THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.....FIRST SESSION

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, April 10, 1862.—Mr. SUMNER presented resolutions of the Legislature of Massachusetts in approval of the resolution adopted by Congress, in accordance with the President's message, relative to gradual emancipation.

Mr. LANE, of Indiana, presented a petition for the abolition of slavery in the States. He remarked that the petitioners were asking for what Congress had no power to grant, but he was willing that citizens should be heard, even in a foolish request.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, from the Committee on Printing, reported adversely on the petitions to print 30,000 copies of the Patent Office Report in German.

Mr. KING, of New York, presented a petition from Clinton Roosevelt, praying an appropriation to test cannon and projectiles of his invention, constructed of a combination of metals for any size of ordnance for harbor defence, which no iron-clad batteries can resist.

Mr. FOSTER, of Connecticut, reported, from the Judiciary Committee, the bill relating to the judiciary, with amendments.

Mr. SIMMONS, of Rhode Island, from the Committee on Patents, reported back the bill to establish a department of agriculture, with amendments, by which the commissioner is to have charge of the propagating garden, and the employees in the department to take the oath of fidelity to their trusts, and the commissioner and chief clerk to give bonds in $10,000 each for the faithful rendering of all moneys connected with their trust.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, presented resolutions of the American Wine-growers' Association against the proposed tax on native wines. Referred.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, a resolution was adopted requesting the Secretary of War to report to the Senate what disposition has been made of vessels captured by the Burnside expedition at Roanoke Island.

Mr WILSON, of Massachusetts, gave notice that to-morrow he should introduce a bill to amend the act of September 18, 1850, known as the "fugitive slave law," supplementary to the act respecting fugitives from justice and persons escaping from service of masters, approved February 12, 1793.

Mr. LATHAM, of California, called up the bill to establish a line of mail steamships between San Francisco and Shanghai, China, touching at the Sandwich Islands, and Kanagawa, in Japan, and for other purposes. He proposed an amendment as a substitute for the bill. The amendment empowers the Postmaster-General to enter into a contract, for a term not exceeding five years, for a yearly sum not exceeding five hundred thousand dollars, for the transportation of mails monthly from California to China, and twenty times in one year in steam vessels of not less than two thousand tons burden, armed as war steamers, under the command of a lieutenant in the Navy, and charged with the duty of protecting our commerce on the route.

Mr. L. spoke at some length in advocacy of the measure, explaining the necessities to our trade with China, both for the Atlantic as well as the Pacific coast, as at present all purchases by Americans in China and the East generally have to be made on London credits, at great cost and delay of exchange, and putting our whole Eastern trade under the control of foreign capitalists. With this line of steamers, our trade would be rendered independent of British steamers, and the great silver product of the California mines would become the medium for the adjustment of balances, and the city of New York further promoted in its destiny of becoming the centre of exchanges for the finance and commerce of the world.

Interesting statistics of the rapid augmentation of the trade of California with China since 1854, showing great increase of the export of agricultural products thereto, especially of barley, were given; and the friendly disposition of Japan towards our trade with the United States, those countries embracing untold populations, was also urged. The trade and conveniences to be derived via the Sandwich Islands were also referred to.—The cost of establishing and running the line was entered into with some detail. Four steamers (propellers) at a cost of $300,000 each, would be required, to make trips in thirty-five days from one terminus to the other, and the first year's cost of building and supplying coal to the line would be $1,525,000, including $265,000 for coal in foreign ports. The expenses of running for that period would be $720,000, and including insurance and interest on capital, and repairs and depreciation, $1,152,000. It was estimated by the best business men of the country that the freight and passengers would, for the year, yield $333,000—leaving thus a deficiency of about $819,000, to be supplied by the carrying of United States mails and subsequent increase of commerce.

On motion of Mr. L. the subject was postponed until to-morrow.

The bill for the confiscation of the property of rebels, and to free their slaves, came up.

Mr. HARIS, of New York, who had the floor, being absent from illness,

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, offered an amendment, as a substitute for the bill, proposing particular punishments, of confiscation and debarring from all office and civil rights, those who have held prominent offices under the Confederate Government, civil or military.

Mr. WILLEY, of Virginia, proposed to amend the original bill by appropriating $5,000,000 for the colonization of slaves liberated under the bill, as well as other colored people now free or hereafter emancipated.

Mr. W. urged the proposition on the general ground that the white and black races cannot sojourn together on an equality, and endorsed the views expressed by Mr. Crittenden, of Kentucky, recently, that if the Republican party persisted in freeing the slaves of the South, the white people would be compelled to rise up and re-enslave them.

