# THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION

## SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Mr. HENDERSON, of Missouri, submitted a memorial from the stockholders of the Bank of Missouri, and the Franklin Savings Bank of that State, asking Congress to protect the drafts of Russell, Majors & Co., known as the Flood acceptances.

Mr. GRIMES, from the District Committee, reported the bill for primary schools, the bill to amend the charter of Washington, and the bill for the preservation of the Potomac Water Works, all without amendment.

Mr. SUMNER, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported favorably upon the bill requiring the oath of allegiance to be administered to American citizens in foreign countries.

Mr. HARLAN, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported the Homestead bill.

Mr. FOOT called up the joint resolution transferring the superintendence of the capitol extension from the War Department to the Department of the Interior.

Mr. FESSENDEN opposed the change, and especially the expenditure involved in the proposition to finish up the work. Except some few repairs, to prevent great destruction from the elements, the greater portion of the work could well be delayed, in the present condition of the treasury.

Mr. HALE said the building would soon drop to pieces if left in its present condition, the upper part exposed to the weather; and while in the vaults and alleys, two or three stories below daylight, there was no light but gaslight, and no air but what was pumped up, artificially, were at the very moment of his speaking, employed, at high rates, on ornamental painting upon the walls.—General Meigs had enough to do in carrying on the war without having this little job reserved for him to prosecute for his own amusement at the close of the war.

Mr. FOOT was surprised that any Senator should object to the transfer proposed. He said that the original change was made to gratify the personal pride of J. Davis, and continued to gratify the taste of Flood. Appropriations of from $800,000 to $900,000 had been made yearly for more than ten years past, and yet only the expenditure had exceeded the original estimate by $4,665,000. There was, in addition, an appropriation of $700,000 for the new dome, $100,000 of which was still uncompleted. It was poor economy to allow a building that had cost between six and seven millions to go to ruin.

It was no answer to speak of the war debt. The same reason would apply ten years hence, and it would cost more for repairs at that time than it would cost now to finish it. It was now proposed to save money by spending it. He did not think the objection altogether sincere. There was a painting in progress of completion, by contract, in the upper end of the building, at an expense of $25,000, and several others were to follow at the same rate.

The Great Island today, after the labor of twelve years, an unsightly pile, a monument of national disgrace, and a stigma on our national bankruptcy, which he was not prepared to acknowledge. We could put down the rebellion and put up the capitol at the same time, and when the war was closed, as closed it soon would be, he wished to see it crowned with a statue of the Goddess of Liberty.

Mr. SHERMAN was willing to transfer the superintendence, on account of the press of business at the War Department; but he desired to offer an amendment, limiting the work to the appropriations already made.

The amendment was agreed to—ayes 24, nays 3—and the bill was then passed.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, spoke upon the special order—the bill abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia. He commenced by reciting the history of the contest in 1789 for the location of the capital, which ended at a later day in settling the contest between the Susquehanna, the Delaware and the Potomac, in favor of the latter. It was a victory gained by the persistence and tact of Southern statesmen.

He then alluded to the laws of Maryland—abhorrent to every impulse of the heart, every sentiment of the soul—by which color was presumed to be evidence of slavery, and free blacks were consigned to prison, at the instigation of the baser instincts of humanity. Free persons had been imprisoned here as runaways, and finally sold as slaves. He alluded to the case of one man, confined 405 days and made a cripple for life, and finally liberated, as no one would buy him.

In the summer of 1827 a free man was seized, incarcerated and sold under circumstances of great severity. The cases had been numerous and aggravated. The lives of 12,000 free persons of color now in the District, and all their rights which by humanity, they possess, are now put in peril by the cruel laws now in existence here. What wrongs, he asked, can be perpetrated where color is a legal presumption of slavery, and a premium is directly offered by law for kidnapping? They were laws more degrading than the obnoxious colonial black code of olden time.

He had known persons in the employ of the Government, going quietly home, after ten o'clock, from their regular duties, to be arrested and imprisoned under one of the odious laws of the District. The Christian men of New England and of the west must remember that a black man could be fined five dollars for listening to the Gospel of Christ after ten o'clock at night. He enumerated at length the petty offences for which the punishment was whipping male as well as female on the bare back. The abolition of slavery here would sweep away this whole brood of cruel, vulgar and inhuman enactments.

The blacks here had twelve churches and eight schools for their instruction. Many of these free colored men were intelligent and capable business men, with hundreds of thousands of property among them in the aggregate. There was a manumission deed recorded here for $1,200, in favor of a colored man, and it was signed by two United States Senators, one of whom was now a member of the Senate.

This bill, he argued, dealt justly and generously with their masters. In the present condition of the country, the compensation is full and ample. The Senator from Kentucky had no right to apply to these blacks the terms pauper, criminal and ragamuffin. It was unjust and unfair. He would tell the Senator from Kentucky, that the day had passed when men could be frightened from their duty by the terrible announcements of what Southern men threaten might do.

