## FROM TENNESSEE.

### The Nashville City Councils and the Oath of Allegiance.

The Nashville Board of Aldermen and City Councils have refused to take the oath of allegiance to the Constitution and the Government of the United States. The *Banner*, of March 28th, contains the proceedings of a joint meeting of the two chambers, held on Thursday evening, from which we copy the following:

Major Rhea, President of the Board of Aldermen, on motion, took the chair. On taking his seat the chairman stated that a communication had been received by his Honor, the Mayor, from Governor Johnson, through his Secretary of State, which was of so important a nature as to require their most serious consideration. The documents were then read as follows:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, March 27, 1862.—To the City Council: I submit for your consideration the accompanying communication from Governor Andrew Johnson. Very respectfully,

R. B. CHEATHAM, Mayor.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, *Nashville*, Tennessee, March 25, 1862.—To the Mayor, members of the Common Council, Police, and other officials of the city of Nashville.—Gentlemen: In pursuance of the 1st Section of the 4th Article of the Constitution of the State of Tennessee, each of you are required to take and subscribe the oath herewith enclosed, and said oath, when so taken and subscribed, you will return to this office by Friday next. Yours, &c.,

ANDREW JOHNSON, Governor.

EDWARD H. EAST, Secretary of State.

THE OATH.

STATE OF TENNESSEE, —— COUNTY.—On this, the —— day of——, 1862, personally appeared before me, —— —— of the ——, who duly took and subscribed to the following oath, in pursuance of the first section of the fourth article of the Constitution of the State of Tennessee, which is as follows:—"Every person who shall be chosen or appointed to any place of trust or profit under the Constitution or any law made in pursuance thereof, shall, before entering on the duties thereof, take an oath to support the Constitution of this State and of the United States, and an oath of office" (he having already taken an oath to support the Constitution of Tennessee), to wit:—"I, ——, ——, do solemnly swear that I will support, protect and defend the Constitution and Government of the United States against all enemies, whether domestic or foreign, and that I will bear true faith, allegiance and loyalty to the same, any law, ordinance, resolution or convention to the contrary notwithstanding; and, further, that I do this with a full determination, pledge and purpose, without any mental reservation or evasion whatsoever; and, further, that I will well and faithfully perform all the duties which may be required by law, so HELP ME GOD."

Sworn to and subscribed before me.

A very animated debate ensued, during which it was argued that the proposition was unprecedented and unconstitutional to require officers of the city government to take such an oath, and a motion was made that the subject be referred to a committee for careful consideration.

Mr. McCann opposed the motion, and desired immediate action. He said such an oath had never before been required from him, nor was it required by the Constitution or Laws of Tennessee, as far as he could understand them.

The Councilman who first spoke, again urged a postponement.

The Mayor informed the Convention that the communication was handed him by the Secretary of State about dark on Tuesday evening, and that he brought it before the Board of Aldermen at their meeting, suggesting the appointment of a committee to examine into the subject, and an adjournment to Thursday night to meet the Councilmen in Convention.

The Alderman of the Eighth asked if such oath was ever before required; and if so, when? she was born in the city of Nashville, and had never heard such an oath before to-night.

President Rhea then stated that by common consent the Mayor and himself were requested to take the advice of counsel on the subject, and that they had performed their duties, consulting with some of the best lawyers, all of whom (but one) agree that the section and article referred to applied not to officers of the city government.

The gentleman excepted was not quite prepared to give a definite reply, never having had the subject under consideration. Since 1808 the only oath required of any officer, of the city government was a simple oath to faithfully discharge the duties he had undertaken. The committee, he said, had drawn up an address to Governor Johnson, which, with the permission of the Convention, the Clerk would read.

The address being read, the motion to lay over was withdrawn, and Councilman Demonbreun offered a resolution that the address be adopted, which was carried unanimously. [The nature of the debate will suggest the character of the address.]

A motion was then made that the address be entered upon the record, and a copy, signed by the proper officers, transmitted to Governor Johnson. The Convention then adjourned.

**Advance of Gen. Thomas to Columbia.**

The correspondent of the Cincinnati *Times* gives the following details of the advance of General Thomas (of General Buell's command) to the town of Columbia, Tennessee:

On the evening of the 18th, Thomas' division was ordered to provide themselves with eight days' rations, and to be in readiness by seven o'clock on the next morning to take up the line of march. We knew, at least so far as our division is concerned) with continued and copious falls of rain, intermixed with snow and hail, attended with high winds and sudden squalls. Some of the regiments were filed into the road in front of headquarters, with wagons packed, ready for the march; others had all packed and wagons loaded, with the exception of striking tents, and all now remained waiting for further orders.