He said that while it was proposed to throw on the border States this class of population, Senators refuse to receive them in their own States. He thought this unfair, and pointed to the act that Illinois, by a new constitutional provision, excluded free negroes from her borders; and the States of Pennsylvania and Ohio were also, in their Legislatures, proposing measures to protect their people from the influx of the same class. The border States are necessarily suffering all the greatest evils of the war, and now it seemed there was a disposition to thrust this new evil upon them.

Mr. HALE, of New Hampshire, said he could not listen with patience to these declarations. The Senator seemed to think that Virginia and Kentucky would some day have to tear from the free negroes the little rights they may have, and re-enslave them.

He wanted to tell Senators and the country that this job they could not do. The idea of colonizing this race was utterly absurd—the whole Navy could not carry off their natural annual increase. He understood that the Creator meant the black as well as the white man was to live on this earth. But the negroes now free in the border slave States were made free by their owners of their own free will, after they had used them as long as they desired; and is it now for these States, he asked, to say they shall not have a resting-place on earth, and that they will re-enslave them?

Such a thing cannot be done. It would only react to the ruin of the States who attempt the iniquity. It is against the moral sentiment of the age. He said that Senator Barnwell, of South Carolina, when here, admitted that he could see no solution of the problem of the two races, and he (Mr. H.) did not think any one could. He was, there ore, content to meet the exigencies of the present, leaving the future to work out itself.

Mr. WILLEY responded, saying that he wished to correct a palpable mistake the Senator from New Hampshire had fallen into. He had himself already given up thousands of dollars in freeing negroes in support of the very theory of the Senator; and offered the amendment for the best interests of the negro, to secure full freedom to him, which he never would receive in this country. If they were to be set free, why not make them truly free, and let them into every State where they please?

Mr. TRUMBULL said he could not understand how the Senator, whose neighbors and perhaps himself, had been driven from their homes by Rebels, could get up and oppose a measure calculated to weaken the rebellion. Yet the gentleman was fighting here to retain the slaves of these very Rebels, and talks as though the bill was an attempt to increase free negroes in Virginia. He declared it was no such attempt. What has the question of colonizing free negroes to do with a bill to cripple the rebellion? The bill proposes to colonize every negro willing to go, who is freed under it. He knew no reason why sixty thousand negroes in Virginia should be cast into Illinois, and if it did not receive them, then they would not free the negroes of Rebels, and would fight against this bill for crushing the rebellion.

Mr. WILLEY explained that he was not opposed to the bill, but wished to improve it—and while carrying out its general purpose of good, not to do evil and injustice to others. His purpose was to let the States where the bill would operate have the opportunity of adjusting gradually to the altered circumstances.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, got the floor, indicating a purpose to reply to Mr. Hale in regard to his statements of the impossibility of colonizing the negroes. That was a matter of statistics, and he would prefer to postpone his remarks till to-morrow.

Messrs. WILSON of Massachusetts, and FESSENDEN of Maine, desired to go into Executive session.

Mr. DOOLITTLE made a motion to that effect.

Messrs TRUMBULL, and WADE of Ohio, urged that the bill be proceeded with, and Mr. T. called for the yeas and nays on the motion to go into Executive session.

They were ordered, and resulted yeas 22, nays 13.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, called up the bill to increase the efficiency of the medical department of the army, returned from the House with amendments. On his motion the Senate non-concurred in the amendments, and a Committee of Conference was appointed.

On motion of Mr. WADE, of Ohio, an additional member was added to the Territorial Committee, and the Chair appointed Mr. Lane, of Kansas.

Mr. HOWE, of Wisconsin, introduced a bill to incorporate the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. This is the bill introduce in the House at a previous session, with William B. Ogden and others as corporators, on the basis of capital of $50,000,000, and land grants by the Government along the route.

After some time spent in Executive session, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill amendatory of the act of 1856, granting land to the State of Wisconsin for railroad purposes. Passed.

Mr. ARNOLD, of Illinois, offered a joint resolution returning the thanks of Congress to the officers, soldiers and seamen for the victories achieved at Island No. 10 and Pittsburg Landing. Adopted.

Mr. THOMAS, of Maryland, submitted a resolution requesting the Secretary of War to furnish the House with information relative as to what time the navigation on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal can be resumed without restriction. Passed.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, reported the House bill, with Senate amendments, making appropriations for the naval service for the year ending the 30th June, 1863, and an additional appropriation for the year ending the 30th June, 1862.

The House passed the bill, with the Senate amendment, making an appropriation for the completion of the Stevens battery.

Mr. STEVENS offered a resolution, provided the Senate concur, that the 37th Congress shall stand adjourned on the third Monday in May. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, the special order, the consideration of the Pacific Railroad bill, was postponed until to-day week.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, reported a bill making an appropriation to reimburse the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, including compensation of additional clerks who may be employed according to the exigencies of the public service, and for temporary clerks for the current fiscal year and for the year ending June 30th, 1863. Passed.

