CITY INTELLIGENCE.

A MYSTERIOUS MURDER.—It will be remembered that there appeared in this paper on Monday morning last an account of the finding of the dead body of Cornelius Flaherty on Sunday morning last, about six o'clock, near the door of his late residence, on the east side of the Falls' road, a short distance beyond the city limits; and the verdict of the jury of inquest, summoned by Justice Peregoy, of Baltimore county, to the effect that the deceased came to his death by falling against a kerbstone. It was also stated at the time that the impression of some persons was that he had been murdered.—This impression was so strong in the minds of his family and friends that, notwithstanding the finding of the jury of Sunday, they on Monday morning demanded further investigation. In compliance with their demand Justice Peregoy on that day summoned an entirely new jury, of which Mr. Francis Hart, of this city, was foreman, and another inquest was held. The new jury, determined to ferret out the facts of the case, summoned about twenty witnesses, but no new facts were elicited. One of the witnesses, a female neighbor, testified that she heard him at the door of his dwelling about 3 o'clock on Saturday morning, after which time nothing further could be learned of him until he was found, as before stated. There was but little blood where he lay, although the wound in his forehead was quite severe, and his position presented no indications of even a death-struggle, he rather presented the appearance of having been carefully laid out. Dr. Marie was summoned and gave it as his opinion, after examining the wound in the forehead as well as the bruise beneath the right ear, that the cut in the forehead was made by some sharp instrument which did not penetrate the skull, but which might have caused concussion of the brain, thereby producing death; that the bruise beneath the ear was caused by a fatal blow; and that it was impossible that the marks upon the deceased could have been the result of an accidental fall. The jury, after thoroughly investigating the matter, were unable to fix an opinion upon one, and gave as their verdict that the deceased came to his death by a blow or blows from the hands of some person to the jury unknown. It is said that the verdict of the first jury was rendered without having a physician to examine the wounds upon the body.

AN INTERESTING MEETING.—The "Baltimore Ladies' Christian Union Society" held its annual meeting yesterday morning between eleven and twelve o'clock, in the lecture room of the First Constitutional Presbyterian Church, southeast corner of Green and German streets. The exercises were opened by Rev. H. Dunning, Pastor of the church, who read the 72d Psalm, commencing "Jesus shall reign where'er the sun does his successive journeys run;" the assembly joining in the singing of the Psalm, after which prayer was offered up by R. J. Wilson, of the Lee Street Baptist Church. Rev. Dr. Baird, of New York, then gave an account of the progress of the preaching of the Gospel in Italy, in the course of which he stated that of the 25,000,000 people of that classic land, about 22,000,000 are accessible to the Christian minister. He occupied about one hour in the delivery of his address, which was replete with interesting information. The audience, which was rather small in consequence of the inclement weather, were apparently deeply interested in the remarks of the speaker. This Society pays the entire expenses of one "Evangelist" in Italy. The following named ladies compose the officers of this Society: President—Mrs. E. R. Harney; First Vice President—Mrs. C. Ie; Second Vice President—Mrs. Rev. James Wilson; Treasurer—Miss Geraldine Vickers; Secretary—Miss Elizabeth Waesche. The meeting was closed by the singing of the Doxology by the audience, and the Benediction by Rev. Dr. McCron, of the First English Lutheran Church.

SALES OF PROPERTY.—Mr. S. H. Gover, auctioneer, yesterday sold at public auction the following described property: A valuable piece of property on the northwest corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Orchard street, comprising two lots of ground, each having a front of 23 feet, with a depth of 200 feet. The improvements consist of two three-st ry brick houses, with a brick stable in the rear. Ground rent on each lot $11.50. Mr. Jacob Seeger became the purchaser at $7,010. A lot of ground on Light street with a front of 15 feet and a depth of one hundred and sixteen feet. The improvements comprise a two-story brick dwelling. It was purchased by Mr. D. Nobleton $615. Also, a valuable piece of property about four miles from the city, between the Harford and Belair roads, containing 15 acres and 25 square perches of land, improved by a substantial dwelling. Purchased by Mr. John S. Biddison for $1,725.

On Monday Messrs. Gibson & Co., auctioneers, sold at the Merchants' Exchange sales-room, a lot of ground on the west side of Calhoun street, near Lombard street, having a front of 15 feet and a depth of 100 feet, improved by a three-story brick dwelling, with back building. Sold for $600, subject to an annuity of $60. Three lots adjoining, of the same size and similarly improved, were sold at the same price.

THE BREWERTON CHANNEL.—Yesterday afternoon Mr. Streeter, of the First Branch of the City Council, offered the following resolution relative to replacing the buoys in the Brewerton Channel:

Whereas, During the month of April, 1861, the buoys in the line of the "Brewerton Channel" were removed, and have since been replaced, but not in their proper positions, much to the detriment of the commercial interest of the city; therefore—

Be it resolved, by the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, That the Government of the United States be requested to detail a properly qualified officer for the purpose of correctly replacing the buoys in the "Brewerton Channel," and that the expenses attending the same be defrayed by the city.

