THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.----FIRST SESSION

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wis., presented a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, relative to the Indians of the Upper Mississippi. Referred.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, presented a memorial of the Councils of Washington against the proposed amendment of the city charter, so as to allow persons to vote here after but six months' residence. Referred to the District Committee.

Mr. G. also reported, from the District Committee, on the bill for amending the act establishing the Metropolitan police of the District of Columbia, with amendments, and recommending its passage.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, offered a resolution instructing the Committee on the Conduct of the War to collect testimony relative to the alleged barbarous treatment by the Rebels of the bodies of Union soldiers killed in battle.

Mr. S. addressed the Senate in behalf of his resolution, declaring that since the Federal army had advanced to Manassas it had been discovered that the dead there buried had been inhumanly mutilated. It had been stated that the skull of one of our fallen soldiers had been converted into a drinking cup by a Georgia officer, to be carried off as a savage trophy, and displayed among his slaves at home, it was to be presumed, when indulging in festive excess. These outrages on humanity and violations of civilized warfare, he held, should be looked into and exposed.

On motion of Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, the resolution was so amended as to make it direct, also, an inquiry whether the Rebels had enlisted or employed Indians in arms against the United States; and as thus amended it was passed.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, introduced a bill for the better organization of the District militia. Referred.

The bill "for the relief of certain persons held to service or labor in the District of Columbia" came up as the special order.

Mr. WRIGHT, of Indiana, had the floor. He said he felt this to be an embarrassing subject, and he had hoped when entering here that some way would have been discovered for terminating the rebellion and the war, and avoiding the renewed agitation of slavery. But turn which way he would, he still met this sectional question. Here it was in this measure, in the confiscation bills, in the resolutions of the gentleman from Massachusetts, (Mr. Sumner,) for reducing the seceded slave States to a territorial condition, in the cotton cultivation scheme, and in various other ways. At such a time, he thought there was certainly enough of other important legislation, necessary for meeting the great crisis of the country, to engage attention. These things but served to distract and inflame, and would cause further division. Unpopular as it seemed with many to regard border State opinion at this time, he was disposed to do so, as a matter of justice and right.

Under all these circumstances he had introduced the more moderate bill which he did lat-ly on the subject of abolishing slavery in the District. It was not his own bill, however. It was that of the President of the United States, introduced in the House of Representatives by that gentleman when he was a member of that body seventeen years ago. He would not say that he approved all its provisions, but it seemed that some bill on this subject was to be passed, ask he therefore had introduced this one, as less exceptionable, and submitting the question to the people. He referred to the course that had been pursued in Pennsylvania, his native State, in abolishing slavery in her borders. There it had been gradual, under a system matured and approved in accordance with the views of the early wise men of the State, and it was not till 1844 that slavery was finally extinct in that State.

Mr. W. examined the utterances of past statesmen on the subject of slavery in the District. There is no record of Mr. Adams in favor of abolishing slavery here, though he evidently advocated the right of petition on the subject. Mr. Adams in 1849 had declared that he did not agree with the views of those who urged such measures.

Various constitutional considerations were mentioned by Mr. Wright, and he at length urged the impolicy of all these slavery measures, as conflicting with the doctrine of leaving the States entirely to the control of their domestic institutions. He regarded the resolution emanating from the President, and which had passed the other House of Congress, as conflicting with that spirit and doctrine. It called to the States, in advance, in regard to a domestic matter, you do that, and we'll do this. It was time enough when the States undertook to act in the matter, and came here asking it or Congress to say what it will or will not do. He felt that there were influences at work, during is war especially, which in due time would settle is whole question as to slavery.

hose influences were silently accomplishing a volution, without the aid of any of those legisla-e and agitating schemes, in the border States, rticularly, which must be greatly to their advantge in the end and do violence and injustice to none. In this connection he mentioned that out of the regiments from Indiana a considerable numbr of marriages had taken place in Maryland, and this was the case with other citizens from the free States who had heretofore been buying and settling on the lands, and now the same would be done to a arger extent than ever. This very spring the soil s being turned up by new comers, and in some instances on lands which, within the past sixty days, have been purchased within fifty miles of this capital.

In reference to the extremes which prevailed in Congress, Mr. W. remarked that the great sectional excitement under which the country had so long labored, culminated in 1850, and hence the presence of such elements in such force here now; but the reaction was coming, was now rising, which was to sweep sectionalism away, after the people had suffered fully its terrible evils; and his own State of Indiana, always conservative and constitutional, and regarding the rights of her sister States, and now as ever loyal, would be among the first to make herself felt in that regard. Her people did not recognize the truth of that declaration, that these States, free and slave, and thus diverse, could not abide in union together as such. By each regarding the just rights of the other, the Union could exist now as heretofore.

