THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.....FIRST SESSION

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—Mr. HALE, of New Hampshire, made a report from the Special Committee appointed in July last to inquire into the circumstances attending the surrender of the navy yard at Pensacola, and the destruction of the property of the United States at the Norfolk navy yard and the armory at Harper's Ferry, and the abandonment of the same by the Federal forces—and also whether there was any default on the part of our officers.

The committee relate at length the facts as to the amount of property at the Norfolk navy yard, it being valued at $9,760,000—the vessels worth nearly $2,000,000. There were in the yard at least two thousand heavy guns, of which three hundred were of the Dahlgren pattern.

The administration of Mr. Buchanan must have been perfectly cognizant of the series of events distinctly foreshadowing the civil war about to be enacted; therefore the committee regard it as negligence and dereliction of official duty of the gravest character, that it was a party to that fatal policy of temporization and negotiation with armed and causeless rebellion against the rightful authority of the laws, and of scrupulous tenderness towards seditious agencies which seem to have actuated the Government at that time. A want of vigor and decision in the discharge of its duties, on the part of the new administration, may be regarded as strange, if not a failure to appreciate the actual condition of the country at least until the 10th of April, or thirty-seven days after the expiration of the previous administration.

The committee can find extenuation for this only in that insane delusion which seemed to have occupied the public mind that the portentous clouds that had blackened the heavens for months were charged with no real danger, and were to be dissipated by a continuation of a forbearance which had continued so long that it had ceased to be a virtue and had become the most disgraceful weakness and pusillanimity.

Captain McCauley was induced to believe that the peace and security of the yard depended upon preserving the existing state of things—upon doing nothing further to excite the already maddened public feeling, and who was willing to see the Government lie still and be bound hand and foot till it should be completely in the power of the insurgents. In the threats and menaces of the mob, exaggerated by the misrepresentation of the case, and traitorous officers, who surrounded the command, and against whom he was warned without avail, the committee find the key to his deplorable conclusion, and the fact that neither he nor Capt. Paulding and Capt. Pendergrast now remember or acknowledge the operation of such influences upon their conduct, goes far to show the inconsiderate haste, if not timidity and want of nerve, under which they acted.

The committee cannot understand why Captain Paulding, the special and confidential agent of the Department, should have been left at liberty to leave, within a few hours after his arrival at the yard, the property committed therewith, in the defense of which he was entrusted, without first having determined, in consultation with Capts. McCauley and Pendergrast, upon some definite course to be pursued in the event of imminent danger to or an attack upon the yard.

The committee came to the following conclusions:

1st. The administration of Buchanan were guilty of neglect in not taking extraordinary care and in employing every possible means to perfect and defend this yard, after indications of danger had manifested themselves.

2d. The administration of Lincoln cannot be held blameless for suffering thirty-seven days to elapse after he came into power before making a movement for the defence of the yard.

3d. Captain McCauley was highly censurable for neglecting to send the Merrimac from the yard, as he was ordered; and also for scuttling the ships, and preparing to abandon the yard before any attack was made or seriously threatened, when he should have defended it and the property entrusted to him, repelling force by force as he was instructed to do, if the occasion should present itself.

4th. Captain Paulding was censurable for neglecting to consult with Captain McCauley and Captain Pendergrast, whilst he was at the yard, on the 17th of April, in regard to the course to be pursued in the event of an attack upon the yard, and also for immediately upon his arrival at the yard, on the 20th, ordering the property to be burned and the yard abandoned, before taking proper means to satisfy himself that any necessity for such measures existed.

5th. Captain Pendergrast, in command of the Cumberland, the flag-ship of the home squadron, made no suggestions as to the measures proper to be adopted, and seems to have taken no part in the transaction excepting to move his ship as he was directed.

The committee say they can suggest no remedy for the errors which they think have been proved in this case.

So far as the officers of the Navy are concerned, it belongs to the Executive Department of the Government to determine what course shall be pursued. The estimation formed by that Department of the conduct of Capts. McCauley, Paulding and Pendergrast, has been manifested by leaving the first name in that active duty, and assigning to the others the commands of two of the most important navy yards we have left, namely: Brooklyn and Philadelphia.

In concluding what they have thought it their duty to say on this subject, the committee would simply remark that the lessons afforded by the surrender of the Norfolk navy yard will not be wholly without its value to us, if we shall learn by it, as a nation, that pusillanimity in the defence of our rights may be as seriously injurious as the open assaults of our enemies.

In remarking upon the subject of Harper's Ferry armory, the committee see no cause for censure in the conduct of Capt. Rodger Jones. To the neglect of the Government to take any measures to strengthen and defend that establishment during the winter preceding its abandonment, the same remarks are applicable as those made in reference to the Norfolk navy yard.

The committee making this report were Messrs. Hale, Johnson and Grimes.