On motion of Mr. STEVENS, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, and resumed the consideration of the bill to regulate the franking privilege.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, after a few remarks in favor of the bill, moved that the committee rise and report the bill to the House. Agreed to.

Further consideration of the bill was postponed until Tuesday next.

On motion of Mr. STEVENS, the House again resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, (Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, in the chair,) and took up the Senate bill to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia.

Mr. THOMAS, of Massachusetts, entered into an elaborate constitutional argument, and contended that the only question before the country is, whether the Constitution of the United States shall be the supreme law of the land? He said that slavery existed under the local and municipal laws. If the States were reduced to territories, the National Government could not abolish slavery therein. Rebellion was the rebellion of the citizens against the Government of the United States—an organized effort of the citizens to subvert and overthrow its authority, and establish another in its stead. The leaders of the rebellion should atone for their crime by the penalty of the law. To confiscate the property of eleven States won't shock common sense and the sense of justice, and invoke the indignation of the civilized world. Under the sweeping acts of confiscation that have been proposed, he could not see any authority under the Constitution to pass them.

Without concluding his speech, the hour having expired, the hammer of the Speaker fell.

Permission was asked for him to conclude his remarks, but it was objected to.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, then followed in an hour's speech on the subject of neutral rights.

The committee rose, and the House adjourned.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.—This association continues to prosecute with unabated vigor the important work of providing good homes in the country for the vagrant little ones of the city; and as the admirable system and complete success of the society becomes more generally understood and appreciated, the number of applicants for its protection and benefits constantly and rapidly increases. Surely such an association should receive a liberal support from a community proverbial for its charity and benevolent spirit; and especially should this be the case since it has been clearly demonstrated that, if properly supported, it is capable of ridding the city of this large class of children, by procuring for them homes in the country, where abundant food, good clothes, and proper moral and intellectual training will have the effect of making them honest and industrious members of society. Mr. W. C. Palmer, the agent, has just returned from the lower part of this State, having procured good homes for fourteen boys and girls, whom he took with him. As an instance of the kindness with which the children are received and treated, it is stated that one little boy of six years, who had been placed with a thrifty and substantial farmer, was taken out to a field in which were four or five fine colts. Upon being told that he might select one of them for his own use, with a precocious knowledge of horse-flesh, he chose the best one of the lot, and it was duly turned over to him as his own. During the past week there have been received into the "Home," No. 7 Courtland street, several whole families of children, among whom are the children of one of the inmates of the penitentiary, and five orphans, from five to fourteen years of age, from one of the most degraded houses in that part of the city known as the "Seaaway." These were cleansed and clothed, and in a few weeks will be placed in homes far away from their former temptations to vice, and where they will be guided in the path of virtue and saved from degradation and ruin.

THE SNOW STORM.—After days of incessant rain, hail, sleet and snow, the sun was again visible and exercised his power to a very notable degree. The snow storm which commenced so earnestly on Wednesday evening continued with great violence through the entire night, and yesterday morning the ground was covered with fully three inches of snow. About eight o'clock the clouds broke and were soon hurrying away like a defeated army.—The sun, genial and warm, made his appearance and the snow commenced a rapid dissolution. In the course of a few hours the gutters and water courses were filled to overflowing with rapid currents; the streets were a mass of mortar, and the crossings, and in some cases the side-walks, were covered with slush, making the walking very disagreeable, particularly to some of the ladies, who were compelled to deny themselves the pleasure of sweeping the pavements. Towards evening the snow had generally disappeared, the water courses had emptied themselves of their swollen currents, and the side-walks had grown moderately dry, thus much improving the condition of affairs. There is an ordinance imposing a fine for allowing snow to remain on the pavement for a longer period than one hour after it ceases falling. Yesterday numbers of persons allowed the snow to remain on the side-walks until it melted off. The police signally failed to perform their duty in arresting the parties who violated the law.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—About half-past 9 o'clock on Wednesday night a middle-aged woman was discovered on Lombard street, near Albemarle street, apparently laboring under the effects of some poison. She was taken into the store of Mr. P. Clarke, and a policeman was sent for. Officer Claridge arrived and removed her to the Central police station, where Dr. Morgan attended her. She had taken a large quantity of laudanum. An emetic was administered, and after much trouble she was sufficiently restored to make a statement. She gave her name as Anderson, and stated that she was a resident of Philadelphia, which city she had left in the morning, for the purpose of visiting a sister who resides in Washington. On reaching this city she found that she had but twelve cents left; and not being able to reach that city, after wandering through the streets she determined to commit suicide. She accordingly expended the pittance which she had left in laudanum, which she drank and then put the vial in her pocket, where it was afterwards found. She was kept at the station-house during the night, and yesterday morning sufficient money was raised to send her to Washington. She left expressing much regret that she had attempted to commit the rash deed of suicide.

