CITY INTELLIGENCE.

FURTHER DAMAGE TO THE HARPER'S FERRY BRIDGE.—The fact was yesterday stated in this paper that the sudden and unprecedented rise in the Potomac river had occasioned a slight injury to the bridge of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, at Harper's Ferry, to repair which was the work of but a few hours, and that it was anticipated that the passenger and freight trains could pass over the bridge without further interruption. This statement was founded upon information received from official sources, and at the hour at which it was obtained—six o'clock on Tuesday evening—it was a true statement of the condition of affairs at that time. The river continued to rise, however, and at a late hour of the evening three spans of the bridge were moved from their positions, thus causing additional damage to that which was noticed yesterday morning. About two o'clock on Tuesday night the water began to recede, and a large force of workmen were yesterday engaged in making the necessary repairs which will be completed in about two day.

DROWNED.—Yesterday morning the body of a man was found floating in the water near Henderson's wharf. It was secured and taken to the shipyard of Abrahams & Ashcraft, where Coroner Sparklin held an inquest over the body. There was no evidence which had a tendency to lead to an identification of the body. There was a severe bruise on the chin, and directly over the left temple there was a cut an inch in length, which looked as though it had been inflicted with a billy. From all appearance the man came to his death from violence, having been first beaten and then thrown into the water. The jury rendered a verdict of "death from violence at the hands of persons unknown to the jury." On the shirt on the body were the letters "W. K." General appearances indicated that he was a sailor.

MILITARY.—Capt. Edwin Ludlow, of New York, and Acting Quartermaster United States army, has been assigned to the staff of Major General John A. Dix, commanding this department. Capt. Ludlow is an excellent officer, has had great experience in military science, and will doubtless render valuable service. The following gentlemen compose the staff of General Dix:—Major T. Van Buren, Major William H. Ludlow, Captain Edwin Ludlow, Captain Von Eickstaat, Lieutenant Wilson Barton, Lieutenant Charles Temple Dix.

SERIOUSLY BURNED.—Maria Jefferson, colored, residing in the alley adjoining the Southern District police station, was so seriously burned on Tuesday night last that her life is despaired of. She had lain down in front of the fire-place, when a spark fell upon her clothing, which instantly ignited, and before the flames could be subdued her body was burned to a crisp.

ANOTHER INMATE FOR FORT McHENRY.—Dr. Moses W. Merryman, of this city, was arrested at his residence on Tuesday night, by order of the Secretary of War. He was sent to Fort McHenry. The precise nature of the charges against him could not be learned.

FOB COURT.—Edward Irving was yesterday before Justice Logan, upon the charge of assaulting Charles Coe. He was released on bail to answer the charge at Court.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

(Regular Sessions.)

FIRST BRANCH.—Branch met. Present Wm. S. Crowley, Esq., President *pro tem.*, and all the members.

Mr. Sullivan offered a resolution inquiring of the City Comptroller as to whether the city derived revenue from a lot adjoining the City Yard, occupied by James L. Stimpson. Adopted.

Mr. Evans presented an ordinance granting permission to the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company to use the rails on Chester and Alice Anna streets, constructed by the Canton Company. Laid on the table.

Mr. Mulks called up the resolution relative to the removal of the wall enclosing Greenmount Cemetery, on Greenmount avenue. Adopted.

Mr. Duke, of the Committee on Bridges, presented a report, with a resolution, appropriating $250 for repairs to the Hillen street bridge. Laid on the table.

Mr. Schwartze presented an ordinance relative to the Marine Hospital. Laid on the table.

Mr. Norris, of the Committee of Conference relative to the Tax Levy, reported that the committee was unable to agree.

Mr. Dukehart presented an ordinance levying a direct tax of 26½ cents. Laid on the table.

Adjourned.

SECOND BRANCH.—Branch met. Chas. J. Baker, Esq., President in the chair, and all the members present.

A resolution requesting the President and Directors of Greenmount Cemetery to have a part of their wall moved back to the building line, was received from the First Branch and adopted.

On motion of Mr. Miller a message was sent to the First Branch proposing that when the Council adjourns on Friday, May 23, it stand adjourned to the first Monday of September next.

Mr. Miller, from the Committee on Claims, presented a resolution referring to the Appeal Tax Court for adjustment the claim of Hon Henry May for the return of certain taxes paid in error. Adopted.

Adjourned.

Amusements.

