...NTH CONGRESS.----FIRST SESSION

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—Mr. LANE, of Kansas, offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Indian Affairs to inquire as to the expediency of authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to postpone the sale of the lands of the Sacs and Fox and Kansas tribes of Indians, in Kansas, and to revoke all arrangements for the erection of buildings for said tribes, heretofore entered into, to be paid out of the proceeds of the sale of said lands.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, moved to take up the resolution offered by himself concerning arrests and imprisonment of citizens of Kentucky by the Secretary of State.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, was opposed to taking up the resolution, as inexpedient at this time.

Mr. POWELL did not see why the Senator should make any opposition. It was simply asking how many citizens of a free State had been dragged from their homes without law, and calling on tyrants and usurpers to know where they are and what are their names. If, instead of being free white men they had been free negroes, the Senator from Massachusetts would make no opposition. White men, had some rights, and he wanted the Secretary to tell us why and what for these men were thus unlawfully dragged to prison without a charge of crime.

Mr. SUMNER said the Senator had made an inflamed speech and called a high officer of the Government a tyrant. It was evident if the resolution was taken up the whole question would be gone into. If the Secretary was a tyrant and a usurper, were not the men arrested traitors?

Mr. POWELL, (in his seat.)—Who are they?—Name them! name them!

Mr. SUMNER continued, urging that it was not best to go into the inquiry at present.

Mr. POWELL said that some of the men who were arrested were as loyal as the gentleman from Massachusetts. He defied the Senator to point out any law by which the Secretary of State could carry off citizens of Kentucky and imprison them in forts in New York.

The morning hour here expired, and the bill for the recognition of Liberia and Hayti came up as the special order.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, moved a substitute, authorizing the President to appoint Consuls to Liberia, and a Consul General to Hayti, with power to negotiate commercial treaties, &c. He was opposed to sending any ambassadors to these countries. If they send a minister here in turn, and he be a full-blooded negro, he could demand a recognition of social equality with other diplomats at receptions and on all court occasions, and in private life. He drew a picture of a "great big black fellow," and the airs he might assume on such occasions, and related a similar incident at the court of Napoleon, where one of our ministers, in reply to a query of what he thought of the black ambassador, said, "I think, clothes and all, he is worth about $1,000."

Mr. SUMNER said he yesterday made no appeal for those two countries on account of color or the fact that their people had once been slaves. It was the Senator from Kentucky who introduced the subject of slavery. He assured the Senator that such diplomats, if similar to other representatives he had seen from Hayti, (as they would be,) would be too refined to thrust themselves in any society where their presence was not desired. They never would trouble the Senator from Kentucky.

The subject was then laid over.

The special order—the bill to confiscate the property of Rebels and free their slaves—came up.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, spoke at lengths, taking the ground that free institutions were on trial, and that the question was whether the Government could be sustained without resort to the despotic appliances of stronger forms of government. If we could not, the system was a failure—which he was not prepared to acknowledge. He dwelt upon the supposed rights derived from the fact of existing war. Plausible as this might seem, he thought it unwarrantable to derive such rights from our present condition. Though other nations might recognize them as belligerents, he did not see how we could, or any attempt be made to legislate against them as belligerents and enemies, with any propriety and consistency.

He did not believe we could legislate ourselves out of the war any more than we could legislate ourselves into a millennium. It is true legislation might be necessary for a restoration of the Union. The machinery of State Governments was again to be put into operation, or their condition would not be restored as before.

Mr. C. held that they had two branches of duty in connection with the war—first, to put down armed resistance by force of arms, and then to bring back the rebellious States to loyalty. Such a bill as this was not calculated to effect the latter. The people in the rebellious States were subject to the influences of the circumstances by which they were surrounded, as were other people—*a de facto* Government had been set up by a certain class among them, and now they had to be protected and rescued from its power. That was the duty of the Government, and not the attempting of wholesale confiscations, involving whole communities.

He cited the provisions of the Constitution, declaring that no one shall be deprived of his property except by process of law, &c. That was a prohibition against every one—against Congress itself—and was put in the Constitution especially to prevent our doing such a thing when we might want to do it. A good deal of hocus-pocus was displayed in talking about proceedings in *rem*, in this connection. The Constitution, if a man is guilty of treason, says it is a crime, and you may punish him in person. That's all. It provides nothing about his property, which is the proceeding in *rem*. But this bill proposes first to punish him in one way, and then in the other, which the provisions of the Constitution are intended to guard against.

He denied that it was a proper rule to do whatever you have the physical means to do, and declared that it made very little difference what department of the Government all these usurpations go to. If Congress assumes to control the army, conduct the war, and send its committees out into the field to inspect the acts of our generals, etc., he did not see that it was any better than the act of the British Parliament in the days of Cromwell. It was a tyranny and a usurpation.