It was not true that wars of races had ever resulted from emancipation. It was not so in the West Indies; history told of no such wars of extermination. One-sixth of the population of Delaware, and one-eighth of that of Maryland, were of this class, and there was no war there.—The act of emancipation should, for these and other reasons, at once be adopted.

Mr. KENNEDY said he did not intend to speak upon this question, but on account of the indisposition of his colleague he would speak briefly, and would enter the protest of Maryland. All her prosperity, her dignity, and general welfare, were involved in this question. She has no other relations with the Constitution; to stand by that instrument was all that she asked.

He quoted resolutions of the Maryland Legislature to show the opposition of that State to any such measure, and referred to the pledge of non-interference made in the inaugural address by the President. He held that such a measure would tend greatly to injure the Union cause by uniting upon the secession policy the latent element of Unionism existing in the rebellious States. He read at length from the Congressional record the report of a committee of the Lower House, composed of members from all parts of the North, on the subject of abolishing slavery in the District, in which it was held that it would be an outrage to abolish slavery here without the consent of Maryland and Virginia, and as gross an interference with the rights of the States as though the action had direct reference to those States. It was also held that it would be equally an interference with the rights of all the other slave States. It was an established principle that private property could not be taken for public use without just compensation; nor was it certain that it would be constitutional to apply the public money to such a use.

In his judgment, slavery was doomed in Maryland—surrounded by such influences that would inevitably cause its decline. There were 83,718 free blacks in Maryland; in 1850 the whole negro population was 165,089; in 1860 it was 170,906. But the decrease of slaves was more than three thousand, and the increase of free blacks nearly nine thousand; while the great State of New York has only 49,031 free blacks; and but 53,626 are found in Virginia.

With such insecurity and distrust as this measure was calculated to engender, added to the losses by the rebellion to her trade and her industry, he feared that grass would yet grow in the streets of Baltimore. Maryland had bought $40,000,000 worth of goods from the North; had exported $35 000 000 to the South; her manufactures were $40,000 000; and her trade in grain and flour from Virginia and North Carolina was about $14,000 000. Her public improvements amounted to $60,000,000. All her prosperity and industry seemed destined to decay.

He feared for the permanence of the Union if such measures were pressed; he felt that this was the culminating point in the career of this Government. He had hoped that Maryland would have been allowed to free her slaves in her own time and ways. He felt a contempt and disgust for the low means that had been sometimes resorted to to bring discredit upon the State. In the name of his State, he would protest against this measure.

Mr. SAULSBURY offered an amendment, providing that the negroes freed should be distributed *pro rata* in all the free States, and asked for the yeas and nays. Yeas 2, nays 31. The yeas were Messrs. Saulsbury and Kennedy. No quorum.

The roll of absentees was called; when—

Mr. SAULSBURY made an appeal to Senators from free States, in which he said he had heard of South Carolina negroes being affectionately embraced by sympathizing whites.

Mr. HARLAN replied by referring to the black children of a former Vice President, and stated that a late Senator on Mr. Saulsbury's side of the house had black children in school in Ohio; and charged that it was the common practice in slave communities for black and white children to eat, drink, sleep, play and fight together. Mr. Harlan spoke at some length in a similar strain.

Mr. SAULSBURY replied at some length, and the Senate adjourned.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. SEDWICK, of New York, moved to take from the Speaker's table the Senate bill providing for the payment of the officers and crew of the frigate Congress, and put it upon its passage. The bill then passed.

On motion of Mr. STEVENS, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and took up the Tax bill.

Mr. HICKMAN, of Pennsylvania, offered an amendment, that jugglers, practicing sleight-of-hand, pay $25 license. Adopted.

Mr. SEDWICK, of New York, amid laughter, proposed to define jugglers by stating every one who owns a jug.

Mr. BLAKE, of Ohio, offered an amendment imposing a tax of one dollar on each dog-holder. (Laughter.) He said, although his proposition excited merriment, it was important to Ohio, where seventy-five thousand sheep are annually killed by dogs, which were a nuisance.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, suggested a tax on each dog, rather than on each dog-holder.

Mr. BLAKE, of Ohio, replied that they could get the tag from the holder, but not from the dog.

Mr. STEVENS thought a man who holds ten dogs ought to pay a dollar on each.

The amendment was withdrawn.

Mr. HOURCH, of Ohio, offered an amendment, that cattle brokers pay a license of ten dollars. Adopted.

Itinerant venders of newspapers, Bibles and religious tracts, are excepted from the definition of sellers.

Mr. WRIGHT, of Pennsylvania, offered an amendment, which was adopted, that physicians shall pay a tax of ten dollars. The amendment was further amended so as to include surgeons and dentists, which was adopted.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Pennsylvania, offered an amendment that all bachelors of twenty years standing shall pay a license of ten dollars.

