DAILY CLIPPER

WM. WALES.....Publisher.

SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1865.

TO ADVERTISERS.

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

1 Square	1 Time	$ 50
"	2 Times	75
"	1 Week	1.00
"	1 Month	1.75
"	3 Months	4.00
"	6 "	10.00
"	1 Year	20.00

ONE SQUARE CONTAINS SIX LINES OF SPACE.

A BABY'S GRAVE.

A little grave where violets cling,
So small, you'd pass it unquestioning:

No stone to mark where baby May
From mother's breast was laid away;

Too hard and cold the marble seems
To mingle with a baby's dreams:

No need to tell to stray gray eyes
That underneath our treasure lies,

But to our hearts the world seems small,
Beside this spot that holds our all.

For we would give riches and lands
For one soft touch of baby's hands.

And as once more comes the sweet spring,
And violets wake to blossoming,

We long for her with hearts that break;
Yet Love the more for her dear sake.

All things that He who made her gives,
Knowing that in his love she lives.

The earth is dearer for that sweet clay,
And heaven is not so far away.

WHERE OUR PERFUMES COME FROM.

The South of France furnishes the most abundant supply of perfumery; the most odoriferous flowers, such as the rose, jasmine, orange, &c., are cultivated on a large scale, and form the basis of the finest perfumes. Italy produces chiefly essences of bergamot, orange, lemon, and others of the citrine family, the consumption of which is very great. To Turkey we are indebted for the far famed otto of roses, which enters into the composition of many scents. Spain and Algeria have yielded but little hitherto, but will no doubt in after times turn to better account the fragrant treasures with which nature has endowed them. While travelling in the plains of Spanish Estramadura, I have passed through miles and miles of land covered with lavender, rosemary, iris, and what they call "rosmarino," (*Lavandula stæchas,*) all growing wild in the greatest luxuriance, and yet they are left to "waste their sweetness on the desert air," for want of proper labor and attention.

I also found many aromatic plants in Portugal, and among others one named "alecrim do norte" (*Dionia crisoides*), which has a delightful fragrance. From British India we import cassia, cloves, sandal wood, patchouly, and several essential oils of the andropon genus; and the Celestial Empire sends us the much abused but yet indispensable musk, which, carefully blended with other perfumes, gives them strength and piquancy, without being in any way offensive. It has been proposed to cultivate flowers in England for perfumery purposes, but the climate renders this scheme totally impracticable. English flowers, however beautiful in form and color they may be, do not possess the intensity of odor required for extraction, and the greater part of those used in France for perfumery would only grow here in hot-houses.—The only flower which could be had in abundance would be the rose, but the smell of it is very faint compared with that of the southern rose, and the rose-water made in this country can never equal the French in strength.

If we add to this the shortness of the flowering season, and the high price of land and labor, we may arrive at the conclusion that such a speculation would be as bad as that of attempting to make wine from English grapes. As a proof of this, I may mention that I had a specimen submitted to me not long since of a perfumed pomade which a lady had attempted to make on a flower farm which she had been induced to establish in the north of England, and it was, as I expected, a complete failure. The only two perfumery ingredients in which England excels are lavender and peppermint, but this is owing to the very cause which would militate against the success of other flowers in this country; for our moist and moderate climate gives those two plants the mildness of fragrance for which they are prized, whilst in France and other warm countries they grow strong and rank.—*Rimmel's Book of Perfumes.*

LION HUNTING IN ALGERIA.

A letter from Batna, in the Independent, of Constantina, gives some details of the recent exploits of MM. Chassaing and Bombonnel. Having learned that a horse had been killed by wild beasts, they proceeded to the spot and concealed themselves in some brushwood close by, in order to wait until the animals returned after sunset to devour their prey. The night was dark, and no moonlight was to be hoped for. The hunters had not been long at their post when a magnificent lion approached the horse. The two friends touched each other with the elbow to show that they had seen the beast, and Chassaing firing both barrels, sent the animal rolling to the bottom of the ravine; but there had not been time to reload, when a second lion appeared.

Bombonnel passed his gun to his companion, and Chassaing sent the newcomer to join his roars of pain with those of the preceding. A third and fourth lion appeared successively, and met with the same fate, Bombonnel loading each time and passing the fire-arms to Chassaing.—The situation of the hunters, however, was now becoming critical. The bellowing of the wounded and dying animals was likely to attract their fellows to the spot, while the darkness rendered the task of avoiding them difficult. The hunters were, besides, trembling with cold, for they had not taken the precaution of putting on warm clothing against the night air. They therefore decided on regaining their tents, where they found their companions fast asleep, not having heard the report of the guns.

