CITY INTELLIGENCE

CLAIM OF AN ARCHITECT.—Yesterday afternoon Mr. Hoopes presented to the First Branch of the City Council a claim from Wm. T. Marshall, Esq., architect of the new Almshouse, for services rendered. It will be remembered that the bill authorizing the erection of that building was repealed by the Councils of 1861. Mr. Marshall, however, during the summer, fall and winter of 1860 was busy, by direction of the Building Committee, in preparing the detailed drawings and specifications, and at the time of the repeal of the ordinance had completed all the work. The compensation allowed him by the ordinance for his services as architect was 3½ per cent. on the entire cost of the building, which, it was estimated, would amount to $675,000. Consequently his claim at 2½ per cent. would be $15,187.50. For this amount Mr. Marshall now petitions. But a few days since the Council compromised with Mr. Marshall on his claim as architect of the new City Hall, by the adoption of a resolution directing the city register to pay him $5,000. If this claim is not settled by compromise also, there is but little doubt that the city will be called to answer in Court, where she always meets with favor.

A NECESSARY ORDINANCE.—Last evening the First Branch of the City Council passed the following ordinance relative to imposing fines in certain cases. The ordinance was loudly called for, from the frequent practice of impositions by constables and magistrates:

Section 1. BE IT ENACTED AND ORDAINED by the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, That from and after the passage of this ordinance, parties shall not be liable for the fines and penalties imposed in the following ordinances, to wit: Revised ordinances of 1858, No. 14, sections 10, 11, 13, 14 and 16; No. 18, sections 34, 38, 42 and 67; No. 33, sections 1, 3, 4, 5, 9, 11, 13, 14, 16, 17, 31, 33, 34, 41, 42, 43, 44, 48 and 58; No. 43, sections 8, 9, 13; No. 62, section 2; ordinances of 1859, No. 50, section 2; and ordinances of 1860, No. 5, section 2; No. 50, section 4; No. 58, section 2; and No. 71, section 2, unless a notice has been given to the said party or parties so offending, and the necessary time has been allowed for a compliance with the requirements of the said ordinances; provided, however, that the provisions of this ordinance shall not be applicable to a party or parties who may commit the same offence a second time, or fail to comply with the requirements, after the aforesaid notice has been given, or while the offence was knowingly or wilfully committed.

DROWNED.—Yesterday morning several boys were engaged in grappling for coal in the dock at Henderson's wharf, when they dragged up the body of a man apparently about thirty-five years of age. It was taken to the Eastern police station, where Coroner Sparklin was called to hold an inquest over it. From appearance the body had been in a the water a number of days. It was dressed in black coat and pants and black velvet vest. In one of the pockets of the pantaloons there were two dollars and twenty-five cents in change, and in one of the vest pockets there was a card on which was written in lead pencil the following: "Henry Shroder, No. 101 Richmond, Columbia, S. C., February 16, 1862." There was nothing on the body which would lead to its identification, and a verdict was rendered of "death from accidental drowning."

CHARGE OF THEFT.—Yesterday a boy named Wm. Jones was observed with six tin pans in his possession, when he was stopped by a policeman, who inquired where he got them and to whom they belonged. The boy equivocated, and gave no satisfactory answer, when he was taken in charge to the Central police station, where he is held for an examination. The person who has lost the pans will find them at the Central police station.

CORRECTION.—In the list of appointments of Deputy Wardens and other officers of the jail, there was a mistake in severa of the names. The following is a correct list: Clerk, David Cowan; Gate Keeper, J. E. Swindle; Engineer, W. Hughes; Assistant Engineer, James H. Passey; Deputy Wardens, James Wright, E. H. Price, Wm. C. Crone, James S. Allison, Jonathan Ellicott and W. H. Hobson.

APPOINTMENTS AT THE ALMSHOUSE.—The Board of Trustees of the Almshouse at a meeting on Monday made the following appointments of officers in that Institution:—Agent, Michael Ege; Matron, Mrs. Poole, vice Mrs. Jane Hill; Clerk, ——Eichelberger, re-appointed; Messenger, John D. Reiley. Mr. Whilton, the baker, was also re-appointed.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.—At a meeting of the Empire Base Ball Club, held at their hall on the 20th, the following officers were elected for the ensuing term: President, James J. Graham; Vice President, Lewis A. Peregoy; Secretary, Thos. W. Collins; Treasurer, Edward Clotworthy; Committee of Inquiry, David M. Gildea, George Peregoy, Robert Bayly.

CHARGED WITH STEALING A HORSE.—Yesterday policeman Cox arrested a man named George Rose on the charge of horse-stealing. The theft was committed in Washington, and the horse was the property of the Government. Rose was sent to Washington, to answer, under the conduct of policeman Jordon.

SERIOUS CHARGE.—A negro man, named Owens, was yesterday arrested upon the charge of committing a rape upon a colored girl about a year ago. He had been absent from the city ever since the occurrence. Justice Showacre committed him for the action of the Grand Jury.

