DAILY CLIPPER.

WM. WALES.....Publisher.

THURSDAY, MAY 11, 1865.

TO ADVERTISERS.

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

1 Square	1 Time	$ 50
"	2 Times	1.00
"	3 "	1.75
"	1 Week	4.00
"	1 Month	10.00
"	3 Months	18.00
"	6 "	30.00
"	1 Year	50.00

ONE SQUARE CONTAINS SIX LINES OF SPACE.

THE EAGLE'S SPEECH.

An Eagle came from his eyrie down,
On the loftiest peak of Rondahe's crown.—
The flash of his dark eye was terribly bright,
As the marshfires gleam in the dead of night,
And the war-darts shook in his red right claw,
But the tow of peace in his left I saw.
Then slowly he open'd his ivory beak,
And stood like a Senator ready to speak,
And the forests shook, and the winds grew still,
And hush'd was the voice of the noisy rill,
And the raven cower'd in his hollow oak,
(As well he might) when the Eagle spoke:
"I am the monarch of air," said he;
"Proudly I soar over land and sea.
And I feel the breezes around me ring
To the hurricane sweep of my mighty wing,
And my flight is chainless and fearless and free,
For I am the bright bird of Liberty!
I marshal the course of the free and the brave,
Upward and onward, o'er mountain and wave;
I lead them to glory, I beckon them on,
And I join in the din till the battle is won;
And the dim eye will gladden my shadow to see,
For I am the bright bird of Liberty!
In the days of old, with the freemen of Rome—
With Brutus and Cato I made me a home,
And my wing was before them unwearied and fleet,
Till the Princes of earth were all low at their feet;
And the Roman was master, by land and by sea,
For he followed the bright bird of Liberty.
But luxury came like the Simoon's breath,
And the flowers all withered in valor's wreath,
And virtue was trampled and hurtled aside,
By the pageant of guilt and the people of pride;
But fetters, though gilded, are hateful to me,
So I fled to the mountains of Liberty!
Then ages went by till Muscovia's Czar,
In hatred determined my glory to mar;
He seized me, and chain'd me, and struck off my head,
But courteously gave me two others in stead;
My own noble beauty he never could see,
For loathsome to despots is Liberty!
But tyranny's chains are too feeble to bind,
When the will is unfettered—unbroken the mind;
So I made my adieu with a very bad grace,
And flung my superfluous head in his face;
And southward I sped over forest and sea,
To France the bright region of Liberty.
Oh! this was my season of triumph and pride,
On the smoke-wreath of battle 'twas glory to ride;
'Till kingdoms were shatter'd and despots o'erthrown,
And the hero of destiny call'd me his own;
Of the masters of earth none so mighty as he,
For they kw'd not the bright bird of Liberty.
But the warrior was dazzled by glory's red ray,
And forgot the mild lustre of freedom's new day.
Till pontiff and tyrant arose from the dock,
And the hero lay dead on the far ocean rock.
And the slaves who forsook him bent lowly the knee
To the tyrants who trampled on Liberty.
So I parted in scorn from the land of the slave,
And I found me a home far beyond the broad wave,
With Columbia's children I made me a home,
And wider than Russia and greater than Rome,
And prouder than Gaul shall their Father-land be,
If they cherish the bright bird of Liberty!"

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

(Correspondence of the Baltimore Clipper.)

WASHINGTON, May 9, 1865.

If ever there was a case in the history of crime calling for united efforts to discover a band of murderous conspirators, and to bring each and every one of them to justice, surely the stealthy assassination of the President of the United States by the hand of a rebel agent, is such a case. There was the strongest presumption, from the first, in the absence of the evidence since developed, that Booth was little more than an instrument; and that the real authors of the crime were men of another stamp.

Is it not usual, in all cases of heinous offence against the laws of man and of God, to put in action all the means of discovery—to follow directly in the track of the suspected—to raise a "hue and cry"—to offer rewards—to excite all eyes and ears throughout an outraged and indignant community—and to fasten them upon the slightest circumstances that might lead to the detection, exposure and capture of the culprits?

Now what more than this has President Johnson done in the issuance of his proclamation for the arrest of Davis and his alleged partisans in guilt?