The next morning the party proceeded to the scene of the night's adventure. Two of the lions were lying dead, but the others had disappeared. They appeared to have lost much blood, and the dryness of the ground rendered their traces difficult to follow. Presently a general scamper among the Arabs who were aiding in the search showed that something had been discovered, and it turned out to be a large lioness which had taken refuge at the bottom of a ravine. Chassaing, Bombonnel, Count Karolyi, and M. Deichman advanced together, and all fired. But even after that valley she again raised her head, when a ball beneath the shoulder from Bonbonnel finished her. The other wounded animal could not be found.

DO IT WITH THY MIGHT.—Fortune, success, fame, position are never gained but by plously, determinedly, bravely sticking, growing, living to a thing till it is fairly accomplished. In short, you must carry a thing through if you want to be anybody or anything. No matter if it does cost you pleasure, the society, the thousand pearly gratifications of life. No matter for these. Stick to the thing and carry it through. Believe you were made for the matter, and that no one else can do it. Put forth your whole energies. Stir, wake, electrify yourself, and go forth to the task. Only once learn to carry a thing through in all its completeness and proportion, and you will become a hero.—You will think better of yourself—others will think better of you. Of course they will.—The world in its very heart admires the stern, determined doer. It sees in him its best sight, brightest object, its richest treasure. Drive right along, then, in whatever you undertake. Consider yourself simply sufficient for the deed. You'll be successful. Never fear.

"Is that your husband, ma'am?"

"He is."

"Is that your wife, sir?"

"She is."

"Ah, that's pleasant; he has and she has married him to taste the sweets of life is so delightful. Have you any offspring?"

"Quite a dozen, sir."

"Ah, that makes a difference—but no doubt you love the little bantlings."

THE "MASLY ART" AMONG THE SCHOOL GIRLS.

The town, and especially that portion of it embraced in the Baptist persuasion, has been in a ferment for several days, over a spirited "mill," which took place between a couple of young lady pupils of the Baptist Seminary one day last week. A fair daughter of "Maryland, my Maryland,"—a handsome, volatile, spiteful young lady of sixteen summers, or such a matter, and irrepressible rebel—was guilty of the bad taste of cheering *for Jeff* Davis, in a mixed assembly. A young lady of this city, equally as pretty as the Maryland rebel, but of a quiet, undemonstrative turn of mind, did her she had better not do that again, or it would cost her a thrashing.

The little rebel again cheered for J. D., louder and more defiantly than ever, whereupon the city girl "went for her" as the phrase is, and a well contested trial of pugilistic skill began. "Long time in even scale the battle hung;" hair and hairpins, fragments of lace and torn ruffles, broken combs, ear rings, brooches, and artificial flowers, terribly mussed and mangled, strewed the scene of combat. At last loyal muscle triumphed over rebellious pluck and science. The loyal girl succeeded in getting her opponent's head in that uncomfortable position designated, in the nomenclature of the P. R. as "chancery." With a heroism worthy of a better cause, the rebel took fearful "punishment" for a time and then bleated for quarter. The Union girl "sat her up" on condition that she would publicly recant and take the oath.

When the blood was washed away, it was discovered that two blue eyes had suddenly become black, and that her "face divine" was, to borrow the expressive language of Mrs. Wizzle, "scored like pork." The little rebel, whose name is Laney, has been excused from the further prosecution of her studies in this quarter, with full permission to return to her beloved Maryland by the earliest train. The Union girl, a ward of Mr. Josh Longsdale, named Gates, after an apology to the principal, is permitted to remain, and is generally applauded for the spirit and patriotism displayed by her.—*Indianapolis Correspondence Cincinnati Commercial.*

EMIGRATION TO MEXICO—A MYSTERIOUS MOVEMENT.

[From the Philadelphia Press, May 4.]

It is very evident that the valuable region of country known as Mexico occupies a very considerable share of attention. Several organizations are being perfected in this city, all apparently acting under one head. Similar movements are made in the city of New York, having the same object in view. There is some publicity given to the efforts at organization, and report says that large numbers of returned soldiers, rebel refugees, repentant rebel soldiers, and other persons of civil professions, are swelling the lists daily with their names. It is reported that these men intend emigrating to Mexico as soon as possible, but for what purpose we cannot ascertain from an authentic source. There is considerable outside talk of a desire to enforce the Monroe doctrine in the most summary manner.

It is said that over five thousand in the city of New York alone have already enrolled themselves, and the business seems almost amounting to a furor. A gentleman accredited with power arrived in Philadelphia on Thursday of last week, and he has already put the ball in motion—so it is currently reported—and the result is much activity prevails, though conducted on the principle of "still waters run deep." It is stated that the emigrants are wanted to progress with and perfect the modern improvements incident with the march of civilization. Large railroads and extensive manufactories and immense mining explorations are talked about.—There is nothing said about rifle manufactories nor saltpetre.