Mr. HARRIS, of New York, introduced a bill to increase the compensation of the surveyors at Troy and Albany, under which four out of seven officers would be discharged.

On motion of Mr. POMEROY, of KANSAS, the bill to establish a land office in Colorado was taken up and passed.

On motion of Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Interior be requested to furnish for the use of the Senate a list of all persons residing in the District of Columbia who appear in the returns of the late census as owners of slaves, indicating the number claimed to be owned by each person, with the classification of their ages according to the returns.

On motion of Mr. McDOUGALL, of California, the following was adopted:

RESOLVED, That the Secretary of the Interior be requested to furnish to the Senate a statement of the amount or amounts of money paid by the Government for legal services in prosecuting investigation of land titles in the State of California, and in prosecuting and defending suits to which the United States was a party, during the years 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860 and 1861; also a statement as to when such sums of money were paid in pursuance of the same period for making researches for the Government in defence of California land titles, in the city of Mexico, and to whom such sums were paid, and what was the particular service required in each and every instance.

The bill to establish a line of mail steamships from San Francisco to Shanghai, China, came up as the order of the morning hour. The question was on the proposed amendment of Mr. Latham, of California, as a substitute, to provide for four armed steamers, commanded by a United States naval lieutenant, to make monthly trips from San Francisco by way of the Sandwich Islands and Kanawaga, Japan, with an annual subsidy of $500,000 for carrying the mails, &c.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, said that while he was impressed with the importance and great interest of the statements of Mr. Latham, the other day, on this subject, he could not, in view of the appropriation called for, favor the measure in the present exigency of the Government.

Mr. LATHAM gave some further illustrations of the magnitude of the interests to be subserved by this line, as demonstrating its necessity to this country in connection with the rapidly expanding commerce of the East, and that we may not be further eclipsed by the active rivalry of other nations. The exports of China alone amounted to over $258,000,000 annually, while the imports amounted to about $86,000,000 only, leaving thus $172,000,000 to be paid in precious metals. Independent of silks, &c., he stated that we annually imported 16,000,000 pounds of tea from China.

The morning hour here expired, and the confiscation bill came up as the special order.

Mr. Howard, of Michigan, spoke at length in favor of the bill. He admitted that the bill was one of great novelty, but it must be remembered we were living in novel times, that the country was engaged in a struggle unequalled in history; but we were bound by the laws of man to do our whole duty. The idea of confiscation was as ancient as property itself. England in all her wars had seized property from the enemy, and confiscated all of the church property during the reign of Henry the Eighth, and had plundered the seas and burned the towns of the colonies as recited in the Declaration of Independence. England, therefore, ought to be the last to complain of confiscation.

He quoted from Thiers' History of the French Revolution showing the general seizure of property at that time, and thought that the course of the revolutionists at that time was not altogether unlike that of the Rebels in the South. He proceeded to show that during the American Revolution the several States had confiscated all the property of those who had levied war against them, or who were tories, as was the case with Georgia, which had confiscated the property of over one hundred citizens of Savannah, who were disloyal, the report of the proceedings of these confiscations being found in Narbury's Digest. The Supreme Court had recognized the validity of these transactions in that State, and they were likewise acknowledged in the 5th article of the treaty of peace with Great Britain.

South Carolina had outlawed three hundred persons, and forfeited their property in 1782, for giving aid to the King. North Carolina, in 1779, passed a confiscation act against disloyal persons, and those who were even absent from the State, showing that it was regarded as wrong not to be at home to defend the State. Virginia, Maryland, New York, Massachusetts, New Hampshire and New Jersey, had all passed laws forfeiting the property of those who had been arrayed against their cause. These special acts and their results were alluded to at length.

Turning more directly to the Constitutional question, he maintained that the purposes of the act were fully covered in the provisions of the Constitution authorizing the levying of war. In this connection, he held that confiscation was the principle of self-defense. He pointed out the difference, too, between the foreign enemy and the Rebel, claiming that the former was entitled to more leniency than the latter, because the foreign enemy has violated no sacred obligation of allegiance due to his country. He assumed that attainder had nothing more to do with the confiscating property than it has with a mortgage or a sale in execution. He reviewed to the utmost extent of the causes which led to the war, and argued that the rebellion the States had severed every tie of State Constitutional rights which bound them to this Government—had thus abdicated these relations.

But he would discriminate in the matter of confiscation, and not let the innocent suffer with the guilty, but let the blighting breath of this bill fall upon the leaders. The people of the country demanded that those who led and aided the rebellion should be made to sustain a part of the immense burdens placed on the country by the war. The immediate passage of the bill he held would be heralded with joy throughout the country.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, said that while he agreed with the general spirit of Mr. Howard's speech, there were points which he wished to controvert hereafter.

The bill was then laid aside.