ATTEMPT AT SELF-DESTRUCTION.—Between nine and ten o'clock on Wednesday night a policeman of the Middle district observed a woman, in an apparently intoxicated condition, wandering about the streets. Upon taking her into custody, she informed him that she was the wife of John Gaudle, living on Constitution street, and that she desired to be taken to the house of her mother, Mrs. Kirk, on Cathedral street. He conducted her thither, when Dr. H. Greentree was summoned to attend her. She informed the physician that she had procured an ounce of laudanum at a drug store, and then swallowed it, with a view of ending her life. The doctor at once applied the necessary remedies, and in a short time was successful in removing a portion of the laudanum from her stomach. Yesterday she was somewhat drowsy, but evidently in an improved condition and out of danger. She is a young married woman, but has no children. She assigned no particular reason for the rash act. Her husband is said to be a man of dissipated habits.

NOT SO.—By some inadvertence a paragraph appeared in our local column yesterday in reference to the Fort Donelson prisoners, taken from an afternoon paper and which was not correct. The true version of the case was given in a previous paragraph. We are requested to state that there is no such an association here as "The Southern Relief Committee," and it is well known that the relief and attentions tendered the Confederate prisoners from Winchester was an impromptu affair, got up on the spur of the moment, and that one which reflected credit on the heads and hearts of all who participated in it; but the actions of the committee extended no further than for the specific object for which the members voluntarily acted. We are further requested to state that the condition of the Fort Donelson prisoners at Camp Chase has been greatly exaggerated, and although in want of many articles of comfort, they have not been neglected by the Government.

NEW STEAMER FOR THE BAY LINE.—The Bay line of steamers company, Col. Moore N. Falls, have concluded the purchase of a new iron-clad steamer, the Thos. A. Morgan, of parties in Wilmington, Delaware, which will be added to the Bay line, and will alternate with vessels now running between this port and Fortress Monroe. Since the commencement of the present political difficulties the Government have had control of the line, although it has been under the management of the company. The Louisiana has been for months in the direct service of the Government, and the company have been deprived of her use on the line. The purchase of the new steamer was therefore a necessity. She is said to be a fast and finely finished boat.

A BUILDING CRUSHED BY THE SNOW.—Sometime during Wednesday night last, a building located on the York road, near the "Star Tavern," and occupied by William Clubbs as a slaughter-house and stable, was crushed by the weight of the snow which had accumulated upon it. By the fall two wagons were broken, a dozen chickens killed and a horse narrowly escaped injury. The entire loss is estimated at $200.

Amusements.

HOLLIDAY STREET THEATRE.—Miss Lucille Western, the gifted and beautiful American *artiste*, takes a benefit at the Theatre to-night, when a bill of rare excellence is offered. The splendid drama (from the French) of *Victorine, or, I'll Sleep on It*, will be performed for the first time, Miss Western sustaining three characters. She deserves a big house, and if the weather will continue fair she'll have it. Miss Olivia will appear during the evening in one of her best dances. The entertainments will conclude with a laughable after-piece, in which Miss Lucille Western will appear.

THE CIRCUS.—Tom King's Circus opened at the Front Street Theatre last evening to a very fine house. The performances in the arena went off with much spirit, and gave great satisfaction to all. M'lle. Zayara was received with great applause, and rode one of the best acts we ever saw. Everything is in good working order now, and Mr. King promises the citizens of Baltimore, during his stay here, which is a very short one, being limited to Saturday evening, the best Circus performances ever given here. The only afternoon performance will be given on Saturday, when the house will doubtless be crowded with little ones. Recollect a performance will be given this evening.

The stock market was seriously affected yesterday by the absurd reports set on foot by evil-disposed persons. With everything that should stimulate the market, prices actually dropped. So long as Government persists in meddling with the news there will be but little confidence in the published official reports. We do not see how this is to be helped, but at the same time it is safe to believe nothing that is not in the public journals.—*New York World.*

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CITY COUNCIL
(Regular Session.)

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

The PRESIDENT laid before the Branch a communication from the Board of Fire Commissioners in answer to a resolution of inquiry, stating that the Board had promptly and faithfully performed its duty in the matter of the election of members of the Fire Department and in all other cases pertaining thereto, to the best of its ability, and with a view to the interests of the city and Fire Department.

Mr. HOOPES presented a resolution that Calhoun & Cowter have permission to withdraw from the files of the Register their petition for compensation for pistols lost at the President street depot. Adopted.