Perhaps these additions may not be wanted, as the emigrants will be armed with the most modern improvements in deadly weapons, to be used as occasion may require. There is much mystery connected with the movement; but the idea of the Monroe doctrine seems to be decidedly popular. Even some of the detectives, who have been in Mexico are rather shy in conversation on the subject, but they would be "delighted to visit that place once more." All they say is the movement is a "big thing," and "sufficient to the day is the evil thereof." This is equivocal language, but accompanied with sly winks, nods, &c., may be considered significant of something, not desirable at the present time to be made public.

In connection with this affair we hear of parties who desire to visit Mexico by water, instead of overland. Seventy men, who have seen sea and naval service, are already organized, and the commander is a gentleman truly loyal, once in the service, stationed in foreign waters. It is also hinted that vessels are being or will be fitted out at Baltimore and manned by hardy crews. Our large cities are now over populated, and as it is likely the number will be swelled to an almost indefinite extent in a few months, it is thought proper by the enterprising gentlemen engaged in the emigrant movement to prepare an outlet through which the tide of population may readily flow.—Incident to this movement, there will be quite a demand for some of the United States vessels, to be sold to the highest bidder in a short time.

A "REFORMATION" IN RUSSIA.—The Russian Correspondence contains the following singular piece of information:

"About the year 1845 a remarkable movement took place in the Baltic provinces. The poor people in the town and in the country, above all the proletariats, who belong to the Protestant church, made known their wish to embrace the Russian orthodox religion. Numerous changes of faith took place, and in less than a year 117 000 Protestants went over to the orthodox church. The Protestant nobles and the Protestant clergy were astonished at a circumstance which assumed such immense proportions. The report was spread among the people that peasants who embraced the orthodox faith would receive permission to leave the Baltic provinces, that land would be assigned to them, &c.

The Government gave an official denial to these reports, and indeed ordered that those who embraced the Greek religion should expressly declare that they had not done so in view of an improved material condition, but in obedience to powerful convictions. But all these measures by no means prevented the conversions from continuing. The Protestant nobles, urged by their clergy, demanded of the Government laws which should limit this movement. This, as has been stated, occurred about twenty years since. At present the converted people find themselves in the greatest misery. An investigation has already shown that the persecution of the converts began, indeed, in 1845. They were banished from the estates belonging to most of the Protestant proprietors, everywhere they were refused work, and the Protestant clergy not only showed animosity towards them from the pulpit, but even refused to grant them Christian burial. The Government has now ordered the strictest investigation to be made into the circumstances."

A SCOTCH'S REWARK.—A lady dressed in as luxurious fabric as ever fluttered from a fairy form "before war's deadly blast was blown," with a sweeping tail behind her on the ground, of indefinite length, turned the corner at the Wayside Hospital, yesterday, and as she turned she cast a glance of anxious solicitude back to see if the aforesaid trail was all O. K. A crippled soldier sitting at the corner and enjoying the sun, noticed the movement and the look, and with the view of re-assuring the lady, exclaimed "It's all right madame—the rest of it is coming down the street as fast as it can, and should you can't get it, the dress is all setting." It is useless to say that the lady did sail on like a three decker before a full breeze.—*Savannah Republican.*

VALUABLE GOVERNMENT PROPERTY BURNED FROM RALEIGH N.—The lenses and other costly implements plundered from a light-house which the rebels dismantled and destroyed on the North Carolina coast at the opening of the rebellion were brought up the river and conveyed to the rooms in the Treasury Building, Washington, occupied by the Lighthouse Board. The property was captured by Sherman's army in the interior of North Carolina, whither it had been conveyed by the plunderers. The articles were taken from the North Carolina pine cases in which they were captured and found in good condition. They are valued at some $15,000.

Gounod has gone to Italy. He is writing another opera on the story—used by so many other composers—of Romeo and Juliet.

THE GREAT CRIME.

THE FIRST PLOT TO ASSASSINATE PRESIDENT LINCOLN—AN INTERESTING NARRATIVE.

[From the Philadelphia North American, April 17.]

The murder of Mr. Lincoln, more than four years after his induction into the office of President of the United States, is not the fulfillment of a recent intention, nor is the guilt of it confined to the actual murderer and his present active accomplices. Soon after the first election of Mr. Lincoln, a plot was matured for his assassination, which was vaguely rumored at the time of its intended execution, but which was never exposed in any formal manner, and hence never obtained general credence. As we are in possession of some of its outlines, and the means by which it was defeated, the mention of the circumstances may now be received with a degree of interest which they could not heretofore have excited. It is proper to say that we state them substantially as they were reported some time ago, by a gentleman who was chiefly instrumental in defeating the conspiracy. His communication was made in the course of a private conversation, and, although without any injunction of secrecy, yet, as he is not at present in this city, and his permission therefore cannot at once be obtained to use his own or other names in this publication, we make it in such guarded form as may involve no breach of presumed confidence.