He discussed the idea so freely expressed of conquering the rebellious States, repudiating it as unsound. We had conquered Tennessee, it was said; but did we pretend to own anything there—the capital of the State, the State institutions, &c.?—No. Therefore we had only done the duty of affording protection. He discussed also the military power, and as confiscation was claimed as a "military necessity," it of course belonged to the department. It was for the President and his officers to determine in special instances, as they carried on the war.

Mr. C. next treated of the punishment of rebellious persons. As to the hanging 100,000 men, or 10,000, or anything like it, nothing was more absurd than to talk of it. He hoped no one even desired or hoped for such a thing. Exemplary punishment, however, could be visited upon certain individuals. But this could only be done when we had the power to do it. What we want is some law to put power in the hands of the President to induce those people to come back to their allegiance after we have taken possession sufficiently of the country.

He could not, by any possibility, see a path to peace through such a bill as this. Some citizens in Tennessee had sent to the Federal General in command asking for protection to their property, but under this bill they would have no property. Let it be passed, and the officer would reply: "You have no property—Congress has confiscated it all." Thus these entire people would be without homes. But it was urged that money was wanted for the Treasury. Well, who would buy a farm in that country under these circumstance? It would require two regiments to protect every such plantation.

There was one branch of the bill—which evidently was intended to free a large body of slaves, and without that feature he believed there were some of its friends here who would not care a cent about the bill. There was no proceeding provided in this case—it simply declared the slaves free—without any actual capture in war, or getting possession of the property. It this was not taking men's property without process of law, he did not know what war. It was not even by proceeding in *rem*.

He referred to the pledges of the Republicans in regard to not interfering in the institution of slavery in the States, and asked, in view of such an act as this, can you expect to make the world believe you have not interfered with slavery in the States? It was a direct violation of the securities which the Constitution enacts. He did not believe that his people wished him to do anything in violation of the Constitution, and if they did, they knew that he would not gratify their desire.

Mr. C. next spoke of the character of the substitute which he proposed for the bill, by which imprisonments were provided for not less than five years, and fines imposed of not less than $10,000, which could be collected in the usual way, when not duly paid, out of the property of the culprits, as in other cases of crime—thus avoiding the question of forfeitures and the legal difficulties in the way of such being effective beyond life. In the meantime the President is authorized to be armed with power to issue proclamations, at his discretion, and fixing a day by which people could return to loyalty and receive pardon.

The question was on the amendment of Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, to the original bill, naming certain classes of civil, military and naval officers of the Confederacy, as well as others who may have been formerly officers of the United States, as those whose property should be confiscated and slaves freed, in lieu of a general application to all in the Rebel States who take part or give aid and comfort.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, said that while he might approve some of the provisions in the substitute bills, as they, as well as the original, all embraced features of freeing slaves, he should vote against them all.

Mr. KING, of New York, proposed to amend the amendment by making it apply to all who had rebelled against the Government.

Mr. CARLILE, of Virginia, said he hoped some test of the Senate would now be made. He had more hopes of the restoration of the Union since he had heard the wise and temperate remarks of the gentleman from Vermont.

Mr. SHERMAN thought Mr. King's amendment worse than the original bill, affecting not only every man, but the women and children of the seceded States.

Mr. TRUMBULL briefly defended the principles of the original bill as taking only the property of those whose persons could not be reached; but would be content with Mr. Sherman's proposition, if the Senate would prefer it.

Mr. King's amendment was then rejected—yeas 7, nays 32.

The question recurred on Mr. Sherman's amendment, and it was adopted—yeas 26, nays 11, as follows:—

Yeas—Messrs. Anthony, Browning, Chandler, Clark, Cowan, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Henderson, Howard, Howe, Lane of Indiana, Nesmith, Sherman, Simmons, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Thomson, Willey, Wilson of Massachusetts, and Wright—26.

Nays—Messrs. Carlile, King, Lane of Kansas, Morrill, Pomeroy, Saulsbury, Stark, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, and Wilson of Missouri—11.

The bill was then postponed until one o'clock to-morrow.

...motion of Mr. SUMNER, the bill for the appointment of diplomatic representatives to Liberia ...and again taken up. Mr. S. sent to the ...d a letter from Mr. Webb, of Bos-

ton, our commercial agent at Hayti, indicating a high state of progression there, and great disadvantage to the United States by reason of the non-recognition of that power, our flag being less respected than that of other nations in consequence, &c.

The question was then taken on Mr. Davis' amendment, as a substitute, and it was rejected, yeas 8, nays 30.

Mr. SAULSBURY rose and declared that this was evidently only one of the series of measures to be enacted by abolitionism, and in twelve months we would see a negro on the floor of this Senate, and his family in the diplomatic gallery. He wished only to say that he would not be responsible for this result.