HOLLIDAY STREET THEATRE.—The new drama of *East Lynne, or, the Elopement*, presented for the first time to a very full and fashionably brilliant audience, and repeated last night before an assemblage quite as large and *distingue*, is a most successful and interesting dramatization, in which the salient points of the novel are preserved, and grouped with admirable ability and dramatic power. The dramatist has interfered but little with the sentiment and aim of the story; and, as it satisfied with the effective character of the material offered to his skill, has at even—and with entire success—to lend to its action only dramatic consistency and effect. On both occasions of its performance the play passed off capitally. The sympathies of the audience, early enlisted in behalf of the chief characters of the production,—Mr. Carlyle and the hapless Lady Isabel—were held with ever-increasing power, until the tragic denouement of the erring wife's return to the happy home she had madly abandoned. The want of comic incident might, perhaps, be mentioned as a partial drawback upon the popular success of the play, but the matter-of-fact disposition of the economical Miss Corny (most excellently acted and dressed by Mrs. Vincent), affords relief enough to those scenes in which the plot thickens with heaviest gloom. At all events, the undivided attention which the large audiences of Tuesday night and of last evening bestowed upon the performance, indicated no flagging of their sympathetic interest in the production. Miss Lucille Western's Lady Isabel lacked, perhaps, a softer shading, to realize the original of the novel, but it was, nevertheless, a fine effort, reaching at times to the thrilling, in effect. Messrs. Hall, Doud, Chester, and Knight, with Miss Osborne and Mrs. Bishop, also rendered their several characters with good taste and ability. The play will be repeated to-night.

HERRMANN.—It will be borne in mind that the sale of choice seats for Herrman's first performance on Monday evening next, commences at McCaffrey's music store this morning at 10 o'clock, and from the interest manifested in the coming entertainment, there can be but little doubt that there will be a great rush to secure good places. We notice by our Pittsburg exchanges that the great master of magic is creating quite an excitement in that usually quiet city, immense crowds flocking to witness his unequalled performances every night.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT—Judge Giles.

Butcher vs. Boney. Before reported. Verdict for plaintiff for $5 583.63.

John Dubois and Elias N. Lowe vs. Greenleaf Johnson. Action to recover for saw logs picked up in the Susquehanna river. On trial.

COURT OF APPEALS OF MARYLAND.

DECEMBER TERM, 1861.

ANNAPOLIS, April 23.—No. 23. Jas. Armstrong and others vs. Priscilla Fahnestock and others. Appeal from the Circuit Court for Baltimore city. The argument in this cause was further continued and concluded by John P. Poe for the appellees and by William Price for the appellants.

No. 3. Samuel N. Hyde *et al.* vs. George W. Ellery and others. Appeal from the Circuit Court for Baltimore city. This case was commenced by P. McLaughlin for the appellants.

No. 4. Dismissed.

No. 5. Not being a special case will not be called.

No. 6. Stetted.

The cases next in order are Nos. 7, 8, 9, 10, 11.

THE "FRENCH LADY" ATTEMPTS TO ESCAPE FROM FORT LAFAYETTE.—Lieut. Thomas, the "French lady," confined in Fort Lafayette for transferring the steamer St. Nicholas to the custody of the Secessionists at Baltimore last summer, escaped from Fort Lafayette on Monday night. He had procured a number of tin cans, which he corked tightly and tied about his waist, when he took to the water and swam toward the Long Island shore. He was discovered by the sentinel, and a boat being put into requisition, he was brought back and conveyed to his old quarters. Thomas was at first confined in Fort McHenry, at Baltimore, where he made several efforts to clear out, but not succeeding, finally pretended insanity. At one time his release seemed probable, when he suddenly regained his faculties, and was detained and sent North. The steamer St. Nicholas, which he managed to transfer to the Confederate authorities, was committed to the flames in front of Fredericksburg last week by the Confederates themselves, fearing that she might fall into the hands of General McDowell's army.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The negroes seem to have a better instinctive perception of the real spirit and drift of the times than many white men. The Louisville *Democrat* reports a happy old darkey as exclaiming: "Bless de Lord, hallelujer, dat dis ole nigger should lib to see dis are happy time, when white men must hab a pass to move about, and nigger go where him please widout one. Bress de Lord." The old fellow hit the case exactly.

The question of future operations in Mexico presented new features of disagreement to the Allied Powers every day. One of the New York *Herald's* Paris correspondents states that Napoleon will attempt to hold the country alone, and is ready to employ one hundred thousand soldiers for the furtherance of his designs.

MARRIED.

On the 22d inst. by the Rev. A. F. Neville Rolfe, JAMES TROTT, of Baltimore, to Miss SALLIE K. COWAN, of Harford county.

On the 21st instant, by Rev. Henry Elbert, THOMAS C. JOHNSON, of Alexandria, Va., to Miss MARY ELIZABETH SHARPE, of Baltimore city, Md.

On the 21st instant, by Rev. Henry Elbert, HEZEKIAH GILBERT to Miss SARAH J. MANOKA all of this city.

DIED.

On Tuesday morning, 22d April, GEORGE WATCHMAN, aged 18 years.

His friends and acquaintances and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on this (Thursday) morning, at ten o'clock, from the residence of his father-in-law, Emanuel Cowperthwait, No. 20 William street.