THE SECOND BRANCH OF THE CITY COUNCIL AND THE ACTING MAYOR.—In the Second Branch of the City Council, on the 17th ult. Geo. Lee Chapman, Acting Mayor, communicated to that Branch a resolution relative to the employment of additional clerks and the payment of money to the individuals employed by the United States Government. No reply has yet been received from Mr. Chapman, and last evening Mr. Miller offered a preamble and resolution, which were unanimously adopted, again requesting the Acting Mayor, if not incompatible with the public interest, to communicate, at his earliest convenience, the desired information.

THE DEEPENING OF THE CHANNEL.—Mr. D. H. Miller, of the Second Branch of the City Council, last evening offered a resolution requesting the First Branch to take action, as early as possible, upon the resolution some time since adopted by the Second Branch, requesting the Senators and Representatives from this State in the Congress of the United States, to use their influence to procure the passage of an act appropriating $100,000 of the amount heretofore appropriated for improvement at Fort Carroll, to the deepening of the channel of the Chesapeake bay and Patapsco river. The resolution was unanimously adopted.

INQUIRY.—Some two weeks since a woman named McCoy, who lives on Alice Anna street, near Bond street, while in a state of beastly intoxication, laid down on the floor in one of the rooms of her house, with her infant child at her side. While the mother slept, a rat attacked the child and eat the flesh from two of the fingers of its right hand. No attention was paid to the wound, and on Monday night, when the mother was absent from the house in search of her husband, who was drunk in a groggery near by, the child died. Coroner Spurkin had an inquest over it and a verdict was rendered of "death from the neglect of the parents."

CHARGE OF TREASON.—Mr. Henry Seim was yesterday arrested and taken before United States Commissioner Ridgeley, upon a charge of treason, it being alleged that he had assisted in burning certain railroad bridges with a view of obstructing the passage through Baltimore about the 20th of April, 1861, of United States troops marching to the protection of the national capital. He was released on bail in the sum of $2,500 to appear at a further examination.

FIRE.—About a quarter before nine o'clock last night fire was discovered in a back building of house No. 49 Lexington street, between Charles and St. Paul street. An alarm was sounded, and the Fire Department was soon at work and succeeded in saving from destruction the main building and other adjoining property. The house was unoccupied, and is owned by Mr. W. W. Handy, who has a policy of insurance in the Equitable office. The loss is estimated at about $500.

CASE OF BURNING.—An old negro woman named Harriet Brawn, living at No. 302 South Howard street, was burned to death yesterday morning.—About eight o'clock she was engaged in kindling a fire, when her clothes were accidentally ignited, and before proper assistance could be rendered she was a corpse. Coroner Batten held an inquest, and the jury rendered a verdict of "death by accidental burning."

TAKING OUT LICENSES.—Quite an animated scene was yesterday presented at the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, which was all day long crowded with traders and dealers of every grade, anxious to renew their licenses in compliance with the law, which requires all licenses to be renewed by the first of May, without any extension of time whatever as has usually been the case.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—Yesterday afternoon a man named Peter Smith was driving a cart along Broadway, and in attempting to cross the railway track was thrown from the seat. One of the wheels of the cart passed over his head, fracturing the skull badly. He was taken to his home, No. 42 Register street, where Dr. Dwinelle dressed the wound.

STEALING A WATCH.—Yesterday a negro boy named Berry, slave of Mr. James Coburn, was arrested on the charge of stealing a watch, the property of Caspar Fall. The theft took place on Monday night, and when the negro was arrested the watch was found on his person. He was committed to jail for court by Justice Hiss.

A NEW WAY TO COUNT DEAD MEN—A PROMINENT MARKSMAN.

One of the correspondents of the New York *Tribune*, writing from the camp before Yorktown, says:

These sharpshooters, by the way, received a compliment last Sunday, when Generals Keys and Smith applied to General Heintzelman to borrow 150 of them, just to pick off the gunners of the Confederate batteries on the extreme left. By 11 o'clock they had killed nine men, "*counting the groans.*" The men are now relieved from night duty, returning to camp at sunset. I hear that Col. Berdan has applied for the forwarding of his regiment, at present with General McDowell, and for the Minnesota company with Halleck. When a general engagement occurs we cannot have too many sharpshooters.

They say the Confederates fire pretty well, using generally Mississippi rifles, but some have target ones and repeaters. One person of the 2d has become prominent. He is a fine-looking bearded man, not in uniform, and he walks leisurely from point to point within the Confederate intrenchments, or along the woods skirting them, accompanied by a negro, who dutifully carries his rifle, a weapon of at least forty pounds weight. He is never in a hurry, and a capital shot. At least one of our men has fallen by his hand. They suppose him to be a civilian, a Scotch version of the newspaper story of "Garibaldi's Englishman," and have banded together to make sure of him. Still, up to the present date, he is alive and shooting.