The bill was then passed—yeas 32, nays 7—as follows:—

Yeas—Messrs. Anthony, Browning, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Cowan, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Henderson, Howard, Howe, King, Lane of Indiana, Lane of Kansas, Latham, McDougall, Morrill, Pomeroy, Sherman, Simmons, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, Wilson of Massachusetts, and Wright—32.

(Nays—Messrs. Bayard, Carlile, Davis, Powell, Saulsbury, Stark and Thomson—7.

On motion of Mr. LATHAM, of California, the bill to establish a steamship line between California and China was made the order for 12½ o'clock to-morrow.

The Senate went into Executive session, and shortly after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, introduced a resolution requesting the President to transmit to the House, if not incompatible with the public interests, copies of such correspondence between the French Government and the Government of the United States, received during the last two months, relative to the present troubles in America. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. FENTON, of New York, introduced a bill to settle the accounts of the State of New York, for advances made by that State during the war with Great Britain. Referred.

The SPEAKER stated the regular order of business to be the consideration of the House bill to facilitate the putting down of the rebellion, and prevent its return—upon which Mr. Lovejoy was entitled to the floor.

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, said it was apparent that this rebellion had defenders on this floor.—Whenever an attempt looking towards putting down the rebellion is made, the fact is developed that this rebellion has its advocates and defenders on this floor. Either slavery or the republic must perish; the question is, which shall it be? When the seceded States come back he wanted them to come in such a way as to allow him to walk free over the soil of those States without the fear of the knife or fire and feathers. He wanted to stand everywhere on the American soil without being compelled to hold his tongue.

He proposed to let the slaves take care of themselves, as they are abundantly able to do. There never can be peace until slavery is destroyed.

This is the nation's opportunity, and he appealed to every gentleman to consider the importance of this opportunity given to them in the Providence of God.

Mr. CONKLING, of New York, favored the motion to recommit. He, for one, was in favor of a confiscation bill, a bill which would amplify for the punishment of treason, and divests the property of the ringleaders of the rebellion to the reimbursing of the expenses incurred in the rebellion. He was not in favor of an indiscriminate bill.

Mr. CONKLING proposed to yield the floor to Mr. Diven, of New York, and then call the previous question.

Mr. CRISFIELD, of Maryland, said he would object to such an arrangement; he wanted free license for general debate.

The main question was then ordered by a vote of 71 to 48.

The yeas and nays were then ordered on Mr. Olin's motion, that the subject of the confiscation of Rebel property be referred to a select committee of seven, with instructions to report to the House at an early day. Adopted—yeas 90 and nays 31.

On motion of Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole and took up the House bill to give bounty to the widows of soldiers who have been or may be killed.

Mr. ROLLINS, of Missouri, said he always believed it far better to settle their national difficulties by an appeal to reason and to the ballot-box, rather than by the use of arms. The present civil war will be and must be regarded as a scandal and a disgrace to the age in which we live. The conspirators of this rebellion, in the judgment of posterity, will be considered as moral monsters, and the worst foes of well regulated liberty. Unfortunately for the country the former President, Mr. Buchanan, was weak and vacillating with his cabinet, composed, in part, of conspirators, bold, reckless and unscrupulous. Although the present difficulties were agitated by the fanatics of the North, yet there was nothing but what could have been legally settled. Our first and paramount allegiance is due to the general government. In conclusion he said, never let this epitaph be written on the national tomb, this people, in endeavoring to abolish African slavery on this continent, lost their own liberties and committed national suicide.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, said that in a speech delivered the other day, in this city, the following words were used: "I accuse them of a deliberate purpose to assail, through the judicial tribunals, and through the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, and everywhere else, and overawe, intimidate and trample under foot, if they can, the men who had dared stand forth in defence of their country, now imperiled by this gigantic rebellion. I have watched it long, and I have seen it in secret, and have seen its movements ever since that party got together with a colleague of mine, in the other House, as chairman of resolutions—a man who had never any sympathy with the Republic, but whose every breath is devoted to its destruction, just as far as his heart dare permit him to go." Now, here in my place, in this House, I denounce—and I speak it advisedly—the author of that speech as a liar, a scoundrel and a coward. His name is Benjamin F. Wade.

Mr. EDWARDS, of New Hampshire, addressed the House at some length, setting forth the object of the war—claiming it to be for the preservation of the Constitution and the laws, and for nothing else.

The committee rose, and the House adjourned.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

(Regular Session.)

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

Mr. WILLIAMS presented a remonstrance from Caleb B. Hynes against granting permission to the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company to run locomotives on Alice Anna street. Referred.