The people of Indiana were for the restoration of this Union, and did not for a moment contemplate any other result. Those who did not believe the States could exist in the Union together, with their respective institutions, ought to consent to a peaceable separation. But he referred to the Republic of Switzerland, with its twenty-two cantons, diverse in language, in religion, and in pursuits, which held together under one Government and flourished; and though two formidable attempts at secession had been made by some of the cantons at different times, and large armies been raised and battles fought, yet had the rebellion been suppressed in each instance, disagreements adjusted, and the power of the central Government maintained and the Union preserved.

The pending question was on the proposition of Mr. Pomeroy, of Kansas, to amend, by requiring the commissioners to be appointed by the bill, to inquire into and adjust the account between master and slave, and apply the money appropriated to settling the balance that may be due, after allowing for maintainance, &c., of the slave.

Mr. P. said he had offered the amendment in good faith, because he wanted the money, if any was to be paid, to go to those who had earned it, and not those who had not.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, said he favored the bill, and referred to the resolutions adopted by his State approving both the abolition of slavery in the District with just compensation, and the resolution for aiding States who may adopt the policy of gradual emancipation. He did not think this a matter at which the border States had a right to take umbrage, as it was indicated they did by the Senators from those States. Any free State approving it only expressed an opinion, and willingness to assist in relieving the burden of those who undertook to free their slaves. He did not approve the resolutions of Mr. Sumner for reducing the rebellious States to territories. They were contrary to the idea that they started on, that a State had no power to secede. They denied its power to destroy that they started on, that a State had no power to secede, was a denial of its power to destroy itself, and thus render it necessary to organize Territorial governments over those States that had seceded. He went on at length noticing the positions of the Virginia and other border State Senators, controverting the idea that because the Republican party was about to pass this bill, that therefore it was going to pass other measures which some had introduced here, and interfere with the rights of the States where slavery existed. He depicted what Virginia might have been without slavery, and thought with his party that the extinction of slavery was desirable everywhere, and particularly was it so in the District of Columbia.

The question was then taken on Mr. Pomeroy's amendment, and it was rejected.

The pending matter was then an amendment proposed by Mr. CLARK, of New Hampshire, which is a substitute for the original bill.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, proposed to amend the original bill by adding to the first section, which at once frees all the slaves in the District, a provision to the effect that each owner shall have the use of his slaves until he receives the money therefor. This was necessary, he said, as it would require a long while to ascertain the average value of all the slaves; but the proposition was rejected.

Mr. DAVIS then moved to strike out the proviso in the third section, fixing the average to be paid for the slaves at the arbitrary sum of $300 each. Rejected—yeas 11, nays 30—the yeas being Messrs. Bayard, Carlile, Davis, Henderson, Latham, McDougal, Nesmith, Powell, Saulsbury, Willey, and Wilson of Missouri.

Mr. BROWNING moved to amend the 5d section by making the sum not to exceed $500 for each slave up to sixty years of age. Also another section so as to make one half only of the sum for each slave payable to the owner—the other half to be retained by the Secretary of the Treasury, which, whenever any slave so freed shall emigrate and become located in a foreign country, shall be paid over to him or her, as the case may be.

Mr. BROWNING supported his amendment with some remarks, saying it had been suggested by a slaveholder of the District, and afforded a stimulus for colonization. He believed a majority of the people here favored the abolition of slavery on a proper basis.

The amendment was adopted.

Mr. CLARK, of New Hampshire, proposed an additional section to his substitute, for punishing any person who should commit perjury under the Act, and explained his bill as differing from the original by committing the examination and awarding of claims to the Court of Claims instead of a commission, the members of which might be appointed through special influences, and also by making it impossible for any owner of a slave who is, or has ever been disloyal, from receiving compensation, whereas he did not consider the original bill as sufficiently well guarded in this respect. Under his bill the amount of $150 to be paid for each slave under ten years of age, would be for the benefit of such child, to remain in the hands of its parents or relatives and friends; the same amount to be given for slaves over 60 years of age, was to be for their support under the auspices of the municipal authorities.

Mr. HOWARD answered the objections of Mr. Clark, and urged the original bill as it stood.

Mr. WIGFALL, of Virginia, proposed to amend the substitute by submitting the question of compensation to a vote of the people of the District, and supported it on the ground that if the former were to be left to act for themselves on this subject, there was no reason why the District of Columbia, composed of original portions of a State, should not be allowed to do the same. Rejected. Yeas 13, nays 24, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Carlile, Davis, Henderson, Kennedy Latham, McDougall, Powell, Rice, Saulsbury, Ten Eyck, Willey, Wilson of Missouri, Wright—13.