The bill to establish the steamship line between San Francisco and China was again taken up, when Mr. Latham continued his remarks. He said that with these steamers they could dispense with all other national vessels in the Eastern seas, costing now two millions of dollars per annum. He argued it a short-sighted policy which would not take care at once of our great interests in that quarter.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, said this system of steamers, aided by the Government, as tried in the lines to Europe, had been abandoned as a failure, and in this period of war, money cannot be devoted to a new experiment, even if it were advisable at any time.

Mr. McDOUGALL, of California, advocated the passage of the bill as an expedient of economical science, and on account of the untold wealth of the East, there being merchants in Hong Kong, China, who could buy out a dozen of the largest in the city of New York.

Adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. STEVENS, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the year ending June 30th, 1863, and additional appropriations for the year ending 30th June, 1862.

[The bill makes the following appropriations:—For completing the west wing of the Treasury building, five hundred thousand dollars; for painting the outside of the old portion of the capitol, eight thousand dollars. Also, to supply the deficiency in the appropriation for lighting the capitol and public grounds, twelve thousand dollars; for compensation to H. R. Brown, Jas. R. Lambdin, and J. F. Kensett, for 12 months' service, as art commissioners, appointed by the President on the 12th June, 1858, and March 3, 1859, nine thousand dollars.]

Mr. CONKLING, of New York, offered an amendment that no part of the said appropriation shall be used for lighting up the restaurants in the capitol.

Mr. MCKNIGHT, of Pennsylvania, said he understood there was some ill-feeling among the keepers of said restaurants and some members of the House. He hoped these things would not be brought in here.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, said he believed the whole difficulty originated out of a quarrel between two women in the rotunda.

The amendment was lost.

Mr. DELANO, of Massachusetts, submitted an amendment, making an appropriation of five hundred dollars per month, during the recess of the Congress, for the purpose of cleaning and sprinkling Pennsylvania avenue from the capitol to the President's House.

Mr. MALLORY, of Kentucky, opposed the amendment on the ground that the people were already taxed with as much as they could stand for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the war, and under these circumstances he could not see the necessity of this appropriation, especially for the benefit of the members of Congress.

The amendment was lost, and the bill then passed.

On motion of Mr. CAMPBELL, of Pennsylvania, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, Mr. CHRISWELL, of Maryland, in the Chair, and resumed the consideration of the Pacific Railroad bill.

Mr. WHITE, of Indiana, was a subscriber of internal improvements under the auspices of the Government. He could not give his consent to the bill now before the committee.

Mr. SHEFFIELD, of Rhode Island, would not vote for the measure. The present time was inopportune. It was a project involving hundreds of millions of dollars, and the country ought not at present undertake a work of such magnitude.

On motion of Mr. LOVEJOY, the committee rose and reported the bill to the House.

Mr. LOVEJOY moved that the further consideration of the bill be postponed until Monday next.—Agreed to.

The House then adjourned until Monday.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

MARINE DISASTERS.—We learn from the Exchange Reading-Room books that the British bark Volant, Torney master, arrived in port yesterday after a passage of ninety-two days from off the west coast of Scotland, having a cargo of coal consigned to Messrs. R. & H. R. Tucker. Captain Torney reports having experienced heavy weather during the entire passage. On 14th February, while off the western isles, the bark encountered a severe gale from the North, by which she sustained the loss of her jibboom, foretop-mast, foretop-gallant-mast, and an anchor—the deck being swept, and the rail, skylight and other parts washed away. Off Hatteras Captain Torney was supplied with provisions (in want of which the crew were by reason of the long passage) by Captain Johnson, of the bark Poultney, of Philadelphia, as also by Captain Gavet, of the bark Wm H. Newman, of this port.

The British brig Helen Jane, Brown, master, also came in port to-day, having, while on the voyage from New York to Havana, sprung a leak on the 15th inst., off Hatteras, during a Southeasterly gale. Although every effort was made with the pumps to keep the brig free, the water gained on the crew, so that it became deemed advisable by Captain Brown to put into this port.

The schooner C. W. Conner, Capt J. H. Urann, sailed from Boston bound to St. Jago de Cuba, on the 1st of March, and shortly after leaving port experienced many heavy squalls, which threw her on her beam-ends. In two hours from the time she was struck, she was a helpless wreck, and every place of shelter for her crew, six in number, was filled with water; the fresh water was lost, and the bread destroyed—leaving the men without any food but raw potatoes and salt for cat. Water logged and exposed to the sea, which swept over her fore and aft, Captain Urann found it impossible to manage her in any way; she lay like a log in the water, the sport of the winds and the waves. In this condition she remained six days, when the British ship-of-war Diadem, Captain Scott, came to her assistance. The men had been wet through for six days, and their clothes had been torn and partly washed away, so that when they reached the Diadem's deck they were half naked, nearly exhausted, and covered with cracks and sores caused by exposure to the salt water. They were carefully attended to by Capt. Scott, and transferred afterward transferred to the ship Annapolis, from Liverpool to this city, which arrived here on Wednesday.