Mr. NORRIS presented a report from the Committee on City Property, with a resolution appropriating $100 for repairs to Eutaw Square. Adopted.

Mr. BARRON called up the resolution refunding to the United States Government $100,000, expended in supporting the police force, the same to be provided for in the levy of 1863.

Mr. DUKEHART called up the ordinance fixing the levy of direct tax at 36 cents on the $100.

He moved to strike out "twenty-six" and insert "thirty one."

Mr. SULLIVAN offered a substitute to insert "sixteen." Lost.

The ordinance was then passed fixing the levy at 31 cents on the $100.

Mr. YOUNG presented a report from the Joint Standing Committee on the Fire Department, with a resolution adverse to granting permission to Morrity Weyrauch to erect a frame shed on his premises, No. 285 East Madison street. Laid on the table.

Dr. SCHWARTZE offered a resolution granting permission to Wm. H. Hibben and others, to erect a flag-pole on the brick pavement of the Fells' Point Market, near Canton avenue. Adopted.

Adjourned.

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

A resolution directing that a new floor be laid on the Hollen street bridge, across Jones' Falls, was received from the First Branch and concurred in.

Also, a resolution appropriating $100 for the repair of Eutaw Square.

A resolution proposing to refund to the United States Government the sum of $100 000, expended for police purposes in this city, was received from the First Branch and unanimously non-concurred in.

Adjourned.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The steamer Adelaide, Captain Cannon, came up yesterday morning with a large number of passengers, nearly all of whom were connected with the army or navy.

The United States steamer Cossack reached Old Point on Wednesday afternoon from Hatterras Inlet, and amongst the passengers were Colonel John Sommer and Captain Carnes, late of the 2d Maryland regiment. These officers, in consequence of difficulties of a military character, resigned their commissions. Gen. Burnside expressed deep regret that any misunderstanding should have occurred, and was loth to part with them.

On Wednesday the Cossack was boarded off the Inlet by a boat's crew from one of the naval vessels, who informed them of an action which had occurred at the locks of the canal near Elizabeth City on the previous Monday. Colonel Hawkins' New York Zouaves were attacked by the Confederates, and the Federal casualties were set down at 50 killed and wounded. The Adjutant of the regiment was one of the killed, and the Colonel received a bullet wound in the right breast, which is not of a serious character.

This is no doubt the same fight previously reported, but the time in which it occurred is probably an error. The Cossack anchored in Hampton Roads for the purpose of receiving coal and water, and will steam direct for New York. She has on board fifteen bodies of officers who were killed in a former fight, and one hundred and fifty wounded soldiers. The latter will be cared for in the New York hospitals.

The town of Newbern is represented as well governed, the strictest military law being enforced.—But few residents, comparatively speaking, had returned to the place, but all who were there were well treated by the Federal troops. The Federal officers are generally quartered in the deserted houses, and the remainder protected by the guard.

Under the directions of Gen. Burnside, the troops had thrown up heavy earthworks commanding all the approaches to the place, and some strong barricades at the suburbs of the town, the line of Federal pickets extending nearly twenty miles. The Second Maryland regiment, mustering 900 men, were in good health, only four being down with the measles.

FROM BURNSIDE.—The Confederate story that 1,000 Georgians, camped at Elizabeth City, repulsed 5,000 of Burnside's troops, killing 500—or one-tenth—of them, the Georgians losing only fifteen men, has just this basis, as reported by the Newbern *Progress*: "On Tuesday, April 8, an expedition left Roanoke for the mainland, just above Elizabeth City, surprised and attacked a camp of Confederates greatly superior in numbers, put them to flight, and captured eighty men, together with a large quantity of arms, tents, &c.; and the breakfasts of the whole flying force, which our men ate up with thanks." The Confederates are welcome to as many such "victories" as they can achieve.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

HERRMANN AT PHALON'S.—"Sir," said a good-looking and somewhat elegant individual to the cashier of our most fashionable hair-dressing saloon (Phalon's, under the St Nicholas Hotel), the other day, as he threw down his check on the counter, "I am in your debt for being shaved. But allow me to ask you whether you call me fairly operated upon." In saying this, he turned the side of his face towards the cashier. There was, or seemed to be, a beard apparently of three days' growth upon it.

"Certainly not," responded the official. Then inspecting the card, he summoned No. 9.

No. 9 came.

"Did you shave this gentleman?"

"Yes, sir."

"Have the goodness to look at his face."

No. 9 looked at it. No. 9 was puzzled. We will not say that No. 9 swore internally, although we have very little doubt that No. 9 did.

"I shaved him," said No. 9 resolutely. His resolution, however, took a very much like doubt.

"Then be so good as to shave him again," said the cashier, imperatively. A gentleman who was standing near his desk bent over the side and whispered to him. With his usual imperturbability, the cashier looked at the individual with the three days' beard apparently upon him, and then at the gentleman who had spoken with him. It was a look which asked, "Are you certain?"