THEFT OF A BLANKET.—Caspar Grozner was yesterday taken into custody upon the charge of stealing a horse-blanket, valued at $1.12, from Jacob Blanford. He was taken before Justice Logan, who released him on bail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

STEALING A GOVERNMENT HORSE.—A man named Gurley was yesterday before United States Commissioner Hanan upon the charge of stealing a horse, the property of the United States Government, and was committed to await a further examination.

MUNICIPAL OFFICERS.—The Acting Mayor last evening nominated John R. Cox as a Trustee of the Poor. The nomination was confirmed. The nomination of Charles G. Ridgeley for Visitor of the Jail was not acted upon.

Amusements.

HOLLIDAY STREET THEATRE—*Benefit of Dan Rice.*—A special performance is announced at this deservedly popular place of amusement, this afternoon at 2 o'clock, by Dan Rice, the great humorist and particular favorite of every body. The great show differs widely and is unlike any circus or other exhibition that has been brought before the public, which, comprising a combination of gymnastic and equestrian wonders, of surpassing attractiveness, which is free from those features which are often considered objectionable in many exhibitions by the refined and educated classes of the community. We learn that the management have very wisely thrown open the family circle for the children, at the *small* admission fee of 15 cents. At night the entertainments are of a very attractive character; a number of entirely new features will be introduced for the benefit of Dan Rice. It is said that Dan intended making a great speech on this occasion, giving his views on all the topics of the day; at any rate he has promised his patrons the best entertainment of the season.

BENEFIT OF GEORGE KUNKEL.—Last Saturday the Kunkel Opera Troupe gave Mr. George Kunkel, a benefit, which came off in the Maryland Institute hall, but on account of the heavy rain which prevailed during the entire afternoon, the attendance was not as large as it would otherwise have been. The troupe, however, determined that the benefit should really be what it was intended it should be, and they have consequently concluded to give an entertainment this afternoon for Mr. K's benefit. This arrangement will enable the friends of the gentleman to pay a tribute of regard for him as a man, and as a manager. The performance will be one of the best ever offered in this city, and will be particularly adapted to gratify the young. Harry Lehr and Nelse Seymour will be in their happiest moods, and a good time will certainly be had.

J. SLEEPER CLARKE.—This noted comedian and well known native of Baltimore will sail for Europe in a few weeks. We are glad to announce, however, that Manager Kunkel has completed arrangements enabling Mr. Clarke to make his farewell to America in the spacious and popular Front Street Theatre, where Mr. Clarke will make his first appearance on Monday evening next, in two of his best characters.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

CITY CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE KREBS.

E. B. Graff *vs.* Elizabeth Jackson. Exceptions to ratification of sale. Not concluded.

SUPERIOR COURT—JUDGE LANAHAN.

Annie M. Wilson *vs.* Northern Central Railway Company. Before reported. Verdict for plaintiff. Damages $4,500.

[*Reported for the Maryland News Sheet.*]

BALTIMORE COUNTY COURT—JUDGE PRICE.

TOWSONTOWN, March 21.

Richard J. Gittings, Esq., Attorney for the State. The jury in the case of John, James and Joshua Bond *vs.* John Kelley tried yesterday for the recovery of certain monies for lumber furnished, this morning rendered a verdict in favor of the defendant.

Thomas Johnson *alias* Tom Tit, convicted of burglary, was sentenced to the penitentiary for five years.

Peter Woolf, of the 2d Maryland regiment, convicted of assaulting his wife with intent to kill, was also sentenced to the penitentiary for eight years.

Michael Carling *vs.* Joseph Fraum. An action to recover on promissory note. Verdict in favor of the plaintiff for $545 13

Mary Schine, indicted for an assault and battery upon Elizabeth Brown, not answering when called, her recognizances were forfeited.

State *vs.* Charles Stevens, Wm. McDonald, Patrick Conner, Charles Meehan, Thomas Cavin, John Matthews, John Martin and Charles Carroll, members of the "Scott Guard," New York Volunteers, stationed on the line of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad in this county, and jointly indicted for assaulting with intent to kill and murder Augustus Letzinger, robbing him of a revolver pistol, and outraging the person of Miss Mary Sabb, now Mrs. Augustus Letzinger, alleged to have been committed on the North Point road, on the evening of the 1st of March, were brought into Court for trial upon the several charges, when the assault case upon Mr. Letzinger was continued until the May term, and the charge of rape upon Mrs. Letzinger was, upon affidavit, removed to Howard county Court.

The Court discharged the Petit Jury for the term. The Grand Jury visited the jail to-day and will adjourn to-morrow.

COURT OF APPEALS OF MARYLAND.

DECEMBER TERM, 1861.

ANNAPOLIS, March 20.—No. 35. Horatio McPherson and others *vs.* Charles A. Snowden and others. Appeal from the Equity side of the Superior Court of Baltimore city. The argument in this case was concluded by Wm. Schley for the appellants.