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

BUTLER VS. CAMERON—OFFICIAL RESPONSIBILITY.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Considerable misconception appears to prevail in reference to the responsibility of the ex Secretary of War for the arrest and imprisonment of Mr. Butler. Many entertain the idea that because he occupied a high official position, his official robes must protect him. A second class suppose that if it was done by order of the President, such order is sufficient in itself to screen the subordinate; while a third conceive that the Government, in time of rebellion, has some hidden power, by which it may do wrong and injustice with perfect impunity. In England, the responsibility of the ex Secretary would not be questioned, and officials as lofty in the State have been, at the ending of their official term, held to just retribution for their official wrong, and Governors (admitted to be absolutely viceroys) have been made to answer heavily for their assumptions of power. Lord Mansfield made this right of the injured, despite the shield of official pretension, the glory of the common law and of English jurisprudence.

In this country, at no time, if his rights under the Constitution are secured to him, can the civil or political privileges of the citizen be infringed by a public officer, with impunity to the transgressor, or without ample means of obtaining redress for the injured party.

Within the limits of their respective powers, all officers, from the President downwards, ought to be submitted to or obeyed; but if they should overstep the limits of their official authority—if they should assume powers not delegated to them by the Constitution, or some law made in pursuance thereof, they would cease to be under the protection of their officers and would be recognized merely as private citizens; and for any act of injustice or oppression they might commit, would be liable to a civil or criminal prosecution; in the same manner as a private citizen, with this distinction, that if the wrong-doer has availed himself of his official character, or of the opportunities his office affords him, to commit acts of injustice or oppression, it will be considered as a great aggravation of his guilt, in a criminal prosecution, and will be a good ground for a jury to find exemplary damages in a civil action, because private injury here is connected with a breach of the public confidence.

Neither will the fact that Mr. Cameron was acting under the instructions of the President excuse him. In 21 Cranch, 119, the Supreme Court of the United States decided, "That if the President should mistake his powers under the Constitution, or the construction of an act of Congress, and give instructions not warranted by the Constitution or the act, any aggrieved party might recover damages against the officer acting under the instructions, which, though given by the President, would furnish no justification or excuse."

This Government, in time of rebellion, does not change its character; nor does it alter the Constitution because the South may be trying to overthrow it. There is no department that can assume dictatorial powers, nor is there any one department that can confer such power upon any other. The right of all citizens not serving in the army, militia or navy, remains precisely the same. Neither the President nor any of his Cabinet have the right to issue warrants or arrest the citizen. This belongs exclusively to the Judiciary at all times. Certainly, the history of odious general warrants in England should have taught our people a lesson. The President or any one of his Cabinet have just as much right to order the civil citizen to instant execution as they have to do, two-fold his liberty by any such process. It is high time these alarming concessions made to power were at an end, and that the darkness of such gross ignorance was dispelled. VERITAS.

NORTHERN PHILANTHROPY—THE PORT ROYAL CONTRABANDS.

LETTER TO THE BOSTON COURIER.

MR. EDITOR: After reading the *Courier* for eighteen months on the great and absorbing political questions of the day, I look through other papers for other matters, and the Boston *Journal* particularly, for facts, which it boasts is its strong point. In the *Journal* for Wednesday last I find an editorial headed "The Port Royal Contrabands," in which there are some disclosures that do not perfectly harmonize with my notions of humanity, and yet seem to be given as all proper in our dealings with the negro, for whom the *Journal* has an utmost kind feeling. It says: "Letters received by the Educational Commission of Boston from teachers employed at Port Royal and its vicinity, speak very encouragingly of the present condition and the capabilities and disposition of the numerous negro population of the Port Royal islands. The negroes are busily employed in planting cotton, corn and potatoes, laboring cheerfully for slight pecuniary rewards, and manifesting a tractable, obedient and deferential spirit, which has deeply impressed the white teachers who are striving to fit them to take care of themselves."

Now, about these slight pecuniary rewards. Is this our plan of philanthropy applied to the negro—shave him of as much work as possible, and give him only a "slight pecuniary reward?" I thought at first that probably he had a good deal esse that was not pecuniary, and this latter was sort of gratuity in addition—but valiantly it is not so, for still further on I find—"The contrabands are very much in need of clothing, and the letters all request that contributions be sent to them, but ask that the materials, rather than ready-made garments be sent."

The clothing is not given to the negroes, but further on in return for labor performed. They are distinctly made to understand that they must labor for all they receive, and must work in order to support themselves. Besides clothing, salt (of which they stand in much need), tobacco, sugar and salt meats are required for the use of the contrabands; and all these articles must be voluntarily contributed, as the black does not pay of making "a dollar by labor on the spot."