Yet there are journals which undertake to criticise him for having been too swift to cast an unjust stigma upon the arch conspirator, "President Davis," as they have the affectation to call that chief of shams! A stigma! What additional stigma can be put upon a name already blurred all over with dishonor? No matter what mock attributes of consequence and dignity his flatterers have heretofore arrayed him in,—no matter how high the station in political rank he may have most unworthily have occupied, heretofore, under the Government of the United States—he was never less or more than an unprincipled and unscrupulous intriguer, ready to sacrifice to his own selfish ambition and personal aggrandizement the interests of his fellow citizens and the happiness of his own section, and to disregard the most solemn obligations of honor and fidelity. President Johnson does only his duty in stripping from this counterfeit effectually the false covering with which he has been invested, and proclaiming him *culpable* of plotting and inciting to *assassination*.

It is a tremendous overthrow of all the assumptions and pretences of those who were so shallow or ignorant as to put their faith in Davis; but they will have to submit to it, and before the trial is ended, they will be glad to forget that they ever said a word in favor of the chief conspirator, or in extenuation of his measures, his baseness, his betrayal of every cause except that involving his own personal elevation.

The voice of the people of Washington to night, sustained the President in his proclamation, and in the course which he has determined upon in regard to those whose counsels brought upon us the miseries of disunion and civil war.

The meeting at the City Hall was large and enthusiastic, and was addressed by several able and eloquent speakers.

A LOOKER ON AT THE CAPITOL.

CAPTURING AN ALLIGATOR.—A correspondent of the New Bedford Mercury, in a letter from Nicaragua, narrates the following incident which took place near the village of Messaya:

In the morning we went to the lake to bathe, and on our way there met a crowd of men and boys, with great seriousness and apparent grief, silently and slowly carrying an immense alligator. The beast's tail, arms, legs and mouth were tied immovably to a long pole, which was carried on the shoulders of the men.

We very naturally supposed that he was on his way to the shambles, and very innocently asked if they were going to eat him. It appears that the day before one of these creatures came out of the water and carried off a little boy standing on the bank of the lake; and this one was taken partly in retaliation, but mostly in hopes that a part of the lost child might be found, over which the sacred rites of the church could be performed.

☞ The scarlatina malignn, a terrible disease, is raging in Contra Costa county, California. From the time of the attack but one or two days intervene before the death of the patient. The bodies of those dying of it become bluish after death, and spotted with brown and red spots. No cure has been found for one attacked.

☞ The miners in California are domesticating mountain cats.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

Meeting of Railroad Directors.—A meeting of the Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company was held yesterday.

The following gentlemen qualified and took their seats as directors on the part of the State, under their recent election by the Board of Public Works. Messrs. J. Summerfield Berry, William Gallow, J. K. Caldwell, Chapman Harwood; William Kayser, Wm. H. Purnell, W. W. Watkins, and Samuel Wilhelm. Messrs. Berry, Gallow and Watkins, were reelected.

Mr. John V. L. Pirdley qualified and took his seat as a city director, in place of Mr. Wm. E. Woodyear, recently resigned.

The committee of finance reported the following resolution:

Resolved, That a dividend of four per cent. be declared on the stock of the main stem of Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, payable on and after the 22d May, instant, at the Merchants' Bank of Baltimore, and that the transfer books be closed on the 12th instant, and remain closed until the 22d inst.

Resolved, That the United States tax be paid by the Company.

Resolved, That a dividend of five per cent. be declared on the stock of the Washington Branch railroad for the half year ending the 31st March last, payable on and after the 15th May, at the Merchants' Bank of Baltimore.

Resolved, That the United States tax be paid by the Company.

In connection with the financial condition of the company, the President stated, that under the policy heretofore adopted by the board, it would be necessary now to make very large expenditures. The war had ceased, and the entire territory between the Chesapeake and the Ohio river was permanently restored to the authority of the government, without danger of interference or interruption. It was proper for the company immediately to proceed to erect extensive machine shops and engine houses at Martinsburg and Piedmont, and to add to the facilities of the company at Grafton, Wheeling and Parkersburg, and other points upon the line, and to fully supply these shops with machinery, so as to effect the greatest economies in the management of the equipment and transportation of the company.

It is also the design of the company to erect, at the earliest practicable period, first class iron bridges, to replace every trestled structure upon the road. Already four extensive iron bridges have been prepared at Mount Clare, as well as one span for the great bridge over the Monongahela river near Fairmount. At the earliest moment the condition of the streams will permit, these structures will be permanently erected.

A large force is already engaged in the construction of double track, and the company's programme was not only to restore all the double track destroyed during the war, but also to perfect the line from Baltimore to Harper's Ferry, all of which, it is trusted, will be accomplished within the current year.

Work for the great bridges over the Ohio river, connecting the main stem and the Central Ohio road, and the Parkersburg Branch with the Marietta and Cincinnati road has been vigorously commenced, and large quantities of stone have been prepared, with the design of erecting a portion of these structures during the coming season.