Mr. KIMBERLY called up the resolution, as amended, giving permission to A. L. Spear to erect an iron post and place a watch sign in front of his place of business on Baltimore street. Rejected.

Mr. SAUERWEIN moved that Mr. Young be requested to grant permission to the Branch to have called up the resolution of thanks to John W. Garret, Esq.

The PRESIDENT decided that the motion was not in order, as it would in reby imply that the Branch had no power over its own business, except at the pleasure of an individual member.

Mr. YOUNG presented the report of the Committee on the Fire Department, with a resolution giving permission to Louis Rosenberg to continue in use certain improvements in house No. 109 Howard street. Adopted.

Mr. NORRIS presented a resolution requesting the City Counsellor to examine the title of James Polk to a lot of ground, a portion of Battery Square, in respect to its validity, and report to this Branch. Adopted.

Mr. MILES called up the resolution appropriating $50 for the removal of stones, &c., from Patterson Park. Adopted.

Also, the resolution relative to widening the road at the foot of Ridgely street. Adopted.

Mr. SAUERWEIN called up the ordinance introduced by him some time previous, prohibiting members of the Council from holding any other office.

Mr. EVANS desired to know, in view of said bill having been considered at a previous day, and pending its consideration the Branch adjourning, whether it could now be taken up, as some time had intervened.

The PRESIDENT stated that it remained with the Branch to decide the matter.

Mr. CROMEN then moved its indefinite postponement.

On the vote being taken the motion prevailed by a vote of ayes 13, nays 4—Messrs. Streeter, Norris, Sauerwein and Barron.

The PRESIDENT was on motion excused from voting on the question.

The Branch then adjourned.

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

A resolution allowing Louis Rosenberg to continue in use a frame partition on his premises, No. 109 Howard street, was received from the First Branch and adopted.

Also a resolution adverse to the remonstrance of Caleb B. Hynes in relation to allowing the Canton Company to lay a railroad track on Chester and Alice Anna streets.

The Branch then adjourned.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

CRIMINAL COURT—Judge BOND.

Archibald Sterling, Jr., States Attorney, prosecuting.

The Court was yesterday engaged with the following business:

Joseph Bradford, colored, indicted for passing a counterfeit $10 note on Mrs. Mary Gunther, was tried before the Court and adjudged not guilty.

Thomas Norman, indicted for assaulting Romen Lielland with a knife, was tried before the Court and adjudged guilty of a common assault. Ordered to pay costs.

Elizabeth Price, colored, indicted for assaulting Henrietta Smallwood, colored, was adjudged not guilty.

James Gillen, a youth, charged with assaulting W. H. Gross, a youth, Case dismissed.

J. P. Creager, indicted for obtaining money under false pretences, was tried before the Court and adjudged "not guilty."

In the case of Capt. J. B. Merritt, indicted for the same offence, the State confessed a plea of "not guilty."

John Fuller, colored, indicted for the larceny of a barrel of mess pork, the property of Drakeley & Fenton, was arranged and pleaded "not guilty."

Court then adjourned until to-morrow morning.

SUPERIOR COURT—Judge MARTIN.

Charles Howard's lessee vs. Susan P. Skinner and John W. Davis, administrators of John J. Skinner and James A. Stewart. Ejectment. Verdict for plaintiff. Damages, one cent.

William Stirling and Adolph Ahrens vs. Dennis Kavanagh. Inquisition for plaintiffs for $583.90.

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT—Judge GILES.

Louis Bitter vs. Carey McClelland and George Frank. Action to recover a sum of money. Before reported. Jury out.

COURT OF APPEALS OF MARYLAND.

DECEMBER TERM, 1861.

ANNAPOLIS, April 10, 1862.—No. 54. Michael McCabe and others, vs. Thomas Ward. Appeal from the Equity side of the Circuit Court for Baltimore county. This case was a quad by Charles E. Nauman for the appellant and by A. W. Machen for the appellee.

BOARD OF TRADE.

Committee of Arbitration for the month of April.

WILSON P. BRYANT,
HOOPER C. EATON, | C. MORTON STEWART,
JOS. A. BUCK, | J. HY. GESE.

Monetary and Commercial Review.

BALTIMORE, April 10, 1862.