Now, here is a picture of the operation of abolition philanthropy. The poor negro is in want of understand he must buy all these, and he has "no way of making payment except by labor on the spot." He labors "cheerfully" and gets only "a slight pecuniary reward," which of course is very soon and very entirely absorbed by or returned to the generous philanthropist in consequence of the necessities of his colored brother—clothing, sugar, &c. Really, did the sweet philter of New England philanthropy ever tell a harder story against it than this told by the Boston *Journal*? Now another fact comes to us from another quarter, but an equally reliable one, viz., that this "slight pecuniary reward" is render d in the form of counterfeit bank bills of Boston banks—the natural wear and tear of which, in view of their close resemblance to genuine, for their decrease, will prevent a large percentage of them ever being returned from Port Royal to Boston. How many plantation negroes, having received their "slight pecuniary reward," will ever be seen on State street, wending their way to the deck of a paying-teller of a Boston Bank? Exquisite ingenuity of the generous philanthropy of abolitionism! First shave the contraband "labor cring cheerfully" on his work, with only "a slight pecuniary reward;" next shave him on his necessities, clothing, sugar, tobacco, &c., and lastly, shave him on one-dollar bills of Boston Banks. Could a Yankee overseer go farther?

"For the information of those who would like to aid in this noble effort to benefit the liberated slaves, we will state that Governor Andrew is President of the Educational Commission, Wm. Endicott, Jr., Treasurer, and Edward Atkinson, Secretary."

But we would suggest to these gentlemen and to those who contribute to the "effort" and its nobility, that if they apply for an act of incorporation their body might more descriptively be called "The double action Razor-blade Association for Shaving Contrabands." More of this hereafter.

SUFFOLK.

From the New York Express.

THE TRUTH ABOUT MEXICO.

The *Courrier des Etats Unis* on this morning, under the above heading, says that nothing is more common than to talk about the situation of Mexico, but nothing is more rare than to discuss the subject with reasonable knowledge of the facts. People are accustomed to consider not so much the Government of Juarez as the word that serves him for a battle cry; and because the President of Mexico and his satellites call themselves Liberals, people willingly believe that liberalism is at stake in the dispute that is soon to be decided in Mexico. Thinking it time that such an error should cease, and that the factionists who have too long desolated the Spanish Republic should be restored to their true colors, without regard to the name which they have seen fit to appropriate, the editor of the *Courrier* copies an ably written letter from Vera Cruz to the Paris *Journal des Debats*, setting forth the transformation of Mexico, exposing the contemptible adventurers who latten off of her, and stating the legitimate aspirations of the mass of the population."

The writer of this letter says that there is neither liberal, nor clerical or reactionary party in Mexico. There are simply audacious robbers, without scruples of any kind on the one hand, and victims well used to the yoke and pretty nearly resigned to their wretched fate on the other hand. The population of Mexico is not 5,000,000 as is generally believed, but only six millions, composed of 5,400,000 pure or half-breed Indians and 600,000 white men whose blood is more or less mixed with Indians and negroes. The Indians are so sunk in ignorance that in some parts they believe themselves to be still subject to Spain. A few thousand of them drawn away from their labors by the civil wars, take an active part in the disastrous struggles which are waged for the benefit of three or six knaves, half of whom call themselves Liberals, and the other half Reactionists. All the rest of the population, the real people, desire only to work and live in peace in this country, which would be great in a few years under a true Government; for poverty is rare and it would be altogether unknown if there was only a better security for person and property.

The two parties divide the six hundred thousand Mexicans properly so called, pretty equally, the greater part of them affecting political passions far enough from their real sentiments. This is easily understood when it is taken into consideration that to belong to the defeated party is to furnish a warrant of spoliation, which the poor victim rarely escapes, often even suffering death; and one runs the same risks in his own party, if he should be suspected of any moderation.

To sympathize with Juarez and his Government because they chose to call themselves Liberals, would be in reality to approve of a state of siege, robbery, murder, the absence of all guaranty, of all liberty and all honesty. These people steal from governments as well as from individuals—as witness the $40,000 belonging to France stolen by the Juarez Government from the bank of M. Penaud, where the money was deposited, and the $630,000 stolen by Miramon from the English Legation. There is some difference in the amounts stolen, it is true, but the only difference between the thieves is the regret on the part of Juarez that he could not steal as much as his antagonist. The choice made by Juarez of his Executive officers shows well enough what he is. Portilo Leon, the Chief of Police in Mexico, is a notorious robber, and served seven years in the chain gang for assassination—three of them in the city of Mexico itself. He was the plotter of the recent attempt on the life of the French Minister, Saligny, and, by way of satisfying the complaints of the French Government, he has been promoted to be Brigadier General. Carvajal, Cevallard, Ijas and the greater part of the other Generals now actively employed by Juarez were mere brigands, and were commissioned Generals when they brought their cutthroats to take service with his party.