The large amount of work necessary to make the Parkersburg road reliable and effective, has also been commenced. One thousand four hundred tons of new iron have been forwarded for the improvement of that line, and as early as the cost of labor is reduced to the ordinary standard, in a normal condition, it is designed to stretch the trestles, and improve the grade and widen the embankments.

The President congratulated the Board that the resources of the Company had been carefully husbanded during the war, so that the enormous expenditures now requisite to restore the works and improve and perfect the route, could be made without the embarrassments usually attending such enterprises.

After further explanations regarding the condition of the Company and plans for the development of its interests, the question was taken upon the adoption of the resolutions proposed by the committee, which were unanimously approved.

The report of the Committee of Transportation was then presented, in which were embraced resolutions making very large reductions in the rates for the transportation of coal. The President stated that the B and O had although the expenses of the Company had increased rapidly and very largely during the past year, yet the Company had not advanced the rates during the late and winter, until the 15th of February last.

The advance then made has worked most advantageously for the interests of the community, as the Company at that time decided, in order to increase the supplies of coal, to diminish largely the through business, which then pressed heavily upon its most remunerative rates. While the latter trade was more profitable to the Company than the former at the advanced tariff, yet the necessities of the country urgently required an increased supply of coal. As the demands for both could not be fully met, the decided preference was thus given to the coal trade. Under this policy, such additional quantities of coal were brought to markets, notwithstanding the advance in the freight, materially reduced the market prices of coal to the consumer and shipper.

Prior to that period, the parties interested in the coal trade secured the extraordinary and unprecedented profits of more than five dollars per ton, because the demand far exceeded the supply; but upon the increase of the supplies thus furnished, under this change of system by the Company, a decline of several dollars per ton followed at an early period. The business of the Company has continued to this time up to its fullest capacity, the varied and extensive trade pressing upon the route occupying its entire equipment.

Having conferred, however, during the past month with parties interested in the coal trade, regarding its condition and prospects, and having in view the rapid decline in the price of gold, and consequent reduction in the cost of the necessaries of life which will follow, the president deemed it proper to recommend to the committee of transportation the adoption of the resolutions before the board, by which a deduction of $1.50 per ton on coal from Cumberland and Piedmont to Baltimore, and $2 per ton from Newburg, Fairmount and Clarksburg, on gas coal, shall be made. The freight will thus be reduced from $5.25 from Cumberland to $3.75, and from Piedmont from $5.60 to $4.10, respectively, to Locust Point wharves.

It is true that the Company, except in the purchase of materials, has not yet realized any decrease of expenses, not having reduced its rates for labor, which are yet unchanged, and having relatively nearly triple their aggregate prior to the war; yet this radical change in the tariff is recommended to secure a continuous and full business in this highly important and valuable trade. A quarter of a million of men will, in a short time, be relieved from service in the army, and as labor is becoming daily more abundant, and the great employments and manufactures and preparation of material connected with the war will cease, it is deemed proper, relying upon an early decrease of gold, to anticipate the change for the benefit of the coal trade. As with the reduced cost of the necessaries of life, the net reward to the parties employed will thus prove equal to the recent high rates, with their ace impending high cost of living, and difficulties to be apprehended in such change of prices for labor as will be just and equitable to all the interests involved.

The president felt confident that, with the comprehensive appreciation of the mining, manufacturing and marine interests, and of the interests of the States of West Virginia and Maryland, and of this community, which has uniformly marked the policy of this Board that the resolutions of the committee of transportation would meet approval.

Reductions were also recommended upon the rates for coal corresponding with the changes that had been made in the tariff on this article.

After further explanations the resolutions (by which the reduction takes place on all coal loaded on and after the 11th instant) were unanimously adopted.

[A number of nominations were submitted from the Master of Transportation, and approved, for agents at various stations upon the line, at which it had been impossible to maintain agencies during the continuance of the war.

A gratifying evidence of the restoration of law and order, and of the fidelity and full authority of the government, and of the absence of all risk in the region extending up the line, has been given in the number of applications which have recently been made for appointments at numerous points at which agencies had been maintained prior to the war.

The recent removal of all restrictions from the trade and travel upon the entire line of the road, and the territory through which it passes, has added largely to the passenger and freight business of the Company. The requirements of transportation for local purposes, especially upon the central and western portions of the route, are extraordinary, and afford very satisfactory evidence of the returning prosperity of that portion, resulting from the rapid pacification of the country.

The meeting was fully attended and the entire proceedings of the Board were characterized by the greatest harmony.