Mr. EDWARDS, of New Hampshire, moved to amend the amendment by inserting schoolmasters. The amendments were withdrawn.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, thought that this bill had been treated with too much mountebank frivolity and levity since it had been under consideration.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, offered an amendment that all persons who claimed or held persons in service, for life or for a term of years, under the laws of any State, shall pay the sum of five dollars for the former, and the latter one dollar per year, during the term of said service.

Mr. CHRISTIAN, of Maryland, protested against this amendment in consideration of the large number of slaves—ninety thousand—held in Maryland, and which would impose upon the people of that State a tax more than double the quota of direct taxation; and which would have to suffer, not in common with the other States, but a special burden specially imposed upon them. He protested against it in the name of the Constitution, in the name of Maryland's loyalty, in the name of her oppressed people; and in conclusion, he hoped that the House would not attempt to pass such an exasperating amendment.

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, replied that gentlemen of Maryland boasted of her loyalty. She had no more right to boast of her loyalty than Illinois. Slavery was a stench in the nostrils of God. It was the darling slave that the border States loved so much.

Mr. MALLORY, of Kentucky, would not reply to such nonsensical fanaticism as that which fell from the lips of the gentleman from Illinois. He would address his remarks to higher considerations of legislation. He would appeal to the right-thinking members of this House not to pass such a measure.

Mr. CHATFIELD, of Maryland, said the gentleman that would stand up here from day to day, and from year to year, using his powerful talents to disturb the peace and harmony of the country, was distorted as the man that draws the sword to strike down the Constitution; and to that class the gentleman from Illinois belongs.

Mr. LOVEJOY replied that there could be no peace until the principle of rebellion is crushed out.

The amendment was further amended so as to lay a tax on those for life at one dollar, and striking out the term of years.

The amendment as amended was rejected by a vote of 41 to 62.

The committee then rose, having reached the sixty-third action.

The SPEAKER laid before the House several communications from the heads of the departments, including one from the Secretary of War, transmitting a report from Major-General Wool, relative to the care, condition and treatment of the contraband and fugitive slaves.

Also one from the Secretary of the Treasury, stating the number of persons employed in the coast survey.

Also another from the Secretary of War, transmitting a list of the clerks and others employed in that department. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

The House then adjourned.

# CITY INTELLIGENCE.

LOYALTY OF SCHOOL TEACHERS.—Some weeks since the First Branch of the City Council passed a resolution directing the Board of School Commissioners to dismiss from service all school teachers known to be disloyal. The Board referred the subject to a special committee, who reported the following at their meeting of yesterday. The resolutions were unanimously adopted:

The special committee appointed to recommend what action shall be pursued in relation to reference to rumors brought to the notice of the Board, which impute to some of the teachers of the Public Schools manifestations of disloyalty to the Government in their relations to their pupils, beg leave report:

That the difficulty in making the inquiry suggested is presented at once in the fact that no specific charge against any individual teacher, nor of any act contrary to the rules governing the schools, has come to the Board in all cases of misconduct on the part of teachers is based upon specific allegations; and it would be an undertaking of questionable propriety to assume that offences have been committed, and upon mere rumor to subject all the schools to an investigation, which would involve in suspicion the blameless many with what is probably an offending few. It is unnecessary for your committee to enlarge upon the objects and policy of this Board in the prosecution of its labors. It is enough to say that it is its duty to keep the schools free from all exciting questions outside of their proper province, and at the same time to see that their duties are faithfully performed in the spirit which animates the Board in its action, and should inspire the conduct of the teachers. It is obvious that this Board cannot tolerate any manifestations on the part of the teachers which are in opposition to its well understood and necessary policy, and subversive of the objects of its legislation.

Any incaudious or influences applied to the pupils which are calculated to encourage infidelity to the Government under which they live, and disrespect and disobedience to lawfully constituted authority, must be visited with summary discipline. Love of their country, loyalty to the National Government, obedience to the laws, are among the first lessons to be impressed on our youth; and as they lie at the basis of true citizenship, they must be inseparable from the inculcation of our Public Schools. The Board must insist upon the cultivation of a sound patriotism among the pupils and upon the employment of such teachers only as will not obstruct this aim of Public Education. But in seeking out these teachers who cannot be relied on in this regard, the Board must be careful not to take any measures having the effect which it is, and must ever be anxious to avoid, of introducing into the schools an exciting question and inquiry liable to involve teachers and pupils, and perhaps parents or guardians, and Commissioners, in dissension and controversy. It is believed that the offences alluded to has been of limited extent and rare occurrence.