The rains continued to fall without intermission, when, at 9 o'clock, orders came to those already in the road to repair to camp, and the whole division to remain in their present quarters until the next morning. Accordingly, the boys were again soon snugly stowed away in their comfortable tents, all well pleased with the decision of the commanding general in not forcing them on the march in such horrid and life-extinguishing weather.

ON THE MOVE.

The morn of the 20th opened bright and beautiful. At 7 o'clock A. M., the hour appointed, the first brigade of the division, Gen. Schoepff's, was in line in front of the General's quarters, in waiting for the word of command. After being reviewed by the General, the word "forward" was given, and the column moved off at a lively pace, keeping time with the enlivening notes of the music from the different bands.

The remaining brigades forming the division followed in their respective order, the whole line reaching miles in extent. Our line of march brought us back to the city of Nashville, and led through some of the principal streets of the place, bearing us to the Franklin pike. A marked improvement in the conduct and attentions of the citizens was everywhere manifest as the troops passed along. Windows and doors of dwellings were thrown open, and pleasant and smiling faces were there to be seen, where silence and despondency had of late borne its sway.

At the distance of twelve miles from Nashville, coming upon a good camping place, we were ordered into camp for the night. Tents were soon pitched, and fires quickly kindled, at which the boys were soon gathered around, cooking the evening's meal and telling tales of love and romance. After finishing their repast, the bands enlivened the camp with music, after which, at taps, all retired to their couches of straw to obtain a good night's rest for the morrow.

AGAIN ON THE WAY.

On the morn of the 21st the division was again in line at seven o'clock. The column moved on quite rapidly, from the chilliness of the air, it being quite cool. At noon we arrived at the neat little town of Franklin. A short distance beyond I noticed on the sidewalk the good-natured phiz of Brigade Surgeon Cliffe, formerly of Gen. Zollicoffer's staff; and who was captured at the battle of Logan's Cross Roads, and afterwards sent to the enemy's lines with the remains of Zollicoffer and young Baillie Peyton. The Doctor was subsequently exchanged, and returned to his home at Franklin. Riding up to him, I found him accompanied by Dr. Strew, of Gen. Schoepff's brigade. Dr. Cliffe expressed great pleasure in again meeting me. I was really quite happy in thus meeting him.

A TOWN WITHOUT A NAME.

During the afternoon, as we were passing through a small town, some of our boys, wishing to learn the name of it, and seeing a crowd of "last-ditch candidates" standing grouped together, and who were sourly gazing at us, inquired of them to know the name of the place. "Jeff. Davis," answered one of the surly "last-ditchers." "Quite a poetical name," answered the Inquisitor, "but you should add to it his Satanic Majesty." Another answered "Beauregard." One of the boys suggested the name of Zollicoffer or Buckner. But, as it was, we passed along without learning the name of the place.

ARRIVING IN THE VICINITY OF OTHER TOWNS.

During the afternoon we passed several large encampments of troops. Proceeding on, we encamped a short distance beyond the division of General Crittenden. Our march to-day was a long and quite a tedious one. Sore feet became quite a prevalent disease with the boys. The division was marched to-day the distance of twenty-three miles, which was rather too hard on the boys.

GENERAL M'COOK SHELLING THE TOWN OF COLUMBIA.

A tet our arrival here we learned that the division under General McCook was engaged in repairing the bridge lately destroyed by the Confederates at Columbia. The first day they commenced work upon the bridge, parties of citizens came down to the river, on the opposite side, and hiding themselves, would fire upon his men at work. General McCook sent word to them that if his men were again fired upon he would immediately commence shelling the town. But these deluded people, having been so leniently dealt with of late, paid no attention to the threat, doubtless thinking it would not be executed.

On the next morning, shortly after the men commenced work, they were again fired upon. General McCook, on being advised of the fact, immediately recalled all the workmen from the bridge, and ordered the artillery into position, when he commenced to shell the town, *which was continued for two or three hours without intermission, battering down their dwellings, and creating quite a din and clatter about their ears.* Concluding that they were then taught a lesson, he ordered the firing to cease, and again sent the workmen to the bridge, since which time they have not been molested in their labors. Nothing like bringing the war to the doors of the Greeks, to teach them a lesson of civility and good manners. There has been entirely too much of a milk-and-water policy extended to these deluded fanatics to effect any beneficial results.

We are now (March 22d) lying encamped at this point, awaiting further orders. The division under General Crittenden passed by our camp to-day, on the advance into Dixie. When we shall again move forward, I do not at present know, but it will not be long, I am sure.

*Extract from the Nashville Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.*

NAUGHTY BEHAVIOR OF THE TENNESSEE WOMEN.