Petroleum as Fuel.—A scientific gentleman has discovered a new use for petroleum, which it is said will materially affect the market value of that commodity and coal. His invention is a simple process of adding the debris or dust of coal mines and yards with petroleum into lumps or blocked masses, which ignite readily without use of soft coals or kindlings, burn longer, and give out a more intense heat than ordinary anthracite, and costs about one half as much. Competent judges assert that this invention will cause a material revolution in the prices of coal.

Outrageous Proceedings.—Yesterday a negro named Robert Reggins had John Lewis, colored, entered a small restaurant, kept by a colored man, on Holliday street, near Bath, and after eating and drinking what they desired, began to demolish whatever articles came within their reach. A soldier who was in the house seeing at the time the rowdies entered, was badly beaten, and a colored woman, to escape from the ruffians, was forced to leap over a fence into the street. The belligerents, after doing all the mischief possible in the house, went into the street and maltreated a citizen who chanced to pass them. One of the men snapped a revolver at the citizen, but fortunately the pistol missed fire. The soldiers then passed down Holliday street into Baltimore, and when opposite the station house they conducted themselves in such a disgraceful manner that officers Peregoy and Frail attempted to arrest them, but the soldiers being fresh for rowdyism turned upon the officers and would have severely maltreated them, had not Capt. Mitchell and Lieutenant Wright hastened to the rescue. One of the soldiers, upon the arrival of Capt. Mitchell, drew a four barreled revolver of the Allen make, and began snapping it at the officers.

Captain Mitchell immediately grasped the pistol, and after a fierce struggle, succeeded in resting it from the infuriated man. The fight now became general, but military force yielded to muscle, and the soldiers were safely locked up in a cell in the station house until last evening, when Justice Spicer committed them to jail. After the conflict had been ended, Capt. Mitchell fired off the charges contained in the pistol, not a cap failing to explode, and from this fact, it seems as if the hand of Providence interfered to stay the shedding of blood while the pistol was in the hands of the soldier. During the effort to arrest one of the men, officer Peregoy was struck several times in the face and badly cut.

Trouble Among Mechanics.—For several weeks past mechanics in this city have held meetings relative to the price of labor. Many of the master mechanics have endeavored to cut down the wages, causing quite a revolution among the journeymen. Among almost every branch of trade there are mutual benefit societies, all of whom demand, and being good workmen, as a general thing, obtain the highest possible price for their labor, no member being permitted to work for a price below that agreed upon by the Society. The members of three various societies have taken a firm stand against a reduction in prices, and very many are now out of employment in consequence. On Monday evening the association of Journeymen Bricklayers held a meeting at Royston Hall, corner of Baltimore street and Tripolet's alley, and passed resolutions expressing a determination not to labor for less than $4 per day, at least until there was a fall in the price of provisions, &c. On the same evening the "Bosses" (bricklayers) held a meeting in the same building and compromises were proposed, but the journeymen stood firm, and thus the matter stands at present. In several other branches of trade the same difficulties prevail, and the troubles have effectually put a stop to a great many buildings and other improvements for the time being.

Meeting of the Uncompromising Union Men.—A meeting for the purpose of devising means to prevent men who have served in the rebel armies from returning to their homes in this city, was held by the uncompromising Union men last night in the armory of the City Guards, corner of Baltimore and Gay streets. The meeting was organized by selecting Capt. Nicholas President.

All the Wards were represented, and on motion a committee of one from each ward was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. The President stated that he had received a number of letters from merchants in this city relative to the matter at issue, and in order that their contents might be known to the meeting, they were handed to the committee on resolutions. On motion, the meeting adjourned until Friday night next, at which time the committee will report.

The Military Commission.—This tribunal, Col. Bowman, president, Major Lord, judge advocate, was again in session yesterday on the case of John W. McCue, and examined Adjutant Gen. John H. McCue, a prisoner of war from Fort Delaware, of the rebel army, father of the accused, and Capt. Don Halsey, also a Confederate prisoner from same place. Only the testimony of these witnesses for the defence and went to show that the command of Morby belonged to the Northern (rebel) army of Virginia, and that the prisoner, who is charged with murder, had been attached to it. The testimony for the defence was then closed and time granted until Friday to hear the arguments of the prisoner's counsel, Messrs. Pitney and Willis, when the case will be finally closed.

The case of Samuel White, a Baltimorean, charged with using disloyal language in reference to the death of the late President Lincoln, was next brought up, tried and decided upon, when the commission adjourned to meet again this morning.