Whatever may have been the private sentiments, your committee are of the opinion that but little of a disloyal character has been obtruded by them upon the schools. Indeed, teachers have been too well aware of the expectations of the Board and of the fact that they could not be disregarded with impunity in the face of so many witnesses, to be willing to risk their positions upon many such experiments. In view of all the circumstances your committee deem any general investigation in the schools, with respect to the rumors referred to, unadvisable. It would be unwise for the Board to do more than pursue its usual course in the present premises, and wait for the presentation of specific charges against individual teachers. When such charges shall be made it will be the duty of the Board to examine them and determine the course to be pursued with the least possible delay. Meantime, your committee recommend that the Standing Committees on the respective schools, and the Commissioners generally, be requested to ascertain the facts in regard to any improprieties of teachers in this connection, and their reports will serve to guide the Board in its action at the approaching annual election of teachers.

The question will then naturally come up for consideration, and the Commissioners will be enabled to determine who are, and who are not, entitled to their confidence and votes, in this regard. Your committee offer the following resolutions:

RESOLVED, That this Board will promptly proceed to investigate any cases of disloyalty of teachers in the Public Schools which may be brought to their knowledge; and the Committees on the Schools respectively, and the Commissioners generally, are requested to ascertain if any teachers are answerable to the charge, and the facts in the case, so as to be ready to report upon the same at the time of the next annual election

Resolved, That the committee be discharged from the further consideration of the subject

All of which is respectfully submitted.

GEO. N. EATON,
THOS. W. GRIFFIN,
J. AUBURY MONGAN,
EDWARD G. WATERS,
JOHN F. PLUMMER,
*Committee of Arbitration for the month of March.*
SAM'L BEVAN,
WM. J. ALBERT,
CHAS. J. BAKER,
CHAS. A. GAMBRILL,
C. OLIVER O'DONNELL.

MILITARY DRILL.—Yesterday morning a beautiful regimental parade, drill and review of the New York 5th regiment took place on Broadway, near Baltimore street. It was very generally known that the review would take place, and long before the regiment arrived the spacious avenue in the vicinity of Fairmount Hill was thronged with an expectant crowd, a majority of whom were ladies. The regiment was under command of Col. George K. Warren, and certainly presented a beautiful and martial appearance.

After marching and counter-marching for some minutes, it was drawn up in line, when General Darrare, accompanied by his staff, rode up and reviewed it. He rode along the column, and then took a position on the hill, when the regiment passed, first in common, then in quick, and then in double-quick time. The regular Zouave drill was then given, followed by bayonet exercise. After two hours' drill the regiment returned to camp, and the people dispersed.

REDUCTION OF GAS.—Yesterday afternoon, Mr. Kimberly, of the Committee on Police and Jail, presented a report relative to the amount of gas used by the city. The report states that by the use of what is known as the improved four-foot burner, an aggregate saving can be made to the city of $20,000 per annum. The present cost of each gas light to the city is $22. This is far in excess of what is paid by any other city, and the light here is not as good as that furnished in either New York, Philadelphia or Boston. The following resolution was adopted:

RESOLVED by the First and Second Branches of the City Council of Baltimore, that the Comptroller be requested to ascertain from the President and Directors of the Baltimore Gas Light Company, upon what terms they will furnish the corporation with gas lights per annum for the use of the city lamps, the city using a four-foot burner. Also, upon what terms they will furnish the gas per thousand feet, the city using the present or any other burner.

RUNAWAY AND ACCIDENT.—Yesterday morning, during the parade of the Fifth New York regiment, Mr. Thomas J. Pitt, accompanied by a friend, was riding along Broadway, when their horse took fright and dashed off at a rapid rate. Mr. Pitt's companion jumped out, but he endeavored to control the horse. As the animal ascended the hill towards Fayette street, the buggy was overturned and Mr. Pitt thrown to the pavement. Fortunately the fall was not violent, and he did not sustain serious injury. He was able to continue on his course.

ARREST OF PICKPOCKETS.—During the parade yesterday on Broadway, Sergeants Cook and Pryor, of the police force, arrested a number of young men known as common thieves, edging their way through the dense crowd, evidently bent on relieving some persons of their watches or jewelry. They were taken to the Eastern police station, but all of them were discharged except Joshua Reed and George Deford. They were committed to jail on the charge of having robbed a lady named White of her watch, while riding in a city passenger car, about one week ago.

ARRIVAL OF CONFEDERATE PRISONERS.—A equad of Confederate prisoners, variously estimated at from one hundred and twenty to two hundred, arrived in this city last evening by the 5 o'clock train from Harper's Ferry. They were in charge of an armed guard, and upon their arrival at Camden station the escort was increased by the addition of a number of policemen. They were formed in line and taken to the city jail. What further disposition will be made of them is not known. The police would allow no one to converse with them, consequently no particulars of their capture could be ascertained.

FIRED FOR ATTEMPTING TO ESCAPE.—Wm. Clark, colored, was yesterday before Justice Shoemaker upon the charge of defeating the Southern district station house. He was endeavoring to escape from confinement in the building, and had succeeded in cutting a hole through the wall when he was detected. The Justice fined him $10 and costs.