NASHVILLE, March 20.—Ladies who make mouths, and emit vituperation from their pretty lips, will have to learn to behave themselves or keep in doors. The General is not such a ladies' man as to stand all the insults which the "fair Rebels" cast upon our men. These insults are of various styles, and one which appears to have been very studied is said to have been offered to Gen. T. L. Crittenden. The story is told that as Crittenden was standing on the sidewalk, near the Postoffice, two splendidly-dressed ladies, followed by a dirty, slovenly and black negro wench, approached him. As they passed him they put their handkerchiefs to their noses, and gracefully drew their skirts aside from contact with his coat of "Lincoln" blue. The negro wench followed the example, and passed by, leaving the astonished General looking after the party with amazement. General Negley, I imagine, would, if he had been in command at Nashville, have sent a guard after the ladies, who would have had orders to follow them home, allow them to enter it, and then stand guard at the door, allowing no one egress until the ladies promised to behave themselves. He has just such quiet and summary ways of proceeding in such cases. The ladies give him a great deal of trouble here. One old gentleman begged his daughters to leave town, and insisted there was danger when our troops took possession, but the ladies have not been induced to depart.

## LATEST FROM PORT ROYAL.

*From the New York Times, April 2.*

The steamship Oriental, Capt. Tuzo, from Port Royal, S. C., 28th March, at 7 P. M., arrived at this port yesterday afternoon.

On the 20th of March, at 10 A. M., off Hatteras, she passed the steamers Ericsson and Marion, steering S. W. On the same day, at 9 P. M., Samuel B. Elliott, of New Portland, Me., aged 16, died of consumption. He was a member of the Eighth Maine Volunteers.

From Port Royal to Lookout had fine weather, and from thence had continued, and fresh breezes from North and East. The ship Wm. Cummings was going into Port Royal as the Oriental came out, on the outward trip.

When off Charleston the officers of the Oriental observed that the city was lighted up in a most peculiar manner. Bright lights were observed in different portions of the city, and were so vivid that at one time it was thought they were caused by burning buildings. At this time a vessel was observed, which soon fired a blank shot at the Oriental. Capt. Tuzo immediately made signals, and ordered lights to be burned to indicate the character of his vessel.

No attention was paid to the signals, and a shot was fired which whistled through the rigging of the Oriental, and the armed vessel bore down upon her, firing as she came. Lights were still kept burning; still no notice was taken of them, and the strange ship came nearer and nearer. It was at this time about 9 o'clock P. M. The orders given on board the armed vessel were distinctly heard by those on board the Oriental. Finally, an order to run Capt. Tuzo's vessel down was heard.

By this time the engines of the Oriental had been stopped, and she lay waiting the attack. Another order to fire was heard given on board the stranger but it was immediately count rmanded. The officer on board hailed the Oriental and lay his vessel alongside of her. She proved to be the United States steamship Florida, one of the vessels belonging to the blockading fleet. The explanation given was that the white boats which the Oriental carried were supposed to be boats, and that the Isabel being expected, the lights seen in Charleston were suspected to be signals to her, and were considered by the officers of the Florida evidence of an intention to run the blockade.

*Correspondence of the N. Y. Times.*

HILTON HEAD, Friday, March 28, 1862.

It was rumored here, a few days since, that the Secessionists intended to make an attack upon the several islands surrounding Hilton Head, but it is very doubtful whether such can be the fact. It is generally the opinion that they are collecting in this vicinity, and they are already greatly increased in numbers, but an attack upon any of these islands would be a forlorn hope, which they would not attempt. The rumor was started by two deserters, who managed to escape from Fort Pulaski and make their way into our lines.

At North Edisto Island, two officers and a cotton agent have fallen into the hands of the Confederates—Lieut. C. I. Bennett, of the Fifty-fifth Pedersylvania regiment, Lieut. Kirby, of the Forty-seventh, and Mr. Joseph Willis, a clerk of Lieut. Col. W. H. Reynolds, who was in charge of the cotton. The party ventured out in a boat too near the mainland, to reconnoitre, and were captured. In return, our troops have captured two men by the name of McGrau—father and son—together with a small schooner. They were taken on North Edisto Island, where they had come for the purpose of running off the negroes, and taking away other portable property. The schooner and owners belonged to Charleston, and the old man had with him a paper commissioning him to take all property, negroes, and all other chattels which he might find on the islands in the hands of the Yankees—he to receive one-half of the value of all he might rescue.

Twelve negroes arrived here last night from Cattle Pieckney in a row boat. They report that the South Carolinian officers still cling to the fond delusion that one Southerner can whip five Yankees, and still indulge in their usual amount of braggadocio.

## LETTER FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

*Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.*

FORTRESS MONROE, OLD POINT COMFORT, March 29, 1862.