No. 36 continued.

No. 38. A. M. Price, garnishee of Wilson, *vs.* Charles D. De Ford and Wm. Y. De Ford. Appeal from the Superior Court of Baltimore. This case was argued by John P. Poe and Wm. F. Frick for the appellants, and by George H. Williams and I. N. Steele for the appellees. A printed argument was also filed by T. Parkin Scott for the appellants.

ANNAPOLIS, March 21.—No. 39 passed.

No. 40. Samuel G. Matthews and Henry F. Zollikoffer, garnishees of S. D. Reese and J. Reese and Alfred Ross, *vs.* Gideon G. Dare and George H. McClure. Appeal from the Superior Court of Baltimore city. The argument in this case was commenced by Louis Spencer for the appellants.

No further arguments will be heard until Tuesday, the 1st of April.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CITY COUNCIL

(Regular Session.)

FIRST BRANCH.—The Branch met at 5 o'clock.—Present WM. S. CROWLEY, Esq., President *pro tem.*, and all the members.

Mr. LAMDEN presented a petition from R. Galloway asking for payment of $10 for services rendered as policeman under the late Metropolitan Board of Police Commissioners. Referred.

Mr. BARRON offered a resolution inquiring of the City Counsellor whether it is legal for the Board of Visitors to the Jail to elect a President and Secretary, before their first regular meeting. Adopted.

Mr. KIMBERLY called up the ordinance making it necessary to give notice before imposing fines in certain cases. Passed.

The Branches went into convention, after which business was resumed.

The resolution to purchase a national flag for the Marine Hospital was returned from the Second Branch with the word "national" struck out and the word "hospital" inserted. By a unanimous vote the Branch refused to concur.

Mr. HOOPES presented the claim of William T. Marshall for services as architect to the new Almshouse. Referred.

Mr. DUKEHART offered a resolution requesting the Provost Marshal to furnish the Council with the amount yet due the police force which he has had under his control. Adopted.

Mr. BARRON presented an ordinance to regulate the sweeping of chimneys. Laid on the table.

Mr. SCHWARTZE offered a resolution to purchase a hospital flag and also a national flag for the use of the Marine Hospital. Laid on the table.

Adjourned.

SECOND BRANCH.—Branch met. CHAS J. BAKER, Esq., President, in the chair, and all the members present.

The PRESIDENT laid before the Branch a communication from the City Commissioners, in reply to two resolutions of inquiry—one of them in relation to the repair of certain streets, and the other in reference to repairs to Mount Vernon Square.

Mr. MILLER asked the Clerk to read from the journal of the First Branch the remarks there recorded as having been made by Mr. Dukehart in reply to the resolution passed by this Branch on Wednesday, in relation to the expenses of the joint committee appointed to visit Annapolis in relation to amendments to the Code of Public Local Laws.

After the reading, Mr. Miller said he arose to a question of privilege, for the first time since his connection with the Branch, and in doing so he did not desire to attach too much importance to what had already received undue attention; but he could not let pass unjustifiable attacks upon the members of this Branch, or upon himself personally. Previous to offering the resolution, on Wednesday, he had called upon the chairman of the committee, from whom he received an unsatisfactory answer in reply to a question propounded as to the cause of the expenditure of so much money by the joint committee. The gentleman had stated that he was occupied with another matter at the time the question was propounded.

This he (Mr. Miller) did not observe at the time. He was unsatisfied with the answer, and determined to investigate the matter of the expenditure of the money, and therefore offered the resolution, which was couched in respectful language. As Mr. Dukehart had disclaimed, in a conversation with him since the delivery of his speech, any personal offence he would not say anything in relation to that portion of his remarks. He was charitable enough to believe that the gentleman did not mean to offend him in that respect. He would say, however, that the entire explanation "begged the question." The resolution made inquiry about the expenses of the "joint committee," and Mr. Dukehart speaks of the visits of other committees to Annapolis previous to the visit of the joint committee, whose visit, he says, was only made to give the sanction of the Council; that all necessary arrangements were made before the appointment of the joint committee. If this was the case, why the necessity of the visit of the joint committee at all?

The resolution was not intended to charge Mr. Dukehart with attempting to defraud the city. It was unfortunate for that gentleman that he was named in the resolution of the First Branch—as the same resolution would have been offered had the name of either of the other gentlemen on the committee been incorporated in the resolution of the First Branch under similar circumstances. And as to the legality of the appropriation of money by a separate Branch of the Council, without the action of the co-ordinate Branch, he had doubts. He was not aware of any law authorizing such action, and if it is done he would dissolve his connection with the Branch. As to the committees which visited Annapolis without appointment, in their individual capacity, they certainly had no right to claim payment from the City Treasury. They might as well go anywhere else, and claiming that it was for the interest of the city, present a bill for expenses. In conclusion, he asserted that the question propounded had not been answered, and he awaited a satisfactory and explicit answer. He had no lifdeeling in the matter; he merely desired to do his duty.