DIED OF HIS WOUNDS.—A few days since, John Hilman, a hand on board the United States vessel Ferrandina, was admitted into the Lombard Street Infirmary, suffering from a wound which he had received at the hands of Lieut. George Brown, who shot him in the abdomen with a pistol during a difficulty off Frying Pan Shoals, about the 4th of April. Everything necessary was done for him, and he was, apparently in a comfortable condition, until about three o'clock on Thursday morning, at which time he suddenly became worse, and in a short time died. Coroner Greenlree yesterday summoned a jury of inquest, but in consequence of the refusal of the authorities on board the vessel to allow witnesses to attend for examination before the jury, the matter was dismissed. The deceased was a single man.

DEATH OF A SUPPOSED BALTIMOREAN.—The *Citizen of Hanover, York county, Pa.*, of the 17th instant, contains the notice of the sudden death of a man in that town, who, it is supposed, was a Baltimorean. He had only been in the place a day when he was seized with sickness, and died during the night when there was no one near him. He had in one of his pockets an ambrotype, which he had shown to several persons, stating that it was that of his son, who had been in the employ of Messrs. Kiedl & White, of this city, but who died on the 18th of last month. An inquest was held over the body and a verdict rendered of "death from causes unknown to the jury."

THE LYRIC CIRCLE.—About five months since a number of young gentlemen of the Hebrew faith formed a musical association, and termed themselves the Lyric Circle. It met with the greatest prosperity, and now is one of the most flourishing associations of the kind in the city. On Thursday night they gave a concert in Wiesenfeld Hall, which was largely attended. During the evening Prof. Lempt, the leader, was presented with a set of silver spoons and soup ladle. There are several members of the association who possess excellent vocal powers, and the entertainment of Thursday night was very interesting.

RUNAWAY AND THIEF.—A negro woman, giving her name as LOUISA DORSEY, was yesterday taken into custody and arraigned before Justice Logan upon the charge of stealing from Mrs. H. Krager a shawl, a calico dress and a muslin shirt. The Justice, after hearing the evidence in the case, committed her to jail to await the action of the Grand Jury. It was subsequently ascertained that this negro was a runaway slave, belonging to Mr. Stabler, of Sandy Springs, Montgomery county, Maryland.

THE TAX LEVY.—Yesterday afternoon the First Branch of the City Council passed all the bills for the levying of taxes presented by the Committee of Ways and Means. The only amendment offered and adopted, was that of reducing the levy of direct tax from 36½ cents on the $100 to 16½ cents. This was offered by Mr. Sauerwein, and after considerable discussion was adopted by a vote of 9 yeas to 8 nays.

FIRE.—About half-past eleven o'clock on Thursday night fire was discovered on the second-floor of the five-story building No. 3 Perry street, owned and occupied by A. S. Bonn & Co., tobacco dealers. The fire was extinguished before any considerable damage was done. The building and stock are insured in a foreign office.

BEFORE THE U. S. COMMISSIONER.—Lieutenant George Brown, of the United States vessel Ferrandina, was yesterday before United States Commissioner Hanson upon the charge of cruelty and inhumanly beating a hand on board that vessel. He was released upon his parole to appear at a further examination.

THEFT.—Mary Johnson, colored, was yesterday arrested upon the charge of stealing two china vases, valued at $2, the property of Randolph Blay. Justice Logan committed her to jail in default of bail to answer the charge before the Grand Jury.

THE COURTS.—There was nothing done in any of the Courts yesterday, with the exception of the Criminal, where one or two parties, indicted for trifling offences, were admitted to bail.

FOR COURT.—William King was yesterday before Justice Peters upon the charge of abusing and threatening Louis H. Damman. He was held to bail to answer at Court.

FLOUR AND BEANS.
100 bbls. Western FAMILY FLOUR.
300 Bushels WHITE BEANS,
For sale by COULTER & CO.,
9:28-tf 58 Light street.

LETTER FROM MR. WALL.

To the Editor of the New York Tribune:

SIR:—My attention has been called to the following paragraph appearing under your telegraphic head, in your issue of yesterday, and dated Philadelphia:

"Mr. Wall is present here from Burlington, with a number of his friends, intending to chastise Mr. Cameron for the injury done him last Fall in locking him up in Fort Lafayette."