The recent reported successes of the Federal army in the West has not had the effect of increasing the confidence of operators in Stocks either in the New York or Baltimore markets, as will be seen by the figures below. At the Baltimore Stock Board both Government and State securities were exceedingly dull, there appearing to be neither bidders nor sellers for any of the stocks under these heads. In City stocks there was some little movement at about previous rates; $500 6's 1875 sold at 98; $50 do 1886 at 97; $2,500 do. 1890 at 97¼, and $500 do. 1875 at 98¼; the closing rates were for 1875 97¾ bid, 98¾ asked; for 1886 97 asked, and for the old issue of 1890 97¾ bid, 97¾ asked. The only transaction in Railway bonds was a sale of $7,000 Northern Central 6's 1885 at 71; for Baltimore and Ohio 6's 1862 63 was bid; do. do. 1857 90 98; $50 do 1886 at 97; do. do. 1885 84 bid, 86 asked; for Northwestern Virginia 6's, first mortgage guaranteed by the city, 89 was bid; do. do. second mortgage, guaranteed by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, 81 was bid, 85 asked; do. do. third mortgage, same guarantee, 79 bid, 80 asked; for Northern Central 6's 1885 71 was bid, 71¾ asked; for Western Maryland 6's, first mortgage guaranteed by the city, 88 was bid, 90 asked; do. do. second mortgage 63 was bid, but there were no sellers. We notice a sale of 9 shares Western Bank at $17. For Canton $14 was bid, $15 asked, and for Baltimore Gas Company $102 was bid, without finding sellers. In other stocks of a local character we have no change to notice. Mining stocks are dull, and we are without transactions to report; quotations remain about the same as last quoted

The market for foreign Exchange is very firm, but the demand for bills of exchange is rather moderate. Messrs. Graf & Engler, Exchange Brokers, quote on London, bankers' bills, at 112¾@112¾; do. commercial bills, 111¾@112; on Paris, 60 days sight, 5f 02½@5f 05; do. short sight, 5f; on Antwerp, 5f 08¾ Amsterdam, 42@44; on Bremen, 81@81¾; Hamburg, 38; Cologne, 74¾; and on Frankfort on the Main at 43¾@42¾.

At the New York stock board to day the market was very weak. Virginia 6's are quoted the same as yesterday, Missouri 6's declined 1¾; Tennessee 6's declined 2¾; Erie Railroad declined ¾, and New York Central advanced ¾. At the second board Missouris advanced a shade, but other descriptions remained about the same—the market closing steady.

SALES AT THE BALTIMORE STOCK BOARD.

TUESDAY, April 10, 1862

$500 Baltimore city 6's	75	98
150 do.	98	98
1,500 do.	90	97
1,000 do.	90	97¾
500 do.	90	97¾
2,000 Northern Central Railroad bonds	85	71
5,000 do. do.	85	71
9 shares Western Bank		17
35 shares Balt. & Ohio Railroad stock		64

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

BUYING.		SELLING.	
Gold	1¼ per ct. prem.	Gold	par 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	57¾	00
Missouri 6's	49¾	49¾
Tennessee bonds	55¾	55¾
North Carolina bonds	00	00
American gold	101¾	00
Canton Company	14	00
Erie Railroad	36¾	36¾
New York Central Railroad	82¾	83
Reading Railroad	43	43
Rock Island	00	00
Cash	weak.	steady.

The New York *Herald* of yesterday says:

Contrary to public expectation, there was no great buoyancy in the stock market this morning. Government securities improved, touching 98, but the general list was not higher than yesterday afternoon. This anomaly was caused partly by the hammering of the bears, who were industrious in circulating stories of disasters to Buell, to Burnside, to the New Orleans expedition; and partly to the sales of cash stock by parties who have been operating for the rise, and thought this would be a good day to realize. As a general thing, General Halleck's report that the battle at Pittsburg was a victory was not credited, especially in circles whose loyalty is not enthusiastic. Pacific Mail rose 1 per cent, this morning, Illinois Central ¾, and Toledo ¾; while Erie preferred declined ¾; Michigan Central ¾, and other descriptions were without change. After the board the market was dull and weak. At the afternoon board there was very little business done, bidders and buyers both seeming determined to wait for further news before operating. In the absence of business, the bears effected a few sales at a decline of about ¾ from the prices of the morning. The market closed dull.

Editorially, the *Herald* thus refers to the war news and the stock market:

Notwithstanding the brilliant victories reported in yesterday morning's *Herald*, the stock market was tame yesterday, and prices closed no better than the day before. The chief cause of this singular anomaly was doubtless a general distrust of the news from Pittsburg, which the bears labored actively to discredit. The money market was easier, call loans 6 per cent. Exchange was steady; gold ¼ lower. The street was all day agitated by the most absurd rumors, which had the effect of checking business.

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

THURSDAY, April 10.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to the New York Evening Post.

THE STORM.

The storm impedes military movements, not only in this vicinity, but between Fortress Monroe and Richmond. No anxiety is felt here respecting the issue of the contest at Yorktown, nor of the conflict soon to come off between the Merrimac and the Monitor. Lieutenant Worden is getting better so rapidly that he is hopeful of his ability to command at the next fight in Hampton Roads.

A FLAG OF TRUCE.