Harbor Excursion.—The Mayor and City Council of Washington arrived in our city yesterday morning, and were received at the Camden street depot by a committee of the City Council of this city. The strangers were escorted to the Light street wharf, where the barge Seguin, in tow of the tug boat Baltimore, was in readiness to convey the guests and the City Council of this city about the harbor in an excursion of inspection. After all the main points had been inspected, the steamer rounded to at the wharf at Fort McHenry, where the band of the Second Regiment United States Regular Artillery, joined the excursionists. A visit was then made to Fort Carroll, after which the boat proceeded to Walker's Pavilion, where a splendid dinner was discussed. The pleasure seekers returned to the city at an early hour highly pleased with their trip.

The Horse Trade.—The cessation of active military operations appears to have considerable influence in the horse market, the government, after four years of almost unlimited purchases, having entirely circumvented its patronage. Consequent upon the reduction of the army, the price of horseflesh has fallen considerably. Articles that a few weeks ago sold for $150 can now be bought for $100.—Artillery horses that one month ago were rated at $165 can be had for $125. Fast horses are much sought after by fashionables and fast young men, and as each purchaser desires to excel his competitor for the honors of the road, prices of good hits run high. Coach horses are selling at very low prices far below what was demanded two weeks ago.

Significant Emigration.—During the past week considerable excitement has been observed among a certain class of young men in our city, relative to an emigrant scheme to Mexico. The movement, it is said, is to obtain soldiers for the Liberal army in Mexico under the false guise of locating upon land tendered by the government to emigrants. The operations of those engaged in the enterprise are conducted in a quiet manner. There is a large number of persons in our city at the present time out of employment, who no doubt will gladly join the expedition with a view of bettering their condition.

Assaults.—George Heath was arrested on Tuesday night, charged with beating Lewis Murray. Justice Wheldon committed him in security for court. William E. Arkins, for creating a disturbance in the house of John Salom, No. 61 South street, and threatening to kill Patrick McGuire, was released for want by Justice Spicer. B. Colbert, beating A. C. Colbert, released on security to keep the peace.

National Courtesy.—The steamer La Forfait, from Havre, having on board the Marquis de Montholon, the newly appointed French Minister to Washington, arrived at this port yesterday, and received a salute from Fort McHenry. Monsieur Laurent, the French Consul in this city, received the distinguished visitor in an appropriate manner. The Marquis de Montholon and suite proceeded to Washington.

Thefts.—Andrew Staff was released on security for court, on Tuesday, by Justice Dryden, on the charge of having robbed Thomas Burns of $16.

Mary Hedman and Emma Clothers, residing No. 2 Necessity alley, were arrested on Tuesday night, and committed to jail for court, on the charge of having robbed Chas. Pennington of $8.

Fast Driving.—Thomas McGinnis was arrested on Tuesday night, charged with recklessly driving in the streets. Justice Wheldon fined him $5 and costs. Nathan Riley, same offence, was fined the same amount by Justice Shoemaker, and committed to jail in default of payment.

Subscribed to the Oath.—Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Tucker Carroll, yesterday morning called at the office of C. L. Wooley, and requested permission to subscribe to the oath of allegiance. Their request was complied with.

A Vagabond.—Josephine Johnson, colored, a miserable being, was arrested at a late hour on Tuesday night, charged with being a common vagabond. Justice Dryden committed her to jail for three months.

A Lunatic and Vagrant.—John P. Bien was arrested on Tuesday night, charged with being a lunatic and without friends. Justice Dryden committed him to the Almshouse.

For Court.—Thomas Linn, for beating Wm. Lewis, and Henry Green for beating Harmon Green, all colored, were arrested on Tuesday night and committed to jail for court.

Beating a Woman.—Joseph Woods was arrested yesterday, charged with beating Henrietta Reed. Justice Shoemaker committed the accused to jail for court.

Absentee.—Edward Rutter, charged with being drunk and threatening to beat Mrs. Gray, was arrested on Tuesday night, and committed to jail.

☞ A. W. Mark, president of the Chicago Republican Company, has given notice that a new Republican daily paper will be commenced on the 1st of June. It is to be in quarto form, and of the size and style of the New York Times.

AMUSEMENTS.

A New Play.—Madame Ventavoli will tonight present to her admirers a new play called Hearts are Trumps, translated from the French by Madame De Marguerite, the celebrated authoress and dramatist. Those persons who have read the play pronounce it one of the most acceptable that has been presented to the public in a long number of years. During the representation of the play, Madame Ventavoli will sing a number of songs in her exquisite style. The engagement of this talented lady will terminate on Saturday night.

