# THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.....FIRST SESSION

## SENATE

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Mr. SHERMAN presented resolutions of the Legislature of Ohio protesting against Rebel officers in Columbus and Camp Chase being on parole in uniform, and their being allowed to retain their former slave as servants, thus practically nullifying the State constitution by allowing slavery in Ohio.

[There is appended to the copy of the resolutions a note from David Todd, Governor of Ohio, to the effect that "the Legislature labored under a mistake in supposing that the Rebel officers were permitted to retain and use their former slaves as servants."]

Mr. SHERMAN, however, stated that the slaves did so serve their late masters—it is presumed without reference to any permit.

Mr. COWAN, of Pennsylvania, introduced a bill supplementary to an act passed the 16th of April, 1790, entitled an act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States.

[This bill provides a forfeiture of personal property of Rebels forever, and real property during the life of its owner, by trial, or if, after a certain time absentees do not respond, they may be declared outlaws—avoiding certain constitutional objections to other confiscation bills.]

Mr. COWAN here gave notice of a motion that he should hereafter make, to refer a bills, substitutes and amendments relating to the punishment of Rebels, and the forfeiture and confiscation of their property, to a select committee of four, to examine and report upon the same.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, reported favorably from the Committee on Military Affairs upon the resolution for the payment of certain moneys appropriated for the completion of the Washington aqueduct.

Mr. HALE reported favorably from the Committee on Naval Affairs, the House resolution for the discharge of certain contractors, at the discretion of the Secretary of the Navy, from the obligations for failure in regard to ships and transportation.

Mr. LATHAM, of California, introduced a bill to quiet land titles in California, which protects all actual settlers upon Mexican grants in all purchases subsequent to the confirmation of these grants, and authorizes them to pre-empt as much as they please at $1.25 per acre, with the exception of mineral lands; the money to be paid within one year. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. HENDERSON, of Missouri, introduced a bill to incorporate the Bank of the District of Columbia. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, introduced a bill concerning private actions against public officers. This bill premises that the nation is engaged in a civil war aimed at its own existence; that there are combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the posses vested in the Marshals by law; that the President has found it expedient to cause to be arrested and confined persons guilty of aiding or abetting the Rebels, or suspected, on probable cause of guilt, and to cause to be seized property intended to be sent to the Rebels or to be used for their aid. Therefore, to prevent vexatious actions against the officers and servants of the Government, acting under the authority of the President, it enacts that all actions founded upon any such cause shall be brought in the Circuit Court of the United States having jurisdiction of the parties, and not in any State court, and any cause which may be pending in any State court may be transferred at the option of the defendant to the proper court.

The defendant may effect the removal by making written application to the court, setting forth the facts, verified by the affidavit of himself or some other credible person. The defendant also may, at his option, have all such cases continued from time to time during the continuance of the war of the rebellion. All such actions shall be commenced by filing in the office of the proper court, before the issuing of the writ, a declaration or petition in writing, setting forth particularly the facts and circumstances which constitute the cause of action, so as to show its relation to the official or ministerial character. Without such particular statement in such declaration the plaintiff cannot give evidence at trial. He must also give bonds for the expenses of the trial. Any persons arresting such officers by civil process, shall be punished by fine and imprisonment, (the sum and time in blank;) but any person aggrieved may petition to Congress, supported by affidavit, for redress, and Congress shall have exclusive jurisdiction in such cases. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The bill for the establishment of a steamship line between San Francisco and China, via Sandwich Islands and Japan, came up as the order at 12½ o'clock. The amendment of Mr. Latham, of California, directing the annual payment by the Government of $500,000 for carrying the mails, the steamships to be armed, commanded by United States naval lieutenants, and make monthly trips, had been previously substituted for the original bill.

On motion of Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, the provision that a lieutenant of the navy have command of each steamer was stricken out.

The question being on ordering the bill to a third reading, the yeas and nays were demanded, and it was so ordered by a vote of 27 to 13.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, protested against passing the bill, as it would take directly out of the Treasury (the language of the bill giving the Secretary no discretion in the matter) $500,000, when no such amounts could be spared from the great exigencies of the country.

Mr. HALE said he would prefer that the word "directed" should be stricken out, and "authorized" substituted, which would leave the payment of the $500,000 discretionary, and thus give power to exercise some control in the premises. He moved to reconsider the vote on ordering to a third reading.

The motion to reconsider was rejected, and the bill was then passed—yeas 26, nays 16.

The nays were Messrs. Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Dixon, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Howe, King, Morrill, Sherman, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wilmot.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, the Senate went into Executive session; and subsequently adjourned until Monday.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. HUTCHINS, of Ohio, offered a resolution to censure Mr. Vallandigham for words spoken in debate against Senator Wade.