"Positive!" was the answer.

"And No. 9?—No. 9 looked sulkily at his superior—"when you have shaved Mr. Herrmann the second time, you will have the kindness to give Mr. Herrmann a second check. When conjurors grow their beards at such a devil of a rate, it is but fair they should pay each time they require them to be removed."

There was a general laugh from those who had been attracted to the spot by their knowledge of the individual. It is needless to say that the presidigitateur did not find it necessary to place his face a third time in the hands of the wielder of the razor.—*N. Y. Sunday Times.*

DREADFUL SHIPWRECK.—In a letter received at Malta from Constantinople, dated the 21 ult, the following particulars are given of a frightful disaster that has befallen the Russian steamer Colchide in the Sea of Marmora. On the night of the 20th, at about half past 11 o'clock, while in the vicinity of the Island of Marmora, the English screw steamer Laconia, Captain Harum, coming lastly from Scrit, came into collision with the Russian steamer Colchide, Captain Ionoff, which had left Constantinople the previous evening for Salonica. The shock was so violent that the Colchide went down four or five minutes afterward. The Laconia would certainly have shared the same fate—twelve feet of her bows on the port side, on a level with the water, having been stove in—had not the crew cut away the *debris* of the sinking steamer, and taken to the pumps, and for the circumstance of the Laconia having an inner lining, so that the water did not reach the hold. The Laconia was thus enabled, steaming at a slow rate, to reach St. Stefano, where she was taken in tow by a small steamer. About eighty of the passengers and crew of the Colchide saved themselves by clambering on board the Laconia, but fifty-three other persons perished. The Colchide was built in France at the cost of 945,000f, and had on board a valuable cargo, besides 200,000 piasters in specie.

A SENSELESS CONTEST.

From the Manchester Guardian—Cotton Spinner's Organ

To ourselves, as Englishmen, the disheartening feature of such budgets of news—"Federal success"—is the extremely little hope they afford of an early termination of a senseless contest, by which we are heavily suffering. All the Federal "successes" of the Federal politicians put together, including even the unquestionably heavy blow which they inflicted on their enemy in the capture of Fort Donelson—amounted to nothing towards the solution of the political problem or even towards the nominal restoration of peace. On the contrary, these successive wounds to the pride of the Southern States, unavailing as they must be to ward the subjugation of such a people by force of arms, convert what was previously a mere dislike into the most passionate hostility, awake in the breasts of the Southern men the wildest alarm for the foundations of their property and liberty, and make the prospect of a peaceable accommodation more distant than ever.

DEATH OF GEN. JOHNSTON.—Among the reports from the field of Shiloh or Pittsburgh Landing, one has been generally circulated and credited, that the body of the Confederate General, Albert Sidney Johnston, fell into the hands of our forces under Gen. Nelson. We have the best possible authority for saying that this story is not true. Mr. William Preston, late our Minister to Spain, now a Colonel in the insurgent army, was near General Johnston when he fell; he died in the arms of Col. Preston, who retained possession of his remains, has them still in keeping, and will probably send them to Scott county, Texas, for interment. From the same source we learn that the body of the "provisional Governor" George W. Johnson has been sent to Louisville.—*N. Y. Times, April 24.*

The number of copper mines in the United Kingdom is 171, from which in the year 1859 were raised 236,759 tuns of ore, which produced 15,778 tuns of pure copper. The estimated value of the ore per ton produced amounted in 1859 to £1,734,700.

BOARD OF TRADE.

[illegible] April, 1862.

WILSON P. BRYANT, [illegible]
HOOPER C. EATON, J. C. MORTON, ST EWART,
JOS. A. BUCK, J. HY. GESE

Commercial Article.

BALTIMORE, April 24 1862

There were no transactions in Government or State securities to day, for Federal States 6's 1881 93¾ was bid, 94¼ asked. For Maryland coupon Certs of 1870 96 was bid and for inscribed do. the same figure was bid, but there were no sellers. For Missouri 6's 49¾ was bid, and for North Carolina 6's 65¾ was bid. There was but little done in City securities, the only sale being $1,000 6's 1890 at 97, for those of 1875 95 was bid, 95¼ asked; do 1886 94 asked, and for the old issue of 1890 93¾ was bid, 97¼ asked. In Railway bonds the only transaction was $1,000 Northern Central 6's 1885 at 74¾, closing firmly at 74¾ bid, 75 asked, for Baltimore and Ohio 6's 1862 95 was bid, 67½ asked; do. 1867 92 bid, do. 1875 89 bid, do. 1885 83¾ bid, 85 asked, for Western Maryland 6's first mortgage, guaranteed by the city, 99¾ was asked. In Railway shares we notice sales of 125 shares Baltimore and Ohio at 46¼; 50 do. at 46¼, and 100 Northern Central at 87½; the closing rates being 46¼ bid, 46¾ asked, regular way; 46¾ asked, seller's option 60 days, and 46¼ bid, buyer's option 60 days, for Northern Central 87½ was bid, 87½ asked. We notice a sale of 4 shares bank of Baltimore at 87½. For Canton 44 was bid, 44½ asked, Baltimore Gas Company 101 bid, Maryland Gas Company 56½ asked, and for Patapsco Company bonds 65 was bid, 68 asked. There was some little movement in Mining shares, we notice sales of 500 shares North State at 25 cts, buyer's option 60 days, and 250 shares Silver Valley on the same terms; other descriptions remain about the same as last noted.