On the 21st instant, EMMELINE BOWARD, wife of Geo. Hickson, and youngest daughter of Henry and Mary Boward.

On the 21st instant, FRANCIS P. MAGERS, son of P. A. and Mary E. Magers, aged 2 years and 1 month.

On the 21st instant, ROBERT A. BOLLY, in the 20th year of his age.

On the 21st inst., FREDERICK BLOOMER.

THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.—FIRST SESSION

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported favorably on the joint resolution for the payment of the first Senators and Representatives from Minnesota, and it was passed.

Mr. Hale, of New Hampshire, offered a resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire if any General of the army of the United States before Yorktown has exhibited himself drunk in the face of the enemy, on duty, and if so, if any measures have been taken for the trial and punishment of such officer.

Mr. H. read the statement made in the House yesterday by Mr. Morrill, stating that a commanding general had been so drunk that he had twice fallen from his horse at the time of the engagement at Lee's Mills, in which some Vermont troops were sacrificed for the want of timely succor. He said this was another Ball's Bluff affair, and there was no punishment known to the military law of which such a general was not deserving. Congress ought to vindicate itself as a part of the governing power in these matters, and not permit our soldiers to be led into battle and shot down like dogs, while their general is too drunk to sit on his horse.

Mr. Foster, of Connecticut, had no objection to the inquiry, but thought that before the Senate adopted it on its virtue, it ought to look at its own criminality in confirming men to such appointments who are known to be habitually intemperate at the time. He thought some blame thus rested upon the Senate, and denounced the practice.

The Chair took occasion to say that the Commanding General on the occasion referred to had not yet been confirmed by the Senate.

Mr. Hale said he conceded in the general character of the remarks of the Senator from Connecticut, and relied instances in the past, during the early part of his Senatorial service, where in one case he had seen an officer so drunk at a private party that he had to leave, and stole an additional bottle of whiskey from the host as he went out; and yet, when he mentioned the case in the Senate as a reason why the person should not be confirmed in the promotion then pending, he was told that these private matters were not to be tried here.

Mr. Sumner.—That was in the old proslavery days.

Mr. Hale.—I don't know that we are any better, in that regard, in the anti-slavery days.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, said he presumed the officer referred to before Yorktown was Gen. W. F. Smith. He had himself declined to vote to confirm any officer who was guilty of intemperance, and should continue to do so, as he had no idea of trusting the lives of American soldiers to any such unreliable and disgraceful authority.

The resolution was then adopted.

Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, introduced a bill to prescribe an additional oath to be taken by Grand and Petit Jurors in courts of the United States.

The bill for the recognition of Hayti and Liberia, authorizing the President to appoint diplomatic representatives thereon, came up as the special order at 12½ o'clock, and

Mr. Sumner, of Massachusetts, urged the adoption of the measure at some length, illustrating the trade and productions, the general statistics and commercial and political importance of those States of the colored race. The area of the territory of Hayti, embracing 35,000 square miles, was about equal to Ireland; its soil was rich with tropical luxuriance, its productions abundant to profusion, with a metallic treasure of gold, silver and platinum, and a population of 600,000. The territory of Liberia is 500 miles in length along the coast, with a breadth of about 50 miles, embracing an area of 30,000 square miles, containing a civilized population of American negro emigrants and their children of 1,500, and a native population, subject to their control and tuition in industrial and personal improvement, of 200,000. Its productions are important—sugar, cotton, coffee and palm oil. In the production of sugar, Liberia bids fair to attain a superiority above all others.

Among sixty countries with which the United States maintain commercial relations, the list being written in the order of relative importance, Hayti stands 27th and Liberia 29th, or, by a fairer estimate, the 16th and 18th in importance. The exports from Hayti to this country were greater than those received from Russia, while the imports into Hayti from this country were $2 062,000, against $1,560 000 of similar imports into Russia. Yet Russia and each of these sixty countries, with three exceptions, were represented by diplomatic agents, while twenty-one of them were lower in the scale of trade than those two negro States. Our commerce with Turkey and China was inferior to that with Hayti, while expensive commercial agents were maintained there. The measure was one also of political importance, in adjusting the balance of power in the West Indies.

This morning hour having expired, the subject went over, and

The Calendar bill came up, and Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, continued his speech from yesterday, against it. He read an argument made by Wendell Phillips, in a controversy with Mr. Spooner, which he pronounced unanswerable, showing that the Constitution fully recognized and protected slavery, and by using the term "free," in regard to persons, indicated the presence of slaves, for whom the privileges and rights of the Government were not designed. There Wendell Phillips advocated the destruction of the Constitution. The legality of slavery was also shown under the English and common law, all of which Phillips admitted.

Phillips had declared he was willing to walk over the Constitution for the destruction of slavery; and this is what his followers are doing, not in its hold and manly way, but by false pretences and indirect legislation. It was only this session that laws had been passed to obstruct and prevent the slaveowner from recovering his property, though it had been decided by our highest tribunals that the owner was entitled to go into any free State and recover his slave.