The SPEAKER stated this was a question of privilege on which Mr. Vallandigham had raised a point of order.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM asked that the following rule be read:

"If a member be called to order for words spoken in debate, the person calling him to order shall repeat the words excepted to, and they shall be taken down in writing at the Clerk's table, and no member shall be held to answer, or be subject to the censure of the House, for words spoken in debate if any other member has spoken or other business intervened after the words spoken, and before exception to them shall have been taken."

The SPEAKER also directed the following to be read from the Manual:

"Disorderly words spoken in committee must be written down in the House, but the committee can only report them to the House for animadversion."

The SPEAKER stated that under the circumstances he would sustain the question of order raised by Mr. Vallandigham, and thus was the question of privilege disposed of.

Mr. PHELPS, of California, introduced a bill relative to land titles of the State of California. Referred.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, reported a bill from the Committee of Ways and Means, making an appropriation for the naval service. Referred.

Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, introduced a bill to incorporate the Guardian Society for the city of Washington. Referred to Committee on the District.

Also, a bill to amend the act amendatory of the charter of the city of Washington. Referred to the same committee.

Mr. MALLORY, of Kentucky, introduced a bill to facilitate the transportation of troops and the mail from Washington to New York. Referred.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, moved that the House resume the consideration of the report of the Committee on Government Contracts.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, defended the committee from the attacks made in their absence by Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania. He said that the ex-Secretary of War had served a notice upon the committee that they would be laid out.

Mr. MCKNIGHT, of Pennsylvania, said he protested against Mr. Cameron's being placed in the Cabinet.

Mr. MORNEHEAD, of Pennsylvania, said he recommended Gen. Cameron to the position as Cabinet officer to Mr. Lincoln, and he was ready now to stand by that recommendation. He believed that such an appointment would be good for Pennsylvania. [Laughter.]

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, resuming, said the ex-Secretary had endeavored to reach the committee. When the committee had discovered a fraud, they had taken the evidence of such fraud, and laid it before the department, and the department would co-operate with the committee; and yet the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Stevens) complains that the committee is spending the money of the people. A contract was made by the War Department to furnish the Government with one million stand of arms—upon investigation of which contract the committee saved the Government the sum of one million three hundred thousand dollars. This contract was not discovered until three days before Mr. Cameron resigned his office. Old political feuds were healed by a horse contract, and celebrated with a great supper. Four hundred thousand dollars is badly expended at this time to heal old political sores.

The gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Stevens) has brought forward a tax bill to reach the industry and resources of this country in order to replenish the exhausted Treasury, but he will have to answer what has become of the money. There is indubitable evidence that somebody has plundered the Administration.

Mr. KELLY, of Pennsylvania, replied to Mr. Dawes by saying that he was no friend of General Cameron—never recommended him or assisted him to any position. He only rose to defend the character of an individual. He said when this war commended, a citizen was requested to co-operate with those in authority for the benefit of the army. Hence, Mr. A. Cummings, of New York, furnished to the army, hats and pantaloons.

Mr. STEELE, of New Jersey, said the hats and pantaloons were now here in the Quartermaster's Department. The pantaloons were not served, and the hats were too small for any soldier to wear. Also, the coffee was at the same place, not being fit to be distributed for use.

The further consideration was postponed until Monday.

Mr. HUTCHINS, of Ohio, presented a resolution from the State of Ohio.

The House adjourned until Monday.

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

(Regular Session.)

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

Mr. Nonnis presented a memorial from Fenton & Co., asking permission to construct a railway track from the terminus of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad track through Harvey, Jackson and other streets to tide water. Referred.

Mr. Kennedy, of the Committee on Police and Jails, presented a report with a resolution appropriating $1,300 for repairs to the city jail.—Adopted.

Mr. SULLIVAN presented an ordinance relative to the Fire Warden's line at Jackson's wharf. Laid on the table.

Mr. YOUNG called up the resolution adverse to the petition of Moses Weyrouch. Adopted.

On motion the resolution relative to the property of Henry May was recommitted.

The bill relative to levying a direct tax was received from the Second Branch and amended by raising the levy from 31½ cents to 37 cents on the $100.

The Branch refused to concur, and, on motion of Mr. Duckhart, a message was sent to the Second Branch requesting that body to recede from its amendment. The Second Branch returned a message stating that they adhered to their amendment.

Mr. DUCKHART moved that a message be sent to the Second Branch proposing a committee of conference on the subject.

A considerable discussion followed this motion, in which the action of the Second Branch was severely commented upon. Mr. EVANS offered a resolution calling upon the City Register to state what amount of money was necessary to meet the wants of the City Government for the year, and pledging the Branch to sustain the Register's report.