In the month of January, 1861, a gentleman holding a position in this city, which made him a proper agent to act on the information, was waited upon by a lady, who stated to him her suspicions or knowledge—whence derived we are not able to say—of a plot to assassinate Mr. Lincoln when on his way from his home in Illinois to Washington, to be inaugurated as President. The active parties, or some of them, in the business, were understood to be in Baltimore. At all events the gentleman considered that the intelligence had sufficient foundation to make it his duty to satisfy himself whether it might be correct. He accordingly employed a detective officer, a man who had in the profession become notorious for his sagacity and success, to go to Baltimore and adopt his own course to detect the parties to and plan of the conspiracy. The officer went to Baltimore, and opened an office as some sort of broker or agent, under an assumed name of course. Being supplied with needful funds, he made occasions to become acquainted with certain classes of secessionists, and by degrees was on free and easy terms with them. He took each man in his humor, dined and supped with some, gambled with others, "treated" and secounded dissipation in mere ways than need be expressly stated, until he had secured enough of their confidence to be familiar with the particulars of their scheme. Meanwhile it had been ascertained that on the line of the Baltimore Railroad there were men engaged in military drilling.

Several other detectives were employed by the chief to discover the purpose of these organizations; and, disguised as laborers of farmers or farm hands, they got themselves mustered in. One of the military companies proved to be loyal in its purpose; another, under pretence of being prepared to guard one or more bridges north of Baltimore, was designed for quite an opposite purpose. It will be remembered that some time before Mr. Lincoln set out from home for Washington, his intended route thither was published. A part of the programme was that he should visit Harrisburg and Philadelphia. We believe that Mr. Lincoln was not advised specially of any personal danger until he was about to go to Harrisburg, and then, at the instance of the gentleman referred to, he was urged to proceed without delay to Washington. He replied however, that he had promised the people of Harrisburg to answer their invitation, and he would do it if it cost him his life. He accordingly visited Harrisburg on the 22d of February, 1861. It was intended he should rest there that evening. But under the management of the "gentleman" another arrangement was effected. The night train from Philadelphia to Baltimore and Washington, departs at half past 10 o'clock in the evening. It was determined that Mr. Lincoln should go secretly by that train on the evening of the 22d; and, to enable him to do so, a special train was provided to bring him secretly from Harrisburg and Philadelphia.

After dark, in the former city, when it was presumed he had retired to his hotel, he accordingly took this special train, and came to Philadelphia. Meanwhile, in anticipation of his coming, "the gentlemen" had insured the detention of the Philadelphia and Baltimore train under the pretence that a parcel of important documents for one of the departments in Washington must be despatched by it, but which might not be ready until after the regular time of the starting of that train. By a similar representation, the connecting train from Baltimore to Washington was also detained. Owing to the late hour at which the special train left Harrisburg with Mr. Lincoln, it did not, as was anticipated, reach this city until after the usual Philadelphia and Baltimore time. Mr. Lincoln was accompanied by the officer who had been employed in Baltimore. A formidable bundle of old railroad reports had been made up in the office of the Philadelphia and Baltimore company, which the officer, duly instructed, had charge of. On the arrival of the Harrisburg train, Mr. Lincoln took a carriage in waiting, and with his escort was driven to the depot at Broad and Prime streets. The officer made some ostentatious bustle, arriving with his parcel for which the train was detained, and, passing through the depot, entered the cars, Mr. Lincoln in his company. As Mr. Lincoln passed through the gate, the man attending it remarked: "Old fellow, it's well for you the train was detained to-night, or you wouldn't have gone in it."

No one aboard the train but the agent of the company and the officer knew of Mr. Lincoln's being in it. He was conducted to a sleeping car, and thus was kept out of the way of observation. To guard against any possible communication by telegraph at this time, the circuit was broken, to be united when it would be safe to do so. The plan of the conspirators was to break or burn one of the bridges north of Baltimore at the time of Mr. Lincoln's anticipated approach on the following day; and, in the confusion incident to the stoppage of the train, to assassinate him in the cars. Hence the extra precaution above mentioned, regarding the telegraph. In due time the train with Mr. Mr. Lincoln reached Washington, and he being safe there, the officer, as previously instructed, sent a despatch to "the gentleman" that "the parcel of documents had been delivered." The public, and, above all, the conspirators, awoke on the morning of the 24th to be astonished with the intelligence that Mr. Lincoln had arrived in Washington. It may be well to mention here that the story of his disguise in a "Scotch cap" and cloak was untrue. He were his ordinary travelling cap, and was in no sense of the word disguised.