PARALYTIC STROKE.—About half past ten o'clock on Monday night, an elderly gentleman, named Parkinson, was found lying in the Belair market-house, suffering from a paralytic stroke. He was perfectly helpless and unconscious. A hack was procured, and he was removed to his home on Greenmount avenue, where he received medical attention.

## Amusements.

MR. FORREST as RICHELIEU.—After several announcements and as many disappointments, the great tragedian, Edwin Forrest, appeared at Holliday Street Theatre in the character of *Richelieu*.—The audience was not so large as it should have been. This was, no doubt, owing to the fact that an expectant community were twice disappointed during two weeks. Now that it is a fact that Mr. Forrest is here, the theatre will nightly be thronged with the lovers of the drama, and the friends of this greatest of actors. On Monday night the play of *Richelieu* was presented with a force in keeping with the ability of the impersonator of the leading character. Accompanying Mr. Forrest are several actors elevated in the profession, with abilities of no ordinary cast; and much of the success of the piece on Monday night was due to the admirable manner in which Mr. Forrest was sustained. It is not saying too much when we assert that the character of *Richelieu* justly belongs to him. Others may essay it, and make brilliant presentations, but it remains for Mr. Forrest to make the character grand and sublime. The breathless attention which waited on his rendition on Monday night was an evidence of the power of the actor; and the unbounded approbation which burst forth in the right places was a fitting tribute of an appreciative audience to greatness. The play is a purely intellectual one, vigorous in thought and seasoned with passion; and the presentation of Mr. Forrest gave a clearer insight into the character than we had before possessed. All parts of the character were rendered with such excellence, that it is not necessary to refer to any particular scene. It is enough to say that it was fully as great as the author intended. Miss Athena as Julia evinced fine talents and a just appreciation of the part. She has wonderfully improved since her last appearance in this city.—She has devoted herself to her profession, and the fruits of it are most manifest. Mr. McCullough as Don Maurat was excellent; he is a good actor. All the other characters were well sustained.

Mr. Edwin Forrest will make his second appearance this evening in his own original character of Jack Cade, in the celebrated prize tragedy of that name, written by the Hon. Judge Conrad, of Philadelphia. Mr. Forrest's performance of this character is truly grand, classic in style, and the author is the true living representative of this great character. The pretty Miss Athena will appear as Marianna, and Mr. M. Callough as Lord Clifford. Let there be a full house.

KUNKEL'S TROUPE OF NIGHTINGALES—*This Afternoon and Night.*—Kunkel's Opera Troupe appears in this city but until the close of the present week—after this appearing in Washington, to the press and citizens of which city we cheerfully commend them as gentlemen, and as the most able and popular Opera Troupe that has ever visited Baltimore, having now performed here for more than two hundred consecutive nights. This afternoon, at three o'clock, the last grand Museum matinee will be given, when children will be admitted for ten cents. To-night Master Willie Emerson, the dancer and junior comedian of the troupe—a very talented young gentleman—will receive a benefit.

# Shipping and Commercial Reports.

BALTIMORE, March 25, 1862.

There was considerable animation in the Stock market to-day, and the business at the Board was larger than has been usual for some time past. There was a sale of $1,000 United States 6's 1881 at 94, which figure was bid for more, but sellers were firm in demanding 94¾. The only transaction in State stocks was a sale of $900 Maryland 6's 1870 at 96, at which rate it closed for inscribed; for coupons 97 was bid, but there were no sellers; for Missouri 6's 52½ was bid, 54¼ asked; and for Tennessee 6's 58¾ was bid. City securities were active. We notice sales of $2,400 City 6's 1875 at 97¾, and $3,700 do. 1890 at 97¾; $2,000 do. 1886 at 97, and $1,000 1890 at 96¾; for City 6's 1870 96¾ was asked at the close. There was also an active movement in Railroad bonds. There were sales of $9,500 Baltimore and Ohio 6's 1885 at 88¾; $500 do. 1880 at 88¾; $1,000 do. 1862 at 96; $500 Northwestern Virginia 6's, second mortgage, guaranteed by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, sold at 80; $4,000 Northern Central 6's 1885 sold at 71¼. In other stocks there is no change to notice. In the absence of sales Mining stocks remain about the same as last noted. The asking and selling rates will be found fully noted in the table below.

PAR VALUE AND CLOSING RATES OF STOCKS.