Nays—Messrs. Anthony, Browning, Chandler, Clark, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Harlan, Howard, Howe, King, Lane of Indiana, Lane of Kansas, Morrill, Pomeroy, Sherman, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, Wilson of Massachusetts—24.

It was then in order to amend the original bill, and Mr. TRUMBULL offered an amendment thereto, to the effect that no one who had borne arms against the United States, or rendered aid and comfort to the Rebels, should be compensated for slaves. This was adopted.

Another amendment or two was proposed, but without coming to a vote on the bill, the Senate went into Executive session, and shortly after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. HUTCHINS, of Ohio, submitted the following, which was read:

WHEREAS, Brigadier General Hooker, commanding division of the army of the United States, Lower Potomac, Md., on the 26th day of March, 1862, issued an order, of which the following is a copy:

"HEADQUARTERS HOOKER'S DIVISION, }
"CAMP BAKER, Lower Potomac, March 26th, 1862. }

"*To Brigade and Regimental Commanders of this Division:*

"Messrs. Nally, Gray, Dunnington, Dent, Adams, Speake, Price, Posey and Cobey, citizens of Maryland, have negroes supposed to be with some of the regiments of this division. The Brigadier General commanding directs that they be permitted to visit all the camps of this command, in search of their property; and if found, that they be allowed to take possession of the same, without any interference whatever. Should any obstacle be thrown in their way by any officer or soldier in the division, they will be at once reported by the regimental commanders to these headquarters.

"By command of Brigadier General Hooker:

"JOS. DICKINSON, A. Adj. Gen."

And whereas, by direction of Brigadier General Daniel E. Sickles, a report was made in relation to said order of Gen. Hooker, of which the following is a copy:

"HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE EXCELSIOR BRIGADE, }
"CAMP HALL, March 27, 1862. }

"LIEUTENANT.—In compliance with verbal directions from Brigadier General D. E. Sickles to report as to the occurrence at this Camp on the afternoon of the 26th inst., I beg leave to submit the following:

"At about 2:30 o'clock, P. M., March 26, 1862, admission within our lines was demanded by a party of horsemen (civilians) numbering, perhaps, fifteen. They presented the lieutenant commanding the guard with an order of entrance from Brigadier General Jos. Hooker, commanding Division, (copy appended,) the order stating that nine men should be admitted

"I ordered that the balance of the party should remain without the lines, which was done, upon the appearance of the others there was visible dissatisfaction and considerable murmuring amongst the soldiers to no great an extent, that I almost feared for the safety of the slave-owners. At this time Gen. Sickles opportunely arrived, and instructed me to order them outside the camp, which I did amidst the loud cheers of our soldiers. It is proper to add that before entering our lines, and within about seventy five or one hundred yards of our camp, one of their number discharged two pistol shots at a negro, who was running past them, with an evident intention of taking his life. This justly enraged our men. All of which is respectfully submitted.

"Your obedient servant,

"JOHN TOLEN,
"Major Commanding, 2d Regiment, E. B.

"To Lieut. J. I. Palmer, Junior A. D. Commanding and A. A. General."

Therefore, RESOLVED, That the Joint Select Committee on the Conduct of the War be requested to inquire whether said order of General Hooker is not a violation of the recent article of war passed by Congress and approved by the President, concerning the action of the army in the return of fugitive slaves; and to report such remedy as in the judgment of the committee will prevent the issue of similar orders, which, while they outrage the feelings of loyal officers and men, necessarily tend to demoralize the army.

Mr. CALVERT, of Maryland—I object to the introduction of the resolution.

On motion of Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, and took under consideration the Tax bill.

Mr. HOUSTON, of Ohio, moved to strike out the tax on omnibuses. Agreed to.

Mr. STEVENS moved to limit the debate on the railroad section to one minute, upon which a division was demanded.

There being no quorum voting, a call of the House was ordered.

Mr. STEVENS offered an amendment, provided further that the receipts furnished to the amount of six hundred dollars, and newspapers, magazines, scientific or other journals published periodically, shall be exempt from taxation. Adopted.

Mr. WOOD, of New York, submitted an amendment, that all newspapers that have been unconstitutionally denied the mails shall be exempt from taxation.

Mr. THOMPSON, of Michigan, offered an amendment to the amendment, that the editors of such newspapers shall pay a tax of ten per cent.—Adopted.