Last evening, about 6 o'clock, the new Confederate battery on Sewall's Point, to which I made reference a few days since, opened its ominous mouth upon us. It is but half a mile from the shore. Though no damage was done by this shot, it demonstrated that of the numberless batteries which the Confederates have been permitted to construct on the Roads, this is capable of the greatest annoyance to us, since its shots can reach our transports and other shipping while lying at our docks. But it needed not this single shot, evidently fired for the purpose, to demonstrate this fact. For the last two weeks the Confederates have been engaged in mounting their guns, and all this while the fact has been as apparent as the channel and anchorage of much of our most important shipping are less than three miles distant. This channel and anchorage are, therefore, practically commanded by hostile works.

A negro who escaped from Norfolk three days since, gives an intelligent account of matters and things there. He says the Merrimac, when she entered from the fight, went directly into the dry dock with six feet of water in her; that her armor was badly ripped up, and some of her timbers broken; that common report in Norfolk placed the number killed at thirty, and that Capt. Buchanan has died of his wounds. Workmen have been busy ever since repairing damages with the view of making another visit to the Roads, when she would be accompanied by the Jamestown, Yorktown and other gunboats, there being three new ones nearly completed at the Navy Yard. It is represented that the expectation of an attack is generally prevalent in Norfolk; that there have recently been large accessions of troops, and Sowall's Point has been materially reinforced within the past week. A regiment which came by railroad on Sunday last had a single musket, and a few swords only. The fact that the Union forces are triumphant at every point is now confessed by the people in conversation, and the hopelessness of the rebellion universally conceded. The times are represented as being very hard, and everything extremely dear in Norfolk, and that by cutting off its railway communications, the city could be reduced to submission in a very short time. This is the prevalent apprehension and is much talked about. Shinplasters constitute almost the only currency, nearly every man having a mint of his own.

FORTRESS MONROE, OLD POINT, March 30, 1862.

The fine weather of the last few days has been preceded by a northeast gale accompanied by drizzling, sleety rain, rendering camp life and the movement of troops, if any there should happen to be, as uncomfortable as possible. As an almost necessary consequence, and as usual with our spring gales, we hear of the going adrift of several craft, sail and steam, navigating the Chesapeake, and the loss of property, if not of life. The roads which a clear sky, and almost summer sun, and the brisk winds had brought into a good condition, have as a consequence become heavy, and in some sections impassable. It will take days of good weather to bring them to as good a state as they were in before the storm.

Among the distinguished characters sojourning here is the Prince de Joinville, who, during the months he has been in this country, has been a close observer, particularly of everything relating to the army and navy. Hims if formerly an Admiral in the French navy, he has taken a deep interest in the Monitor, and was a witness to the contest between her and the Merrimac, three weeks ago this day. He shares in the general estimate of her qualities, the genius of Ericsson, and the revolution that he has so suddenly produced in the navies of the world. Referring to the tragic yet glorious fate of the Cumberland, he is said to have remarked in substance that the noble frigate sank in the grave that all wooden ships-of-war must ultimately find. The Prince is a Democrat in every essential respect, and a close observer of all that is passing about him. He visits the camps, goes out with the staffs of the Generals, participates in reviews, and dashes off on reconnoissances—in fact, he seems to have a relish for taking a part in all that's going.

Since its first shot, ten days since, the new battery on Sewall's Point has kept silent. The Confederates there can afford to keep silent, since it enables them to gain time in which to render more complete their work for offence and defence. They are daily increasing the number of troops as well as the strength of the fortifications on the Point, apparently in anticipation of an early attack. The force on Craney Island, as well as in and around Norfolk, has lately been materially increased. It would seem that at present, at least, the Confederates do not intend to surrender Norfolk without a struggle, though we have information direct that they have genuine expectation of being able to hold the place against the Union forces.

The reports concerning the evacuation and blowing up of Fort Macon, like that of the burning of the Nashville, appear to have been false. We have indirect but probably trustworthy intelligence that Burnside's forces, to the number of about 7,000, had invested the fort, which had from twenty to thirty days' provision. It is also reported that the Confederate garrison, foreseeing their fate, were for surrendering at once, and without a struggle, but the officers would not, and had decided to hold out as long as possible. What the silent investment would so surely accomplish, and so soon, it was supposed our troops would attempt by bombardment, which might not after all hasten the result.

It is probable that it will be some time before the cable will be relaid between the Fortress and the Eastern Shore, though the connection may be temporarily supplied this week. The cable first used was too weak, and it is proposed to substitute for it one more substantial. In the interregnum, boats will run across the bay twice or thrice a day, conveying messages to and from Cherrystone. The proposed line of steamers between this and Washington will prove a great convenience.