News just received here from Fortress Monroe states that a flag of truce went up towards Norfolk day before yesterday, in charge of Captain Millward, with despatches from General Wool, but returned without bringing any other news than that the Merrimac was seen in the bay with steam up. Her appearance in Hampton Roads was looked for at any moment.

ARRESTS OF SLAVES.

The negro-stealers in the District made a fresh attempt yesterday to kidnap a company of the contrabands who have been taken under the protection of the Government. They were arrested by the Provost Marshal and sent to jail.

NEGRO THANKSGIVING.

The colored churches of Washington have set apart next Sunday as a day of prayer and thanksgiving on account of the expected passage of the District Emancipation bill.

THE CONFEDERATE.

The Confederates have been very active of late all around Fortress Monroe. At Sewall's Point a wharf has been built, and regiments of troops are concentrating. There are other evidences of the determination of the enemy to make a vigorous stand at every place assailable from this point.

Special Despatches to the New York Tribune.

COUNCILS OF WAR.

Secretary Stanton holds every morning what he calls a Council of War—at which the heads of the several bureaus, including the Adjutant-General and Quartermaster-General, confer respecting military operations with the Secretary, and Major General Hitchcock, who is installed as consulting military officer in the Department.

GEN. HUNTER'S DEPARTMENT.

It is understood that the Department of the South, of which Gen. Hunter has been put in command, will be thoroughly re-organized. Gen. Stevens will be followed North by his Brigadier-Generals Wright and Viele, but it is not known who will fill the places they will vacate. It is also believed that Gen. Hunter will rightfully treat South Carolina and Georgia as Rebel and not as "sovereign States."

TREATIES RATIFIED.

The Senate, in Executive session, to-day, ratified two treaties—the commercial treaty with the Ottoman Porte, to which reference was made last night, and the Mexican extradition treaty, negotiated by Minister Corwin. The former, which is extremely liberal in its provisions, provides for its continuance for fifty years. One stipulation of the latter, to the effect that the local authorities of the frontier States of the respective parties shall deliver up persons for whose surrender application is made, without the delay and expense of an appeal to Washington as the seat of Mexico, elicited much discussion, and was finally passed by barely one more than the constitutional majority—27 to 13.

POLYGAMY.

The bill punishing polygamy, introduced by Representative Morrill, of Vermont, is precisely the same as that passed the House two years ago, with only this change—the old bill did not apply to the District of Columbia—the new one embraces all Territories. The Mormon laws and regulations on the subject are abrogated.

EMANCIPATION IN THE DISTRICT.

The vote by which the House refused to reject the District of Columbia Emancipation bill was even stronger than was anticipated. Several Democrats and several ultra conservatives voted with the Republicans. The bill must now wait until the special order—which is the Pacific Railroad bill, now before the Committee of the Whole—is disposed of.—A majority can then insure its consideration in committee. Debate will doubtless be limited, and the bill will be reported and finally passed at an early day.

From the Washington Star of yesterday.

SENTENCED TO BE HUNG.

In the course of the past summer, Mr. Samuel P. Carusi, a native of this city, and son of our fellow-citizen, Mr. Samuel Carusi, was arrested by the military authorities here on some charge implicating his loyalty. He was, however, promptly discharged on taking the oath of allegiance to the United States, and returned to his home in Westmoreland county, Va. The Union prisoners last arrived in this city, bring to his parents here the distressing intelligence that some time since he and two others were arrested by the Confederate authorities on a charge of being Union spies, and that he has been tried in Richmond, where he is now imprisoned under sentence of death. His father is endeavoring to enlist the influence of the Government here in his behalf; it is sincerely to be hoped with success.

OUR LOSS.

A despatch received at the War Department from the telegraph operator at Cincinnati; represents that the New York *Herald's* correspondent's account of the Union loss in killed, wounded and missing, (prisoners, &c.,) in the great battle near Pittsburg Landing on Sunday and Monday last is greatly exaggerated. From the information already received at Cincinnati, he sets it down at a total of 5,000, rather than from 18,000 to 20,000 estimated by the *Herald's* correspondent.

The Carroll county (Md.) *Democrat* states that on Sunday morning last Isaac P. Earhart, son of David B. Earhart, of that county, while currying a horse, was kicked in the head by the horse, and instantly killed. He was a young man about twenty-one years of age, and had been married about six months.