The Branch then adjourned till Monday afternoon, at 5 o'clock.

THE FIRST DAY'S FIGHT.

The progress of Com. Foote's expedition and the first day's fight are thus sketched by the correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial:*

STRENGTH OF THE FLEET.

The fleet which left Cairo under command of Commodore Foote on Friday morning, March 14, consisted of the following vessels:

Gunboats.—Flag-ship Benton, Lieutenant-Commander Paul Shirk; Carondelet, Commander Stembel; Carondolet, Commander Walke; Mound City, Commander Kelty; Louisville, Commander Dove; Pittsburgh, Lieutenant Thompson Commanding; St. Louis, Lieutenant Paulding Commanding; Conestoga, Lieutenant Blodgett Commanding—the only boat in the fleet not iron-clad.

Mortar Fleet.—No. 5, Captain Tazwell Hoffman; No. 7, Captain Charles M. Jackson; No. 11, Captain Austin R. Smith; No. 19, Captain John Sparr; No. 22, Captain E. Bolander; No. 23, Captain Ambrose Facemeier; No. 27, Captain James Dougherty; No. 29, Captain James McCleister; No. 30, Captain Boston Weaver; No. 38, Captain William Huff.

Two additional, having been left at Columbus, Ky., a few days since, were taken in tow from that point by the Lake Erie No. 2.

Total gunboats, 10; mortar-boats, 12—aggregate, 22.

Each mortar-boat (designated numerically) bears a mortar weighing 17,184 pounds, discharging a round shell weighing 215 pounds without its contents, the mortar being charged with 23 pounds of powder. They will carry from two to three miles. The mortar-boats were in tow of the steamers Hammitt, Wilson, Pike, Wisconsin No. 2, and Lake Erie No. 2. The "running crew" of the mortar-boats consist of one captain and two oarsmen—flat-boat men. The mortars proper are worked in action, as follows: One captain to each brace of mortars, and one lieutenant, or second masters, and twelve men to each boat.

A SECESSIONIST PILOT.

While under way, it was charged that a Secesh pilot was at the wheel of the mortar tow-boat Wilson. We, of course, felt interested in the pilot who guided one of our brace of boats, and, on inquiring was informed that since the breaking out of the rebellion, he had openly sympathized with the Confederates, but owing to recent Union victories, had concluded that Secesh was about "played out," and suddenly became very loyal. It is stated that he at first refused to pilot our boats, fearing it would injure his reputation "down South;" but now that the bright star of the Union was once more visible along the Lower Mississippi, deemed it prudent to define his position by again "taking the wheel." The other pilots felt that they were outraged, and expressed their opinons openly and above board. It appears that the party who secured his services did not inquire into his character or sentiments, politically. His name is Thos. Collins, and he hails from Louisville.

ARRIVAL AT HICKMAN—THE UNIONISTS.

Between 5 and 6 o'clock P. M., the fleet rounded to, landed at Hickman, Kentucky. The reception was not very cordial, however, although a number of Union ladies appeared at the doors and windows of their dwellings, and waved their handkerchiefs, while the men cheered the old flag. The town had been partially deserted.

Just as the infantry were marching up the bluff, at the upper end of the town, we heard a shrill whistle—toot, toot, toot! which proved to be the locomotive just in from Union City, used exclusively for Confederate military purposes. As soon as the engineer discovered his mistake—that Hickman was occupied by Unionists—he reversed his engine, and with the last "toot," darted back the way he came, with lightning speed. A few musket shots were fired after him, but he was soon out of range, and back to his hole in Union City for aught we know.

We conversed with a number of citizens, both loyal and disloyal. One old gentleman, Mr. Preeley, miller, introduced to us by Capt. McMillan of the Silver Wave, was almost overcome with joy. He hailed the old flag with tremulous and tearful emotion. "Let me kiss it," he says, "you don't know, can't imagine, how and what we've suffered. But thank God, there's the old flag! I knew it would come. Yes, I knew it would come!" We gave him a late Cincinnati *Commercial*, and told him of the evacuation of Manassas, defeat of Price, &c. He replied, pointing to the paper, "This is the best treat I've had for many a day." We asked him for a late Memphis or other Southern paper. He said, "We have none, seldom see them, as only a few are struck off owing to the scarcity of paper." We were introduced to several ladies, whose husbands and fathers were in the North, and from whom they had received no tidings since the breaking out of the rebellion. We communicated to one lady and her daughter, from New York, the intelligence that her husband, Mr. Spencer, was in Cairo, the Master Armorer in the Government machine-shop.

ON THE WAY AGAIN.