LIGHTING A FIRE WITH FORTY DOLLARS' WORTH OF LACE.—The wife of a well-known legal gentleman of Troy last week purchased a quantity of Honiton lace, amounting to about $40 in value, which she carried home and carelessly laid on the table in her sitting-room. The next morning upon entering the room she missed the parcel from the table where she had placed it, and asked one of the servants if she had seen it. The servant replied—"An Sure, Mrs., I took a little rool of paper from the table this morning to light the fire with!"

ORDNANCE AND MATERIAL WANTED.—The following advertisement of the Confederate States' War Department appears in the Richmond papers:

"Bids will be received at this office until the 15th day of April next, for the following ordnance and ordnance material for the Confederate States army: 200,000 tons charcoal cold-blast pig iron, 50,000 tons blooms (charcoal), 50,000 tons wrought iron bars of various sizes, 100 10-inch columbiads, 100 8-inch columbiads, 100 10-inch siege and garrison mortars, 100 13-inch coast mortars, 100 12-pounder howitzers, 500 6-pounder iron field guns."

MARINE LOSSES FOR MARCH.—The losses during the past month, at sea, were, in all, seventy-seven vessels, of which one was a steamer, thirteen were ships, thirteen were barks, eleven were brigs, thirty-seven were schooners, one was a sloop, and one a steamtug. Of this number, twenty-five were abandoned at sea, including five ships; two sank after collision; one was burned; two foundered; one was captured by the privateer Nashville, and burned; twenty-one are missing—no doubt lost—and fifteen were lost by going ashore. The total value of the property lost and missing, which is $2,274,800, is exclusive of damage to vessels not amounting to a total loss.

KILLED BY WORMS.—A young man by the name of Russell, 17 years of age, was found dead in bed at Mason, N. H., on Friday of last week. He was intoxicated when he retired, and his being found dead after an evening of debauch with other young men, created suspicions of foul play. A post mortem examination instantly revealed the cause of his sudden death. A worm eleven inches long was found in his throat, which had a mangled him. When he was found in bed a worm about ten inches long was found near his mouth. It had crawled out.

The force of mechanics recently discharged from the Watertown (Mass.) Arsenal have been again employed making ammunition, the Government having ordered a new supply.

The harbor of St. Johns, Newfoundland, has been completely blocked up by ice nearly the whole winter. No mails have been received or despatched for the last six weeks.

The Pennsylvania railway company now have 229 locomotives, 3,192 eight-wheeled cars, and 578 four-wheeled cars.

The President, accompanied by a party of personal friends of both sexes, visited Mount Vernon yesterday morning, per steamer.

The insurance companies of Cincinnati refuse to insure buildings in which coal or petroleum oils are stored.

BOARD OF TRADE.

*Committee of Arbitration for the month of March*

SAML BEVAN.

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

## Monetary and Commercial Notices.

BALTIMORE, April 2, 1862.

At the Board of Brokers this morning Government and State securities were quiet; for United States 6's 92⅝ was bid, 93 asked; for Maryland coupon 6's 87@90 was bid, but there were no sellers. In City stocks we notice sales of $500 6's 1890 at 97; $1,430 do. do. at 97¼; and $800 do. 1875 at 98; the latter closing at 97⅞ bid, 98⅜ asked. There were no transactions in Railroad bonds, and prices remain about the same as last noticed. The only sale of Railroad stock was 5 shares Northern Central at $21¼, closing at $21 bid, $21⅛ asked; for Baltimore and Ohio, regular way, $16⅞ was bid, $16 asked. There was some movement in Bank stocks, 4 shares Farmers and Merchants' sold at $35, 52 shares Farmers and Planters' at $26¾, and 6 shares People's at $14. In other local stocks there was nothing done. The only sale of Mining stock was 500 shares Baltimore and North Carolina at 20 cts; other Mining stocks remain about the same.

SALES AT THE BALTIMORE STOCK BOARD.

WEDNESDAY, April 2, 1862.

| | |
|---|---|
| $6 000 Maryland 6's '70 | |
| 500 Baltimore city 6's '90 | 96 |
| 142 do. '90 | 97 |
| 500 do. '75 | 97⅛ |
| 300 do. '75 | 98 |
| 4 shares Farmers and Merchants' Bank | 98 |
| 52 shares Farmers and Planters' Bank | 35 |
| 6 shares People's Bank | 26⅞ |
| 5 shares Northern Central Railroad | 14 |
| 500 shs. Balto. & N. Car. Mining Co. | 21¼ |
| | .500 .. 20 |

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

| | BUYING. | SELLING. |
|---|---|---|
| Gold | 1⅛ per ct. prem. | 2 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.