United States, 66,800 for the Channel and North of Europe, 3,600 for the Mediterranean, and 9,000 for the Cape of Good Hope. Stocks were estimated to be 140,000 bags. Lots for the United States were quoted 6 600@6,900 rels per arroba. Freights to the United States, North, were at 50s (@55s. per ton; South (rebel) via St. Thomas, 75s.@80s. per ton. An American schooner obtained for New York 50 cts. per bag and 5 per cent.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, April 10.—Cotton is heavy—sales of 1,200 bales. Flour is depressed—sales of 1,400 bbls. Wheat is dull—sales of 12,000 bushels, red $1 32@1 34. Corn generally closed with an advancing tendency—sales of 69,000 bushels mixed at 60@62 cts. Whiskey is lower—sales at 24@25 cts. Sugar is firm at 6¾@8¾ cts. Coffee is quiet. Spirits Turpentine closed firm at $1.18. Rosin is firm. Rice is dull. Freights are drooping.

Shipping Intelligence

PORT OF BALTIMORE, APRIL 10.

Arrived.

Steamer Adelaide, Cannon, from Old Point Comfort—to M N Falls. Passed below Thomas' Point, ship Annapolis from Liverpool, at anchor

Steamer Henry L Gaw, Iler, Philadelphia—James A Shriver.

Cleared

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

Steamer Fanny Cadwallader, Pierson, New York—J A Shriver

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

Bark Contest, Allen, Capetown, C G H—J C Yates & Co

Schr W H Sargent, Sargent, Boston via Choptank—Kelsey & Gray

Schr Wm Frazier, Applegarth, Washington, D C—W Applegarth & Son

Schr Federal Hill, Morris, do

Schr Martha Washington, Harden, St Mary's Co, Md—master

Schr John Samuel, Mathaney, Town Creek

Schr Cropper & Bro, Hill, Vienna

Schr A R Wallace, Mears, Patuxent river

Schr Charm, Crowell, Boston—Kelsey & Gray

Arrivals from Baltimore

Steamer Martha Stevens, Dougherty, New York, 8th inst

Steamer Wm Woodward, Cundiff, New York, 9th inst

Clearances for Baltimore.

Ship Banshee, Kean, New York, 9th inst

FOR THE UNITED STATES

Ship Adolphine, (Brem) Meyerdick, for Baltimore, sailed fm Bremerhaven 20th ult

Ship Glenalvon, McKay, for Baltimore, sailed fm Liverpool 25th ult

Ship Carl, ——, fm Liverpool for Baltimore, was spoken 25th ult, lat 26 23, lon 61 32—48 days out

Ship Ocean, (Brem) Klopper, fm New York for Bristol, was spoken 28th ult, lat 40 34, lon 63 20

Ship Cherubim, Skinner, hence, arrived at London, 22d ult

Ship Washington Booth, Pexeud, was loading wool at Talcahuano, Feb 21st, for Baltimore

Bark Elizabeth, Wallace, from Pernambuco, arrived at Marseilles, 20th ult

Bark Linda Stewart, Davis, for New York, sailed from Messina, 18th ult

Bark Chas. Baffle, from Rio de Janeiro, was disch at London, 22d ult

Brig Director, Matthews, for Rio Grande, sailed fm St Ubes, 10th ult

Brig H Kirkland, Foster, from Cienfuegos for Philadelphia, was spoken 5th inst, off Cape Henlopen

Brig Emma, (Br) Hill, for Baltimore, sailed from Havana, 31st ult

Brig Hector, Baker, from Portsmouth for Baltimore, sailed fm Newport, 5th inst

Brig Alfred, Bullock, for Portland, sailed from Boston 7th inst

Schr Olevia Buxton, Williams, for Baltimore, sailed fm Wiscasset, 24 inst

Scha Astrea, Pine, from Portland, arrived at Havana, 28th ult

Schrs E H Adams, ——, from New Bedford for Baltimore; Clarissa, Belfast for do; Julia Franklin, Portland for do; and Etta G Fogg, Boston, for Washington, arrived at Newport, 5th inst

Eastern Ports.

NEW YORK, April 9.—Ars steamship Etna, Liverpool; bark Montezuma, Trinidad; brigs Lady of the Lake, Turks Island; Mathilde, Rio Grande; schr Wm Paxon, Matanzas; schr Old ship James Montgomery, Marseilles; barks E A Chase, Savannah; Tennant, Demerara; brigs Nellie Howe, Cienfuegos, Exemplar, do; Commonwealth, Kingston; R F Colhurst, Point de Palmes

PHILADELPHIA, April 9.—Arr ship Lancaster, Liverpool; barks Ann Crosby, Cienfuegos; Thermo; brig Dunkirk, Messina; schrs White Squall and Jones Sparks, Georgetown Monroe——Cld brigs B F Nash, Sagua; Samuel Welsh, Barbados; J P Wetherill, Sagua; Hannah Kelsey, Pernambuco; Wesper, Key West; schrs Althea, Ship Island; H W Morse, Hatteras Inlet

BOSTON, April 8—Arr steamship Niagara, Liverpool