Literary and Dramatic Entertainment.—We invite attention to the entertainment advertised in another column, to be given this evening at Saratoga Hall, corner of Saratoga and Calvert streets. Mr. Preuss is the author of that popular national drama, "Fanitone and Follies of Washington Life," and judging from the critical notices of his readings, his efforts as an orator are quite equal to those of the author.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

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

Clementine G. Chase, in her own right, Mary D. Dungan, Wm. D. Dungan and Clementine G. Chase, guardian of Jane Kate Chase, and others, vs. Elizabeth Chase. Decree appointing Allen A. Chapman trustee, in the place of Thorndike Chase, Jr., deceased, of the estate of Thorndike Chase, Sr., deceased.

Nicholas Owens vs. Columbus W. Ford and others. Decree declaring the defendants Miller and Mayhew entitled to the proceeds of the accounts and claims set forth in the assignment to them from Ford & Trowbridge, and referring the papers in the case to the Auditor to state a distribution account, &c.

Chauncey Brooks and others vs. John M. Orem and others. Decree for the sale of the lands in the proceedings in the cause mentioned, and authorizing the complainants, as trustee, to make said sale.

[Reported for the Baltimore Clipper.]

COURT OF APPEALS OF MARYLAND.

APRIL TERM—1865.

ANNAPOLIS, May 9, 1865.

No. 35.—Susan E. Cunningham, et al. vs. John Dwyer—an appeal from the Circuit Court for Baltimore city. This cause was further argued and concluded by Wm. S. Waters for the appellee, and Wm. Schley for the appellants.

No. 38.—Joseph Patterson, et al., vs. K. H. Gelston—an appeal from a decision of the Commissioner of the Land Office. The argument of this cause was commenced by R. Johnson for the appellants.

No. 161—Office Docket—Hugh E. Spencer vs. J. Vashons, et al.—an appeal from the equity side of the Circuit Court for Harford county. Justice Bartol delivered the opinion of the Court. *Decree affirmed.*

MINIATURE ALMANAC FOR 1865.

MAY.	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon's Phases.			
			MAY.	D.	H.	M.
8-Monday	5 0	6 0				
9-Tuesday	4 59	7 1				
10-Wednesday	4 58	7 2	First qr	2	11	32
11-Thursday	4 57	7 3	Full	10	3	22
12-Friday	4 56	7 4	Last qr	18	1	7m
13-Saturday	4 55	7 5	New	24	5	49 a
14-Sunday	4 54	7 6				

MARINE AFFAIRS.

PORT OF BALTIMORE, May 10, 1865.

ARRIVED.

Steamer Adelaide, Cannon, from Old Point, —to M. N. Falls.

Steamer John R Thompson, McKaig, from New York—mdse to J A Shriver.

Steamer Richard Willing, Cundiff, from Philadelphia—mdse to J A Shriver.

Steamer George Appold, Howes, Boston via Norfolk.

CLEARED.

Steamer Adelaide, Cannon, Old Point, Va.

Steamer Martha Stevens, Chance, New York.

Steamer Richard Willing, Cundiff, Philadelphia.

BELOW.

Ship John Clark, Letourneau, 11 days from Liverpool, off Cove Point.

SAILED.

Ship Perdinand, (Brem) Bremen—in tow of steaming Mary Shaw.

Bark Mindora, (Br) St Jago de Cuba—in tow of steaming Atlantic.

Bark Susan L Campbell, Weymouth, N S—in tow of steaming Emma.

Brig Muscovado, (Br) Demerara—in tow of steaming May Queen.

CLEARANCES FOR BALTIMORE.

Schr Elizabeth, Atley, Beaufort, N C, 9th ultimo.

ARRIVALS FROM BALTIMORE.

Brig R M Heisten, James, Philadelphia, 9th inst.

Schr Thos Page, Frame, Philadelphia, 9th inst.

Schr J H Seguine, French, New York, 9th inst.

Schr Hattie Mayo, Ward, Portland, 8th instant.

Schr Laura Frances, Higgins, Boston, 8th instant.

Schr Mary S Lunt, Brown, Providence, 7th inst.

Schr Henry Crosley, Potter, New York, 8th inst.

Schr Annie J Russell, Hodges, New York, 8th inst.

Schr Nightingale, ——, New York, 8th instant.

Schr Alida, ——, New York, 8th inst.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Contucensal, Johnson, from Calcutta for London was off St Helena, March 23d.

Brig Koodoo, (Br) Shelly, for New York, ready, with captain sick, remained at St John's, N F, —ult; had been reported bound to Baltimore.