| | First Board. | 2d Board. |
|---|---|---|
| Virginia 6's | 57⅝ | |
| Missouri 6's | 51⅝ | 50⅝ |
| Tennessee bonds | 60⅝ | 54 |
| North Carolina bonds | 66 | 60 |
| American gold | 102⅝ | 00 |
| Canton Company | 34 | 00 |
| Erie Railroad | 37⅝ | 36⅞ |
| New York Central Railroad | 82⅝ | 82⅝ |
| Reading Railroad | 42⅝ | 42 |
| Rock Island | 60 | 60 |
| | steady. | weak. |

The New York *Herald* of yesterday says:

The stock market was better yesterday, and closed with a stronger tone, especially on Erie, Central, Toledo, &c. Government securities were firmer, and the general list closed very firm at 112@⅛.

The following is a comparative statement of the exports from New York to foreign ports for the week ending April 1 and since January 1:

| | 1860. | 1861. | 1862. |
|---|---|---|---|
| For the week | $2,066,771 | $3,295,963 | $2,322,660 |
| Previously reported | 18,777,869 | 30,372,033 | 30,286,480 |
| Since January 1 | $20,846,694 | 33,668,016 | 32,606,140 |

Though less than last year, the above is a good exhibit, and the aggregate, though nearly a million short of that of the corresponding period of last year, is also satisfactory.

## BALTIMORE MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY, April 2.

COFFEE.—There is but little inquiry for Coffee from the trade, and 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 16@21 cts; Laguayra at 22@23 cts; Java at 29@27 cts, and Ceylon at 21 cts. The stock on hand is about 25,000 bags Rio. Of other descriptions the stock is very light.

FLOUR.—There was another dull market to day. The only sale reported on Change was 100 bbls. City Mills Extra at $6.25 per bbl. We still continue to quote good brands of both Howard Street and Ohio Super at $5.25. Choice do. and Family do. range from $5.50@$6. Extra City Mill-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 very dull.

GRAIN.—The attendance of both buyers and sellers at the Baltimore Corn Exchange this morning was quite large, and with ample receipts business was brisk. The offerings footed up 29,110 bushels, viz: 5,795 bushels Wheat, 16,837 bushels Corn, 5,975 bushels Oats, and 550 bushels Rye. There was but little inquiry for Wheat, and although the prices prevailing for some days are maintained, the market is dull; the only sales reported are 700 bushels white at 158 cts, 340 bushels red at 150 cts, and 300 bushels do. on terms at 140. There was a brisk demand for Corn, upwards of 15,000 bushels having changed hands as follows, viz: 2,100 bushels white at 60 cts, 4,700 bushels do. at 58 cts; 500 bushels at 57 cts; 500 bushels do. at 56 cts; 350 bushels yellow at 51 cts, and 7,200 bushels do. at 50 cts; these figures show a slight falling off in the price of yellow. Oats was in good demand, the sales being 1,600 bushels Maryland at 38 cts, and 700 bushels Virginia at 35 cts. In Rye we hear of nothing doing; the market is very dull, and prices lower. We now quote it at 65@68 cts. for prime Pennsylvania, and 63@65 cts for Maryland. The transactions at the Maryland Exchange were quite limited, the only offering was 3,550 bushels Corn, of which 850 bushels white sold at 58 cts., and 100 bushels do. at 56 cts. There has been nothing doing in Wheat, Oats or Rye at this institution for several days, whilst the transactions in Corn have been exceedingly light.

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@52 cts.

PROVISIONS.—There is a good demand for Bulk Meats and Lard for export, the supply of both being light. We quote Mess Pork at $13.00@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 5⅝ cts. for Shoulders, 6⅝ cts. for Sides, and 7@9 cts. for Hams. Beef is firm at $12.50 per bbl. for Extra Mess, $14@16 for Mess do., and $17 per bbl. for Extra Mess. The market is steady for Bulk Meats. We quote at 4⅝ cts. for Shoulders, 5⅛ cts. for Sides, and Hams 6@6⅝ cts. per lb. Western Lard in bbls. and kegs, prime may be quoted at 8⅜@8⅝ cts; do. in kegs, regular packages, 9@9⅝ cts; City rendered Leaf at 8 cts., and refined at 9@9⅝ cts per lb.

RICE.—The market is entirely bare of Rice. We quote nominally at 7@7⅝ cts. for fair to prime Carolina.

SALT.—Liverpool Salt, is still selling at the following rates, viz: 125 cts per sack 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 we hear of no sales at these figures. Turks Island Salt is held at 35 cts. per bushel.