Mr. D. was not an advocate of slavery in the abstract; they would every one be allowed to go from the country if he could so decree it. He thought a plan by which, in three generations, we should get rid of the institution, was practicable. When Wendell Phillips had, however, recently changed his tone somewhat—imagining, as he did, that his party was in power here, or, at least, there were those here of his own thought and sympathy, (the Senators from Massachusetts and New Hampshire—Sumner and Hale—among them,) who would succeed by their arts and devices to draw the conservative republicans to the covert carrying out of these destructive purposes. He read from what he termed the audacious and infamous declarations made by Phillips when in Washington, and declared that he should have been at once arrested by the President or Secretary of War and sent to a fortress. He contended that slavery had always existed, and when the Savior of mankind came on earth He came among a slaveholding community, taught of the duties in the relation of master and slave, and although the gentleman from New Hampshire was so well versed in Scripture, he (Mr. Davis) challenged him to show any place where Christ condemned slavery as a crime.

Mr. Hale said he thought the command of God to all men, now to go and repent, applied to the case.

Mr. Davis feared the gentleman was too hardened a sinner; and then went on to remark upon the buzz which had come up from the whole emancipation hive on the proposition to apportion the freed slaves among the free States, and gave statistics showing the number that each State would have to accommodate. He denounced this course as unjust and dishonest, while manifesting a purpose to turn them loose upon others. He believed that, as God, in His providence, had so long permitted slavery, it would always exist among men in some form or other. He referred to the pledges of Congress and the President not to interfere with slavery, made after the battle of Bull Run, and by which the subsequent great army was raised, and desired that those pledges should be carried out in their true spirit. If this was not done the war had only commenced. But he wanted the rebellion put down, that all true Union men, of all sections, should mutually come together in a war upon the abolition party.

In concluding, Mr. D. indicated the character of forfeitures against Rebels he would favor, by which the loyal sufferers by the war would be indemnified with the property, including slaves, of those engaged in the rebellion—no slaves would thus be freed in spite of the Constitution. The leaders, and those prominently guilty, might be punished to the extent of life and property, or be self-banished from among us; but for the less intelligent and the deluded he would offer amnesty, and in passing a bill make it act prospectively, giving thirty days in which persons may have the opportunity to avail of it.

Mr. Sumner moved that the further consideration of the bill be postponed, and the Senate go into Executive session.

Mr. Trumbull protested against this recurrence of postponements of the bill, and after some conversation, in which Mr. Sherman, (who had the floor on the bill,) Mr. Collamer and others took part, the yeas and nays were demanded on the motion to go into Executive session, and the motion was rejected by a tie-vote.

Mr. Sherman (who has heretofore offered a substitute for the bill) then moved to amend the original confiscation bill, by striking out the features confiscating all the property of all the Rebels, and substituting other matter naming certain classes whose property might be confiscated—as civil, judicial, military and naval officers, &c.

Mr. S. conceded the truth of the declaration that so sweeping a confiscation had never been enacted by any Government, as proposed in Mr. Trumbull's bill, and he deemed it impracticable. He urged the milder measure, and declared he would be willing not only to see the property but the lives of Jeff. Davis, Benjamin, and all such sacrificed, and was not opposed to employing the negroes against the Rebels.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, moved to amend Mr. Sherman's amendment by adding after "members of Congress" "and members of the cabinet."

The bill was further discussed by Messrs. Hale and Doolittle of Wisconsin, the latter declaring that he could discover nowhere any lawful authority by which they could gain title to rebel property except by seizing it for taxes.

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On motion of Mr. Cox, of Ohio, the Senate bill to indemnify the owners of the Danish bark Lorenzo, was taken up and passed.

Mr. Blair, of Missouri, reported a bill authorizing the appointment of a Board to provide for the protection of the sea coast and other defences of the United States, and for other purposes. Further consideration was postponed until Tuesday next.

Mr. Law, of Indiana, offered a resolution that the Committee on Public Lands inquire into the expediency of giving to every soldier who has served in the war for three months a bounty of 160 acres of land. Adopted.

The regular order was called.

The consideration of the subject of the confiscation of the property of rebels was resumed.

Mr. Hutchins, of Ohio, moved to reconsider the vote whereby the main question was ordered on the passage of Mr. Bingham's substitute.

Mr. Sheffield, of Rhode Island, moved to lay the bill on the table.

The bill was then laid on the table by a vote of 54 to 48.

The next bill taken up was reported by the Judiciary Committee, to facilitate the suppression of the rebellion and to prevent its return.

Mr. Olin, of New York, said there never was such a monstrous system as this presented anywhere. He would move that the whole matter be referred to a select committee, to consist of seven, to be appointed by the Speaker.