We have given this narrative as we received it, assured that in no essential particular can it vary from the circumstantial account of "the gentleman" to whose precautions, we believe, may be properly attributed the frustration of the first plot to assassinate Abraham Lincoln. In confirmation of the view that this plot was within the knowledge of certain eminent secessionists in Washington, it may be stated that a gentleman, who was a member of the "Peace Convention," then in session, heard one of the Southern members exclaim, when Mr. Lincoln's arrival in Washington was mentioned, "My God! how did he get here?" The surprise was too significant to be mistaken when afterwards remembered and associated with other circumstances.

THE POST OFFICE.—The Postmaster General yesterday ordered the post office at Charleston, Bradley county, Tennessee, to be reopened, and appointed William McKnight postmaster thereat; also, that the office at Charlestown, Jefferson county, West Virginia, be reopened, and A. D. Pratt appointed postmaster, vice John Reed.

The name of the post office at Surratt's, Prince George's county, Maryland, is changed to "Rosystown," and A. V. Roby continued as postmaster thereat.

An "Academy of Music" is to be built in Pittsburg. The capital stock of the enterprise has been fixed at $300,000, in shares of ten dollars each.

The rebel prisoners at Fort Delaware are taking the oath of allegiance very rapidly. Within the last few days 235 out of 1,000 took the oath.

THE PRODIGAL SON, WITH THE PART OF THE REPENTING PRODIGAL OMITTED.

The Cincinnati Gazette shows up the infinite folly of the humanitarian and sentimental style of statesmanship in vogue among the Copperheads, as follows:

We see manifestations on the part of many well-meaning but weak-minded persons of a disposition to shove by all the questions which require the exercise of statesmanship, firmness, justice and reason, and to assume that the whole matter may be settled by a gush of the emotions, and by fine sentiments; that the end of all this slaughter and devastation and the dissolution of society, is to be simply a re-enactment of the Prodigal Son, in which the Government, overflowing with parental affection, shall run to meet the Southern rebel, and shall fall on his neck and kiss him, bring him back to the parental mansion, give him the place of honor, kill the fatted calf, and drown all the terrible events of the past four years in the oblivion of our convivialities.

In the original piece of the Prodigal Son, there was first a repenting wanderer, returning, with humbled spirit to confess his sin, acknowledge his unworthiness to be numbered among the sons, and to crave a place among the servants; and the father, while rejoicing over the rescue of his erring son from perdition, yet abating nothing of the position and entire succession of the faithful son. But so bent are the minds of some upon this emotional manner of settlement with the insurgents, that they are willing to enact the play of the repenting prodigal with the prodigal left out, and to have the father bring him back still rebellious and malignant and give him the place of honor and control over the whole patrimony.

RETURN OF A PAROLED REBEL—*He Leaves in Double Quick.*—Bob Heck, a contemptible, worthless scoundrel, who joined Brig. Johnston's command about the commencement of the rebellion, leaving his family in our midst to be provided for by our charitable citizens, having been paroled upon the surrender of Lee's army, returned to this town on Tuesday last. Shortly after his arrival he was waited upon by a number of loyal citizens and notified to leave in fifteen minutes' time or abide the consequences. Deeming "discretion the better part of valor," he decamped in "double quick." Boonsboro' is no abiding place for paroled rebels, and the reception thus given the party named should prove a warning to others.—*Boonsboro' Odd Fellow.*

SENTENCED.—Thomas South (case removed from Washington county to this), tried in the Circuit Court for Allegany county, and found guilty of murder in the second degree, has been sentenced by Judge Smith to seven years imprisonment in the Penitentiary.—*Cumberland Civilian.*

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—George W. McCullough, Esq., trustee, on Saturday last sold the "Workman Farm" tract, containing 333½ acres, lying between Frostburg and Mount Savage, for $13,140.—*Ib.*

BEECH NUT DIET.