SEEDS.—There was quite a good demand for Clover-seed to day. There were sales at the Baltimore Corn Exchange of 600 bushels fair and good quality at an average of $5. 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 at $7.25@7.75; do do prime $8@8.25; fair to good Porto Rico at $7.50@$25; prime do. $8@8.50@8.75; Havana, boxes, at $7.50@8.75. There is no New Orleans in market.

WHISKEY.—Since our last there have been sales of some 200 bbls. Ohio Whiskey at 26 cts., and 50 bbls. City at the same figure. The market may be considered dull at 26 cts. per gallon for Ohio, and 25⅝@26 cts. for City.

## DOMESTIC MARKETS.

BOSTON, March 31.—The Flour market is steady, with a moderate demand—sales of Western superfine at $5@5.25; fanpy $5.50@5.62½; extra $5.75@5.87½; superior $6.25@6.37 25 per bbl. Southern is quiet and prices are nominal. Corn is very dull—sales of Western and Southern yellow at 59@64 cts.; mixed 61@62 cts. per bushel. Oats are dull—sales of Western and Canada at 38@40 cts. per bushel. Rye is selling at 78@79 cts. Feed and Middlings at $20@24 per ton.

PHILADELPHIA, April 1.—Flour firm—sales of 2,000 bbls. at $5 for superfine. Wheat firm—sales of 7,000 bushels at $1 30@1 31. Corn firm—sales of 5,000 bushels at 54 cts. Mess Pork unchanged. Lard 8⅜ cts. Whiskey firm at 26 cts. per gallon.

CINCINNATI, April 1.—Flour dull, demand light—super $4 20@4 25. Whiskey dull, and declined to 17 cts. Mess Pork dull at $10@10 25. Bulk Meat in good demand—sales of 600,000 lbs. at 3 cts. for Shoulders, 4⅝ cts. for Sides and 4 cts. for Hams. Lard in good demand—sales of 600 tierces at 7⅞@7⅞, now held at ⅛ cts. higher. Nothing doing in Bacon. Exchange on New York at ⅜ prem.

CHICAGO, April 1.—Flour dull. Wheat unchanged. Corn steady. Mess Pork quiet—no demand at over $10.75. Live Hogs in limited demand at $2.65@2.85.—Beef Cattle in good demand at $2.75@3.25 for fair to good.

NEW BEDFORD OIL MARKET, March 31.—The market has been quiet since our last. We have no sales to report to-morrow. In Whale the sales have been 270 bbls. at 48@50 cts., 230 do. brown at 40 cts. per gallon, and 200 bbls. at a price not transpired. Nothing done in Whalebone.

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET, April 2.—The Cattle market was moderately supplied with beeves yesterday, and trade was quite active in the morning, but dull toward night. About 3,800 head were on sale, a good proportion of them strong, heavy cattle, and a few more are anticipated for to day. Prices advanced a trifle on Monday, but fell off Tuesday afternoon to the current rates of last week, and in some cases a little lower. A few were sold at 9 cts. per lb., but mostly at 8@8⅝ cts., except thin stock, which was slow at 7⅛ cts. Cattle mostly sold.

## MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR EUROPE.

| Names | Leaves | For | Days |
|---|---|---|---|
| Africa | New York | Liverpool | Mch. 26 |
| Arago | New York | South'pton | Mch. 29 |
| Glasgow | New York | Liverpool | Mch. 29 |
| America | Boston | Liverpool | Mch. 29 |
| John Bell | New York | Glasgow | April 2 |
| Asia | New York | Liverpool | April 8 |
| | | | April 9 |

FOR THE UNITED STATES

| Names | Leave | For | Days |
|---|---|---|---|
| Saxonia | South'pton | New York | Mch. 12 |
| City of Baltimore | Liverpool | New York | Mch. 12 |
| Asia | Liverpool | New York | Mch. 12 |
| City of New York | South'pton | New York | Mch. 15 |
| Edinburgh | Liverpool | New York | Mch. 16 |
| Niagara | Liverpool | New York | Mch. 19 |
| Arabia | Liverpool | Boston | Mch. 22 |
| Bavaria | Liverpool | New York | Mch. 12 |
| Canada | South'pton | New York | Mch. 26 |
| | Liverpool | Boston | April 5 |

## Shipping Intelligence

PORT OF BALTIMORE, APRIL 2.

**Arrived.**

Steamer Adelaide, Cannon, from Old Point Comfort—M S Falls.