The PRESIDENT decided the resolution out of order.

The Branch then passed the resolution requesting a committee of conference.

The resolution appropriating $175 for repairs to the Eastern Spring lot was adopted.

Also the resolution adverse to the petition of Peter Gephart, and the resolution appropriating $350 to repair the Court House. Adjourned.

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

An ordinance to lay and collect a direct tax of 31½ cents for the present year was received from the First Branch.

On motion of Mr. DEAN the sum of 37 cents was substituted, and the ordinance as amended was passed.

A message was received from the First Branch requesting this Branch to recede from the amendment substituted in the ordinance. The Branch refused to recede.

A message was then received from the First Branch proposing a committee of conference. The proposition was concurred in and Messrs. Swindell, Wilson and Higgins were appointed on the part of this Branch.

Adjourned.

## FROM FORT WRIGHT AND PITTSBURG LANDING.

*Cairo Correspondence of the N. Y. World.*

CAIRO, April 20.—Strange rumors are given of the total defeat of our armies at Pea Ridge and Pittsburg. Newspapers are scarce and dear, only the officers being privileged to buy them. The discipline is said to be tyrannical and severe. So closely are the gunboats watched, that the roll is frequently called three times a day. The deserters appear like honest and ingenious men, one of them evidently an English seaman, who says he was impressed. Sixty men is the crew of each boat, and most of them are dragooned from the army.

Some of our scouts crossed over on the Arkansas side to the other side of the peninsula, and came upon some of the Confederate scouts and made them prisoners. The high water now prevents a very free locomotion on this ground; but when it subsides, a great deal of blood may be spilled upon it. The Confederate gunboats can occasionally be heard throwing grape and shell into the woods opposite our transports, probably with a view of annoying our scouts. A company of sharpshooters might be of great service in picking off the Confederate pilots and gunners.

WILL THE FORT BE TAKEN?

Fort Pillow may be reduced by storming as in the case of Fort Donelson; or it may be cut off as in the case of Island No. 10. It will be difficult to form any idea of the time it will take to reduce it, since nothing reliable can be predicted of our future operations. The configuration of land and water resembles much that at the latter fort. The army of General Pope might be landed on the left bank of the river and make its way down to the rear of the fortifications, and must necessarily take them by storm, or the Confederate gunboats would cover the retreat of the garrison and drive our army from the shore. Moreover, the earthworks in the rear of the main fort are extensive and mounted by siege pieces, much in the Donelson style.

Or the army may be landed on the right or Arkansas bank of the river, and succeed in planting heavy rifled cannon behind breastworks along the shore of the river, so as to keep back the gunboats and sink them if they attempt to pass. This was in substance the method adopted at New Madrid. The difficulties in the way are that that shore is so low as to be commanded everywhere by that which the Confederates hold. The gunboats of the enemy could hardly be expected to be very quiet while our forces were mounting guns on shore for their destruction.

Here is a slough across the point, but it unfortunately re-enters the river in plain sight of the fort. No transport can be taken across the land therefore. Neither can we think of running the blockade. The hostile flotilla below, while it may be safely kept from coming up the stream, would undoubtedly pounce upon any luckless gunboat or ships that would have the temerity to run the blockade.

Ten thousand men inside the fort, with any degree of spirit and commanded by a soldier, as they undoubtedly will be, could keep an army of fifty thousand at bay.

THE CONFEDERATES' LAST HOPE.

Yet it must be taken at any cost. The war department means have already been devised, and the stronghold must fall inevitably into our hands. It will not be the work of a day, nor will it yield without a stern pressure. The Confederates have now two strong positions to hold, and our troops are pouring down upon them from all the West. Not a man more than is necessary will be sacrificed. The Confederates are in *extremis*, and will not hesitate to slaughter hecatombs to succeed, but the jaws of our army and navy are closing fast around them, and many days will not elapse before the real issue is decided for ever. The last hope of the enemy on the Mississippi is at Fort Wright; when that falls our route is clear to the Gulf.

THE CO-OPERATIVE LAND FORCES.

Something great has been expected and promised of the land forces which accompany the expedition. The plans are laid, and the movements on foot which are to secure Fort Wright beyond a doubt. It matters not what these plans are, whether they are to storm the enemy's works, or surround them, or to cut canals or to build earthworks. The whole business is in good hands, and the public will learn soon enough where the blow is to be struck. A grand, comprehensive and masterly campaign, which is to give us Fort Wright and Memphis, has been decided upon. We cannot say when this will take place, but as soon as the preparatory arrangements are made the last stronghold of the enemy on the Mississippi will fall as surely and as easily as the first. Under the experienced leadership of Gen. Halleck on the one hand, and Gen. Pope on the other, we may expect that, so far as the Mississippi valley is concerned, the rebellion will come to a speedy and most inglorious end.