That swaggering Falstaff, Humphrey Marshall, declared the rebels would feed on beech nuts in the woods before they would surrender. The proportions of this fat knave would suggest that he had been given to a more substantial diet. It is sincerely to be hoped that these arrant humbugs, of whom Marshall is a type, will have a "ticket of leave" from this country. They are not calculated to make good citizens, and it would be an infinite bore to have them reappearing in politics and inflicting their senseless verbosities upon the people *ad nauseam!* Give this rebellious hog his fill of beech nuts and let him go into the sea, or to the chaparrals of Mexico, but for the sake of order and good sense let us have no more of such gentry in this country.—*Pittsburg Chronicle.*

A well known member of the French Corps Legislatif was at a ball of Prince Metternich's in Paris, and every body smiled when the illustrious member paced the room in his silk stockings and breeches. He thought the admiration was paid to his person, when suddenly he glanced in a looking glass and, alas! saw that the pads of his legs had been sliding to the front.

MISCELLANEOUS ALMANAC FOR 1865.

MAY.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon's Phases.
1-Monday	5 7	6 53	MAY.
2-Tuesday	5 6	6 54	D. H. M.
3-Wednesday	5 5	6 55	First qr 2 11 3m
4-Thursday	5 4	6 56	Full 10 3 22a
5-Friday	5 3	6 57	Last qr 18 1 2em
6-Saturday	5 2	6 58	New 26 5 42a
7-Sunday	5 1	6 59	

MARINE AFFAIRS.

PORT OF BALTIMORE, May 5, 1865.

ARRIVED.

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

Steamer Artisan, Kirk, from New York—mdse to J A Shriver.

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

Steamer Fanny, ——, from Fortress Monroe—to Jacob Brandt, Jr.

Bark Edward Everett, Harding, from Boston—mdse to R M Heslen.

Schr Flyaway, Matthews, from Fortress Monroe—to master.

Schr Atlantic, Grant, from Bangor—to Bigelow & Sergeant.

CLEARED.

Steamer Louisiana, Porter, Norfolk.

Steamer F W Brune, Foster, New York.

Steamer John S Shriver, Dennis, Philadelphia.

BELOW.

Ship Winfield Scott, from New York—to Gilmor Meredith.

SAILED.

Schr Jonas Smith, Mayagnez, P R—in tow of steaming Mary.

ARRIVALS FROM BALTIMORE.

Schr Express, Conant, Bangor, 2d inst.

Schr Honest Abe, Cokery, Philadelphia, 3d inst.

Schr Augusta, Gatchell, Portland, 1st inst.

CLEARANCES FROM BALTIMORE.

Steamer Elizabeth, Fowler, New York, 3d inst.

Brig Potomac, Perkins, New York, 4th.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Arnold Bentzen, (Pruss) Steenken, from Rotterdam, arrived at New York, 4th instant.

Ships Grey Eagle, for Rio Janeiro; Morning Star, (Br) for Liverpool; barks Ladywing, for Rio Janeiro; Talisman, (Br) for do; and St Lawrence, for Demerara, all hence, went to sea 1st inst.

Ship Mary Whitridge, Cressy, for England, remained at Akyab March 6.

Bark George S Hunt, Woodbury, fm Newport, R, arrived at Cardenas 27th ult.

Brig Gilmor Meredith, Snow, for Mayaguez, sailed for New York, remained at St Thomas 12th ult.

Brig Royal Standard, (Br) McLaughlin, for Baltimore, sailed from St Thomas, 11th ultimo.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

MONETARY.

In New York the fluctuations of gold are so light that many of the speculators who formerly watched them day and night have abandoned the task as unprofitable. Strong houses, however, have been quietly buying up all the gold offered since the Treasury disbursements of the May interest on the five-twenty loan commenced, the expectation being that after the resumption of the usual specie exports arising from the revival of our import trade a firmer gold market will be witnessed. The reductions in the Government expenditures in progress are, however, expected to raise the premium at present. It is probable that these may be overestimated, as the South will require to be garrisoned for several years to come and a large army maintained. But much may be done to diminish the rate of increase of the debt, and there are satisfactory signs of prompt action towards this end.

Gold in New York yesterday opened at 43¾, and gradually rose to 43¾; but by three P. M. it was again on the down grade. The most plausible reason given for the recent rise in gold is, that the steamer to follow the one now due from Europe, will bring intelligence that confidence has been restored in England and elsewhere, relative to the disturbed state of affairs in this country, consequent upon the assassination of President Lincoln. There is no doubt but that the impression in England upon learning of the assassination, will be, that a state of anarchy prevails in this country. When the present state of affairs shall have been made known to our neighbors across the water, a rise in gold and U. S. stocks is looked for by our capitalists. We cannot, after review of the condition of matters in general, look for a severe decline at present on this side of the Atlantic, as money remains exceedingly abundant.

In a few weeks hence the Government will disburse upwards of $150,000,000 to soldiers, the greater portion of which will be thrown into the regular channels of trade, thereby causing a plethora of currency, and consequent upon this great increase, we may look for a brisk trade and higher prices in the stock market.