The only thing organized in Mexico is highway robbery. At every station between Vera Cruz and Mexico a sum of money is taken from travellers for the benefit of the robbers. It is like a regular tax, added to the price of passage. Women sometimes have to pay more than money.

Marquez arrives at a town and demands $10,000 for the defenders of religion. If the money cannot be supplied, he shoots twenty-five persons, under pretence that if they have no money it must be because they have given it to his enemies. In eight days afterwards, Carvajal will come to the same town, and twenty-five more wretches are shot under a similar pretence. In one district alone, about the size of a French Department, fifteen hundred persons have perished in this manner. The correspondent of the *Journal des Debats* concludes his graphic letter by repeating that there are no such things as political parties in Mexico. There are oppressors and there are oppressed. So far as the latter are concerned, the only difference between the former is that one eats them with red sauce, and the other with black; and as the alternative is certainly presented anew, those who escape the one are pretty sure to fall victims to the other.—The only remedy for this terrible state of things, says the French writer, is a strong government, under which "the good shall be reassured, and the wicked shall tremble."

SUPPRESSION OF THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.

PROVISIONS OF THE NEW TREATY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN—THE RIGHT OF SEARCH.

The Seward-Lyons treaty for the suppression of the African slave trade provides as follows:

1. Naval vessels of either Power, when provided with special instructions for that purpose, may visit merchant vessels belonging to either when there is reasonable ground for suspicion that such vessels are slavers, and in order to fix the reciprocal right of search in such a manner as to avoid disputes, the following rules are agreed upon:

First—It shall never be exercised except by vessels-of-war, authorized expressly for that object, according to the stipulations of this treaty.

Second—The right of search shall in no case be exercised with respect to a vessel of the navy of either of the two Powers, but shall be exercised only as regards merchant vessels; and it shall not be exercised by a vessel-of-war of either contracting party within the limits of a settlement or port, nor within the territorial waters of the other party.

Thirdly—Whenever a merchant vessel is searched by a ship-of-war, the commander of said ship shall, in the act of so doing, exhibit to the commander of the merchant vessel the special instructions by which he is duly authorized to search, and shall deliver to such commander a certificate, signed by himself, stating his rank in the naval service of his country, and the name of the vessel he commands, and also declaring that the only object of the search is to ascertain whether the vessel is employed in the African slave trade, or is fitted up for the said trade. When the search is made by an officer of the cruiser who is not the commander, such officer shall exhibit to the captain of the merchant vessel a copy of the before-mentioned special instructions, signed by the commander of the cruiser, and he shall in like manner deliver a certificate signed by himself, stating his rank in the navy, the name of the commander by whose orders he proceeds to make the search, that of the cruiser in which he sails, and the object of the search, as above described. It appears from the search that the papers of the vessel are in regular order, and that it is employed on lawful objects, the officer shall enter in the logbook of the vessel that the search has been made in pursuance of the aforesaid special instructions, and the vessel shall be left at liberty to pursue its voyage. The rank of the officer who makes the search must not be less than that of lieutenant in the navy, unless the command, either by reason of death or other cause, is at the time held by an officer of inferior rank.

Fourthly.—The reciprocal right of search and detention shall be exercised only within the distance of two hundred miles from the coast of Africa, and to the southward of the thirty-second parallel of north latitude, and within thirty leagues from the coast of the island of Cuba.

2. All naval ships of the two nations, assigned to the suppression of the slave trade, shall be provided with copies of this treaty and the accompanying regulations, the names of such vessels to be reciprocally communicated by the two governments; and no other vessels shall be sent to some place where a mixed court of justice sits.

3. Owners of vessels illegally detained shall receive indemnity from the government whose cruisers made the seizure; indemnity to be paid within one year from the judicial discharge of the case.

4. Three mixed courts of justice shall be established—one at Sierra Leone, and one each at the Cape of Good Hope and New York; each court to be formed of an equal number of individuals of the two nations; the right of changing the place for holding their courts being reserved to each nation within its own territory. These courts shall judge the cases submitted to them according to the provisions of the present treaty, and there shall be no appeal from their decision.

5. Officers who deviate from the regulation agreed upon shall be punished.

6. Every American or British merchant vessel may be seized as a slaver if the following articles are found among her equipments:

First—Hatches with open gratings, instead of the close hatches which are usual in merchant vessels.

Second—Divisions or bulkheads in the hold or on deck in greater numbers than are necessary for vessels engaged in lawful trade.

Third—Space plank fitted for laying down a second or slave deck.

Fourth—Shackles, bolts or handcuffs.