Mr. VERREE, of Pennsylvania, offered an amendment to the amendment, that any member of Congress, editor of any such paper, shall be excepted. The amendment, as amended, was lost.

Mr. KELLOGG, of Michigan, submitted an amendment that all newspapers whose circulation does not exceed two thousand copies shall be exempt from taxation. Adopted.

Mr. COLFAX moved to strike out the entire section of the bill.

Mr. COLFAX offered an amendment that all advertisements other than legal, shall be taxed one per cent. Lost.

The committee, without disposing of the section, rose.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Illinois, reported from the Committee on Commerce a bill to abolish certain collection districts in California, and reducing the salaries of certain officers.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM objected.

The House at four o'clock adjourned.

SPRING FASHIONS.

The Spring of 1862 demands delicate hues—"shades tender as the thought of a May day reverie." Paris says it, Broadway reiterates it, and the windows of Washington street are beginning to show their assent to it. A New York paper describes these delicate hues as "dreamy greens, liquid and lustreless, pensive leaf colors, as a foundation for sheerest entwirement, noughtful *mode*, dovelike and lovely, buffs like spring sunshine filtered through refining crystals, and as shrine all pure white, whose modest claims have of late been too much disregarded." Straw bonnets are especially in favor, and these not of a fantastic sort, but the plain fine braids. To those endowed with wealth, the Leghorn hats are offered at prices sufficiently exorbitant to gratify a desire for costly luxuries; while to the limited purse, every variety of inexpensive braids commend themselves. Their shapes have undergone but little change; they are, it is to be, a thought smaller at the sides, but the fronts are raised, projecting somewhat in the "poke" style of nearly a century ago. This leaves place whereupon to stow away the flowers, fruits, feathers and laces, and the chance runs no risk of being left unimproved by our milliners. Straw trimmings are being revived, and have reached absolute perfection of design and execution; these are employed as adjuncts to ribbons, velvets and flowers in the adornment of straw bonnets. Front trimmings are of necessity *a la couronne*, and pomp hats seem top-heavy, with an accumulated mass of floral treasures; side ruches, so invariably dispensed with during the past year, are again adopted; thus securing a soft shading to the complexion, which should not have been so easily yielded to fashion's passing freak. But few cheeks are so faultless in contour or so unblemished in freshness as to safely disdain the hazy tabs which have so long been indispensable to the finish of a becoming bonnet. Dress hats are to be found in many novelties of fabrication: the rule in color is white; the material crape, tulle, silk or lace, with contrasting curtains, gay flowers, or feathers, which are much worn. Some of these hats are finished with velvet curtains of azurline blue, *ponceau, maure*, or lilac, with plumes of the same tint, but the union of light and heavy materials presents a lack of harmony. The exceptions are *à la* fashioned *en suite* with some favorite dress, in which case they should be worn only with the toilette for which they were originally designed. The fact that a white hat affords an agreeable adjunct to any visiting costume, keeps it in favor. Seaside and riding-hats present many new and graceful shapes; they are of fine split straw, decorated with velvet and straw loops, buttons, and straw-tipped feathers. The attempt to force these hats into promenade costume has utterly failed; the result affording one of the best evidences that the mass can be superior to La Mode. Veils are pronounced "in," but the existing shape of the bonnet precludes universal use.

In dress goods, though this year's importations are comparatively limited, a most excellent taste is manifested. The whole race of disfiguring plaids and patterns presenting a wilderness of interlaced flowers, stupendous arabesques, or geometrical problems never to be solved, may safely be pronounced extinct: in their stead we find plain, solid colors, fine checks, or daintily disposed Pompadour prints. Silks of heavy quality are not so extensively purchased; the prevalence of same species of skirt trimming, either bands or puffings, ruffings, or ruchings, has caused lighter fabrics to be selected. The plain colors, trimmed with different shades of the same, or prettily contrasting hue, are much worn. For the low who prefer full, plain skirts, silks, with scattered flowers or medallions are offered; a favorite pattern of these has a modo-colored ground strewn with leaves of autumnal tints; one exquisite variety was marked at intervals by a faded leaf, half obscured by a tiny white feather that seemed as if just fallen, and airily floating in its delicat fragility. Small checked silks are excellently adapted for diversified trimmings; the India silks of this style are both economical and desirable, particularly for misses, and children's wear, as they can be washed. For less expensive walking dresses the shepherds' wool checks are in much demand; they have entirely taken the place of the multitude of grey materials universally worn last year.