We have been informed that in consequence of the large amounts on deposit in New York, $10,000,000 has been loaned to the Government for the purpose of securing the six per cent. premium.

The sale of Seven-Thirties is bringing to the aid of the Treasury large sums of money, it being estimated that the sales throughout the country now average between three and four millions of dollars daily.

In this city the loan is meeting with great success, and certain gentlemen, who of late entertained a contempt for Government securities, are thinking kindly of the loan, and are investing their spare cash in Seven-Thirties, or as we overheard in a broker's office yesterday, they are "salting them down." The above loan is a good investment, as there is no tax on the bonds. In this city yesterday a fair share of business in gold was done, the sales amounting to $114,630.50. In finances a moderate business was transacted. Springfield advanced 20 cents, Pennsylvania Oil declined 4¾ cents, and we noticed a falling off in Market's and Cincinnati and Canton. Money continues easy, with large weekly balances in the banks.

New York and Philadelphia exchange was in light demand, the rates being fifty cents per thousand dollars.

SALE AT THE BALTIMORE STOCK BOARD.

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

360	American Gold (large)	142¾
25 000	do do (large) s13	142¾
2 500	do do (large)	142¾
2,000	do do (larg)	142¾
10,100	do do (large) b10	142
6,000	do do (large)	143
5,000	do do (large) s13	143
2,000	do do (large)	143¼
25,000	do do (large) s13	143¼
600	Baltimore City 6's, '73	100½
75	shares Franklin Bank	12
25	shares Farmers' & Mechanics' bk	61
500	shares Springfield Min. Co. s30	110
1,500	shares Pennsylvania Oil Co	.75
500	shares Laurel Coal & Oil Co	4.75
1,000	do do do b30	4.65
1,000	Baltimore and Ohio RR 6's, '95	100½
1,000	shares Mar. & Cincinnati 1st m.	89½
	SECOND BOARD.	
8,239	American Gold (large)	142¾
40,000	do do (large) s3	142¾
1,003	do do (large)	142¾
200	U. S. 10-40's	97
1,000	shares City Stock, '90	101¾
110	shares N. Central R. R.	67¾
1,000	North Carolina 6's	49
1,200	North State	25
2,500	shares Pennsylvania Oil Co b30	.70
2,000	do do s30	.72
100	shares Canton Co b30	37½

Prices of Stocks and Bonds in N. Y., May 5, BY TELEGRAPH.

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

	1st B'd.	2d B'd.
United States 6's, 1881, Coupon	110¾	110
" " 5-20's	105¾	105¾
" " in currency	99¾	99¾
American Gold	143¾	142¾
Tennessee 6's	64	64
North Carolina 6's	50	
Missouri 6's	67¾	67
Canton Company	38¾	37
Cumberland Coal and Iron Co.	46¾	47
Quicksilver	62	61¾
New York Central Railroad	86¾	86¾
Erie Railway Company	79¾	78¾
" " Preferred	88	
Hudson River Railroad	119¾	119¾
Harlem Railroad	58	
Reading Railroad	100¾	100
Michigan Central Railroad	111¾	111¾
Michigan S. and N. Ind R. R.	69¾	69¾
Illinois Central Railroad	111	111
Cleveland and Pittsburg R. R.	73¾	73
Chicago and Northwestern R.	20¾	20
" " Preferred	60	59
Cleveland and Toledo Railroad		101
Chicago and Rock Island R. R.	99¾	101
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien	49	49
Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago	97¾	96¾
St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute	31	30

Tone of the Market.....Weak. Dull.

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

American Gold	
Erie	79¾
Southern	69¾
C. & N. Western	20¾
Rock Island	101
Fort Wayne	97¾
Cumberland	47
Pittsburg	73¾
N. Y. Central	87¾
Hudson River Railroad	119
Reading	100¾
Mariposa	00

Tone of the market, Firm

At Evening Stock Exchange, 15 o'clock, P. M. Furnished by L. J. Tormey, Stock and Bill Broker, No. 22 South street.

American Gold	142¾
Erie Railway Company	
Hudson	119¾
Reading	101
Michigan S. and N. Indiana Railroad	69¾
Chicago and Northwestern R. R.	20¾
" " Preferred	59¾
Cumberland	47¾
New York Central	187¾
Chicago and Rock Island Railroad	101
Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad	74¾
Fort Wayne	99
Ohio and Miss. certificates	29¾
Quicksilver	62

Tone of the market—Dull but steady.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

May 5, 1865.

COFFEE.—Small sales reported, but the market ruled firmer. Prime Rio sold at 31¾@32¾ cents, gold.