THE SITUATION AT PITTSBURG.

The last news from Pittsburg may be compressed into a single paragraph. General Halleck is hard at work reorganizing the entire *corpe d'armee*, and will be for some days to come, unless the enemy should renew the attack. Of this there is no probability. General Halleck will attack so soon as he is ready. Beauregard is fortifying at and around Corinth. His forces are unanimously placed at ninety thousand strong. General Halleck must have some evidence of the strength of the enemy, and hence has ordered the army of General Pope to join him. This is opportune, as the armies of General Buell and General Pope will make strong supports to the army lately commanded by Gen. U. Grant. The roads now are very bad. Our cavalry pickets extend out some nine miles, and hence there is little fear that the enemy will move again without our being forewarned and prepared.

The wounded have all been removed, the dead buried, and the carcasses of the horses covered. So soon as the weather becomes dry and warm, however, it is supposed that the stench will be insufferable, and that a movement will be made, if for no other purpose than to select a new camp ground. All predictions are hazardous in war, but there is good reason to believe, from all the evidence before me, that no action will be taken for a week. When it does come, however, there will be quick, desperate, skillful and decisive fighting—the crowning battle of all the bloody struggles of the West.

## FROM NASSAU.

LOSS OF THE CUNARD STEAMSHIP KARNAK.

*From the N. Y. Tribune, April 25.*

The British schooner Evelina, Capt. Higgs, arrived at this port yesterday from Nassau, N. P., which portsheailed from on the 16th inst. She brings 12 passengers and intelligence of the loss of the British steamship Karnak, in the harbor of Nassau.

The Cunard steamship Karnak, Capt. LeMesurier, while entering the harbor of Nassau, on her passage from Havana, grounded at 12 o'clock of the 14th and bilged at 4 o'clock, P. M. Part of her cargo—sugar and cotton was saved in a damaged state.—The passengers and mail were got off, and will be sent here in the schooners Vigilant and J. J. Finlayson, the former vessel taking 20 of the Nassau passengers, and the latter the mails and 30 Havana passengers, and 10 to 20 others. They were expected to sail in a day or two.

The passengers by the Evelina were those intending to come in the Karnak, but in consequence of the accident chartered the above schooner. The following are their names:

Mr. M. Jewell, lady and servant, Hartford, Conn.; Miss Dickenson, of Windsor, Conn.; Mrs. Wm. P. Van Rensselaer and son, Miss Susan Van Rensselaer, Mr. G. Congdon and son, Providence, R. I.; Mr. David Nevins, Jr., Boston; Mr. John K. Stuart, N. Y. city; Mr. John M. Nicoll, H. A. Dunnston, Blooming Grove, N. Y.; Master Mitchell.

The passengers give the following statement of the loss of the Karnak:

The Karnak arrived from Havana at the entrance of the harbor of Nassau on the 14th inst., at 11½ A. M.; and while in full sight of the wharf, in charge of Mr. Cook, an old and experienced pilot of that port, grounded, in consequence of his not being able to head her around, the harbor being so full of vessels. This occurred about 12 o'clock, and at 4 P. M. she bilged. They also report the following: The passengers bear testimony to the skill and constant vigilance of Capt. Higgs during the passage of their little vessel (which is only 46 English tons) from Nassau to New York, outstripping all competition. They also comment severely upon the Nassau agent of the Cunard line. There are 50 to 75 passengers for the May steamer.

The Confederate steamer Thos. L. Bragg (formerly the Nashville) had returned to Nassau, N. P., after having made an unsuccessful attempt to run the blockade at Charleston. She had one of her paddle-boxes badly injured, which is supposed to have been caused by a ball from the Gemsbok, while she was running the blockade. She has on board a full cargo of ammunition and guns, brought by the Gladiator to Nassau.

The steamer Ella Worley (formerly the Isabel), had arrived at Nassau from Havana, with a cargo of saltpetre and potash, and would attempt to run the blockade. The Confederate steamer Cecil had run the Charleston blockade and arrived at Nassau. There were also several other small Confederate vessels at Nassau, all having successfully run the blockade.

The Boston *Commercial Bulletin's* list of business changes in the United States, gives 3 failures and suspensions in Boston, 1 in New Bedford, 1 in New York, and 20 in other places. Total for the week, 25.

## BOARD OF TRADE.

*Committee of Arbitration for the month of April.*

HOOPER C. EATON, WILSON P. BRYANT,
JOS. A. BUCK, C. MORTON STEW ART,
J. HY. G. ESE.

## Private and Commercial Review.

BALTIMORE, April 25, 1862.