On Saturday, the 15th inst., at 6 A. M., the expedition left Hickman for Island No. 10, the weather being cold and raining, with high wind. Here your correspondent left the Hammitt and boarded the United States gunboat Cincinnati, Commander R. N. Stembel, in anticipation of witnessing an engagement with the enemy. Just below the fort of Island No. 8 (12 miles below Hickman) the Confederate gunboat Grampus, observing our fleet approaching, rounded down from the Kentucky shore in a hurry, being some two miles ahead of the flag ship Benton, the latter sending a couple of rifle 42-pounders after her, both shots falling short.

In the meantime, the Grampus scudded off down the river at her best speed, the steam whistle shrieking and screaming incessantly, in order to warn the Confederate batteries below of our approach. At 8 A. M. we were signaled to follow the movements of the flag-ship, when all the gunboats dropped down, stern foremost, to a point within one mile of the head of No. 10. Being formed in a line across the river, all headed up stream, the flag-ship several hundred yards in advance, and the farthest down. The fleet dropped down slowly to within half a mile of the Missouri Point above the island, which, by an air-line, is two-and-a-half miles distant, while by the river, owing to the head, it is four miles from the head of the island.

SHELLING THE CONFEDERATES.

While in this position the flag-ship opened fire on the Kentucky shore, 2½ miles above No. 10, discovering an unknown Confederate battery, and gave it three 70-pound rifled shells, which fell short of the battery half a mile. They responded promptly, their shots not reaching to within a mile of us. At 12 M., weather raw and chilly, still floating around in the stream, the flag ship again tried her guns, but was at too great a distance to reach the enemy. Our decks were all cleared for action. At 2 P. M., the Dan. Pollard arrived from Cairo with the mail and also news of the evacuation of New Madrid, Mo., by the Confederates, leaving all the arms, ammunition, &c., in the hands of the United States army.

At 2.40 P. M., a couple of mortar-boats were got into position on the Missouri shore, half a mile above the Point, when they commenced throwing across or over the point on Island No. 10. Owing to the intervening woods, the effect produced was not learned. After throwing three or four shells in that direction, they turned their attention to the Confederate battery previously shelled by the Benton. The first two shells, falling short, were immediately replied to from the batteries, when, at our next shot, having got the proper elevation, some eight or nine of our shells appeared to land and explode directly amid and over the enemy's works. There was not a single gun afterwards fired, indicating that their battery was effectually silenced. The distance was fully two miles. With the aid of the glass, several of the mortar shells were seen to explode—one, in particular, striking their earthwork, sending up a column of dirt as high as the tall cotton wood tree-tops.

This battery being silenced, the mortars again turned their attention to Island No. 10, which they continued to shell until dark, but with what success we could not learn.

The Kentucky shore is lined with tents for two miles at the head of Island No. 10. A glimpse of the head of the island is all that was perceptible through the timber. Seven or eight transports, including the Ohio Belle and John Simonds, could be seen occasionally crossing to and from the island to the Kentucky shore. From all we can see, the island is strongly fortified, together with the Kentucky shore at the head and the foot of the island.

FROM WASHINGTON.

From the Washington Star of yesterday.

PAROLED FOR EXCHANGE.

The Rev. Mr. McVeigh, of Loudoun county, a young Baptist preacher, not long since educated at Columbian College, in this District, who was made a prisoner a few weeks ago, while serving as chaplain to a Confederate regiment on the other side of the river, was yesterday released from confinement in the old Capitol prison on his parole to return again within ninety days and again deliver himself up, unless in that time he might procure the exchange for himself and release of the Rev. Dan. P. Love, chaplain of a Union regiment, now a prisoner to the Confederates.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

THE NEW RAILROAD SCHEME.

The House Committee on Roads and Canals reported back to the House, with recommendation to press it, the bill to open a new railroad between New York and Washington, as an available necessity, as a military measure for an inland route. This makes the route via Reading and Columbia, thus avoiding Philadelphia. It proposes to lend Government credit for a limited amount. The time is to be made in eight hours; and it anticipates also constructing a new road from Baltimore to Washington, to run in north of Baltimore, and connect with the Northern Central Railroad. The intention was to have had this done on the authority recently given in the Military Railroad and Telegraph bill, but the prompt exposure by the *Inquirer* prevented the consummation of the scheme. The New Yorkers profess to be perfectly competent to press it by aid of New England and Western men.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERIES RELATIVE TO THE CONFEDERATE FORCE AT MANASSAS—NOT A SINGLE FULL REGIMENT, AND NO SIEGE GUNS.

From careful investigations of the huts and tents evacuated by the Confederates at Manassas and Centreville, and from the muster-rolls and quarterly reports found in different places by military men and spies, Gen. McClellan says they have never had over from ninety to one hundred thousand men at any time, but they had from thirty-five to forty thousand additional from Manassas to Leesburg, and down as far as Aquia Creek. These could have all been concentrated at one point in from one to three days. Another statement, as carefully prepared by able detectives, shows they never had during the last five months, over from forty to fifty thousand, and that they had not a single regiment which had a thousand men.