The following table shows the par value and closing rates of stocks at the Baltimore Stock Board, to-day, corrected from the books of Israel Cohen, 5 North street:

| STOCKS. | PAR | BID | ASK | STOCKS. | PAR | BID | ASK |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Government & State Stocks.* | | | | *Railroad Stocks.* | | | |
| U. S. 6's 1881 | | 94 | | W. & B. R. R. | | | |
| U. S. 6's 1867 | | | | Wash'n R'd & Gold | 100 | | |
| U. S. 6's 1868 | | | | Balt. & Ohio R'd | 100 | | |
| do. 6's 1870 | | | | *Railroad Bonds.* | | | |
| do. 6's 1880 | | | | do. do. | | | |
| do. 6's 1881 | | | | do. do. | | | |
| Va. 6's | | | | do. do. | | | |
| do. coupon | | | | do. do. | | | |
| N. Carolina 6's | | | | W. Va. 6's | 100 | | |
| S. Carolina 6's | | | | do. 6's | 100 | | |
| Georgia 6's | | | | do. | | | |
| Tennessee 6's | | | | do. | | | |
| Kentucky 6's | | | | do. (C. & O.) | | | |
| Louisiana 6's | | | | do. (B. & O.) | | | |
| Mo. 6's 1887 | | | | do. (Y. & C.) | | | |
| Balt. 6's stamp | | | | do. (Y. & C.) | | | |
| do. | | | | do. (Y. & C.) | | | |
| do. | | | | do. 6's 1885 | | | |
| do. | | | | do. 6's 1880 | | | |
| do. | | | | do. 6's 1875 | | | |
| do. | | | | do. 6's 1890 | | | |
| do. new issue | | | | do. do. | | | |
| do. do. | | | | do. do. | | | |
| Balt. City 6's | | | | do. do. | | | |
| Balt. 5's | | | | W. N. C. 1st m. | | | |
| *Bank Stocks.* | | | | do. do. 2d m. | | | |
| Baltimore | 100 | | | *Incomes Stocks* | | | |
| Commerce | | | | Balt. & Cin. R'd | | | |
| Commerce | | | | Balt. & Cin. R'd | | | |
| Citizens | | | | Balt. & Cin. R'd | | | |
| Co. & Farm'rs | | | | *Mining Stocks* | | | |
| do. short | | | | S. & Cr. Mines | | | |
| Farmers' & M'ch | | | | Central Mines | | | |
| N. W. & Farm'rs | | | | Central Mines | | | |
| Far. & Plan'r | | | | Central Mines | | | |
| Fel. & S. L. | | | | Central Mines | | | |
| Franklin | | | | Central Mines | | | |
| Western | | | | Central Mines | | | |
| Mechanics' | | | | Central Mines | | | |
| Mercantile | | | | Eler Valley | | | |
| Pop'ar | | | | Eler Valley | | | |
| Union | | | | Eler Valley | | | |
| Western | | | | *Miscellaneous* | | | |
| *Insur'ce Stocks.* | | | | Balt. Gas Co. | | | |
| Peoples' | | | | Balt. Gas Co. | | | |
| Balt. F. & M. | | | | Balt. Gas Co. | | | |
| Balt. Marine | | | | Balt. & Cuba S. S. | | | |
| Assod. Tr'd | | | | Balt. & Cuba S. S. | | | |
| Mutual | | | | Balt. & Cuba S. S. | | | |
| Balt. Life | | | | Balt. & Cuba S. S. | | | |
| *Railroad Stks.* | | | | Balt. & Cuba S. S. | | | |
| Balt. & Susq. | | | | Balt. & Cuba S. S. | | | |
| Balt. Central | | | | Balt. & Cuba S. S. | | | |

SALES AT THE BALTIMORE STOCK BOARD.

TUESDAY, March 25, 1862.

$1 000 United States 6's 1881 ..... 94
900 Maryland 6's '70 ..... 96
400 Baltimore city 6's ..... 97¾
2,000 do. ..... 97¾
2,000 do. ..... 97
3,700 do. ..... 97
705 do. ..... 96¾
9,500 B. & O. R. R. bonds ..... 88¾
500 do. do. ..... 88¾
1,000 do. do. ..... 88¾
500 Northwestern Virginia 2d m. bonds ..... 80
2,000 Northern Central Railroad bonds ..... 71¼
2,000 do. do. do. ..... 71¼
20 shares Balt. & Ohio Railroad stock ..... 66¾
7 do. do. do. ..... 66¾

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

| | BUYING. | SELLING. |
|---|---|---|
| Gold | 1¼ per ct. prem. | 1¾@1¾ per ct. prem. |

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 | 60¾ | 60 |
| Missouri 6's | 52¾ | 52¾ |
| Tennessee bonds | 58¾ | 58 |
| North Carolina bonds | 57 | 57 |
| American gold | 101¾ | 00 |
| Clinton Company | 14 | 00 |
| Erie Railroad | 37¾ | 37¾ |
| New York Central Railroad | 83¾ | 83¾ |
| Reading Railroad | 41¾ | 42¾ |
| Rock Island | 69 | 69 |
| | steady. | dull. |

The New York *Herald* of yesterday says:

The stock market continues firm, with a moderate business. Governments continue in demand. The 6's rose ¼ per cent, this morning, and were wanted at the advance. Missouris and Tennessees both advanced ¼ per cent.; and at the morning board Central rose ¼, Erie ¼, Michigan Central ¼, Rock Island ¼, Toledo ¼, Prairie du Chien ¼. At the second board prices were well sustained, and Pacific Mail was higher. The market closed steady.