Schr Silver Star, Holt, from New York, arrived at Georgetown, D C, 6th inst.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

MONETARY.

Gold yesterday received another "black eye," $7,600 having been sold at 131½. Many persons attribute the recent decline in gold to the absorption of Five-Twenties in the Seven-Thirty Loan. Of the latter $23,000 were sold in this market yesterday, while Five-Twenties declined a fraction.

City stock advanced ½ per cent., and Baltimore and Ohio Railroad shares 1 per cent.

There was but little done in fancies and bank stocks, the all-absorbing topic being Seven-Thirties. Everybody desires to take this loan, and like Mrs. Winslow's soothing syrup, the children are crying for it

Forty millions of dollars in one week subscribed! Reader, just think of it. We have latterly so familiarized our tongues and ears to high numbers, that in using them in connection with dollars and soldiers, we have almost forgotten the magnitude of the facts they cover. One hundred thousand used to be considered a large sum in dollars, and yet ten hundred thousand makes but a million, and this larger sum of a million was forty times multiplied in the sale of 7-30 loans in a single week

The increased demand is steadily onward, each successive week's sales exceed those of the week immediately preceding, and large as the amount of the series offered at the beginning was, a very few weeks will see the whole absorbed.

The prevailing opinions as to the future price of gold compared with greenbacks are widely at variance, and are anxiously discussed by all classes of business men, as are also the comparative merits, safety and efficiency of the numerous methods which have been proposed for an early or a more gradual resumption of specie payments. Some persons think that the price of gold will decline as a consequence of peace, and with little if any reference to the curtailment of the currency. Others have claimed that the premium on gold and the depreciation of our paper money which it imperfectly indicates, are always in exact proportion to the gross amount of currency afloat, whether that currency be inert or active, whether it be hoarded, or in brisk and lively movement in the channels of traffic and business. A third opinion is that it is our active and not our inert paper money which is mischievous, and that the excess of active paper money is the cause of the depreciation.

SALE AT THE BALTIMORE STOCK BOARD.

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

May 10, 1865.

2,000	American Gold (large) before b'd		133⅜
5,800	do	do (large)	133
32,410	do	do (large) at board	132
3,400	do	do (large) N'y	131
7,000	do	do (large) s15	131⅛
6,300	do	do (large) b1	132
1,700	do	do (large) s15	132
5,000	do	do (large) s10	132
1,000	do	do (large) s10	132⅛
1,100	do	do (large)	132⅛
1,000	do	do (large)	132⅛
22,000	U. S. 7-30's		100
9,000	U. S. 5-20's		105⅜
1,000	do	do (old)	105⅜
500	do	do (new)	105⅛
6,000	do	do (new)	105⅜
25	shares Franklin Bank		128
3,700	shares City Stock, '90		102
31,000	do	do	101⅜
100	shares Baltimore & Ohio R. R.		110
300	shares Maryland Copper Co b30		50
500	shares Pennsylvania Oil Co		85
1,000	do	do b30	1.05
200	do	do	.90
150	shares Springfield Min. Co. b30		155
500	shares Laurel Coal & Oil Co b30		4.50
1,500	do	do b30	4.40
10,000	Baltimore and Ohio R R b'ds, '67		90

Prices of Stocks and Bonds in N. Y., May 10.

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	110⅝	110⅝
" " 5-20's	106	106⅜
" " " in currency	90⅜	90
American Gold	134	132⅜
Tennessee 6's	62	..
North Carolina 6's	60	..
Missouri 6's	67	..
Canton Company	36⅜	36⅜
Cumberland Coal and Iron Co.	60	61⅜
Quicksilver	53⅜	54
New York Central Railroad	93⅜	94
Erie Railway Company	76⅜	77
" " Preferred	..	..
Hudson River Railroad	104	104⅜
Harlem Railroad	..	..
Reading Railroad	86	86⅜
Michigan Central Railroad	110⅜	109
Michigan S. and N. Ind R. R.	67⅜	66⅜
Illinois Central Railroad	115⅜	114
Cleveland and Pittsburg R. R.	77⅜	80⅜
Chicago and Northwestern R. R.	23⅜	27⅜
" " Preferred	55⅜	56⅜
Cleveland and Toledo Railroad	..	100
Chicago and Rock Island R. R.	..	95⅜
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien	60	62
Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago	87	84⅜
St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute	33⅜	..

Tone of the Market.....Heavy. Unsettled.