Mr. Dunn, of Indiana, said the bill that had just been laid on the table, if it had passed, would have disgraced the civilized world. He would make adjustment between the leaders of the rebellion and the people who have been forced and persuaded into it by these leaders.

Mr. Cox, of Indiana, favored the motion to refer to a select committee.

Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, advocated the passage of the bill.

Mr. Lehman, of Pennsylvania, said, owing to the temper of the House, he thought this subject ought to be referred to a select committee. He would favor none of the general bills of confiscation by Congress. He could do it at no man, however experienced he may be, can lay down any formula for his action with regard to events which was attend the progress of the rebellion. He contended that no legislation on this subject was necessary, because, as the army advanced into the enemy's country, the supremacy of the laws would follow. He further maintained that it was not within the power of any Legislature of the State to take a State out of the Union. He did not consider any of the States were out of the Union.

Mr. Lovejoy, of Illinois, would inquire of the gentleman if the President had a right to appoint a Governor for Tennessee.

Mr. Lehman, of Pennsylvania, thought the President had a right in cases of necessity.

Mr. Mallory, of Kentucky, said that General A. Johnson had been appointed by the President, in his capacity as Ex officio, as a military and not as a civil Governor.

Mr. Lehman, of Pennsylvania, resuming, considered that South Carolina was as much in the Union as Massachusetts.

Several members asked and obtained leave to have their remarks prepared and printed in the *Globe*.

Mr. Hickman, of Pennsylvania, favored the bill. He was in favor of confiscating all the property of the Rebels. In conclusion, he said that the Military process would reach where the civil process would not. And the persons who had been imprisoned, were not incarcerated by virtue of any civil law, but by military or war power, which the President had a right to enforce when the necessity existed.

Mr. Crittenden, of Kentucky, said the President had no power but those granted him by Congress. He regarded all these measures unconstitutional. He came there with orders to protect to manumit every slave in the Union. Such power is not given to him by the Constitution. The President has sworn to administer the laws. If a judge dies the President has no right to preside; if the clerk dies the President cannot issue process; if the sheriff refuses to act the President has no right to arrest. In all these cases the President has the right to appoint and fill vacancies according to the Constitution. His main argument was the elevation of the public mind by the possession of property and the respect and recognition of rights and property. By the laws of England and America the dearest rights of man are those of his property, and he could not be deprived of it except by due process of law; and if any one attempted to take his property violently, he had a right to take life.—The war was for the preservation of the Union and not for the abolition of slavery, and if it was considered to be a war for the emancipation of property, there would be nobody to fight but the abolitionists.

Congress, at the extra session, declared they did not intend to assail the institutions of any of the States, but as soon as this rebellion was put down the war ought to end. We have ample means to put down this rebellion; and now gentlemen rush to throw in another object, to wit: To abolish slavery. He would beg them to let this unnecessary measure alone. There is no necessity for it. Mr. Lincoln has an opportunity to occupy the place next to Washington, if he chooses to accept it, but if he makes a party matter it is lost.

Mr. Lovejoy obtained the floor, but gave way for an adjournment.

Messrs. May, Leary, Olivet, Chrisfield, and Thomas, of Maryland, voted to lay Mr. Bingham's substitute on the table—Mr. Webster being absent.

The House then adjourned.

From the N. Y. Post.

STATE OF FEELING IN KENTUCKY.

LETTER FROM A LOYAL WOMAN.

The following letter, written by a lady residing in the richest part of the State of Kentucky, and one of the strongholds of secession in that State, gives an interesting picture of the condition of public sentiment there. The letter was written to a friend in this city, who handed us the extracts we print:

"——, CENTRAL KENTUCKY, April 6, 1862.

"My dear ——: * * * * You ask me to tell you something about affairs in Kentucky. As I am in the midst of Secessionists I can probably tell you something. This is next to the strongest secession district in the State. I do not know of a single family that is not as to what David d. There are four in there, friends I know, one a captain and another a colonel in the Federal army, the third is a surgeon in Fremont's army, and the fourth was with Buckner in Tennessee. In spite of this there is great bitterness of feeling here, and families and friends are alienated, never to be friends again. There are a great many secessionists in Kentucky; I believe a majority of the wealthier classes are secessionists. You know the opinion that Southerners have of Yankees as a class, and even now you hear them say with heartfelt indignation, those dreadful words, 'that my young men should be killed up by such a horde.'

"At one time we thought surely Buckner would be down upon us in a week. Hundreds of men, knowing that the Unionists would protect their property, then turned 'secesh,' so as to be safe when he got here. Nearly every farmer in this part of the State traded with the South, principally in mules, and they have a great deal of money owing them in the South. They too, as a class, are self-protective. A great many believe, from injurious outer presentations, that Republicans and Abolitionists are the same; and that the Northern power intends to take all our slaves and confiscate generally. That, of course, is ignorance, and they are the hardest to convince. I think it very plain to every one that there is but little patriotism, literally defined, among us, and the people are influenced in this thing by passion or self-interest. There are, however, some noble instances here of great sacrifices made for our country by men whose property is in the South, and therefore confiscated or belonging to non-residents. Was ever a more infamous bill passed?