The New York *Tribune* of yesterday says:

A ship, now in New Orleans, is chartered to load cotton at 5 cts. per pound, and is now loading. The balance of the ships in port, some ten or eleven, are also taking cotton at the same rate on Foreign account.

[The above engagement is, of course, predicated on the supposed early occupation of New Orleans by the Federal forces, or else the speedy raising of the blockade.]

The Boston *Courier* of Monday says:

The week closes on a dull and quiet market, with a greater desire to sell than buy, almost the only exception being government securities, the demand for which continues strong, and prices are well sustained. For the week there has been a fall of ¼ per cent. on the coupon 6's of 1881, and Treasury 7 3-10 have been firm at 100¼@100¾, these two classes being the only ones dealt in to any extent at the brokers' board.

The Philadelphia *Press* of yesterday says:

The stock market was steady to-day, with continued improvement in Long Island Railroad shares, and firmness in all the investment securities. Reading Railroad advanced a fraction. Bank shares come upon the market very sparingly, and tend upward in price. Passenger Railway shares are steady. United States coupon 6's of 1881 advanced to 94¾, a gain of ¼.

The following is the statement of the Philadelphia banks for the past week, as compared with that of the week ending March 17:

| | March 17. | March 24. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Capital stock | $11,970,190 | $11,970,690 | Inc. $500 |
| Loans | 28,723,835 | 28,350,615 | Dec. 373,220 |
| Specie | 5,897,891 | 5,015,535 | Dec. 17,644 |
| Due from other banks | 1,619,136 | 1,774,162 | Inc. 125,026 |
| Due to other banks | 5,342,876 | 5,210,365 | Dec. 132 511 |
| Deposits | 17,253,461 | 17,066,267 | Dec. 187,194 |
| Circulation | 2,632,672 | 2,707,804 | Inc. 75,132 |

The following is the weekly statement of the New York banks for the week ending March 22, as compared with the previous week:

| | March 15. | March 22. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Loans | $130,622,776 | $127,615,356 | Dec 3,007,470 |
| Specie | 39,773,040 | 32,023,390 | Dec. 1,250,310 |
| Circulation | 5,904,886 | 6 260 379 | Inc. 355,443 |
| Deposits | 100,296,701 | 97,601,279 | Dec. 2,695,425 |

## BALTIMORE MARKETS.

TUESDAY, March 25.

COFFEE.—We have no change to notice in the Coffee market. Holders are firm in demanding the highest rates. We quote common to prime Rio at 19@21 cts; Laguayra at 22@23 cts.; Java at 26@27 cts., and Ceylon at 24 cts. The stock on hand is about 26,000 bags Rio. Of other descriptions the stock is very light.

FLOUR.—There was a better inquiry for Flour on Change to-day, but no transactions were reported. We continue to quote good brands of Howard Street Super at $5.25 per bbl; Ohio do at $5.12½; City Mills Super at $5.12½; shipping brands of Ohio and Howard Street Extra at $5.75@5.87½, and standard City Mills do. at $6@6 12½ per bbl

FAMILY FLOUR.—Family Flour continues to sell by the dray load to the trade at $8.25 for the best brands Baltimore, and $8.25@6.50 per bbl. for Ohio and Howard Street. Baltimore high grade Extra is bringing $7.75 per bbl by the dray load.

RYE FLOUR AND CORN MEAL.—Rye Flour is still quoted at $5 62½@5 75, and Corn Meal at $3 per bbl. for both Baltimore and Brandywine, the market for both being very dull.

GRAIN.—The Grain market was exceedingly dull today. The entire offerings at the two Grain marts amounted to 20,500 bushels. Of these, 13,500 bushels were offered at the Baltimore Exchange, viz: 1,075 bushels Wheat, 10,850 bushels Corn, and 1,650 bushels Oats. The only nothing done in red Wheat. In Corn we have to report sales of 3,200 bushels prime white at 60 cts; 200 bushels do. at 59 cts; 1,240 bushels do. at 58 cts; 750 bushels prime yellow at 57 cts; 2,100 bushels common do. at 54 cts, and 400 bushels do. do. at 53 cts. Rye and Oats were dull, and no sales reported. At the Maryland Exchange the offerings footed up 12,995 bushels, viz: 400 bushels Wheat, 10,760 bushels Corn, and 1,835 bushels Oats. There were no transactions in Wheat reported at sales of 250 bushels white at 58 cts; 125 bushels do. at 57 cts; 650 bushels do. at 55 cts, and 150 bushels do. at 54 cts; nothing done in yellow Corn, and prices remain about the same. There was a sale of 500 bushels prime Pennsylvania Oats at 37 cts. Rye dull, and no transactions reported; we continue to quote at 70@72 cts. for Maryland, and 66@68 cts. for Pennsylvania.