That neutral garb may no longer be considered the marching uniform of our fair Broadway army, the sahen, cold, sober tint has been banished for shades as delicate, but more full of life. The mixture of black and white also presents a ground upon which stylish effects may be wrought by quiltings and ruchings of black and green, marguerite, or French blue, or by bias ruffles bound with silks of these colors. For home use, foulard silks in chintz figures form tasteful toilettes, and are much sought for; these will be more largely imported as the season deepens. *Robes-de-matin* are usually closed in front, and there appears to be a growing favor toward tidy, tight-fitting house dresses, to the doing away of resplendent, and, in some instances, flaunting, open morning toilettes. All cambrics and chintzes are either plain or in superlatively diminutive figures. In the matter of making up, the utmost latitude of caprice is allowable in full-dress robes. A proportion of new skirts are gored, some to excess, making the outspread skirt the counterpart of an umbrella covering, being a reduction from seven yards around the outer edge to less than two about the waist. Their away, however, is drawing to an end, the full skirts losing more of their grace by the heavy, deep plaits, which produce in their fall the best effects of artistic drapery.

In Paris, the graceful skirt of Marie Antoinette is being revived, many dresses being made of two shades of silk, the lighter forming the underskirt, which is decorated *en tablière*, the second one rounding off at the sides; both are ornamented as only the cunning mind of a Parisian *modiste* could devise and her skilful fingers execute. Chantilly lace insertions are much employed between velvet plaitings, and with marked success. A novel decoration consists of eight or ten inch wide scarfs of silk pinked on both edges, which are festooned at regular intervals, forming vandykes, the places where they are caught up being marked by nonds of ribbon, velvet or barbes of Chantilly lace. These may be so disposed at the sides as to present the *pape tunique*. For evening dresses of white tulle or tarlatane, a succession of these scarfs, made of contrasting colors and judiciously shaded, form a light and graceful garniture, suited to sprightly demoiselles of slender figures. In a dress of this sort the bodice should be replaced by flowers, or small marabout feathers, and even jewelled aigrettes are hinted at as suitable and practicable. Tasteful and becoming berthes are to be arranged in festoons *en suite;* bouquets upon the corsage and shoulders.

White is almost without exception the foundation of all evening costumes for those festivities that follow Lent, and will be employed more than for many seasons past as home dresses during the warm months. Many white muslins of cobweb-like texture are made to be worn over slips of silk of delicate shades, producing exquisite effects in the dissolving tinges of their folds. Sashes are quite universal, and will be made of silk for all thin organdies or grenadines. Pina or pine-apple cloth forms always a most serviceable and handsome dress; for the seaside it is invaluable, as being superior to those atmospherical influences to which nearly all other summer materials are forced to succumb. The black pina, trimmed with narrow colored ruffles, applied in a bias slope, with sash and boddice trimmings to match, is most suitable for ladies of middle age.

By no means the least important section of the dress of the present day is the sleeve. Flowing open ones are receiving their sway, and must continue to be popular, as they call for the use of the exquisite lace *sous-manche*, which adds much to a full-dress toilette. Some of these, however, are a compromise with the edicted leg o' mutton in all its gradations, being full at the top, and partially confined above the wrist. Extensive puffs are not so much worn, a redundance of trimming joined to a degree of quaintness in the shape being the rule. A cuff and jockeyish cap are added to many tight sleeves, all being profusely ornamented in accordance with the skirt. Waists are generally plain, but trimmed like the rest of the dress. A new cut of tight waists dispenses with the waist plaits, there being but one seam rounding from the arms to the front of the waist.

Crinoline shows no sign of contracting; in shape, the tunnel form is the Spring edict. It is necessary to insist upon absolute perfection in this not-to-be-omitted foundation work, upon which the whole fabric of a lady's toilette is built. One may be arrayed in all other respects *comme il faut*; a trifle faultless in style, resplendent in ornamentation; a hint perfect in fashion's rule; a mantle from the last artistic touches of the most Parisian of modestes; but if beneath the flowing folds of the *jupe* an ill-made, ill-shaped hoop lurks its bristling circumference, in vain has modiste labored and merchant imported—the ti lette is a failure. French embroideries, so long in vogue, have been nearly banished by the superior becomingness of lace, which in all shapes was never to be found in more exquisite fineness or profusion. There has been a return to the full and elaborate dressing of a woman's most beautiful ornament, her hair, braids are in much favor, as well as full puffs, worn very low upon the back of the head. A novelty in Spring *chaussure* is presented by the introduction of bronze kid in the favorite Balmoral boot. It tips the dainty black boot like the copper-toes ordained to romping boys, while a narrow bordering of the same golden-brown forms a band on the front where the shoe is laced.

TRADE WITH SOUTHERN PORTS.