"Since the army came to Kentucky, I know of but one slave having made his escape by their assistance. In not one single instance has the property of Secessionists been taken. Some of Buckner's was sold only to pay tax. Men are living in sight of us, who are known to have sent men and money to fight for Jeff. Davis, and they sit by their firesides, safe in the Government, claim all the protection of the laws which they denounce as of no effect, as the Government is no longer anything but a farce—and then to hear them talk! It is amazing! I do not believe the Venetians or Parisians so vehemently about 'despotism, ironhoel of military power, poor oppressed people, down down to dust,' &c. If you say that Jeff. Davis has suspended the *habeas corpus*, and constantly arrests men for opinion's sake, they say it is only done in retaliation. —— went to Columbus, Ky., and says that the people there are perfectly disarmed, the Confederate army taking all their property, cattle, wagons, and generally their clothing, and selling them in Confederate scrip, to be redeem d six months after their independence is acknowledged.' Now what is to be done for these poor homeless people? Most of the Union party give to them, or the Secessionists who input of the Confederate army into the State and mad Kentucky the theatre of operations? They feel that they ought to do it, as they were unsuccessful, and that is one thing that makes them so exceedingly bitter.

"The legislature passed laws that all who had gone off to the Southern Confederacy should not be molested if they would lay down their arms and return in thirty days; otherwise they were exatriated. To this generous offer there was not that every man of that legislature ought to be tarred and feathered; and at the next election here men must go to the polls loaded down with arms in the event of their votes being challenged; and some say that any man who challenges a vote will be shot down as he stands. This is no hearsay, but I tell you what I know and hear myself. All my friends around here are secessionists, and I have not a relative on our side who is not recesh also."

AN ASTONISHER.—To our readers who are already impatiently awaiting the arrival of Herrmann, the celebrated "Prestidigitateur," who has astonished and perplexed the rest of mankind with his unaccountable feats, we recommend the perusal of the following strange story, selected from the many that are told of him. Let us premise that Herrmann's style of necromancy is original, and wholly unlike what the public have been accustomed to see on the stage or elsewhere. He has no curiosity of papered gimcracks around him. His assistants are the deceived senses of his auditory, whom he swindles out of all five of them. By his amazing dexterity and nerve, his tricks are performed, and as they depend solely and simply upon himself, he is not exposed to the usual chance of failure. But to the story, which we copy from an exchange: The worthy Lt. D. Russe has become skeptical concerning everything he sees, hears or reads on this side of the Atlantic—hence, when he perused Herrmann's pamphlet (and who has not?) he rather doubted the Washington market story about cutting live chickens' heads off, and restoring them again—the making dead rabbits as lively as kittens, &c.—During Herrmann's sojourn in Washington, Dr. Russ lied and the great Prestidigitateur supped together, and in the course of the evening Lt. D. expressed his doubts concerning the truth of the market story; he said that he had heard wonderful things concerning his prestidigitorial feats—but the chicken at—was a little too steep for him.—Whereupon Herrmann said, "Come company ma am morning you please to the market here and I will repeat the experiment." The following morning Dr. Russell and a select party accompanied Herrmann to the market on Pennsylvania Avenue, when an excitement waxerated among the market women which will not soon be forgotten

"What's the price of this chicken?" said Herrmann, at a poultry stall.

"Half a dollar," replied the owner.

"Is it young and tender?" said Herrmann.

"No better in the market?" answered the woman.

"Well, I just want to see," re lied the prestidigitateur, and taking the fluttering bird in his hand he deliberately twisted its head off. As the crimson stream flowed from its neck, the enraged poultry dealer demanded immediate payment.

"Oh! I don't want the chicken," said Herrmann, "it don't suit me."

"But I insist on your taking the chicken," replied the woman, "you have spoiled it now."

"What are you talking about," answered Herrmann, "there is nothing the matter with the bird," and taking it back in his hands, in a few moments the chicken had his head on again, and flapping his wings, appeared as lively as ever. The poor woman was so bewildered and astonished that, looking at Herrmann, she said, "You must be the devil," and quiting her stand she bolted out of the market.

Friend Williams' store was next visited, and it was resolved to test the freshness of his eggs.

"Are they warranted good, and how much a dozen," quoth the Professor. The price was named and the warranty given.