The market for foreign Exchange is rather quiet, but rates remain firm. Messrs Graf & Engler, Exchange Brokers, quote on London, bankers' bills at 112@114, do. commercial bills, 110@111¾, on Paris, 60 days sight, 5.05@5.07, on Antwerp, 5.07¾, Amsterdam, 41¾@42, Bremen, 80¾@81, Hamburg, 37¾, Cologne, 74, and on Frankfort on the Main at 42¾@42¾.

SALES AT THE BALTIMORE STOCK BOARD.

THURSDAY, April 24, 1862

$1,000 Baltimore City 6's 90.....
1,000 Northern Central Railroad bonds '85.....97
4 shares Bank of Baltimore.....87¾
125 shares Balt. & Ohio Railroad stock.....46¼
50 do. do. do.....46¾
100 shares Northern Central Railroad.....87½
500 shares North State Mining Co.....025
250 shares Silver Valley Mining Co.....050
The following are the rates at which the Baltimore Brokers are buying and selling Gold:

	BUYING.	SELLING.
Gold.....	1 6@1 8 per ct prem.	1¾@1¾ per ct. prem

PRICES AND SALES OF STOCKS IN NEW YORK BY TELEGRAPH.

Reported by WILLIAM FISHER & SON, Stock and Bill Brokers No. 72 South street.

	1st Board	2d Board
Virginia 6's.....	56	00
Missouri 6's.....	49¾	49¾
Tennessee ten's.....	55	55¾
North Carolina bonds.....	63¾	00
American gold.....	101¾	00
Cumberland Company.....	13	00
Erie Railroad.....	37	36¾
New York Central Railroad.....	83¾	83
Reading Railroad.....	43	43
Rock Island.....	00	00
	steady.	weak.

The New York *World* of yesterday says:

At the morning board government stocks were again in active demand, and the 6's of 1881 advanced ¾. Certificates were sold at 93. Railway bonds were in fair demand and firm at the prices. Tennessees declined ¾, and Missouris were steady at 56¾. The Pacific Mail was dull, and sold only on time at 103¾ to 104¾. New York Central advanced ¾. Erie common and preferred were heavy, until their quotations were maintained. The following declined: Michigan Central, ¾; Illinois Central, ¾; Toledo, ¾, and Rock Island, ¾. At the second board there was a very limited amount of transactions, more especially in railway shares. Government 6's, 1881, advanced ¾. Pacific Mail declined ¼, and Illinois Central ¾. New York Central advanced ¾, and Toledo ¾. The public are buying regularly for investment, and in some cases speculative holdings large amounts of government stocks and first class railway bonds, but they are doing nothing in railway shares. The attempt to run up the prices of Erie and Erie preferred has signally failed for want of buyers at present quotations. The present is not favorable for a stock inflation, and the current of capital and bank loans is settling upon government stocks, which diverts of course that amount of money from being used to inflate the prices of non-dividend paying stocks. The future of the market does not look favorable for speculation in unproductive shares.

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

THURSDAY, April 24.

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 in asking extreme rates. We continue to quote prime Rio at 20@20¼ cts; fair to good do. at 19@19½ cts; common do. at 18@18¾ cts.; Laguayra at 21@22 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 $5.25 and shipping brands of Extra do at $5.50 per bbl. Standard City Mills Super we quote nominally at $5@5.12½, and Extra do. $6.12½@6.25 per bbl. The only sales reported are 200 Wheaton's City Mills Super at $5.25, and 200 bbls. Howard Street Extra at $5.50, and 200 bbls. Super do. at $5.25 per bbl.

RYE FLOUR AND CORN MEAL.—The market for Rye Flour is very dull, and we quote it at $3.37½@3.50 per bbl. There were sales to day of 100 bbls. at $3.37½, and 55 bbls. at $3.50 per bbl. There is only a moderate demand for Corn Meal. We quote it at $2.87½ per bbl. for both Baltimore and Brandywine.