There was a little more activity in Stocks to-day. In Government securities we hear of nothing doing, and rates remain about the same as noted yesterday. For Maryland coupon 6's 1870 $96 was bid; do. inscribed 95 bid; do. do of 1890 95 bid; for North Carolina 6's 63¾ was bid, 66 asked, which is an advance. In City stocks we notice sales of $333 34 6's of 1899 at 90¾, and $1,300 do. do. at 97, closing at 96¾ bid, 97 asked for the old issue; for those of 1876 95 was asked, but there were no bidders. In Railway bonds we notice sales of $2,000 Baltimore and Ohio 6's 1862 at 95¾, $7,000 Northern Central 6's 1885 at 74¾, and $2,000 do. do. at 74¾; the latter closing at 74¾ bid, 74¾ asked; for Baltimore and Ohio 6's 1862 95¾ was bid, 96 asked, do. do., 1867 92 bid; do. do. 1875 89 bid; do. do. 1885 84 bid, 85 asked; for Northwestern Virginia 6's 1873, first mortgage guaranteed by the city, 88 asked; Western Maryland 6's 1890, first mortgage guaranteed by the city, 89 bid, 90¾ asked. There was some movement in Balti. more and Ohio Railroad shares—200 shares selling at 46½, 14 shares at 64¾, and 50 shares at 65¾, buyer's option 30 days; closing at 46½ bid, 46¾ asked regular way; 46½ bid, seller's option 60 days, and 46½ bid, buyer's option 60 days; for Northern Central 21¾ was bid, $22 asked. We notice a sale of 17 shares Bank of Baltimore at $87. The only transaction in Mining stocks was a sale of 500 shares Baltimore and North Carolina at 50 cts., buyer's option 60 days; other descriptions remain about the same as last quoted. For Canton Company $14 was bid, $14¾ asked.

SALES AT THE BALTIMORE STOCK BOARD

FRIDAY, April 25, 1862.

| | |
|---|---|
| $333 Baltimore city 6's '90 | 96¾ |
| 1,000 do. '95 | 97 |
| 500 do '90 | 97 |
| 2,000 Balt. and Ohio Railroad bonds '62 | 95¾ |
| 5,000 Northern Central Railroad bonds '85 | 74¾ |
| 2,000 do. do. do. '85 | 74¾ |
| 2,000 do. do. do. '85 | 75¾ |
| 17 shares Bank of Baltimore | 87 |
| 200 shares Balt. & Ohio Railroad stock | 65 |
| 50 do. do. do. do. | b30 | 65¾ |
| 14 do. do. do. do. | 64¾ |
| 500 shs. Balto. & N. Car. Mining Co. | b60f | 50 |

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

| | BUYING. | SELLING. |
|---|---|---|
| Gold | 1¼ per ct. prem. | 1⅛ per ct. prem. |
| Md. notes | ¾@¾ " " dis. | |
| Pa. " | ¾@¾ " " dis. | |
| Va. and Southern | 40@50, unsettled. | |

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 | 51 | 00 |
| Missouri 6's | 49¾ | 00 |
| Tennessee bonds | 49¾ | 49¾ |
| North Carolina bonds | 55 | 55 |
| American gold | 65 | 00 |
| Cumberland Coal | 30 | 00 |
| Canton Company | 13 | 00 |
| Pacific Mail | 56¾ | 56¾ |
| New York Central Railroad | 93 | 00 |
| Reading Railroad | 43¾ | 43 |
| Rock Island | 00 | 00 |
| | steady. | steady. |

The New York *Herald* of yesterday says:

The stock market continues firm, with a moderate activity. The feature of the transactions to day was the advance so long predicted in government stock to 94¾@¾. These 6's will go to par, probably before midsummer, if our arms sustain the reverse. Erie and Central continue active and strong. At the second board to day there was some realizing, and Erie and Central both closed ¼ lower than yesterday. The business in these stocks has been interfered with by a large traffic in "puts" and "calls," which naturally tends to check fluctuations. The earnings of the roads and the tone of speculators would probably, but for this, have caused both stocks to rule higher. Toledo was again strongly attacked by the bears. At one time to day it sold at 40, then rallied to 40¾, and closed 40¾ bid.

## REVIEW OF THE BALTIMORE MARKETS

FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 25.

ALCOHOL.—The market is now dull, the demand being confined to jobbing lots. We notice the sale of 50 bbls. at 48 cts. We quote at 55@54 cts. per gallon for 95 per cent. proof.

BEESWAX.—We are advised of no transactions in Ashes Pearl, and $5 62½ per 100 lbs for Pot, which is a decline. We quote at 26@28 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. We now quote No. 1 at $26@27, and No. 2 at $21@23 per ton.