Fifth—A larger quantity of water in casks or in tanks than is requisite for the consumption of the crew of the vessel as a merchant vessel.

Or of other vessels for holding liquid, unless the master shall produce a certificate from the custom house at the place from which he cleared outward, stating that a sufficient security had been given by the owners of such vessel that such extra quantity of casks or of other vessels should be used only to hold palm oil, or for other purposes of lawful commerce.

Seventh—A greater number of mess-tubs or kids than is requisite for the use of the crew of the vessel as a merchant vessel.

Eighth—A boiler or other cooking apparatus of an unusual size, and larger or capable of being made larger than requisite for the use of the crew of the vessel as a merchant vessel, or more than one boiler or other cooking apparatus of the ordinary size.

Ninth—An extraordinary quantity of rice, of the flour of Brazil, of manioc or cassada, commonly called farina, of maize, or of Indian corn, or of any other article of food whatever, beyond the probable wants of the crew; unless such rice, flour, farina, maize, Indian corn, or other article of food, be entered on the manifest as part of the cargo for trade.

Tenth—A quantity of mats or matting greater than is necessary for the use of the crew of the vessel as a merchant vessel; unless such mats or matting be entered on the manifest as part of the cargo for trade.

7. The discovery of any of the foregoing articles on board a merchantman precludes her own as from receiving indemnity, even if the vessel should be discharged by the court.

8. After condemnation, slavers shall be entirely broken up and sold in separate parts, unless either government wishes to purchase them for its navy, in which case the court shall appoint an appraiser, and the government whose cruiser made the capture shall have the first option of purchase.

9. The officers and crew of a condemned slaver shall be punished according to the laws of the country to which their vessel belongs, as shall also the owner or owners and other persons interested in her equipment or cargo, unless they prove that they had no participation in the enterprise.

10. Negroes captured on board of slavers shall be placed at the disposal of the government whose cruiser has made the capture; they shall be immediately set at liberty and shall remain free, the government to whom they have been delivered guaranteeing their liberty.

The ratifications of the treaty are to be exchanged at London within six months from the date of its signature by Mr. Seward and Lord Lyons (April 7), and it is to remain in force for ten years from the day of exchange of the ratifications—and further, until the end of one year after either of the contracting parties shall have given notice to the other of its intention to terminate the same, each of the contracting parties reserving to itself the right of giving such notice to the other at the end of said term of ten years.

From the Hartford (Conn.) Daily Times, April 28.

MR. VALLANDIGHAM.

We see that the Republican papers are bitter against this member of Congress from Ohio, because he saw fit, in self-defence, to utter certain words concerning Senator Ben. Wade, of his State, that were apparently more pointed and truthful than polite. Wade is attempting the *role* of bully-general, and seems to think it his privilege to abuse everybody who does not succumb to his arrogant way. Some negroes in Ohio, a few years ago, gave him a service of plate, for his work as an Abolitionist, and since that time he has assumed rather lofty airs. He declared recently that any man who presumed now to stand up for the Constitution, was a traitor. Still more recently, he has introduced into the Senate a bill to prevent the victims of illegal arrests and imprisonments from taking steps to redress their wrongs by arresting the Government officer on whose order the wrong was committed. It takes all suits in cases like that of Cameron out of the State Courts and transfers them to Federal tribunals, which are invested with special authority to continue such cases from term to term, until some indefinite period of time subsequent to the close of the rebellion. This astounding bill further provides that any person who shall knowingly cause the arrest of any Government officer on charge that the plaintiff was arrested and imprisoned by him in a fort, shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and subject to fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the Court.

This Senator, with his words of contempt for the Constitution yet warm on his lips, and holding in his hand a bill whose proper title should be, "A Bill to Promote and Sustain a Despotism in the United States," presumes to charge Democrats with treason. Really, for a man in his peculiar position, with the odor of Abolition-Di-unionism, of the most reasonable sort, rankly reeking from all his pores, to arraign on a charge of treason those who stand by the Constitution left us by the fathers of the Republic, is impudent in the extreme. This arrogant Abolitionist has lately seen fit to attack Mr. Vallandigham, for his presumption in advocating and defending the Democratic party and their principles. He said of Mr. V. that he is "a man who never had any sympathy with this Republic, but whose every breath is devoted to its destruction, just as far as he dares go," with other words of similar spirit. Mr. Vallandigham in reply read to the House the passage from Wade's speech, and said: "Here in my place in this House, and as a Representative, 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."

This is not very courteous language, but it is evidently pretty near *the truth*, and, though Congress is not the place for such punishment, Wade deserved it. Perhaps it may teach him to moderate his arrogance and his insults. At all events, he seems disinclined to follow up the man whom his gratuitous insults has thus compelled to defend himself and fling aside his scoulder. How is it that the rage of the Republican press is all vented upon Vallandigham, while Wade's ruffianism and his aid of despotism is passed by?