GRAIN.—There was only a moderate demand for Grain to day, and prices varied but little, if any, from those of yesterday. The offerings at the Baltimore Corn Exchange footed up 12,216 bushels, viz: 3,835 bushels Wheat, 4,595 bushels Corn, 3,416 bushels Oats, and 366 bushels Rye. The market for Wheat was rather dull, the only sales reported being 200 bushels white at 160 cts.; 570 bushels do. at 155 cts.; 160 bushels do. at 137 cts, and 380 bushels common do. at 125 cts. Nothing doing in red, the market closing dull at our quotations, viz: common to medium white at 125@135 cts; fair to good do. at 145@150 cts.; prime to choice do. at 155@160 cts.; fair to prime Pennsylvania red at 120@128 cts., and Southern do. at 120@123 cts. per bushel. There was only a limited demand for Corn, but prices were maintained. The sales embraced some 2,000 bushels, as follows: 500 bushels white at 62 cts.; 280 bushels do. at 61 cts.; 600 bushels yellow at 58 cts., 412 bushels do. at 57 cts; and 100 bushels do. at 56 cts. Oats were in a little better demand than yesterday; sales of 1,000 bushels Pennsylvania at 38 cts; and 200 bushels Maryland at 38 cts. We notice a sale of some 300 bushels Pennsylvania Rye at 72 cts; we still quote Maryland at 67@68 cts per bushel. At the Maryland Exchange the offerings were 4,225 bushels, viz: 610 bushels Wheat, 2,465 bushels Corn, and 1,150 bushels Oats. The only sales reported were 250 bushels red Wheat at 128 cts.; 125 bushels yellow Corn at 57 cts.; 750 do. at 56 cts., 285 bushels do at 53 cts, and 400 bushels do. in a damaged condition, at 50 cts. Some 350 bushels Maryland Oats changed hands at 35 cts per bushel.

MOLASSES.—The market continues dull. With light stocks and a very moderate demand, prices rule a little higher. We now quote as follows, viz: Cuba Muscovado at 27@30 cts; do. clayed, sour and sweet, 22@26 cts; Porto Rico 29@40 cts; and New Orleans 22@54 cts per gallon. We notice a sale to day of 20 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 29 cts, per gallon.

PROVISIONS.—There is nothing of importance doing in Provisions, and quotations are about the same as last noted. Pork.—We quote Western Mess at $13, Prime Mess at $12, Prime at $10, and Rumpsat 9 per bbl. Bulk Meat.—No sales to note. We quote Shoulders at 4¾ cts., Sides at 5¾ cts for light, and 5¾ cts for heavy do. Hams we quote at 11¾@12 cts per lb. Bacon.—We now quote Shoulders at 4¾ cts., Sides at 6@6¼ cts, per lb. Hams at 9¾@8¾ cts for plain and sugar-cured, and 9 cts per lb for fancy do. Lard is steady at 12@9 per bbl. for Baltimore No. 1, at $13@16 for do. Mess, and $17 per bbl. for Extra Mess. Lard.—We now without sales; the market is firm at our quotations. Rye.—Western, in bbls, and fierce, at 8¾@8¾ cts; do. in kegs for plain per kegs 9¾ cts; city rendered Leaf 7¾ cts., and refined 9¾ cts per lb.

RICE.—There is no Rice here, but we quote it nominal at 7@7¾ cts for good to prime Carolina.

SALT.—The demand for jobbing lots from store continues quite light. We now quote as follows, viz: Ground Alum 1 25 per sack, Liverpool Fine and Dairy's 1 75 cts; Marshall's and Washington's 1 85 cts, and Ashton's fine at 2 25 cts per sack. From store Turks Island is selling at 45 cts per bushel.

SUGAR.—The market for Cheese and is nearly over, and there is no more to be anything doing. We quote nominally at 11@7¾ cts per pound for Cheese and in small parcels $2 12½@2 25 for Crushed, $2 12½@2 25 for Powdered, and $1 75 per bushel for Extra Clarified.

SUGARS.—The market is rather dull, the only sales being small lots to the trade. We continue to quote as follows viz: Cuba and Porto Rico, common to good refining at 6½@6¾ cts; do. fair to good grocery at 7@7½ cts; do. do. prime 7⅝@8 cts; fair to good Porto Rico at 8¼@8¾ do. prime to choice at 8¾@9 cts, Havana, boxes, at 7@8 cts.

WHISKEY.—The only sale reported to day was 100 bbls Ohio at 24 cts. per gallon. Nothing doing in City or Country Whiskey. We now quote the market at 23 cts. per gallon for City and the market closes dull at 24 cts. per gallon for City and Country.