FLOUR.—Sales reported of 1 600 bbls. City Mills Shipping Extra at $10, 300 bbls good Ohio Extra at $8.25, and 500 bbls. Howard St. Extra at $8.25@8.50 per bbl. We quote rates as follows:

Howard Street Super	$7 75	@ 8 00
" " Shipping Ex.	8 12½	@ 8 25
" " Retailing Ex.	8 25	@ 8 37½
" " Family	10 00	@ 9 00
Ohio Super	7.50	@ 7.75
" Shipping Extra	8 00	@ 8 12½
" Retailing Extra	8.12½	@ 8.25
" Family	9.00	@ 9.50
City Mills Standard Super	7.87½	@ 8 00
" Ship. brands Extra	10.00	@ 10.50
Baltimore Family	11.50	@ 00.00
" High grades Extra	11.00	@ 00.00

Rye Flour—First quality dull at $6 62½.

Corn Meal.—Sales of City Mills at $6.

GRAIN.—Market firm. Sales of prime Red Wheat at $2.10@2.22; fair white $2 50; Corn at $1.20@1.22 for white, and yellow do. $1.20@1.21; and Oats at 82c. per bushel.

PROVISIONS.—Market is light—Bacon Shoulders at 16¾@17c; Sides at 18¾@19 cts, and Sugar-cured Hams at 22@24 cents; new Prime Mess Pork has sold at $32 and closed steady. Western Lard remains nominal at 19¾@19¾ cts, and Baltimore refined at 21 cts.

MOLASSES.—Quotations nominal, viz: Cuba Clayed 42@45 cents, Muscovado do., in hhds., 50@52 cents, English Island 50@75 cents, and Porto Rico 55@65 cents.

SALT.—Sales of Ground Alum reported at $2.20@2.25, and Marshall's fine at $2.20@2.25. Market quiet.

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

Cuba and E. L. fair to good refining	$12.00	@12.50
" " " good grocery	14.50	@14.00
" " " prime grocery	14.25	@14.50
Porto Rico fair to good grocery	14.00	@14.00
" " prime to choice grocery	14.50	@15.00

WHISKY.—No sales reported to-day. City and Ohio held at $2.10.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, May 4, 1865.

COTTON—Has been in fair demand to-day, and quite firm. Middling 45@47 cents per lb.—At the Government sale of cotton, to-day, the offering, as classified by Messrs. Easton & Co., comprised 750 bales of fully good Middling, 2 315 bales of Middling, 2 3 of low Middling, 1 of good Ordinary, 1 of Ordinary, and 32 Pickings.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been very dull for sale to-day, and prices have declined 10@15 cents per bbl. Sales since our last amount to 7 200 bbls, including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western, at $7.10@7.60, poor to choice Extra State, at $7.70@8.20 chiefly at $7.75@8.00, round hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, at $7.90@8.25 per bbl.

Southern Flour is in less demand and heavy in price. Sales since our last amount to 1 300 bbls at $7.75@9.90 for poor to good, and $9@12 for good to very choice extra brands, per bbl. Canadian Flour is decidedly heavy. Sales 500 bbls Extra at $8.50@9.00. Rye Flour continues inactive, including fine and superfine, at $5.25@5.25 per bbl. Corn Meal is in fair demand at $6.75 for Jersey, $6.50 for Western, and $6.75 for Brandywine, per bbl. Sales 4,500 bbls.

GRAIN.—Wheat has been depressed and prices have declined about 10 per bushel. Sales 60,000 bushels, including Amber Michigan at $1.55@1.60; Red Western at $1.60@1.65; Waukie Club at $1.55; Chicago Spring at $1.52 per bushel. Barley and Barley Malt have been quiet and nominal. Corn has been heavy and droopy. Sales since our last have been made of 10,000 bushels, at $1.45@1.47 for New Yellow, and $1.43 for Mixed Western, per bushel. Oats are quite heavy and prices lower, including Western at 69@70c; State, Jersey and Pennsylvania at 68@70c; Canada at 66@68c per bushel.

PETROLEUM.—Has been in moderate demand at 26@27 cents for Crude; 40 cents for Refined, in bond, and 75 cents for Refined, free.

PROVISIONS.—Pork has been in fair request, but at reduced prices. Sales have been made of 7,000 bbls, including Mess, at $26@27.75, closing at $27.50, cash, for New Mess; $22.25@23 for Prime Mess; $24.50 for Prime Mess, and $18.25@25.25 for Prime. Sales were also made of 2,500 bbls New Mess, 30 days, and June delivery, part seller's option, at $26.75. Cut Meats are in demand at 14¾@15¾ cents for Shoulders, and 19¾@20 cents for Hams; sales equal to 750 pkgs. Beef is steady and quiet; sales 1,5 boxes,