Extra Billy Smith's regiment had but four hundred and fifty men in it, and nearly every roll showed from two to five hundred men on furlough and on the sick list. They never had any heavy siege guns on the fortifications at Centreville, and the thirty-odd wooden guns found there were all they ever had, except the field artillery which was moved from point to point.

IMPORTANT CAPTURE.

The celebrated Dr. Merritt, the picket shooter, was arrested below Occoquan, to-day, and brought to Alexandria.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.

THE CONFISCATION BILLS.

The bills and resolutions against which the House Committee on the Judiciary reported adversely to-day, are fourteen in number, providing for the confiscation, &c., of Confederate property, and had been referred to them from time to time. Mr. Hickman made a report proposing to substitute for the bills and resolutions the following:

WHEREAS, The power of Congress under the Constitution to authorize the confiscation of the property of persons engaged in armed rebellion against the United States, giving aid in said rebellion, is doubtful, and the power of the Executive to act in the premises is ample;

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, That the President should use all means not inconsistent with the laws of war, which, in his judgment, may be deemed necessary to crush the rebellion, including the seizure and final disposition of all the property, real and personal, of those engaged in armed rebellion against the Government, or aiding in such rebellion, including slaves; and that, in the opinion of Congress, decided measures on the part of the Executive have already become necessary.

A WARNING.

By the last foreign news it appears that the celebrated steamer Bermuda left Liverpool on the 1st of March, ostensibly for Bermuda, but really for a Southern port. The captain of the Bermuda some time ago, boasted that he had cleared a half million of dollars on a voyage from one of the Southern ports to England. Cotton, which cost him 6 cents in Carolina, he sold for 27 cents in England. The pay was so remunerative that, notwithstanding the risk was so great, he announced his determination to make another effort to run the blockade.—It would be well for our squadrons to keep a sharp lookout for this adventurous mariner.

CAPT. PORTER'S MORTAR FLEET.

Some apprehension is felt concerning Porter's mortar fleet, if it is to attack Mobile or New Orleans, because it has lately been stated by refugees from that quarter, that two or three iron-clad vessels have been in process of construction during the past summer. The mortar missiles, however, would be likely to pierce ordinary iron mail.

THE FORTRESS MONROE GUNS

It is positively stated in naval circles, that the great fifteen inch guns at Fortress Monroe have not yet been mounted upon carriages. If these guns of larger calibre than the eleven-inch Dahlgren ordnance are to be used on board the Monitor, they must be of less length and aggregate weight than the latter. Captain Dahlgren himself holds that a piece that is cast for a smooth bore is not suitable for rifling.

THE WOMEN OF THE SOUTH—THEY BEHAVE BADLY TO THE FEDERAL TROOPS.

Correspondence of the New York Tribune.

NASHVILLE, March 12.—The best illustration of the uniform mental and moral lowness to which those seized with the secession epidemic are reduced is furnished by the change of every woman's natural gentleness and refinement into vulgar passion and virulent hatred. The exhibition of a diabolical disposition towards Union soldiers by the hooped Confederates of Baltimore and St. Louis afford striking corroborations of this. Counterparts to them have been freely enacted in this city since its occupation by the loyal soldiery. While the men mostly recognize the force of circumstances, and either from fear or prudence abstain from making open manifestations of their malice, the women bear such not only in their hearts, but also upon their tongues. Since they recovered from their first fright at the appearance of the "invaders," and, satisfied of their forbearance, ventured to show themselves at windows and upon the streets, they improve every possible opportunity to insult whatever blue-coats come within range of their spit-fullness. Instances of their efforts in this direction are related to me daily by officers and private. In their revolting bitterness and indecency, they surpass even the achievements of the Baltimore sympathizers.—Some of these revealed an utter loss of self-respect that I was loth to credit.

But some incidents have come under my own observation that make me believe these female dastards to be capable of almost anything. I have seen full-grown girls stick out their tongues at passing soldiers. I have seen women dressed in the height of fashion deliberately wheel about on the sidewalks, when happening to meet troops marching through the city, and keep their backs turned until they had moved past. On one occasion I even saw an infuriated matron lift up a young boy in her arms and tell him to spit at the "Yankees" and hurrah for Jeff-erson Davis. Another loudly called soldiers "*stinking* Abolitionists" within ear hearing. What can be expected of a people whose women have sunk so deep? A rather amusing incident of this kind was told to me by Colonel Crittenden of the 6th Indiana. While recruiting his health for a few days at the Sewassee House, he found one morning pinned to his boots, left at the door of his room for blacking, two slips of paper, one inscribed in a female hand, "Leesburg;" the other "Manassas"

