B. F. Newcomer; Superintendent, F. D. Morrison; Matron, Miss Rebecca A. Bond.

Public Sales.—Messrs. Samuel J. Soper & Co., auctioneers, on Saturday last disposed of at auction a lot on the northeast side of Gay street, above Chew, having a front of 19 feet and depth of 100 feet, improved by a brick dwelling and store, No. 412, with back building, in fee. Purchased for $3,050 by Mr. James Dooley. Also a lot at the northeast corner of Hillen and Chestnut streets, having a front of 15 feet 8 inches and a depth of 60 feet to a four feet alley, improved by a frame dwelling and store, No. 22 Hillen street, in fee; purchased for $1,650 by Mr. Nicholas V. Brown. Also a lot on the northeast side of Chestnut street, north of Hillen, having a front of 14 feet and a depth of 46 feet, improved by a two story and attic brick dwelling, No. 156, in fee; purchased for $1,510, by Mr. Frederick Colten.

Mr. Samuel H. Glover, on the same day disposed of a lot on the northwest side of Gay way, near Fremont street, having a front of 15 feet and depth to Burgundy alley—improved by a two story brick dwelling No. 217, and front, and a stable and carriage house on the rear, subject to a ground rent of $30; purchased for $920 by John E. Bellman.

Odd Fellows' Lecture.—The library committee of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, will celebrate the forty-sixth anniversary of the order on Wednesday evening next, by a grand levee at the hall in Gay street. These levees have, in former years, been distinguished no less for the numerous attendance upon them, than by their very enjoyable character. Their return is always hailed with pleasure by the members of the Order; and we have no doubt that the coming one of this year will be as successful as the others which have preceded it. Every care will be taken to promote the comfort and pleasure of all—good music will be furnished for those who wish to "trip it on the light fantastic toe," and good refreshments by an experienced caterer.

Robbery.—John Behrens, aged seventeen years, was arrested on Friday night, charged with having robbed the dwelling of Mrs. Margaret Hardigan, No. 20 South Bond street. The boy stated that his swelling and abstracted from the bureau $275 on the evening the robbery the accused visited the Camden station for the purpose of going to Washington, and attempted to get charge for a $100 note at a cake stand. Mr. John Wright, special officer at the depot, supposing that the boy had not obtained so large a sum of money by honest means, arrested him. The youth alleged that the money was given him by another boy. He was locked up in the Central police station for a further hearing.

Attempted Suicide.—Officer Bisson, of the Eastern police station, yesterday afternoon discovered a colored man named Levi Meads, lying in the corner of Lombard and Chopstack streets. Upon raising the man to his feet, the officer discovered that Meads had attempted to kill himself by cutting his throat with a razor. He had inflicted two severe gashes upon each side of the throat, but failed to reach the jugular vein. The world be self murderer was removed to the office of Dr. Dwinelle, who sewed up the wounds—Meads was laboring under a fit of delirium tremens.

A Desperate Encounter.—On Saturday night a desperate encounter transpired on Tanners street, resulting in a man named John Largey, being stabbed in the left side by John Clark, and James Stewart being severely maltreated with a club wielded by Mrs. Bridget Green. The officers arrested John Green, Thomas Green, John Fitzgerald and John Clark, who, after an examination, were released on security for their appearance at court. The injuries of Largey are considered as extremely dangerous, the knife having parted between the ribs.

Rebel Prisoners.—On Saturday afternoon there reached here from Washington by the railway two hundred rebel officers, who previously had been confined in the Old Capitol prison. Among the number were Brigadier General Payne and Lieutenant Colonel Aldrich, the latter from this State. They were conducted by a military guard to the North ern Central Railway depot, and at four o'clock took the train for the West, en route to Johnson's Island. Their appearance indicates that they had fared well.

Abusing the Dead.—Samuel Peacock, residing at No 27 Chew street, was arrested on Saturday on the charge of blaspheming the memory of President Lincoln, and remarking that he should have been killed months ago. John Justis, residing on Caroline street, near Eager, was also arrested, charged with blaspheming the deceased President and ridiculing negro soldiers. The cases of were locked up in the military prison for a hearing.

Military Sentence.—L. M. Henderson, Sergeant in the 33 Regiment Indiana Cavalry, has been found guilty by a court martial of being drunk while having under his charge a number of rebel officers en route from Johnson's Island to Fortress Monroe for exchange. He was sentenced to be reduced to the rank of a private, forfeit three months pay, and be confined for the space of three months in Fort Delaware.