The above statement is a sheer fabrication. I visited Philadelphia on Tuesday, to fulfill an engagement made on the Saturday previous. I did not even know of the distinguished presence of the ex-Secretary of War in Philadelphia, and was only made aware of it upon entering the Continental Hotel, by the number of police who appeared to be watching my every movement. Upon inquiring the cause, I learned to my surprise that Simon Cameron was at the hotel; and, apprehensive of a personal attack from me, had thus protected "his exits and his entrances" by an armed posse. The announcement, while it surprised me, at the same time was gratifying, as a manifestation that the ex-Secretary was just beginning to have a realizing sense of the enormity of the wrong and outrage inflicted upon me. An awakened conscience makes a coward of a man; but sometimes the very fear it provokes is the harbinger of a genuine repentance, that induces the awakened, frightened sinner to "go and sin no more." Let us all hope and pray that it may be so in this particular instance.

The ex-Secretary may, however, dismiss his fears of a personal chastisement, and his starred body guard. The wrong he has inflicted upon me is of a character that an assault upon a gray-haired man like him will not remedy. The grave issue between himself and the man he has so foully wronged, cannot be dragged down for settlement to the low arena of the bar-room of an hotel, or decided by a struggle to which blackguards *only* resort for a settlement of their difficulties. His own conduct, according to all the rules, has placed him outside the pale, within whose limits gentlemen *alone* have their remedies for grievances of this high grade.

The final settlement, therefore, of this question, must be left to the legal tribunals of the country at the proper time. Therein, if the great principles of constitutional liberty are not a mockery, and our boasted freedom a sham, may yet be left a place of refuge for Liberty against despotism, the oppressed against the oppressor.

Yours respectfully,

JAMES W. WALL.

Burlington, April 17, 1862.

HERRMANN AT A BARBER'S SHOP.—A stranger, elegantly dressed, and a perfect gentleman in his manners, entered a hairdresser's establishment on Wednesday night, and asked with a slight German accent, to be shaved. The proprietor and his assistants being engaged at the time with other customers, the mistress of the establishment adjusted the towel to the new comer, and proceeded to shave him.

The operation being almost finished, the stranger, who had already given some signs of impatience, suddenly stopped the lady's hand, seized the razor, and making some remarks about the nervous agitation produced upon him by the application of the steel, inflicted a severe wound upon his throat, from which the blood spurted in large jets, and the gentleman's head sank upon his shoulder.

At the sight of this suicide, one cry of "murder" arose, every one rushing out of the shop, some to call a physician, others to run for a policeman, but the wife of the hairdresser fell down on a chair fainting.

After a short while, however, the wounded man seemed to recover. With a convulsive grasp he seized the towel and dried up the blood gushing from his wound, then throwing the towel on the floor, he jumped up, looked around on the glass, smiled, and showing to the people who had returned into the shop his throat, which had not sustained even the slightest scratch, he took his leave, humming some patriotic tune.

The gentleman who performed this sanguinary trick, with such a terrible appearance of reality, was none but Professor C. Herrmann, and his pretended suicide, which was one of those feats he executed several times for his peculiar amusement, could pass—in view of the month when it was done—for one of those pleasant foolteries, so generally practiced during the first day of the present month of April.—*Independence Belge, Bruxelles, April 2, 1858.*

COTTON FACTORIES IN GREAT BRITAIN.—In the United Kingdom there were, in 1861, in all, 6,378 factories, which contained 26,450,000 spindles; and 490,866 power looms, which engaged 230,564 handloom weavers. The aggregate steam power, according to the average indication, was expressed in horse power, was 375,294; and the water power measured in the same way, 29,399; together, therefore, equal to 404,633 of horse power. The total number of hands employed was 775,534, whereof 308,273 were males and 476,261 females. This gives an average of one hundred and twenty-one hands to each description of factory. The number of children under thirteen years of age attending school was 54,411—namely, 23,863 boys, and 30,548 girls.

REMARKABLE CASE OF LONGEVITY.—The Oswego *Times* says:—We saw to-day a case of longevity entirely without a parallel in the United States. At Austen's picture gallery we met Mr. Peter Rizelle, of this city, aged 109 years, sitting for his ambrotype. Mr. Rizelle was born in the city of Brooklyn on the 27th of April, 1753, and if he lives to the 27th of this month, he will reach the extraordinary age of one hundred and nine years. He is quite cheerful and hearty. Owing to rheumatic complaints, he is able to use his own legs but little; but he sits up in his chair, converses readily, retains his memory perfectly. He never wore spectacles, and is still able to read a little without their aid. He has been the father of twenty-five children. His second wife is a hale old lady of 80 years.

THE STEAMSHIP ARIEL AT ASPINWALL.—By the arrival of the brig E. Drummond, Captain Conner, from Aspinwall, which port she left on the 31st ult., we learn that the steamship Ariel was at that port. The Ariel had her machinery damaged on her passage thence, which accounts for her non-appearance at New York up to this time.—*New York Herald.*

Special Notices.

OFFICE BALTIMORE STEAM PACKET COMPANY,
BALTIMORE, April 16, 1862.