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

CATTLE.—The offerings at the Cattle scales yesterday reached only 400 head, being a falling off of 250 head from last week. Of this number 100 were driven to Washington and 300 head taken by the butchers and packers at prices ranging from $3 25 to $5 25 per 100 lbs., which is an advance of 25 cts. per 100 lbs. on the prices of this day a 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@6 per 100 lbs.

SHEEP.—There was an ample supply of Sheep at market, good to prime clipped sold at 4@4½ cts. per lb. gross, and inferior at ⅞ cent per lb. since last Thursday.

COTTON.—There has been some demand this week from spinners, and sales have been effected to the amount of 250 bales on a base of 27½@30 cts. for middlings. The market closes firm with rather an upward tendency. New York reports there is but little doing in Cotton in the middling Uplands and Gulf.

COFFEE.—The market is very quiet, the only sales being made to the trade. The transactions during the week amount to only about 500 bags Rio at 19@20 cts. per lb. for fair to good quality. We are not advised of any transactions having taken place in Laguayra or Java. We now quote as follows, viz: common Rio at 19¾ cts.; fair to good do. at 19@20 cts.; and prime do. at 20¾ cts.; Laguayra do. at 22 cts., and Java at 26@27 cts. of which is now a little over 31,000 bags.

CHEMICALS.—There is only a moderate demand for Chemicals, and prices are about a shade lower. We quote Soda at 2½@2¾ cts per lb; Bi Carb Soda at $4 70@4 80, and Soda Ash at $2 75@3 00 per 100 lbs. Bleaching is nominally at 2½@2¾ cts. per lb.

CANDLES.—There continues to be a moderate demand for Candles, and sales are making at quotations, viz: 15 for Adamantine, 23@25 cts. for Chemical Sperm; 30@32 cts. for Sperm; 25@28 cts. for Parafine, and 12@14 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 in good demand. It is selling by the cargo for steam purposes at $5@5.25, and from the yards for domestic use at $5 50 @5.75 per ton of 2,240 lbs. The stock here is unusually light. There has been an arrival this week of 400 tons English Coal.

COPPER.—We notice a steady demand for Copper at our previous quotations, viz: Baltimore refined Ingots at 26@24 cts. per lb; cash, Sheathing at 30@31 cts. for Baltimore, and 25@027 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 32 cts per lb. The stock here is moderate.

FEATHERS.—There is a fair demand for Feathers, We quote common mixed lots at 25@30 cts., and fair to prime Live Geese at 33@40 cts. per lb.

FISH.—The demand is confined exclusively to jobbing lots. No cargo sales reported. We quote as follows: Codfish $3.50@4 per 100 lbs; Hake $1.62½@2.25 do., Pickerels $3@3.50 per bbl. Herrings, scaled, 20@35 cts; do. Labrador, $2.75@4.75; do. Eastern, $1.50@3; No. 1 large $6.50@7.75 do. No. 2 $5.25@5.25, do. No. 3 Mackerel $7.50@10.50 do. No. 2 $5.25@5.25 do., do. large $6.50@7.75 do., small do. $3.50@4 per bbl.

FRUIT.—There continues to be an active demand for foreign fruit. There is a good supply of Oranges and Lemons on hand, which are selling at $3@4 per box for the former, and $2.75@3 for the latter, according to quality and condition. We quote Bordeaux Almonds at 15¾ cts., Ivica do. at 12¾ cts.; Alicant do. at 12 cts.; Sicily soft shell at 10 cts., and shelled in boxes Sicily Walnuts at 10¾ cts.; Pecans at 12½ cts per lb; Plums 9 cts.; Prunes 16@17 cts. per lb., French do. 11 cts., Figs, 20 cts. per lb.; unpeeled Peaches at 9@10 cts. There is not much doing in Dried Fruit, we quote Dried Apples at 7 cts. per lb.; unpeeled Peaches at 9@10 cts.

FLOUR.—There is nothing worthy of special notice in Flour this week. The transactions reported since our last comprise 1,500 bbls Howard Street Super at $5 25; 300 bbls do. at $5.18¾; 200 bbls. Howard Street Super at $5 25; 600 bbls. Howard Street Extra at $5 50; 600 bbls. Ohio Extra at $5.44, and 200 bbls. do. at $5 50 per bbl. There has been a steady demand for retailing brands of Howard Street Super, and the supply being rather light the market is firm. Howard Street and Ohio Extra continue in very limited request, and holders are firm in demanding present rates. There have been considerable transactions in City Mills during the week, but market closes very firm with an upward tendency to advance. We now quote good Howard Street and Ohio Super at $5 25, and Extra do. $5 50 per bbl. Standard City Mills Super is nominal at 85@5 12½ per bbl. We notice sales to day of some 400 bbls. Ohio Extra at $5.50 per bbl.