THE MERRIMAC AND MONITOR—*Drawing an Inference.*—The Merrimac having not yet made her reappearance, or made so much as a sign, the necessary inference is that she is either too much disabled or is afraid to place herself before the Monitor again. I have it on the best authority that the Merrimac people hold "the Yankee cheese boxes on a raft" in great dread, and are by no means disposed to undervate the power of the Monitor. She lies in full view of Cranney Island ready to start the first moment the Merrimac shows herself. Capt. Jeffers has made himself familiar with the Monitor in principle and detail, has unlimited confidence in her capacity, is ready for a renewal of the contest. If improvements have been made to the Monitor I will not say wherein; and it is to be hoped that neither the New York Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Ericsson, nor anybody else, however well-meaning, will again be betrayed into giving information as valuable to the Confederates as interesting to the loyal public.—*Fortress Monroe Cor. N. Y. Tribune, March 19.*

MEETING OF THE WHOLESALE SHEEP BUTCHERS.—The wholesale sheep butchers of this city met at Browning's Bull's Head, in Sixth street, last evening, to take some action in regard to that portion of the national tax levying five cents per head upon every sheep killed, and making the tax payable by the killer. The wholesale business of sheep killing is confined to about twenty men, and the average number of sheep slaughtered yearly amounts to six hundred thousand. The tax would make it incumbent upon these dealers to pay $30,000 yearly, or about $1,500 each. They think the tax should in some manner be more justly apportioned. A delegation of three were appointed to memorialize Congress on the subject, and the sum of $300 subscribed to defray expenses.—*New York World.*

BOARD OF TRADE.

Committee of Arbitration for the month of March.

WM. J. ALBERT, CHAS. J. BAKER,
CHAS. A. GAMBRILL, C. OLIVER O'DONNELL,
SAM'L BEVAN,

Monetary and Commercial Review.

BALTIMORE, March 21, 1862.

We are again without transactions to notice in Government and State securities. For Maryland coupons 6's 1870, 97 was bid, but there were no sellers; for do. 5's 1890, 80 was bid, but sellers demanded 62; 55 was bid for Tennessee 6's, but there were no sellers. In City stocks we notice a sale of $2,000 6's 1875 at 97¾, a slight decline; at the close 92½ was bid, 97¾ asked; for the old issue of 1890 96¾ was bid, 97¾ asked. There was some movement in Railroad bonds; $500 Baltimore and Ohio 6's 1885, sold at 89, which figure was bid for more, but sellers advanced the rate to 89½; $4,000 do. do. 1875, sold at 90; closing at 89 bid, 90 asked; for do. do. 1887 89 was bid, 90 asked; $2,000 Northern Central 6's 1885, sold at 70¾, seller's option 5 days; this figure was bid for more, but sellers demanded ¼ advance; for Western Maryland 6's, first mortgage, guaranteed by the city, 90 was asked, without finding bidders; for Central Ohio 7's 1901 75 was bid, 78 asked; do. do. second mortgage 60½ bid, 65 asked. The only sale of Mining stocks was 100 shares Spring field at $2.25; others remained unchanged. For Canton $14¾ was bid, $14¾ asked. In Bank and Insurance stocks nothing doing.

The demand for foreign Exchange continues moderate, and rates are unsettled. We quote on London, bankers' bills, 111@112; do. commercial bills, 110@111, on Paris, 60 days sight, 5f.07½@5f.10; do. short sight, 5f.05; on Antwerp, 5f.10; Amsterdam, 42; Bremen, 80@80¾; Hamburg, 57½; Cologne, 74; Frankfort on the Main, 42¾@43. At these rates Messrs. Graf & Engler, Exchange Brokers, are at present supplying the limited demand.

SALES AT THE BALTIMORE STOCK BOARD

FRIDAY, March 21, 1862.

$1,000 Baltimore city 6's, '75.....97¾
1,000 do .....75.....97¾
500 B. & O. R. R. bonds '85.....97¾
4,000 do. do. '75.....90
3,000 Northern Central Railroad bonds '85...85..70¾
100 shares Springfield Mining Co. 2.25

The following are the rates at which the Baltimore Brokers are buying and selling Gold and Treasury notes:

	BUYING.	SELLING.
Gold.....	1@1¼ per ct. prem.	1@1¼ per ct. prem.
Treasury notes.	¼ " dis.	par.

PRICES AND SALES OF STOCKS IN NEW YORK.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Through WILLIAM FISHER & SON, Stock and Bill Brokers. No. 22 South street.

	1st Board	2d Board.
Virginia 6's.....	60	00
Missouri 6's.....	51¼	51¾
Tennessee bonds.....	58	57
North Carolina bonds.....	69	60
American gold.....	101¼	00
Canton Company.....	14¾	00
Erie Railroad.....	37¼	37¾
New York Central Railroad.....	83¼	83
Reading Railroad.....	42	41¾
Rock Island.....	00	00
Treasury notes 2 years 6 per cents..	60	00
	dull.	dull.

The New York *Herald* of yesterday says:

Wall street was quite dull yesterday, in the absence of news. Government securities were higher, but the general railway list was lower. Money continues easy at 6@7 per cent. Exchange was inactive yesterday; the asking rate of the bankers is 112. Gold was lower in the morning, but rallied in the afternoon, and at the close was held at 101¾.