"Well, let us see." And saying this, Herrmann broke one of the eggs, from which flowed, instead of yolk, a stream of gold coin, much to the astonishment of Mr. Williams, and the crowd which had by this time been collected, who became so excited that Herrmann and his party quietly slipped away, leaving them to argue the point whether the prestidigitateur was man or devil. Dr. Russell pronounced it the finest conjuring he ever saw, and admitted that Herrmann was the greatest prestidigitatorial artist the world had ever seen

FROM BEFORE YORKTOWN.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT OF THE SKIRMISH AT LEE'S MILLS.

Correspondence of the New York Herald, April 22d.

I had an interview with an intelligent Sergeant of a Vermont regiment, who is among the wounded. He is a very fine-looking man, with ruddy complexion and deep blue eyes, the severity of his wound not being sufficient to pale the one nor to dim the lustre of the other. He is, in every respect, a fine specimen of a Green Mountain Boy. From the Sergeant I learned some particulars of the fight at Lee's Mills. Hostilities commenced with a brisk cannonade on both sides, lasting for a me time, when the Confederate guns were silenced by the Union artillery. Orders were then given for three companies of the Third Vermont to advance. The order was easier given than executed, however, for the Confederate intrenchments, as usual were concealed in the woods, while, with an ingenuity worthy of a better cause, the Confederates had, by means of dams, contrived to flood the place between their intrenchments and where the loyal troops were drawn up with water, varying from two to four feet in depth, rendering the approach to the Confederate works difficult and slow, from the necessity of wading, and seriously obstructing the process of loading; in fact, rendering it impracticable where the water was deepest. Some persons estimate the space to be waded at forty rods, but my informant regards this as an exaggeration. He estimates it at fifteen rods in extent.

Even taking the lowest figure, the difficulty of thus advancing on a concealed fire, protected by breastworks, will be at once perceived. Nothing daunted, however, the Green Mountain Boys at once dashed into the water and began to wade towards the Confederate works. They were permitted to advance considerably more than half way when the Confederates opened a terrific fire of musketry on them, cutting them down on every side. The Vermonters fired in return, but on attempting to reload the depth of water rendered it almost impossible; and after standing their ground for some time they were compelled to retreat, amid a perfect hail of bullets. The cunning of the Confederates in allowing them to cross so nearly over was now seen; for the water as seriously impeded their retreat as it had their advance; and by the time the remnant of the three companies got out of range it was found that about one hundred of their number were killed and wounded.

Night was now advancing, but still it was determined to make another effort to dislodge the enemy. Accordingly, about six companies were ordered to advance to the attack. Undaunted by the fate of their predecessors, the brave fellows rushed forward, only to encounter the same difficulties and to meet the same fate as the men who had preceded them. It was impossible, with their numbers, to cope with an enemy so admirably intrenched, and they were compelled to retreat, with a great number of dead and wounded.

BOARD OF TRADE.

BALTIMORE, *Tuesday, 22d April,*

HOOPER C. EATON, JOS. A. BUCK, } *Committee of the Week.*

WILSON P. BRYANT, } C. MORTON STEWART, J. HY. GESE.

Money and Commercial News.

BALTIMORE, April 23, 1862.

There was considerable activity in the Stock market to-day. In Government securities there were no transactions; for United States 6's 1881 93¾ was bid, 94 asked. The market for State stocks was firm, but there were no transactions reported; 6's was bid for Maryland coupons of 1870, and 95 bid for inscribed do of 1870 and 1890 without finding sellers; for South Carolina 6's 63¾ was bid, and for Louisiana 6's 68 was asked. In City stocks we notice sales of $400 6's 1890 at 98¾, and $3,000 do at 97, for those of 1875 95¾ was asked; 1886 93½ bid, 97 asked, and for the old issue of 1890 93¼ bid, 97½ asked. In Railway bonds we notice the sale of $1,000 Baltimore and Ohio 6's 1862 at 95, and $2,000 do at 95¼, closing at 94¾ bid, 95¼ asked, for Northern Central 6's 1885 73 was bid, 73¾ asked. There were sales of 100 shares Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at 26¼, 25 do at 26¼, and 25 do at 26¾, buyer's option 30 days, closing at 26¼ bid, 26¼ asked, regular way, 26¾ bid, seller's option 60 days, and 26¾ bid, 26¾ asked, buyer's option 60 days; for Northern Central 42¼ was bid, 42½ asked. We notice a sale of 15 shares Citizens' Bank at 19¾. For Gas 34 was bid, 34¼ asked; Baltimore Gas Company 102 bid, Maryland Gas Company 57 asked. Other stocks remained unchanged. Mining stocks continue very dull at about the same rates as last noted.

The Commercial and Farmers' Bank, of this city, has declared a dividend of three and one half per cent., payable 1st proximo.

SALES AT THE BALTIMORE STOCK BOARD.

WEDNESDAY, April 23, 1862.