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

American Gold	..
Erie	77⅜
Southern	64⅜
C. & N. Western	92⅜
Rock Island	86⅜
Fort Wayne	94⅜
Cumberland	41⅜
Pittsburg	84⅜
N. Y. Central	94⅜
Hudson River Railroad	104⅜
Reading	87
Mariposa	00

Tone of the Market, Irregular.

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

American Gold	130
Erie Railway Company	75⅜
Hudson	102⅜
Reading	86⅜
Michigan S. and N. Indiana Railroad	65
Chicago and Northwestern R. R.	27
" " Preferred	56
Cumberland	41
New York Central	94⅜
Chicago and Rock Island Railroad	91⅜
Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad	65⅜
Fort Wayne	91⅜
Ohio and Miss. certificates	23⅜
Quicksilver	55⅜

Tone of the market—Steady.

Sales of Gold closed at 129.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

MAY 10, 1865.

COFFEE—Very little doing but prices steady at 22½@22¾ cents, gold, for ordinary to very prime Rio.

FLOUR.—Market inactive but steady, supplies of all descriptions being unchanged. 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	@ 0.00
Ohio Super	7.50	@ 7.62½
" Shipping Extra	8.00	@ 8.12½
" Retailing Extra	8.25	@ 8.37½
" Family	9.50	@ 0.00
City Mills Standard Super	7.75	@ 7.87½
" 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 $5 62½.

Corn Meal.—Sales of City Mills at $5 75.

GRAIN.—Market dull. Sales of prime Red Wheat at $2.00@2.10; 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.—Sales of Shoulders at 14½@15 cts, and hogs-cured hams at 22@23 cents; new prime Mess Pork has sold at $29 and closed steady. Western Lard remains nominal, at 19@20½ cts, and Baltimore refined at 20 cts.

MOLASSES.—Quotations nominal. Visitors Claret Cuba 42@45 cents, Muscovado do., in hhds., 50@52 cents, English Island 80@75 cents, and Porto Rico 55@78 cents.

SALT.—Sales of Ground Alum reported at $2 10@2.20, and Marshall's Fine at $2.10@2.20. Market quiet.

SUGARS.—Less inquiry for all grades. We quote A. E. L. fair to good refining $12 00@12.50

" " " good grocery	12.50@12.75
" " " prime grocery	13.75@14.50
" " " fair to good grocery	11.00@13.75
" " " prime to choice grocery	14.25@14.50

WHISKY.—Small sales of Western reported at $2 09.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

TUESDAY, May 9, 1865.

ASHES—Continue inactive, including Pots, at $7.75, and Pearls at $9.50 ₩ 100 lbs.

COFFEE.—Has been highly dealt in at unchanged prices. Java, 25½@28 c. Maracaibo, 19½ c. Gold; Rio, 19½@22c. Laguayra, 19½@20c. ₩ lb.

COTTON.—Has been in good demand, partly on speculation, at buoyant prices, but closed heavy, with a decidedly declining tendency. Middlings, 56@56c, closing at 56@57c. ₩ lb. Sales and receipts, 1,700 bales. The week's receipts of Cotton at this port have been 1,511 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—State and Western Flour has been quiet and much depressed, to-day, closing decidedly in favor of buyers. Sales since our last amount to 9,100 bbls, including very inferior to choice superfine state and Western, at $8.30@6.75, poor to choice Extra State at $6.85@7.20, chiefly at $6.95@7.10; round hoop Ohio at $7.10@7.50 for common to good shipping brands, at $7.60@8 ₩ bbl.

Southern Flour continues in moderate demand at less buoyant rates. Sales since our last 1,400 bbls, at $7.85@8.50 for common to good, and $9@12.50 for good to very choice extra brands ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is quiet and heavy. Sales 680 bbls. Extra, at $8.50@7.25 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is in fair request, including fine and superfine, at $5.50@6.25 ₩ bbl.—Sales 120 bbls. Corn Meal is in limited demand at $5.40@5.85 for Jersey, and $6.75 for Brandywine ₩ bbl. Sales 200 bbls.

GRAIN.—Wheat has been very quiet today, though prices have favored buyers.—Sales have been made of only 17,000 bushels, including White Michigan at $2.40, including fine and superfine, at $2.50@2.65 ₩ bbl.—Sales 120 bbls. Corn Meal is in limited demand at $5.40@5.85 for Jersey, and $6.75 for Brandywine ₩ bbl. Sales 200 bbls.

GRAIN.—Wheat has been very quiet today, though prices have favored buyers.—Sales have been made of only 17,000 bushels, including White Michigan at $2.40, including fine and superfine, at