BALTIMORE LIVE STOCK MARKET, April 21.—CATTLE.—The offerings at the Cattle sales to day reached only 490 head, being a falling off of 250 head from last week. Of the number 160 were driven in Washington, and 300 had taken by city butchers and packers at prices ranging from $3 25 to $3 75 per 100 lbs, which is an advance of 25 cts per 100 lbs. on the prices of this day week on prime, and about the same decline in the price of inferior grades.

HOGS.—There was a fair demand for Hogs. The supply was ample, and prices ruled steady at $5@5 per 100 lbs. for fair to prime Live Hogs.

SHEEP.—There was a fair supply of Sheep at market; good to prime clipped sold at 4@4¼ cts per lb. gross, an advance of ¼ cent per lb since last Thursday.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

RIO DE JANEIRO, March 10, 1862.—Our last circular time our market advices from that date.

Imports—Flour—The receipts have been 47,539 bbls of which 42,437 bbls were from the United States, equal to 1,062,925 from Chile, and 4,500 bbls coastwise. Sales reported were 5,500 bbls, divided as follows: 2,225 bbls. Baltimore, 1,000 bbls. Chilian, 1,000 bbls. Portuguese, extra, at 21 to 17. 1,225 bbls do., super, at 17 to 15. 1,000 bbls Chilian, at 16 to 7. 2,000 bbls sundries (damaged) at 7 to 15. Rice (coastwise) Importers have shipped 1,437 bbls to Liverpool, and 2,000 bbls. to Bordeaux. Sugar—leaving a stock in first hands of 56,619 bbls, of which 32,000 bbls were Brazil, 19,000 bbls Portuguese, 26,614 bbls Baltimore and inferior extra, 3,000 bbls do. super, 2,825 bbls Georgetown, extra and fancy, 11,000 bbls. Pernambuco, 1,500 bbls do., super, 1,255 bbls. Brandy were selling at 2,000 bbls. Portuguese. Speculators had about 15,000 bbls. The market is very quiet, and it is impossible to give quotations. Holders are anxious for others, but are not willing to name prices, and have allowed bakers to take from various cargoes without fixing price. Importers are not prepared to name higher rates after disposing of the greater part of their several cargoes. For cakes there is no demand, and prices must rule very low for this description, indeed we must expect lowest rates for all qualities of American, until the stock be much reduced and supplies cease. The markets of this coast have never been allowed to recover since the decline in August last, and any advance has been speculative and not occasioned by scarcity of the article.

Exports—Coffee—Receipts having been very light, scarcely averaging 2,000 bags per day, and a fair demand springing up, the article has advanced since the 6th ult. Sales reported, per arroba, and cones with a strong upward tendency. Advices from the country agree that but a small stock of present crop remain to come forward, and that the growing crop has been much injured by the recent, many estates not yielding a bag for market. We have heard the growing crop variously estimated at from 600,000 to 1,000,000 bags. Very high prices must rule for many months to come. Sales since our last amount to 150,650 bags, of which 65,250 bags were for the United States, 19,000 bags for the Channel and North of Europe, 3,000 bags for the Mediterranean, and 3,000 bags for the Cape of Good Hope. Stock at market estimated to be only 150,000 bags. Molasses. Lots for the United States, 6,700@7,500 per arroba, free on board ex freight; exchange 27¾@28 cts. Sugar 7 single bags, 300 do. 2 double do., lots for the Northern Europe, 7,500@7,600 do. 2 do. 29 do. 2 do. single bags, 6,700 double do.; lots for the Mediterranean nominal, 29 do. 1 do. single bags, 6,700 double do.

Respectfully your obedient servants,

MAXWELL, WRIGHT & CO.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, April 23.—Flour firm—sales 1,000 bbls. Superfine 5 25. Wheat dull—red 1 25@1 24, white 1 30@1 40. Corn firm—sales 5,000 bush. at 54 cts. Provisions—Mess Pork steady at 12 50.

BOSTON, April 22.—The Flour market continues quite as dull as previously noticed, with a very limited demand—we quote at 4 75 for common brands Western, 5 00 for fancy brands, 5 25@5 50 extra brands, and 5 75@7 for superior, including Genesee, St Louis brands. In Southern Flour but little has been done, and prices are nominal. Corn is quiet and steady—we quote new and old Southern and Western yellow at 65 cts. per bushel; and Western mixed has been sold at 64 cts. per bushel. Oats are steady and quiet, and have been selling at 38@39 cts. per bushel for Western and Canada. Rye sells in small lots at 77@78 cts per bushel. Shorts are unsettled, and prices quite nominal at $23@25, and Fine Feed and Middlings have been selling at $21@22 per ton as to quality.

CHICAGO, April 23.—Flour active and 5@10cts high er. Wheat 2c higher, sales at 73@79½ cts for No.