A SELF-CONSTITUTED VIGILANCE COMMITTEE IN THE HANDS OF THE LAW.—In the Court of Sessions of Cumberland county, Pa., last week, Richard Oswald, A. J. Kuhlman, Jr., and Levi Eberly, all of Mechanicsburg, were found guilty of arresting and holding in confinement a man named John Kinsedy. It appears that Mr. Alvey, a prominent lawyer of Hagerstown, Md., was arrested by military authority, in June last, on a charge of disloyalty, and was brought to Mechanicsburg, en route for Fort Lafayette. Kennedy, who claimed to be a Union man, on seeing Mr. Alvey in custody, denounced his arrest as an outrage, whereupon, it is alleged, he was taken into custody by the defendants, who, after giving him a mock trial, released him. Soon after he was again arrested by them, and an attempt was made to compel him to take the oath of allegiance. This he refused to do, and was finally released. The Carlisle *Volunteer* says:

"The case created considerable interest, and a great many witnesses, as well as spectators, were in the court room during the protracted trial. It was the first case of the kind, perhaps, ever tried in this county, and it was to decide the question whether a set of fanatical enthusiasts can with impunity, and without ever they please, arrest and insult men who happen to differ with them politically. It was to test the question whether a self constituted and a lawful committee of stay-at-home patriots dare set the laws and constitution at defiance. The trial occupied two full days, during the whole of which time the court room was crowded. At this writing the defendants had not been sentenced."

AN AVENUE RAILROAD.—On Friday last an arrangement was consummated between the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company and the corporation of Washington, represented by Mayor Wallach and a committee of the common boards, under which the former transfers to the city all its rights, under existing laws, to construct horse railroads through Pennsylvania avenue and other of the city's streets, for the privilege, to be accorded by the corporation to the railroad company, of making a connection, by steam, with the river, and another with Georgetown by some street rather than Pennsylvania avenue.—*Washington Republican.*

SALE OF VALUABLE PAINTINGS—*Portrait of Aaron Burr.*—An auction sale of valuable paintings and works of art took place yesterday forenoon, at the private residence, 40 West Thirty-eighth street, when quite a splendid collection was disposed of. Among the paintings was an original portrait of Aaron Burr, by the celebrated master Vanderlyn, which sold for the handsome sum of $210. It is the only original portrait of Burr extant, and was painted previous to his visit to France, about 25 years ago.—*N. Y. Herald.*

BOARD OF TRADE.

Committee of arbitration for the month of April.

WILSON P. BRYANT,
HOOPER C. EATON, } CHARLESTON STEWART,
JOS. A. BUCK, } J. HY. GRESE.

Monetary and Commercial Review.

BALTIMORE, April 29, 1862.

Government and State securities remain dull. For Maryland inscribed 6's 1870 95 was bid, and for North Carolina 6's 95 was bid, but there were no sellers of either. In City stocks we notice the sale of $1,500 of the new issue of 1890 at 97; the closing rate of the old issue was 96¾ bid, 97¾ asked. There was some little movement in Railroad bonds—$20 of Baltimore and Ohio 6's 1885 sold at 85; $2,000 Northwestern Virginia 6's, third mortgage guaranteed by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, brought 20, and $6,500 Northern Central bonds 6's 1885 sold at 74¾; the latter closing at 74¾ bid, 74¾ asked. In Railway shares we notice sales of 2 shares Baltimore and Ohio at 46¼, and 150 shares do. at 46; 25 shares Northern Central at 22, and 100 do. do. at 22¼, seller's option 60 days; the closing rate for Baltimore and Ohio was 46 bid, 46¼ asked regular way, and 46 bid buyer's option 60 days; for Northern Central 22¼ was bid, 22¾ asked regular way. There was a sale of 5 shares Marine Insurance Company at $60. In Mining stocks we notice sales of 500 shares Baltimore and North Carolina at 50 cts., buyer's option 60 days, and 250 shares North State at 25 cts., buyer's option 60 days. In other descriptions there is no change worthy of notice.

SALES AT THE BALTIMORE STOCK BOARD.

TUESDAY, April 29, 1862.

$1,200 Baltimore city 6's '90	97
200 do. do.	97
2,000 Balt. & Ohio Railroad bonds '85	85
2,000 Northwestern Virginia R R 3d m bonds	20
5,000 Northern Central Railroad bonds '85	74¾
1,500 do. do. do. '85	74¾
25 shares Balt. & Ohio Railroad stock	46¼
150 do. do. do.	46
25 shares Northern Central Railroad	22
100 do. do. do.	22¼
5 shares Marine Insurance Company	60
500 shares Balto. & N. C. Mining Co.	50
250 shares North State Mining Co.	25

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

	BUYING.	SELLING.
Gold	1¾ premium	1¾ premium.
Mutilated	¼ @ ½ do.	¾ @ 1 do.
Patrick & Co.	¼ do.	½ do.
Va. and Southern	50 @ 50 per cent. dis	

PRICES AT NEW YORK.