RYE FLOUR.—During the week sales have been effected to the extent of some 400 bbls. at $4 25@4 50 per bbl., the principal part at the inside figure. The market closes rather dull.

CORN MEAL.—The sales amount to about 1,000 bbls. Baltimore Corn Meal, principally taken for export, at $2.75@2.87½ per bbl. We now quote these rates for both Baltimore and Brandywine.

The following are the inspections of Flour and Meal for the week ending April 24th, 1862:

| | bbls. | hf bbls. |
|---|---|---|
| Howard Street | 581 | |
| City Mills | 4,481 | |
| Ohio | 4,053 | 158 |
| Family | 345 | |
| | 1,639 | |
| Total wheat Flour | 10,618 | 158 |
| Besides 144 bbls. Rye Flour, and 25 hhds., and 446 bbls. Corn Meal. | | |

GRAIN.—There has been considerable activity in the Grain market this week. The entire offerings foot up 102 843 bushels, of which amount 87,753 bushels were received at the Baltimore and 25,090 bushels at the Mary land Exchange. As indicated by the receipts, the tide has seen that north of the sales of importance were made at the first named institution.

WHEAT.—The demand for Wheat has only been moderate, the principal demand being for parcels of prime white at quotations, viz: Prices have ruled pretty steady at 125 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. 120@131 cts. To day at the Baltimore Exchange there were sales of 350 bushels white at 155 cts., 360 do. at 150 cts., 100 do. at 140 cts., 130 do. at 138 cts., 250 do. inferior at 126 cts., 550 bushels red at 130 cts., and 850 do. do. at 125 cts.

CORN.—There has been some fluctuations in the Corn market this week. The offerings reach 67,426 bushels, of which 51,093 bushels were received at the Baltimore and 16,333 at the Maryland Exchange. On Saturday and Monday prices of choice ruled firm, with an evident tendency to advance. On Wednesday the market was very firm and prices went up fully 1 cent per bushel for the better descriptions. The advanced rates have since been well maintained until to-day, when a further advance took place, prime white selling as high as 64 cts. per bushel. At the Baltimore Exchange to day there were sales of 2,800 bushels white at 63 cts., 610 bushels do. at 62 cts., 555 bushels do. at 62 cts., 555 bushels do at 60 cts.; 377 bushels white at 63 cts., 200 bushels common do. at low at 58 cts.; 200 bushels do. at 56 cts.; 300 bushels yellow do. at 56 cts. At the Maryland Exchange there were sales of 210 bushels mixed at 58 cts., and 4,700 bushels yellow at the same rate.

RYE.—There has been some little movement in Rye, but prices remain about the same as last noted. There re bushels. We now quote Pennsylvania at 70@72 cts., and Maryland at 67@68 cts. per bushel.

OATS.—There is nothing of special moment to notice in Oats this week. The market has been pretty well supplied, the offerings reaching over 26,000 bushels. The demand has been rather light, and in most cases sellers have found difficulty in obtaining the prices current at the close of our last weekly report. We now quote at 37 @38 cts. for Pennsylvania; 36@37 for Maryland, and 34@35 cts. for Virginia. To-day we notice sales of 430 bushels Maryland at 37 cts., and 700 bushels Pennsylvania at 38 cts., the market closing a little firmer.

PEAS AND BEANS.—The demand for both Peas and Beans has been moderate. We quote ordinary to prime white Beans at $1 50@1.75 per bushel, and Black-Eyed Peas at $1 62½@1 87½ per bushel.

GUANO.—Small sales are being made to farmers at quotations: Peruvian at $60, the Agents' price; California $37, and A A Mexican do. at from $18 to $22 per ton of 2,240 lbs. Reese Manipulated Guano sells at $45, Maryland Company's Super Phosphate at $40@43, Whitebrook & Co's do. at $42, Turner's Excelsior, Rhodes' and Dellerg's Phosphate of Lime at $45, and Baugh's raw bone do. at $45 per ton of 2,000 lbs.

GUNNY BAGS.—There has been quite an active demand for Gunny Bags, and with a very light stock prices are firm. We quote at 14 cts. for small and 25 cts. each for large size.

GINSENG.—We quote crude Western at 45@50 cts.; do. Southern at 45@50 cts., and clarified of both descriptions at 65@75 cts. per lb.

HEMP.—Hemp is very firm indeed, but we have no change to note since our last in the rates, and we still quote American at $160@170 for rough, and $240 for dressed. Russian at $200 per ton, and Manilla at 8¾@9 cts per lb., Sun at 6¾ cts., and Jute at 4¾@5 cts. per lb.