Ministerial.—The vacancy recently occasioned by the resignation of Rev. Wm. R. Marshal, pastor of the Twelfth Presbyterian Church, has been filled by the Rev. Mr. Carney of Pittsburg, Pa. He preached his introductory sermon yesterday morning to his new congregation, and proved himself an able and eloquent expounder of the Scriptures.

The Churches Yesterday.—In the different Churches yesterday the attendance was unusually large, and in almost every instance the assassination of President Lincoln was the principal theme preached upon. At Dr. Fulton's Church the congregation was very numerous and the sermon was an able one, and listened to with great attention.

The Ball of the United Assemblies.—The first ball of the "United Assemblies," composed of the principal quadrille associations of the city, will take place in the Music Hall of the New Assembly Rooms to morrow evening, and promises to be a most recherche affair.

Disclosing a Plot.—A Government detective, on Saturday, arrested Joseph Kelly, charged with stating that there was an organization in New York, known to him, which intending, months ago, was to assassinate President Lincoln. Colonel Woolley ordered Kelly to be locked up for an examination.

Front Street Theatre.—Miss Lotta, the charming young comedienne, commences a brief engagement at the Front Street theatre this evening. The theatre will undoubtedly be crowded nightly by the beauty and fashion of our city during her engagement.

Shoe Thief.—George Taylor, colored, was arrested on Saturday, charged with stealing one pair of shoes, the property of B. Lessle, residing at No. 26 Fish Market, inc. Taylor was committed to jail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Fur Chart.—Wm. Riggs (d. colored), was arrested yesterday, charged with stealing Alexander Murray's, residing at Hardy, charged with beating Martin Hurley, was also arrested. The accused were committed to jail to answer by Justice Whalen.

Interesting to Our Citizens.—General Wallace has consented to continue a guard around the catafalque, which will remain standing in the Rotunda of the Exchange until further notice.

Foot Chimney.—The fire chimney at half past six o'clock on Saturday evening, was caused by a foul chimney at Sharpless's Hotel.

☞ The Bankers (Sham) Times of the 19th of January, says:—On the morning of the 6th instant, the body of a man named Daniel Webster, said to be a native of Nantucket, United States of America, and late mate of the American Meridan, was picked up off the Borneo Company's premises. It was buried the following morning.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

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

James Jones, charged with beating Peter Bent; not guilty. John Kelly, shooting at, with intent of murdering Officer Ross; fined $1 and costs and committed to jail for one month. Chas. H. Boyce, beating Jessie Scott; compromised. Laura Hitzelberger, beating Wilhelmina Wolf; case submitted to the Grand Jury. John Hemmelgbauer, beating Wm. Schlib; case postponed. Michael Kulp, beating George Harrison; fined $1 and costs. Sarah Hines, beating Eliza Hogue; held under evidence. James H. Davis, attempting to kill his wife; dismissed upon payment of costs. J. E. Wetter, beating Charles Leitz; compromised. J. R. Rose, beating John R. Beach over the head with a poker and threatening to shoot him; postponed. George Saunders, beating Charles Eichmann; compromised. Lewis Graham and Edwin Mullin, beating and attempting to stab Sergeant Simpson, of the Central Police force; fined $1 and costs each. Leonard Naily, beating ——Coleman; fined $10 and committed to jail for two months. Elisha Brady, beating John Ward; postponed. Wm. Fraser, beating Samuel Montgomery; postponed. Raphael Lewis, Patrick Hogan and Margaret Hogan; cross cases; Lewis and Hogan not guilty; Mrs. Hogan fined 25 cents and costs. Wm. H. Robinson, stealing Elias Diggs; committed to jail for three days. W. U. Powell, beating A. J. Doyle; compromised. John Campbell, beating officer Kidd; case postponed.

City Circuit Court.—Judge Alexander.—The following business was transacted in this Court on Saturday.

John R. Cox vs. Appollonia T. Dillehay—decree passed—ordering the sale of certain property for not less than $1,700.

Joseph Reynolds vs. Charles H. Pitt—decree passed—ordering the sale of certain property on the corner of Franklin and St. Paul streets, for not less than $18,000, and appointing Joseph Reynolds, trustee.

☞ George Stone was tarred and feathered at Swanzeville, Mass., on Saturday, for cheering at the death of the President; and Major Otis Wright, of Lowell, Superintendent of the Middlesex Horse Railroad, narrowly escaped hanging for expressing joy at Mr. Lincoln's death. Fifteen minutes were finally given him to leave the city, never to return.

MINIATURE ALMANAC FOR 1865.