It has already been stated that the Secretary of the Treasury has issued instructions to the treasury agents, collectors and surveyors on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, dispensing with applications to the Secretary for licenses to trade, and authorizing the shipment of all goods not intended for aid to the rebellion to all places occupied by our forces in the valley States. The Secretary has issued the following order:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, March 29.

SIR: It is desirable to remove, so far as may properly be done, the restrictions upon commercial intercourse between the loyal States and those States and parts of States heretofore declared by proclamation of the President to be in insurrection, and which may resume and maintain a loyal adhesion to the Union and the Constitution, or may be occupied and controlled by the forces of the United States engaged in the dispersion of the insurgents. The rules and regulations governing internal commerce, heretofore prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, are therefore hereby so far modified as to authorize the respective surveyors of the customs at the ports of Pittsburgh, Wheeling, Cincinnati, Madison, Louisville, New Albany, Evansville, Paducah, Cairo and St. Louis to issue permits for the transportation of merchandise, and for the exchange of the same for money or products of such States and parts of States, upon application being made to them respectively, if satisfied of the loyalty and good faith of the applicant, and upon his filing an affidavit, properly executed, that the permit so applied for shall not, if granted, be used so as to give, in any way, any aid, comfort, information, or encouragement to persons in insurrection against the Government of the United States under insurrectionary control and direction.

You will hereafter cease collecting any percentage or fees for permitting the transit and exchange of merchandise between the citizens of the loyal States and the loyal citizens of insurrectionary portions of the country, occupied or controlled by the forces of the United States, other than the usual charge of twenty cents for each permit so granted, and you will make no charge for permits for merchandise forwarded from any place in a loyal State to another in the same or other like State, nor exercise any supervision over the trade between such States, except such as may be necessary to prevent supplies of any description being furnished to the insurgents. It is furthermore directed that no charge be made for any articles forbidden by the military authorities to be transported into the territory occupied by the forces of the United States.

Parties, therefore, desiring licenses and permits for commercial trade under the rules and regulations, as herein modified, will hereafter make their application direct to the proper Surveyor, and not to the Secretary of the Treasury.

I am, very respectfully,

S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Enoch T. Carson, Esq., Surveyor of Customs, Cincinnati, Ohio.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF ISLAND NO. TEN.—A despatch from Cairo, dated 28th ult., to a Cincinnati exchange, says:

A steamer, arrived from the flotilla early this morning, reports no change in the condition of affairs at Island No. 10. The bombardment was continued, with but little intermission, but the results are not known. There are no signs of evacuation by the Confederates. Rumors were current that the Confederate gunboats had passed General Pope's batteries at Point Pleasant, from below, but they can be traced to no reliable source. The story is undoubtedly a canard. The Confederates are impressing the citizens of Kentucky and Tennessee into the service, and arming them with axes and picks. Four Confederates, armed with "Arkansas toothpicks," were arrested near Charleston, yesterday, and brought to this point. They claim to be refugees from Tennessee, but their story is disbelieved. They remain in close custody. General Strong visited the island to-day.

THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION BUILDING.—In the journals received by the New York we find some particulars of the progress of the International Exhibition Building, and the arrangements in prospect for the opening on the 1st of May. In regard to the inauguration ceremonies, the opinion is expressed that the announcement that her Majesty had given her sanction to the return of the Prince of Wales, to preside at the opening, would give unbounded satisfaction, not alone to the exhibitors, but to all concerned in the success of the Exhibition. The French and other foreign exhibitors, it appears, in their eagerness for additional space, have begun to erect partition-walls on which certain classes of goods will be hung; and not only have they walled themselves in to get hanging space, but they have divided and subdivided the 25 feet bays with partitions, in order still further to eke out every inch of vertical space their ingenuity can suggest. The English exhibitors have yet contributed almost nothing, and fears are expressed that great confusion will be created by the delay. —*New York Tribune.*

DEATH OF A DAUGHTER OF GEN. CURTIS.—Miss Sadie B. Curtis, eldest daughter of General S. R. Curtis, died in this city yesterday. A few weeks ago she went to Rolla, to assist in nursing her brother, who was ill at that post. While there she was attacked by typhoid fever, but recovered sufficiently to bear removal to St. Louis. At one time she was thought to be nearly well, but she suffered a relapse, which has deprived her father of one of the brightest lights of his household, and a large circle of relatives of an estimable and well beloved friend.—*St. Louis News, March 27th.*

The names of the five Confederates prisoners captured a few days since by a detachment of United States cavalry, at Neabsco river, twenty two miles below Alexandria, on the old Richmond road, are Lieut. C. H. Haywood, signal corps of the Confederate army, formerly of Baltimore, and privates James C. Athey, J. W. Towbridge, S. T. Watson, and James T. Houston, of Colonel Hay's Texas Rangers. The party surprised consisted of seven, two of whom escaped.