At Messrs. Seligman & Son, 57 Exchange Place, and 351 Broadway, Strength Wednesday morning, April 28, 1862.

	1861.	1862.
Virginia 6's	56	60
Missouri 6's	50	50½
Tennessee 6's	67½	67½
North Carolina 6's	64½	60
American gold	101½	99
Cash Coupons	100	99
New Twenty	99	99
Sterling Exchange	8	8½
Rock Island	44½	41½
Illinois Central	93	93
Pacific Railroad	firm.	firm.

The Philadelphia *Press* of yesterday says:

The stock market was quite strong and buoyant to-day. All the investment securities were in refirmly held, and a very general rise was noticed in the prices on the list. United States 6's of 1881 sold at 99⅝; City 6's, sold at 93¾; new at 94⅝; Pennsylvania Railroad stock at 46; Reading Railroad shares at 22 to 22⅜; Lima preferred at 10½; Catawissa preferred at 17. North Pennsylvania at 7, and Lehigh scrip at 57⅝. The money market is very easy. First class paper is in demand, and in its absence inquiries begin to be made for well secured mortgages.

The following is the statement of the Philadelphia banks for the past week as compared with that of the previous week:

	April 28.	April 21.	
Capital stock	$11,066,255	$11,066,255	Inc. $500
Loans	23,793,116	23,216,728	Inc. 576,388
Specie	6,052,857	6,046,290	Inc. 6,567
Due from other bks.	3,158,069	2,904,147	Inc. 253,922
Due to other banks.	4,476,654	4,348,327	Dec. 77,665
Deposits	20,223,506	19,011,983	Inc. 1,211,523
Circulation	3,613,394	3,521,150	Inc. 88,244

The New York weekly bank statement again shows an increase in every department. The increase of deposits is very large, nearly $7,000,000. The loans exceed $12,000,000. The comparison with last week is as follows:

	April 26.	April 19.	
Loans	$129,006,825	$124,070,293	Inc. 2,016,572
Specie	36,297,941	34,671,528	Inc. 1,626,413
Circulation	8,118,610	8,064,563	Inc. 53,948
Deposits	104,897,635	97,176,540	Inc. 6,718,095

The New York *Herald* of yesterday says:

The gradual decline in the value of money is producing its usual effect in stimulating speculation in bonds and stocks, and every time we receive good news the market responds. At the first board today Pacific Mail rose ¼, Central ¼, Erie ¼, Michigan Southern ¼, Panama ¼, Illinois Central ¼, Galena ¼, Toledo ¼, and Rock Island ¼. The most active stocks were Toledo and Illinois Central, which have been oversold. After the board the market was better, and there was quite an inquiry for stocks. At the second board the improvement continued.

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

TUESDAY, April 29.

COFFEE.—We notice some little inquiry for Coffee today, but no sales are reported. We quote fair to prime Rio nominally at 19@20½ cts.; Laguay at 21@22 cts., and Java at 26@27 cts. per lb. The stock of Rio in first hands is now 31,000 bags, with a very light supply of other descriptions.

FLOUR.—There continues to be some little inquiry for retailing brands of both Howard Street Super and Extra. The supply of the former is quite light, and the market rates firm. The sales reported on 'Change comprised 400 bbls. Howard Street Super at $5.37½, and 100 do. do. extra at $5.50 per bbl. Shipping and choice retailing brands of Howard Street and Ohio Super are held at $5.25@5.37½, and Extra do. at $5.50@5.62½ per bbl. Standard City Mills Super we quote at $5.12½ and Extra 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 is a moderate demand for Corn Meal. We quote it at $2.87½ per bbl. for both Baltimore and Brandywine.

GRAIN.—There is nothing of special moment to record in the market for Grain to-day. At the Baltimore Exchange the offerings reached 20,227 bushels, viz. 2,062 bushels Wheat, 8,095 bushels Corn, 9,850 bushels Oats, and 400 bushels Rye. Wheat continued rather dull, the only sales reported being 165 bushels red at 132 cts., and 100 bushels do. at 131 cts. We still continue to quote 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 125@135 cts., and Southern do. at 120@125 cts. per bushel. The demand for Corn was also rather slight, and although there were ample supplies on hand, only about half the offerings were taken, as follows: 2,180 bushels prime white at 62 cts.; 1,100 bushels do. at 61 cts.; 150 bushels do. at 60 cts.; 700 bushels mixed at 58 cts.; 300 bushels yellow at 58 cts., and 1,500 bushels do. at 57 cts. There was considerable activity in Oats; we notice sales of 4,500 bushels Pennsylvania at 39 cts.; 2,900 bushels Virginia at