$400 Baltimore city 6's '90		96¾
1,000 do do	90	97
3,000 do do	90	97
1,000 Balt. and Ohio Railroad bonds	95	95¼
2,000 do do	95	95¼
15 shares Citizens' Bank		19¾
100 shares Balt. & Ohio Railroad stock		26¼
25 do do	30	26¼
25 do do	60	26¾

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

BUYING.		SELLING.	
Gold	1 @ ¼ per cent. prem	¼ @ 1¼ per cent. prem.	
Pa. notes	¼ " " dis.	¼ " " dis.	
Md. "	¼ @ ¼ " " dis.	¼ " " dis.	
Va. and Southern unsettled.			

PRICES AND SALES OF STOCKS IN NEW YORK BY TELEGRAPH.

Reed, Ketchum, Fisher & Son, Stock and Bill Brokers, No. 2 Broad street.

	1st Board	2d Board
Pacific Mail	67	69
Illinois Central	49¾	49¾
North Carolina	56	56
American gold	63¾	60
Adams Express	00	00
Cleveland & Toledo	37¾	37¾
Chicago & Rock Island Railroad	83¾	83¾
Reading Railroad	43¾	43¾
Rock Island	60	60
	Steady.	dull.

The New York *Herald* of yesterday says:

Stocks were firm yesterday, and government sixes advanced ¼ per cent. There was not much business in the Western railway shares, but Erie was active at the best price of Monday. Money was abundant at 5 per cent. The deposits at the sub Treasury at Boston exceeded a million and a half. Exchange was quiet at 112¾ @ ¾. The exports from the port amounted to $1,851,629.

The following is a comparative statement of the exports (exclusive of specie) from the port of New York to foreign ports for the week ending April 22 and since January 1:

	1860	1861.	1862.
For the week	$1,356,424	$2,042,470	$1,831,629
Previously reported	24,509,513	28,307,277	37,351,831
Since January 1	$26,159,937	30,299,747	39,183,460

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY, April 23.

COFFEE.—There continues to be but a limited demand for Coffee, the only sales being in small lots, to supply the immediate wants of the trade. Holders are very firm, asking extreme rates for their goods. The only sale reported to day was a lot of 240 bags good Rio, on private terms. We continue to quote prime Rio at 29@29½ cts; fair to good do at 19 @19½ cts; common do at 18@18½ cts; Laguayra at 22 @22½ cts, and Java at 26@27 cts per lb. The stock of Rio in first hands is now about 32 000 bags.

FLOUR.—The demand for both Howard Street and Ohio Super is quite active, and with a very moderate stock of these descriptions the market rules very firm at our quotations. The supply of Howard Street and Ohio Extra is good, and the demand very light. We now quote good brands Howard Street and Ohio Super at $4 25 and shipping brands of Extra do at $5 50 per bbl. Standard Extra do $6 12½@6 25 per bbl. Transactions reported on 'Change to day comprise 550 bbls Howard Street Super at $5 25 and 200 bbls. Extra do at $5 50 per bbl.

WHEAT FLOUR AND CORN MEAL.—The market for Rye Flour is very dull, and without sales we quote it at $3 37½@3 50 per bbl. There is by a moderate demand for Corn Meal. We quote it at $2 87½ per bbl for both Baltimore and Brandywine.

GRAIN.—There was considerable activity in Grain today. The offerings at the Baltimore Exchange were 23 711 bushels, viz: 3,969 bushels Wheat, 14 422 bushels Corn, 5,260 bushels Oats, and 60 bushels Rye. The attendance of both buyers and sellers was fair. In Wheat we notice sales of 500 bushels white at 160 cts; 300 bushels do at 150 cts, and 550 bushels red at 131 cts. We quote common to medium white at 128@135 cts; fair to good do, at 145@150 cts, prime to choice do at 155@160 cts; fair to prime Pennsylvania red at 128@132 cts, and Southern do at 129@131 cts per bushel. There was a good demand for Corn, and upwards of 7,000 bushels changed hands at an advance on the better descriptions of 2 cts per bushel in white and 1 ct. per bushel in yellow. The sales embrace 1,000 bushels white at 62 cts; 1800 bushels do at 61 cts; 1,000 bushels do at 60 cts, and 500 bushels do at 57 cts; 9,000 bushels yellow at 56 cts, and 450 bushels do at 55 cts, the market closing firm. There was also considerable activity in Oats, the sales reported being 600 bushels prime Pennsylvania at 39 cts; 1,700 bushels do at 38 cts; 200 bushels Maryland at 38 cts, and 150 bushels inferior do at 35 cts. The market for Rye was very dull; the receipts were light and the sales reported. We quote Pennsylvania at 71@73 cts, and Maryland at 67@68 cts per bushel. There were only 4,520 bushels Grain offered at the Maryland Exchange, viz: 430 bushels Wheat, 3,080 bushels Corn, and 140 bushels Oats. The sales reported were 300 bushels white Wheat at 145 cts; 3,000 bushels yellow Corn at 57 cts, and 800 do. at 56