MOLASSES.—The market continues very dull, and we have no transactions to report. We quote Cuba Muscovado at 22@26 cts; do. clayed, sour and sweet, 20@24 cts; Porto Rico 26@35 cts; and New Orleans at 50@62 cts.

PROVISIONS.—The demand for export is very moderate. We quote Mess Pork at $13 50@14 per bbl for heavy; Prime Mess at $12.50@13; Prime at $10 50@11, and Rump for Bacon in jobbing lots. We note a sale to-day of 15 hhds Shoulders at 5½ cts. per lb. We still quote it at 5¾ cts. for Shoulders, 6¾ cts. for Sides, and 7@8 cts for Hams. Beef is firm at $12 50 per bbl. for Baltimore No 1; $15 @16 for Mess do., and $17 per bbl. for Extra Mess. The market is steady for Bulk Meats. We quote at 4¾ cts. for Shoulders, 5¾ cts. for Sides, and Hams 6@6¾ cts. per lb. Western Lard in bbls. and tierces may be quoted at 8¾@8¾ cts; do. in kegs, regular packages, 9@9¼ cts; City rendered Leaf at 8 cts., and refined at 7½ tierces Western at 8 cts per lb.

RICE.—The market is entirely bare of Rice. We quote nominally at 7@7½ cts. for fair to prime Carolina.

SALT.—Liverpool Salt is still selling at the following rates, viz: 120 cts. for Ground Alum; 200 cts. for Marshall's, Jeffrey & Darcy's, and Worthington's fine; and 220 cts per sack for Ashton's do., but is very firm at these figures. Turks Island Salt is held at 35 cts. per bushel

SEEDS.—There was a fair demand for Cloverseed today, but the supply being better the market was easier. The sales comprised some lots held for prime quality at $5 62½@5 75 per bushel. Timothy Seed is in air demand, and we quote good to strictly prime at $2.50@2 75, and Flaxseed at $1 95@2 per bushel.

PETROLEUM.—The oil market continues very quiet, and we have no transactions to report. We quote as follows: Cuba and English Islands, common to good refining at $6.50@7, do. do. fair to good at $7.25@7.75; do do. prime at $8.50@8 75; Havana, boxes, at $7.50@8 75. There is no New Orleans in market.

WHISKEY.—The market for Whiskey was very dull and heavy to day. There were no sales reported. We quote Ohio at 20 cts. per gallon, and Country and City at 25@25½ cts per gallon.

## DOMESTIC MARKETS.

BOSTON, March 22.—The market for Flour continues steady but quiet—we quote at $5@5 25 for common brands Western; $5.50@5 62½ for fancy; $5 75@5 87½ for Louis brands. Southern Flour remains without change, and prices are nominal. In Corn there is very little doing—we quote Southern and Western yellow at 60@61 cts. per bushel for old and new, and Western mixed at 60@61 cts. per bushel. Oats are selling at 39@41 cts for Western and Canada. In Rye sales at 70 cts. per bushel. Shorts are selling at $18@19, and Fine Feed and Middlings at $21@22 per ton, as to quality.

PHILADELPHIA, March 24.—Flour very dull. Wheat steady—white $1 40@1.50, red $1 3@1.34 Corn steady; yellow 64 cts. Coffee firm—Rio 18½@21 cts Mess Pork $13@13.25. Whiskey unsettled—Ohio 23½ cts.

CHICAGO, March 24.—Flour quiet Wheat active at 77½@78 cts. Corn steady. Mess Pork dull—19.75 asked, 19.50 offered. Hogs—dressed firm and unchanged; live in good demand at $2 80@3 Receipts—2,500 bbls. flour, 4,300 bushels wheat, 5,300 bushels corn. Exchange dull and gold are unoffered.

PHILADELPHIA CATTLE MARKET, March 24.—The receipts of Beef Cattle reach about 1,400 head this week. The market continues dull, and prices about the same as last quoted. 100 head were shipped to New York, and 50 to Baltimore. The prices ranged from $7.@8 50, some very choice lots bringing as high as $9. Eighty Cows arrived and sold at the Avenue Drove Yard at from $18 to $30 for springers and $20 to $40 per head for cow and calf. The arrivals and sales of Sheep reached 3,500 head this week, selling at from 5 to 5¾ cts per lb., as to condition, 1,500 Hogs sold at the Avenue Drove Yard at from $5 75 to $6.25 per 100 lbs. net. The arrivals of fat Hogs at H. G. Imhoff's Union Drove Yard reached 4,385 head. Still fed selling at from $5 25 to $5.75, and corn-fed at from $5 50 to $6 25 per 100 lbs. net.

## FOREIGN MARKETS.

HAVANA, March 15.—In our Sugar market there is less business doing than at last advices, but quotations remain unchanged. Nos. 12 and 13 bases 13¾@13¾ per 100 lbs; and Muscovado Havanas 165,000 boxes, against 162,000 same period last year. Shipped in all 21,765¾ boxes from this port this week