ARRIVAL OF GEN. FREMONT AT WHEELING.—General and Madame Fremont reached this city yesterday morning, and stopped at the M'Lure House. General Fremont is accompanied by a portion of his staff, including Major Zagonyi, N. Dunka, E. Glyka and Albert Tracy. We are not advised as to whether the General will make his headquarters permanently at this point.—*Wheeling Intelligencer, March 29.*

The Confederate steamer Magnolia, Lieutenant James Parker commanding—a prize to the United States steamers Brooklyn and South Carolina—arrived at New York on Monday from Key West, which port she left on the 25th ult., at 10 A. M.—She has one thousand and fifty bales of cotton. She has been condemned at that port, and has come to New York for sale.

The correspondence of Mr. Russell to the London *Times* is again dated from Washington, and comes down to March 3. He says the weather has prevented General McClellan's advance. He praises the constancy and tenacity of the Confederates. He says the Northern troops were getting *weary of war* and clamorous for furloughs.

The schooner Euphemia, at New York from Vera Cruz, reports having left at the latter port the U. S. ship Potomac, Captain Powell—all well on board.

The Governor of Maine has appointed Thursday, the 10th of the present month, to be observed as a day of fasting in that State.

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210 *BALTIMORE STREET*,
apdtf NEAR CHARLES.

BOARD OF TRADE.

Committee of Arbitration for the month of March

WM. J. ALBERT, CHAS. J. BAKER,
CHAS. A. GAMBRILL, O. OLIVER O'DONNELL.

Monetary and Commercial Review.

BALTIMORE, April 1, 1862.

There is nothing of special moment to notice in the Stock market to-day. In Government and State securities there were no transactions. Some $1,450 City 6's 1890, sold at 97, and $500 do. do. at 97¼, at which latter rate sellers were firm at the close, bidders offering only 97. In Railroad bonds we notice the sale of $2,000 Northwestern Virginia 6's, first mortgage; at 88; $1,000 Northern Central 6's 1885 at 70¾, and $1,000 do. do. at 70; at the close bidders offered only 70, but sellers were firm in asking 71¼. In Railway shares the only sale was 25 shares Northern Central at $21¾; closing at $21¾ bid, $21¾ asked; for Baltimore and Ohio $65¾ was bid, $65¾ asked. There was a sale of 250 shares Canton at $14¾, at which rate there were bids for more, but sellers demanded $15. In other local stocks there is no change to notice. Nothing whatever doing in Mining stocks, and prices remain unchanged.

SALES AT THE BALTIMORE STOCK BOARD.

TUESDAY, April 1, 1862.

$200 Baltimore city 6's '90	97
830 do. '90	97¼
1,000 Northwestern Virginia R.R. 1st m. bonds	88
1,000 do. do. '85	70¾
250 shares Canton Co.	14¾
25 shares Northern Central Railroad	21¾

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

	BUYING.	SELLING.
Gold	1¼@1½ per ct. prem	1¾@1¾ per ct. pre

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		
Missouri 6's	57¾	60
Tennessee bonds	51¾	51¾
North Carolina bonds	60¾	60
American gold	66	00
Canton Company	101¾	00
Erie Railroad	14¾	00
New York Central Railroad	57	57¾
Reading Railroad	82¾	83
Rock Island	41¾	41¾
	00	00

The New York *Herald* of yesterday says:

The stock market was languid and weak again yesterday. Government 6's declined ¼ per cent, and the general railway list about ¼. Speculators and investors are alike waiting for news. Money was unchanged in value, and not very active. Exchange was firm at 112 for bankers' sterling. Gold was better, closing at 106¼ bid. The banks showed an increase of $818,412 in specie, and a decline of $2,693,656 in loans.

The Philadelphia *Press* of yesterday says:

United States coupon 6's receded ¼ at the stock board to-day, State 5's fell off ¼, City loans fell to 96¾ for the new issue, and 90¾ for the old; Pennsylvania Railroad sold freely at the former decline, and sold at 45¾, and Reading Railroad stock gained ¼. The market was very dull, but closed firm. The money market is quiet, with a good demand.