REVIEW OF THE BALTIMORE MARKETS

FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 21.

ALCOHOL.—The demand which sprang up on the first publication of the Tax Bill has subsided, and the market is now dull, the demand being confined to jobbing lots. We quote at 56@58 cts per gallon for 95 per cent. proof.

ASHES.—We are advised of no transactions in Ashes this week. The latest New York quotations are $5 75 for Pearl, and $5 for Pot lbs. for Pot, which is a decline.

BEESWAX.—There has been a good demand for Beeswax, with light stock on hand. Prices consequently rule high. We now quote at 40@42 cts. per lb.

BREAD.—Bread is selling at 5 cts. for Navy; 5⅝ cts. for Pilot; and 6⅝ cts. for Water Crackers, less the usual discount. The local demand is active, but there is very little inquiry for it for export.

BARK.—The supply of Bark is moderate, with a fair demand for shipment to Europe. During the week small lots have changed hands at $23@25 for No. 2, and $26@ for No. 1.

BRIMSTONE.—There is only a moderate demand. We quote Flour Sulphur at 5 cts., and Refined at 4 cts. per lb.

CATTLE.—The offerings at the Live Stock scales to-day reached 900 head, being an increase of 316 head on the receipts of last week. The agent of the government took 200 head for army purposes, 200 head were driven to Washington, 100 left over unsold, and the balance, 400 ranging from $3 to $5 per 100 lbs., being a decline since last week of 25 cts. per 100 lbs on the inferior qualities.

HOGS.—The supply to-day was much larger than the demand, and prices of inferior quality declined fully $1 per 100 lbs, whilst prime brought full prices. The market closed dull at $5@5 25 per 100 lbs

SHEEP.—The receipts of Sheep were quite large, and prices ruled fully 50 cts per 100 lbs. below last week's rates. Sales were made at $4 50@5 50 per 100 lbs gross.

COFFEE.—There continues to be but a moderate demand for Coffee. Since our last weekly report we notice sales of 1,200 bags Rio, to go West, at 29 cts. per lb. net cash, and 3,000 bags do., taken by the Government at prices ranging from 19⅞@20⅞ cts. per lb. net cash. About 200 bags Rio have been taken by the trade at 29 cts. per lb. Rio is now held firm, holders showing no disposition to sell except at extreme rates. We quote common to prime Rio at 19@21 cts.; Laguayra at 22½@23 cts.; Java at 26@27 cts., and Ceylon at 24 cts. per lb. Of other descriptions there is very little.

CANDLES.—There continues to be a good demand for Candles, and sales are taking at quotations, viz: 18⅞@ 19½@32 cts. for Adamantine; 23@25 cts. for Chemical Sperm; 30@32 cts. for Sperm; 25@32 cts. for Paraffine; and 40@42 cts. per lb. for Patent Wax. Mould may be quoted at 11 cts. per lb. for Baltimore and 10½ cts. per lb. for Baltimore, there being very little here, but Anthracite is in good demand. It is selling by the cargo for steam purposes @5 75 per ton of 2,240 lbs. The stock here is unusually light.

COPPER.—We notice a steady demand for Copper at our previous quotations, viz: Baltimore refined ingots at 26 cts. per lb. cash. Sheathing at 30@31 cts. for Baltimore, and 25@27 cts. per lb. for English; Yellow Metal Sheathing may be quoted at 25 cts. for English and American; we quote Copper Nails at 40 cts., and Copper Bolts at 32 cts. per lb

COTTON.—We hear of nothing doing this week, and quote Middling Upland at 28@29 cts.

CHEMICALS.—There is only a moderate demand for Chemicals, and prices are a shade lower. We quote Sal-Soda at 2 12½@2 25 per 100 lbs; Bi-Carb Soda at $4 70 @4 80, and Soda Ash at $2 75@3 per 100 lbs. Bleaching Powders are scarce and in demand, and may be quoted nominally at 2¾@3 cts. per lb.

FEATHERS.—The market is dull, and prices somewhat lower. We quote common mixed Geese at 22@23 cts; and fair to prime Live Geese at 33@40 cts per lb.

FISH.—There has been a better demand for shipping lots from store. No cargo sales reported. We quote as follows: Codfish $4.50@4 per 100 lbs; Hake $1.62½@2.25 do; Alewives $3@3.50 per bbl. Herrings, scaled, 20@ 25 cts; do. Labrador, $3 75@4.75; do. Eastern, $1.50@3; No. 1 Mackerel $7@10.50; do. No. 2 $5 25@8.25; do. No. 3 large $6@6.75; do. small do. $3.50@4 per bbl.

FRUIT.—The market for Fruit has been very inactive during the week, but prices continue firm. The market is entirely bare of Oranges in first hands. Lemons are scarce and may be quoted at $2@2.75, according to quality and condition. We quote Bordeaux Almonds at 15½ cts; Ivica do. at 13¾ cts; Alicant do. at 12 cts; Sicily soft sh