NOTICE.—The Stockholders of the Baltimore Steam Packet Company are hereby notified that the Annual Meeting for the Election of Directors will be held on TUESDAY, the ensuing year, will be held at the Office of the Company, foot of Concord street, Baltimore, on MONDAY, the 5th day of May next, at 11 o'clock A. M.

W. BALL, Treasurer.
apl7-td

THE PEABODY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BALTIMORE.

The Books for Subscription to the Capital Stock of this Company WILL OPEN FOR BUSINESS ON MONDAY, the 5th of April next, at the office of GEORGE CARTER, Old Park-lo Bank Building, North street.

Galloway's Buildings:
Enoch Pratt, Thomas Whittle,
Hugh Kennedy, Wm. Kennedy,
Thomas H. Hearney, Jesse Tyson,
John H. B. Latrobe, Peter Mowell,
Austin Dall, Jas. Carter.
mh26-lm

FRANKLIN BANK OF BALTIMORE,
224 March 1862.

NOTICE OF ELECTION.

An Election for eight Directors will be held on the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, (South street) on MONDAY, the 7th day of April next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

J. M. BUCK, Cashier.
mh31-td

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE MERCHANTS' MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF BALTIMORE, April 12th, 1862.—The President and Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend, payable on demand, viz: THREE (3) PER CENT. IN CASH on Stock Loan for six months SIX (6) PER CENT. IN CASH on Scrip for 12 months, THIRTY PER CENT. IN SCRIP on the earned premiums of the year ending 31st ult.

JAS. A. BUCHANAN, Secretary.
ap18 10t

LOST OR MISLAID.—CERTIFICATE OF STOCK No. 1, dated November 24, 1857, for twenty-five shares of stock in the Chesapeake Bank of Baltimore. Application has been made to the bank for a new certificate.

JAMES ARMSTRONG.
feb22 1t

CHESAPEAKE BANK,
BALTIMORE, April 8th, 1862.

The Annual Election for NINE DIRECTORS of this Bank will take place at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, the 13th day of May next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 1 P. M.

CHARLES H. CLARK, Cashier.
ap18-eo12tMw

Agricultural.

TREGO'S
CEREAL AND PLANT FOOD
and
BEST PREVENTIVE.
Tested and approved by
DAVID STEWART, M. D.,
CHEMIST.
MARYLAND STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY
SOLD BY
P. MALCOM & CO., General Agents,
BALTIMORE.
This compound contains all the SEVEN ELEMENTS that compose CORN, or PLANT FOOD. It lasts, by ten or twelve days, to the maturity of the Plant and Grain, and is peculiarly adapted to crops requiring an early and vigorous start to ripen them to perfection. For late seeding (especially Corn grounds) where the soil has been recently removed by the previous crop it SECURES THE WHEAT FROM RUST and insures a good yield of the best quality of Grain.
ap8-tf

GUANO

We inform Dealers, Farmers and Planters, that we have made our usual extensive arrangements to supply our numerous customers with genuine and unadulterated GUANO.

Our stock is unequalled in its extent, variety, and quality, by any house in the trade. We name:

AI PERUVIAN GUANO,
OF DIRECT IMPORTATION FROM PERU THIS YEAR, AND DELIVERED DIRECT FROM AGENTS' WAREHOUSES.
ICHABOE GUANO,
ELIDE ISLAND (CALIFORNIA) GUANO,
BAKER'S ISLAND GUANO,
Of direct importation into this market per ship "Mary Bradford."
JARVIS ISLAND GUANO
For the sale of which we are the sole authorized Agents of W. H. Webb, Esq., of N. Y.
WHITE MEXICAN GUANO
AB
Doctor D. Stewart's celebrated PLANT FOOD AND "BEST PREVENTIVE."
MARYLAND COMPANY
SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME.
And other fertilizers of known value and established reputation.
Which we will sell on most favorable terms, in lots from one ton to 1,000 tons.
P. MALCOM & CO.,
Grain, Flour and Guano Warehouses,
Wood street, Bowly's wharf,
opposite the new Corn Exchange.
mh24-tf

ICHABOE GUANO.

We have on hand a supply of this valuable GUANO, imported direct from "Cape of Good Hope".

It has been used extensively in this State for the past two years, and upon Corn land it has been found fully equal to Peruvian Guano. For sale by

P. MALCOM & CO.,
ap8-tf Bowly's wharf.

CALIFORNIA GUANO.

We desire to inform Dealers and Farmers that we have on hand a supply of

CALIFORNIA GUANO,

and that we are the only holders of the genuine article in this market.