April.	Sun rises	Sun sets.	Moon's Phases.	April.	D.	H.	M.
24-Monday	5 15	6 46		First qr	3	8	2m
25-Tuesday	5 14	6 48		Full	11	11	27m
26-Wednesday	5 13	6 49		Last qr	18	6	19m
27-Thursday	5 12	6 50		New	25	9	17m
28-Friday	5 11	6 49					
29-Saturday	5 10	6 50					
30-Sunday	5 9	6 51					

MARINE AFFAIRS.

PORT OF BALTIMORE, April 22, 1865.

ARRIVED.

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

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

Barge Marion, Emory from New York—mdse to J A Shriver

Brig Muscovado, (Br) Steed, from Demerara 21st—sugar to W H Perkins.

Schr Phantom, (Br) Crock, from Antigua, 11th inst—sugar and molasses to Knox & Co.

Lost Brother Havelock, from Narmouth, N S; lost sails and rigging; spoke Auction, Turks Island is selling at from 45@50.

WHISKY.—The market is lower and settlers, though opened steady, sales since our last of 500 bbls at 2 12@2 15 for Western, and closing at $2 12@2 13.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

MONETARY.

The melancholy events of the past week have very naturally and properly paralyzed the markets and brought commercial and financial circles to a stand still. It has emphatically been a time of universal sorrow and lamentation. Like all great griefs it will have a purifying influence upon the public heart, business men will feel less taste for the operations of trade, and it will serve to check that insane thirst after speculative gain which has raged with such fury during the war.

At the Baltimore Stock Board on Saturday $6,100 in gold was disposed of, opening at 140 regular, and closing at 140¼—an advance of 3 cents since our last quotations. In 7-30's one lot of 50,000 and one of 1,000 were effected at 100. City 6's were inquired after, and sold at 100, and 5 coupons at 85.

Pennsylvania Oil advanced 10 cents, and 1,000 shares of Baltimore Chrome were disposed of at 120. During the past month capitalists have become greatly interested in this stock, and from indications observed by us on Saturday last, we shall not be surprised to witness spirited sales during the present week.

There is an excitement in the coal regions of Pennsylvania, caused by the anticipated fall in the price of fuel, and the falling off in the usual number of orders from the Government and the large cities. In New York several thousand tons of coal are lying idle, agents refusing to receive the article at the exorbitant prices demanded by shippers. In consequence of purchasers refusing to purchase at unreasonable rates, several collieries have been forced to suspend operations.

Notwithstanding the mournful and exciting news of the assassination of President Lincoln, the dry goods trade during the week has been very active. Bleached cotton and prints advanced 10 and 15 per cent, the demand being far in advance. For woollens the inquiry was also better, and the prices of all seasonable styles tended in favor of the seller.

The latest European intelligence makes mention of heavy failures on the other side of the "pond," growing out of cotton speculations, and other serious failures are looked for. The fall of Richmond will, no doubt cause still lower prices in the Liverpool market, and when the large supply, for years bid away in the South, is really free to the market of the world, as is hoped it speedily will be, a further decline must take place. In 1860 the Southern States furnished England with five-sixths of all the cotton used there, now they send less than one sixth of this amount. In 1860, the rest of the world sent to England but five and a half millions pound sterling's worth, in 1864 it sent fifty-five and a half millions worth. In 1860, the cotton exported from the Southern United States brought in England over thirty millions pounds, in 1864 it brought twenty hundred and forty-four pounds. Although the quantity of cotton fell from twelve and a half million, cwts in 1860 to only four and one-half in 1864, the price paid for cotton in the latter year was almost as great as in the former and last year, although the quantity imported was less than one-half imported in 1860, upwards of one-half more was paid for it. We deduce from all these facts and figures that no one country or section of a country, from the control of a single production can long hold the world in subjection to it, and universal in use, and superior in quality, and cheap in production as American cotton is, it is not king of the world.

SALE AT THE BALTIMORE STOCK BOARD.

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

April 22, 1865.

10,000 American Gold (large)	8 10	139
7,000 do do (large)		140¾
500 do do D.E.		140¾
3,000 do do (large)		140¾
1,000 do do (large)		140¾
5,000 U S 5-20's		97
21,000 U S 7-30's		100
10 shares Bank of Commerce		55
7,000 shares City Stock, '95		100
2,000 do do coup		99
60 shares Baltimore & Ohio R. R.		103
2,000 shares Pennsylvania Oil Co		65
1,000 do do b3m		1.00
100 shares Atlantic Coal Co		1.25
500 shares Laurel Coal & Oil Co b30		1.45
200 shares Springfield Min. Co.		50
1,000 N. O. R. W. b'ds '66		91

Prices of Stocks and Bonds in N. Y., April 21, by Telegraph.