Steamer Josephine Thomson (new) Cundiff, from New York—mdse to J A Shriver

Steamer Henry L Gaw, Ier, Philadelphia—James A Shriver

Ship Casilda, Stafford, from Liverpool Feb 14th, and 39 days to the capes—mdse to B M Hodges, Jr

Bark Therese, (Brem) Hohurst, 50 days from Dublin, passage—ballast to F L Brauns & Co Had heavy weather on the

Brig Martha, (Br) Gamon, from Picton, N S—to Kelsey & Gray; coal to H Abbott & Son

Schr Union, Young, from Caribbean Sea—guano to master

Schr C L Bayles, Tooker, fm New York—mdse to Rose & Lyon

Schr Governor Burton, Winsmore, from Hatteras—to master

Schr Ida, Wormwood, from Portland—potatoes &c to John Williams & Son

Schr Mary Louisa, Smith, from Belfast, Me—to Kelsey & Gray; hay and potatoes to A Warthman

Schr Josephus & Edwin, Connelly, fm Philadelphia—mdse to sundry persons

**Cleared**

Steamer Adelaide, Cannon, Old Point Comfort, Va—to M N Falls

Steamer Josephine Thomson, Cundiff, New York—J A Shriver

Steamer Henry L Gaw, Ier, Philadelphia—James A Shriver

Schr R H Wilson, Davis, New Haven via Chesapeake—Rose & Lyon

Schr Ocean, Wilson, Alexandria—W Applegarth & Son

Schr Milhado, Jones, Georgetown—W Applegarth & Son

Schr Wm E Leggett, Gibson, Deals Island—Kelsey & Gray

**Sailed.**

Bark Delaware, (Br) Steed, Demarara, in tow of steamer Mary

Bark Seneca, Feinhagen, Rio de Janeiro and a market in tow of Mary

Schr R W Troth, Johnson, Matanzas

**Arrivals from Baltimore**

Steamer Fanny Cadwallader, Pierson, New York, 31st ult

Steamer F W Brune, Foster, New York, 1st inst

Ship Montgomery, ——, Liverpool, 31st ult

**Clearances for Baltimore.**

Ship Robt Treat, (Br) Robbins, New York, 31st ult

Schr I Vansant, Burke, New York, 31st ult

Schr Elizabeth & Janet, (Br) Anderson, New York, 31st ult

**Memoranda.**

Ship Admiral, (Brem) Heilscop, for Baltimore, entered outward at Liverpool, 17th ult

Ship Ellen Stewart, Collin, from London for New York, passed Dover, 17th ult

Bark Amazon, Kirwan, from New York, was discharging at Pernambuco, 1st ult

At Annapolis, brig Aladdin, Carlton, from Wiscasset, Me—to C M Jackson & Co; hay to be discharged at Annapolis

Bark Leighton, (Br) Randall, for Rio de Janeiro, cl'd at New York, 31st ult

Bark New Light, Reynolds, from Palermo, arrived at Sandy Hook, 31st ult, and was ordered to Baltimore

Brig President Benson, Mark, for London, sailed from Liverpool, 14th ult

Brig Alfred, Bullock, from Cardenas, arrived at Boston, 31st ult

Schr Geo Walter, Higgins, for Deals Island, sailed from Providence, 27th inst

Schrs Mountain Avenue, Eldridge, and Jasper, Call, for Baltimore, sailed from Wiscasset, 28th ult

Schr Justina Bandel, Peterson, from Rio Grande, was discharging at Montevideo, Jan 28th

Schr Alice Mowe, Askins, for Baltimore, was at Arecibo P R, 15th ult

**Eastern Ports.**

NEW YORK, April 1.—Arr ships B Webb, Liverpool; Roanoke, Havre; W F Schmidt, Antwerp; Confidence, Glasgow; barks Heimdall, Cardiff, Princeton, Demarara; Fannie Hamilton, Messina; brigs Eurus, Trinidad; Atlantic, Port Spain; Espero, London; S R Allen, Rotterdam. Cl'd ship Robt Treat, Rio Grande del Sud; bark Flash, Vera Cruz

PHILADELPHIA, April 1.—Arr bark Azelia, Pernambuco; brig Calvert, Sierre Leone; schrs Lydia A May, Cardenas; Kate Kallahan, Fortress Monroe—cl'd barks Erica, Cork; Fanny, Trinidad; brigs Mary A Milliken, Key West; Mary Alvino, do; Col W Cogdins, do; schrs E Headley, Hatteras Inlet; O Stetson, Fortress Monroe; R J Mercer, do

BOSTON, March 31—Arr bark Ily, Darling, Remedios; brig Daniel Boone, Cienfuegos—Cl'd ship Express, San Francisco; bark Edwin, Matanzas; schrs Joe Nickerson, Cape Haytien; J S Lee, Remedios; W H Atwood, and Pavillion, Deals Island

PORTLAND, March 28—Arr bark St Jago, Matanzas; schr Spey, Mayaguez—Cl'd bark Geo Thomas, Cuba; brigs R S Hassell, Havana; S Thurston, Cardenas; Chastlain, Tortugas


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