P. MALCOM & CO.,
ap8-tf opposite "Corn Exchange."
Bowly's wharf.

G. R. HAZLEHURST. W. D. WEIGAND
VULCAN WORKS
ALL KINDS OF
HEAVY MACHINERY,
STEAMBOATS &c., AIRED, IRON BRIDGES, &c.
feb3-tf HAZLEHURST & CO

WM. H. CARTER,
SAIL MAKER.
No. 111 SHUTE'S WHARF,
BALTIMORE.
AWNINGS AND WINDOW SCREENS
made at short notice.
CANVASS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS
mh25-tf FOR SALE.

BOARD OF TRADE.

Committee of Arbitration for the month of April,

WILSON F. BRYANT,
HOOPER C. EATON, | C. MORTON STEWART,
JOS. A. BUCK, | J. HY. G ESE.

Monetary and Commercial Review.

BALTIMORE, April 18, 1862.

There is nothing of special moment to notice in Stocks to day, the transactions at the Board being light, and the market rather dull. For United States 6's 1881 93 was bid, 94 asked, and for those of 1867 95 was bid. For Maryland coupon 6's 1870 96 was bid, do. do. inscribed 91¾ bid, 95 asked; for North Carolina 6's 63¾ was bid, 65 asked, an advance of 1¾ per cent. on yesterday's rates, for Louisiana 6's 68 was asked, but there were no bidders. Nothing doing in City stocks; for 6's 1870 95 was bid, 96 asked; for 1890, old issue, 96¾ bid, 97¾ asked; do. do. coupons 96 bid, 97 asked. The only transaction in Railroad bonds was $9,000 Northwestern Virginia 6's, second mortgage, at 85, closing firm at these figures, but sellers refused to operate; for Baltimore and Ohio 6's 1867 90 was bid, 92½ asked; for Northwestern Virginia 6's 1875, first mortgage guaranteed by the city, 88 was asked; Central Ohio 7's 1861, first mortgage, 75 bid, 80 asked, and for Western Maryland 6's 1890, first mortgage guaranteed by the city, 90¾ was asked, an advance of ¼ per cent. In Railway shares we notice sales of 50 shares Baltimore and Ohio at 63¾, and 60 do. do. at 63¾, and 50 shares Northern Central at 29¾, seller's option 60 days; closing at 92 bid, 93¾ asked for Baltimore and Ohio regular way, and 29 bid, 29¾ asked for Northern Central, both regular way and seller's option 60 days; at buyer's option 60 days $21 was asked. There were sales of 18 shares Citizens' Bank at 9¾, and 50 shares Franklin Bank at $10. Other stocks remain as last noted. Mining fancies very dull, and no transactions reported.

SALES AT THE BALTIMORE STOCK BOARD
FRIDAY, April 18, 1862.

$9,000 Northwestern Virginia R.R. 2d m. bonds.....85
18 shares Citizens' Bank.....9¾
40 shares Franklin Bank.....10
50 shares Balt. & Ohio Railroad stock.....63¾
50 do. do. do. do.....63¾
50 shares Northern Central Railroad.....29¾

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

	BUYING.	SELLING.
Gold.....	1¼ per ct. prem.	1¾ per ct. prem

PRICES AND SALES OF STOCKS IN NEW YORK
BY TELEGRAPH
Through WILLIAM FISHER & SON, Stock and Bill Brokers
No. 22 South street.

	1st Board	2d Board
Virginia 6's.....	56	00
Missouri 6's.....	49¾	49¾
Tennessee bonds.....	57¾	56¾
North Carolina bonds.....	63¾	60
American gold.....	101¾	60
Canton Company.....	00	00
Erie Railroad.....	34	00
New York Central Railroad.....	86¾	86¾
Reading Railroad.....	83¾	82¾
Rock Island.....	45	45
	60	00
	steady	dull.

REVIEW OF THE BALTIMORE MARKETS
FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 18.

ALCOHOL.—The market is now dull, the demand being confined to jobbing lots. We quote at 48@52 cts. per gallon for 95 per cent. proof.

ASHES.—We are advised of no transactions in Ashes this week. The latest New York quotations are $5.50 for Pearl, and $5.62½ per 200 lbs. for Pot, which is a decline.

BEESWAX.—There is very little doing in Beeswax, with light stock on hand. We now quote at 30@33 cts. per lb.

BREAD.—Bread is selling at 5 cts. for Navy; 5¾ cts. for Pilot; and 6¾ cts. for Water Crackers, less the usual discount. The local demand is active, but there is very little inquiry for it for export.

BARK.—The supply of Bark is moderate, with a fair demand for shipment to Europe. During the week there were sales of 250 bags No. 1 at $27 per ton. We now quote Bark at $26@27, and No. 2 at $23@24 per ton.

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

CATTLE.—There were offered at the live stock scales yesterday 750 head, being 250 head less than last week. Of the above number 150 were driven to Washington, 100 left over unsold, and the balance, 500 head, taken by city packers and butchers at prices ranging from $3.50 to $5 per 100 lbs., the only lot bringing the outside figure being very fine Cattle. The sales of inferior grades show an advance of 50 cts. per 100 lbs. since this day week.