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

	1st B'd.	2d B'd.	Today.	Yesterday.
United States 6's, 1881, Coupons	109	109	109¾	
" " 5-20's	104¾	105¾		
" " " in currency	96¾	96		
American Gold	139	140		
Tennessee 6's	64	54		
North Carolina 6's	59½			
Missouri 6's	71	64		
Canton Company	34¾	33¾		
Cumberland Coal and Iron Co.	49	45		
Quicksilver	63	63		
New York Central Railroad	97¾	94¾		
Erie Railway Company	77¾	74¾		
" " Preferred	87	85		
Hudson River Railroad	107¾	106¾		
Harlem Railroad				
Reading Railroad	104¾	103		
Michigan Central Railroad	107	105		
Michigan S. and N. Ind. R. R.	64	62¾		
Illinois Central Railroad	114	111		
Cleveland and Pittsburg R. R.	73¾	72		
Chicago and Northwestern R.	30¾	29		
" " Preferred	46¾	44¾		
Cleveland and Toledo Railroad	101	100		
Chicago and Rock Island R. R.	95	94¾		
Milwaukee & Prairie Du Chien		36¾		
Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago	96¾	95¾		
St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute				

Tone of the Market.....Steady. Irregular.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

April 22, 1865.

COFFEE.—Transact one light but prices steady at 19¾@21 cents, gold, for common to prime Rio.

FLOUR.—We have only to report sales of 100 bbls good mixed Howard Street Super at $9 and 200 bbls Ohio Extra at same figure, market dull at the close and prices unsettled. We quote:

Howard Street Super	$7 87½	@ 8 00
" " Extra	8 12½	@ 8 25
" " Superfine Ex.	8 12½	@ 8 25
" " Extra Ex.	8 25	@ 8 37½
" " Family	10 00	@ 9 00
Ohio Super	7.75	@ 8 00
" Superfine Extra	8 00	@ 9 00
" Extra Extra	9 25	@ 9 50
" Family	9 25	@ 9 50
City Mills Standard Super	8 00	@ 8 00
" Superfine Extra	9.50	@ 10.00
Baltimore Family	11 00	@ 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 20@2 25; fair white $2 25; Corn at $1 15@1 18 for white; and yellow do. $1 20@1 25; and Oats at 72 cts. weight.

PROVISIONS.—Market is tight—Bacon Shoulders at 10¾@12 cts; Sides at 13¾@19 cts, and Sugar-cured Hams at 22@23 cents; new prime Mess Pork has sold at $29 and closed steady. Western Lard remains dull at 19¾@19¾ cts, and Baltimore refined at 23 cts.

MOLASSES.—Quotations nominal, viz: Clayed Cuba 42@45 cents, Muscovado do, in bds., 50@60 cents, English Island 60@70 cents, and Porto Rico 65@75 cents.

SALT.—Sales of Ground Alum reported at $2 35@2 40, and Marshall's F neat at $2 75@3 10, a material improvement. Blown firm.

SEEDS.—Clover remains firm at $18 00@18.50. Flaxseed at $2 50. Timothy at $5.25.

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

Cuba and E. L. fair to good ren'g	$11.25@12 00	
" " " good gr'y	12.00@13.00	
" " " prime gr'y	13.50@14 50	
" " " prime to choice gr'y	14.25@15 00	
Porto Rico fair to good grocery	14.25@15 00	
" " prime to choice gro'y	14.00@15 00	

WHISKY.—Market heavy. Nothing transpired to day. City and Ohio held at $2 14@2 15.

NEW YORK MARKETS

New York, April 21, 1865.

ASHES.—The market is a little more active, and prices are firmer, sales of Pots at $7, and Pearls at $9 25@9 50.

COTTON.—The market has been declined improvement in the demand to-day, principally from spinners, and prices are higher, closing firm at 35@40c for Middlings; sales of about 2,000 bales.