The following is the weekly statement of the Philadelphia banks as compared with week ending March 24:

	March 31.	March 24.		
Capital stock	$11,970,600	$11,970,600		
Loans	18,831,753	18,730,615	Dec.	519,282
Specie	5,884,314	5,853,753	Dec.	31,221
Due from other bks.	2,134,392	1,774,102	Inc.	360,290
Due to other banks	5,100,186	5,210,365	Dec.	110,179
Deposits	17,021,198	17,066,257	Dec.	42,669
Circulation	2,054,542	2,707,804	Inc.	196,738

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

	March 29.	March 22.		
Loans	$125,021,650	$127,815,306	Dec.	1,593,677
Specie	32,841,8.2	32,023,399	Inc.	818,412
Circulation	6,798,313	6,260,369	Inc.	498,004
Deposits	91,428,071	97,601,279	Dec.	3,173,208

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

TUESDAY, April 1.

COFFEE.—There is a better inquiry for coffee from the trade, but we have no transactions to report. Holders continue to evince no disposition to sell except at extreme rates. We continue to 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 25,000 bags Rio. Of other descriptions the stock is very light.

FLOUR.—The Flour market remains in the same inactive condition that has characterized it for some days past. There were no sales reported on Change to-day. Good brands of both Howard Street and Ohio Super are now held at $5.25; choice do. and cut Extra at $5.37½ per bbl. Standard City Mills Super is nominal at $5.12½, and Extra do at $6.12½@6.25 per bbl; and shipping brands of Howard Street and Ohio Extra at $5.75@5.87½ 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 $6.25@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 $3.62½@3.75, and Corn Meal at $3 per bbl, for both Baltimore and Brandywine, the market for both being still bare.

GRAIN.—There is but little change to notice in the Grain market to-day. The offerings to-day footed up 17,175 bushels. All, with the exception of 2,400 bushels of Corn, were received at the Baltimore Corn Exchange. Wheat was dull, the only sale reported being 110 bushels red at 128 cts. Of the 11,968 bushels Corn offered at the Baltimore Exchange, nearly all changed hands as follows: viz: 800 bushels white at 60 cts; 9,0 bushels do at 19 cts; 1,170 bushels do 58 cts; 225 bushels do at 57 cts; 4,900 bushels yellow at 58 cts; 200 bushels do at 50 cts; and 1,300 bushels do, at 49 cts. Whilst prime white fully maintained the price prevailing for some time, the lower grades of yellow were a shade lower. Of the 2,400 bushels offered at the Maryland Exchange 1,100 bushels white mixed sold at 5. cts, and 900 bushels yellow at 52 cts—both were more active, and all that were offered sold, 600 bushels Prime Pennsylvania bringing 58 cts, and 400 bushels Maryland 34 cts. There were 275 bushels Rye offered, but no sales were reported. We continue to quote prime Pennsylvania at 70@72 cts, and Maryland at 66@68 cts.

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@21 cts; Porto Rico 26@35 cts; and New Orleans at 50@52 cts.

PROVISIONS.—There is a good demand for Bulk Meats and Lard for export. 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 at $9.50 per bbl. There continues to be a good demand for Bacon in jobbing lots. We still quote it at 5¾ cts. for shoulders, 6¾ cts. for Sides, and 7 @9 cts for Hams. Beef is firm at $12.50 per bbl. for Halfmore 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@5¾ cts. per lb. Western Lard in bbls. and tierces may be quoted at 8¾@8¾ cts; do in kegs, regular packages, 9@9¾ cts; City rendered Leaf at 8 cts., and refined at 9@9¾ cts per lb.

RICE.—The market is entirely bare of Rice. We quote nominally at 7@7¾ cts. for fair to prime Carolina.

SALT.—Liverpool Salt is still selling at the following rates, viz: 150 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 in very firm at these figures. Turks Island Salt is held at 35 cts. per bushel.

SEEDS.—There was some demand for Cloverseed today, but the market was less firm. We notice sales at the Baltimore Exchange of 100 bushels Cloverseed at 5 12¾, and 80 bushels do. at $5, weight, 64 pounds to the bushel. Timothy Seed may still be quoted at $2.50@2.75, and Flaxseed at $1.95@2 per bushel.

SUGARS.—The market continues very quiet, and we have no transactions to report. We quote as follows: Cuba and English Island, common to good refining at $6.50@7; do. do. fair to good refining at 7@7¼; do do. prime $8@8.25; fair to good Porto Rico at $7.50@8.25; prime do. at $8.50@8.75; Havana, boxes, at $7.50@8.75. There is no New Orleans in market.

WHISKEY.—The market remains very quiet, and no sales of importance have been reported. We quote Ohio at 24¾ cts., and Country and City at 25¾@26 cts. per gallon.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

BOSTON, March 29.—The market for