HOGS.—There was a full supply of Hogs at market to-day, but with a brisk demand prices ruled higher; fair to prime Live Hogs sold at from $5 to $6 per 100 lbs.

SHEEP.—There continues to be a good supply of Sheep. There is only a moderate demand and prices are a little lower than last week. We quote at 3¾@4¾ cts per lb. gross.

COFFEE.—There is some improvement in the demand for Coffee. The only sales during the week have been to the trade, and foot up about 600 bags, at prices ranging from 19 to 20½ cts. per lb. for fair to prime Rio. We now quote as follows, viz: Prime Rio at 20@20½ cts.; fair to good do. 19@19½ cts.; common do. at 18@18½ cts.; Laguayra 21@22 cts., and Java at 26@27 cts. per lb. The stock in first hands has been increased by recent arrivals, and now amounts to 34,000 bags Rio, with very little of other descriptions in market.

CHEMICALS.—There is only a moderate demand for Chemicals, and prices are a shade lower. We quote Soda Ash at $2.12½@2.25 per 100 lbs.; Bi-Carb Soda at $4@4.50, and Soda Ash at $2.75@3 per 100 lbs. Bleaching Powders are scarce and in demand, and may be quoted nominally at 2¾@3 cts. per lb.

CANDLES.—There continues to be a moderate demand for Candles, and sales are making at quotations, viz: 14@17 cts. for Adamantine; 25@25 cts. for Chemical Sperm; 30@32 cts. for Sperm; 22@23 cts. for Paraffine, and 10@12 cts. per lb. for Patent Wax. Mould may be quoted at 11 cts. for Western, and 12½@14 cts. per lb. for Baltimore.

COAL.—There is nothing doing in Cumberland Coal there being very little here, but Anthracite is in good demand. It is selling by the cargo for steam purposes at $4.25@5, and from the yards for domestic use at $5.50@5.75 per ton of 2,240 lbs. The stock here is unusually light.

COPPER.—We notice a steady demand for Copper at our previous quotations, viz: Baltimore refined Ingots at 23@24 cts. per lb. cash, Sheathing at 30@31 cts. for Baltimore, and 25@27 cts. per lb. for English; Yellow Metal Sheathing may be quoted at 25 cts. for English and American; we quote Copper Nails at 40 cts., and Copper Bolts at 37@38 cts. per lb. The stock here is moderate.

FLOUR.—There continues to be a special interest in the Flour market this week. The sales reported include 1,000 bbls. Howard Street and Ohio Extra at $5 18¾ per bbl., 100 bbls. City Mills Extra at $5.25, 500 bbls. choice do. at $5.50, 600 bbls. City Super at $5.12½, and 1,400 bbls. Howard Street do. at $5.25 per bbl., the market closing very firm for both Howard Street and ohio Super. The stock of Howard Street and Ohio Extra is rather large, and the market for both descriptions is dull and heavy. Howard Street and Ohio Super is now held at $5.12½@5.25 per bbl. for ordinary to choice brands, while City Mills Super is nominal at $5. Holders of ship-ping brands of Howard Street and Ohio Extra are freely offering it at $5.00, and Standard City Mills Extra may be quoted at $5.25 per bbl. Since the above was written we are advised of a sale of 500 bbls. Howard Street Super at $5.25 per bbl.

FAMILY FLOUR.—Family Flour is still selling by the dray load to the trade at $5.25 for the best brands Baltimore, and $5.25@5.50 per bbl. for Ohio and Howard Street. Baltimore high grade Extras is bringing $7.75 per bbl. by the dray load.

RYE FLOUR.—There has been an increased demand for Rye Flour this week, and we notice sales of some 700 bbls at prices ranging from $3.25 to $3.62½ per bbl., according to quality. We now quote fair to choice Rye Flour at $3.37½@3.62½ per bbl.

CORN MEAL.—The market is very dull, and we are not advised of any transactions. We quote it at $2.87½ per bbl for both Baltimore and Brandywine.

The following are the receipts of Flour and Meal for the week ending April 17th, 1862:

	bbls.	hf. bbls
Howard Street.....	1,283	....
City Mills.....	4,232	....
Ohio.....	1,759	....
Family.....	685	....
Total wheat Flour.....	11,218	....

Besides 192 bbls. Rye Flour, and 30 hhds., 224 bbls. and 10 half bbls. Corn Meal.

FRUITS.—The brig Clarence, from Palermo, has arrived during the week bringing the stock of Oranges and Lemons has been increased. We quote fair to former at $2.70@3.15 per box, and the latter at $2.50@2.75 per box. The market is now pretty well supplied with green Fruit, and it is selling pretty freely. We quote Bordeaux Almonds at 15¾ cts.; Twiss