COFFEE.—Prices are steady, but there not much doing, and we hear of no sales worth reporting.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The market for Western and State flour is more active, at the opening of Change, prices of the lowest grades were steady, but toward the close fell off about 5c; the medium grades are irregular. Family brands are in demand and quite firmer; the sales are 14,400 bbls at $7 37 for Superfine State; $8 50@7 90 for Extra do; $8 25 for Fancy do; $7 95@8 20 for the low grades of Western Extra; $8 10@8 20 for Shipping Ohio; $8 40@10 75 for Trade and Family brands, and $9 10@12 25 for St. Louis Extras. Canadian Flour is in fair demand, but prices are a shade easier; sales of 400 bbls at $8 35@10 50 for Trade and Family Extras. Southern Flour is in better demand and is steady; the inquiry is mainly for the low grades; sales of 400 bbls at $7 90@8 00 for Mixed; Superfine Country Baltimore, &c., and $10 15@12 for Trade and Family brands. Rye Flour is dull and unchanged; sales of 100 bbls at $6 50@6. Corn Meal is dull and in fair demand; sales of 100 bbls at $5 10 for Brandywine, afloat.

GRAIN.—The Wheat market is more active and prices are well sustained; the demand is in part for export, takes Milling Wheat for use for milling; the market closes firm; the sales are 60,300 bushels including 14,000 bushels Chi. ago Spring at $1 60@1 65; 21,000 bushels Red Western at $1 60@1 65; 17,000 bushels Amber Western at $1 75@1 80; and 9,000 bushels Interior Red State at $1 55@. Barley is inactive and prices are nominal. Barley Malt is quiet at previous prices. Oats are steady and prices firm, the demand is in part for Government use; the sales are 140,000 bushels at 90 cts for Jersey and Pennsylvania; 50 cents for Canadian, and 50 cents for West. Rye is in demand; the sales are 4,000 bushels Western on private terms. Corn is in more active demand, but prices are without change; the supply is liberal. New is preferred to old; the sales are 100,000 bushels New Yellow Jersey and Delaware at $1 37@1 38; Western mixed is nominal at $1 35.

NAVAL STORES are without change—small sales are reported at $2 75 for Rosin, prime; $7 50@8 50 for Common Rosin; $10@24 for Strained and No. 2 Rosin, and $24 50@25 for No 1 do. Tar at $7 50@8 50 for Domestic, and $5@5 12 for Foreign.

PROVISIONS.—There has been a fair business in Pork to-day—prices have advanced, and at the close are firm at our quotations. The sales are 200 bbls at $28 25@28 50 for Old Mess; $27 50@28 for New do; $24 75@25 for Prime, $27 50@28 for Prime Mess, and $24@24 50 for Sour Mess. Beef is dull, but prices are without change—sales of 175 bbls at $13@16 50 for Plain Mess, and $17@19 50 for Extra do. Tierces Beef is dull and nominal. Beef Hams moderately active, sales 125 bbls at $24@26 50 for Western Cut Measure in better request, and prices are decidedly higher, sales of 75 tierces at $27 for Dry Salted Shoulders, the latter for country, and 19¾@20 for Sweet Pickled Hams, and 19@20 Bellies, &c. Bacon is in fair demand; sales of 675 hogsheads at 12¾@13 cts for Rib Sides; for Short Ribbed. Dardis in modera. ate demand and steady; sales of 1,000 bbls and tcs at 13¾@13¾ for No 1, and 13¾@. for fair to prime steam and Kettle rendered.

SUGAR.—There has been some activity in raw sugars to-day, the inquiry being principally from refiners, prices are firmer, and at the close we quote fair to good Refining at $11¾@11¾; sales of 1,500 bbls at the latter rate. Coffee Sugars are firmer.

SALT.—The market for Liverpool is quiet at $1 60@1 70 for ground; Fine as follows: $2 50@2 60 for Marshall, Jersey & Darby and Worth. ington, and $1 45@1 50 for Ashton's. Turks Island is selling at from 43@45c.

WHISKY.—The market is lower and settlers, though opened steady, sales since our last of 500 bbls at $2 12@2 15 for Western, and closing at $2 12@2 13.

BY ORDER OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of the following named Insolvent Debtors, that the said Insolvents having filed their petition to the Court of Common Pleas of the City of Baltimore, for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of Maryland, passed at January Session, 1864, entitled an "Act for the relief of Insolvent Debtors," that the day thereinafter mentioned as fixed for their appearance, to answer their interrogatories, if any be filed, and that the following named day has also been fixed for the final hearing in their case, before the Judge of the Court of Common Pleas:

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

Samuel Hecht, applied January 14, 1865—first appearance March 6, 1865, final hearing May 1, 1865.

Isaac Grim, applied February 1, 1865—first appearance March 6, 1865, final hearing May 1, 1865.

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

John Schroeter, applied February 10, 1865—first appearance April 3, 1865, final hearing June 1, 1865.

Joseph Kitson, applied February 15,