HAY AND STRAW.—Hay continues firm at $17@19 per ton for prime baled Timothy. The market for it is moderately active, the government being the principal purchaser. Baled clover is worth $16@17. We quote Rye Straw at $12, Oat do. at $9@9.50, and Wheat do. at $9@9.50 per ton.

HIDES.—There has been nothing doing in Hides this week. We quote at 8 cts. for city and 7 cts. for country slaughtered. There is nothing doing in Foreign Hides, the market being bare of them. In New York they are quoted 24@25 cts. for Buenos Ayres, 22@23 cts. for Rio Grande, and 10@11 cts. for green salted. We notice a sale of 2,000 Buenos Ayres Hides in New York, bought for the Baltimore market, at 23½@24 cts. per lb.

INDIGO.—Indigo is firm at the quotations which are as follows, viz: $2.37½@2.50 for Bengal, $1.75 for Kurpah, $2 20 for Guatemala, $1.15@1.40 for Madras, 75 cts. to $1 25 per lb. for Manilla.

IRON.—The market is firm, united principally by light stocks. Some 150 tons sold during the week at quotations, viz: Baltimore Charcoal Forge Pig at $30, Catoctin Forge at $26@28, Charcoal No. 1 Wheel at $26, and $29@27 per ton for No. 2. Scotch Pig may be quoted selling at $25@26 for American, $62½@67½ per ton for common English; and we quote Sheet iron at 3¾@4¼ cts per lb. for English; 6¾ cts for American, and 7½ Cut nail and upwards. Nails are selling at $4.50 cash, for common English.

LEATHER.—There has been a moderate business transacted this week. We continue to quote at 28@30 cts. for Spanish Sole; 25@28 cts. Country do.; Leather, black; 20@25 cts. for Country do., 25@28 cts for Rough Skirting; $54 for Upper in rough hide; $42@50 for rough Calf Skins; and 220@265 per dz. for finished do.

MADDER.—There is very little Madder here, and we now quote it at 13½@14 cts. per lb.

MILL FEED.—The market has been dull. We quote Middlings at 22@24 cts., and Brown Stuff at 14@14½ cts per bushel.

MOLASSES.—There is very little inquiry for Molasses. We still quote as follows, viz: old clayed Cuba at 20@21 cts; new crop do. at 25@30 cts; old Muscovado at 20@22 cts; new crop do. at 27@33 cts; Porto Rico at 30@40 per gallon.

NAVAL STORES.—There have been some small sales this week. We quote as follows, viz: Spirits Turpentine Rosin at $7.50@8 per gallon; Tar at $2.50, Pitch at $3.50, and Turpentine at $3 per bbl. for common, and $4@5.50 per bbl. for fine.

OILS.—The market is heavy, and transactions limited at our quotations, viz: Linseed at 50@52 cts for American; Sperm at 160@165 cts. for fall, and 165@170 cts. for winter. Whale at 60@62 cts. for fair, and 65@70 cts. for patent bleached; Solar at 65@70 cts. for Elephant at 70 cts., and Lard at 65@70 cts. per gallon. Ethereal Oil sells at 65 cts., Keyone at 58 cts., and Coal Oil at 38 cts. per gallon.

ONIONS.—There is but a light supply of Onions in market, and as there is a fair demand, prices rule higher. From the wharf, sales are making at $2.37½@2.50 per bbl., according to quality and condition.

PROVISIONS.—The Provision market has been very inactive during the past week, and but few sales of importance have been reported.

BEEF.—Small sales are making for ships' stores at our quotations, viz: Baltimore packed No. 1 at $11.50@12, do. No. 2 at $15.50@16, and do. Extra Mess at $16 per bbl. No sales of Western Beef are reported, and we are unable to give any quotations.

BULK MEAT.—Sales reported of 1,000 boxes Hams, in dry salt, deliverable next month, on private terms; 10 hhds. Shoulders at 4¾@4¾ cts., 10,000 lbs. Sides at 5¾ cts., and 5,000 loose Shoulders, deliverable in Philadelphia, 4¾@4¾ cts. We quote Shoulders at 4¾@4¾ cts., —the market closing dull at these figures.

BACON.—The demand for Bacon is confined to jobbing lots, which are selling shortly at our quotations, viz: 4¾ @5 cts per lb. for Shoulders; 6@6¾ cts. for Sides; 6¾@7 8 cts. for plain and sugar-cured Hams, and 8¾@9 cts. per lb. for fancy do.

PORK.—No sales have been reported of importance.—We quote Western Mess at $15, prime Mess at $12, prime at $10, and Rump at $9.50@10 per bbl.

LARD.—We notice sales of some 200 tier