THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.----FIRST SESSION

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—Mr. WADE, of Ohio, from the Committee on the Conduct of the War, made a partial report relative to the alleged rebel atrocities at Manassas. Ordered to be printed.

[It embraces an abstract of testimony from various persons in regard to the treatment of wounded and other prisoners, the barbarous surgery, negligent action, improper interments, mutilations, &c.]

Mr. COWAN, of Pennsylvania, introduced a bill for the protection of soldiers in the military service of the United States, and to suspend proceedings against them in the United States Courts. Referred.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, reported back from the Committee on the District of Columbia the bill to incorporate the Washington and Georgetown Street Railway Company, with an amendment.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, introduced a bill for the better organization of the Adjutant General's Department. Ordered to be printed, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

On motion of Mr. WADE, of Ohio, the bill to secure homesteads to actual settlers on the public domain, and to provide a bounty for soldiers in lieu of grants of public lands, was taken up. [This is the Homestead bill from the House, and having been referred to the Senate Committee on Public Lands, was reported back with amendments.]

The bill was read and (Mr. Harlan, of Iowa, who reported the bill, being absent) was postponed for the present.

Mr. NESMITH, of Oregon, introduced a bill to amend an act to found a Military Asylum for the relief of wounded and disabled soldiers of the United States army. Referred to the Military Committee.

The resolution of Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, inquiring of the Secretary of State in regard to arrests made by him of citizens of Kentucky—their removal from that State and confinement in fortresses in another State—their names, number, grounds of arrest, &c., came up as the order of the morning hour.

The question was on Mr. SUMNER's (of Massachusetts) proposed substitute, calling upon the President, in general terms, to communicate information on the subject, if not incompatible with the public interest.

Mr. POWELL repeated his declaration of yesterday that the substitute was designed to avoid giving the information desired. It would be incompatible with the interest of a free people to submit to this thing. There is no law for it, and if Congress were to pass an act authorizing the Secretary of State to make such arrests it would be of no effect, because unconstitutional. The Secretary has no more right to make such arrests than has the humblest citizen. I am impudent and usurping official, with a little brief authority, does these things, is the Senate to be deterred from inquiring into them? The effort was made to screen the Secretary from the just indignation of the people which will come upon him when the stupendous offendings are duly made manifest. There had never been any necessity in Kentucky for these arrests. The courts had always there been open, and two judges of undoubted loyalty present. One was Judge Catron, of the U. S. Court, from under whose very nostrils an ex-Governor of that State (Morehead) was taken across into Ohio, and the writ of *habeas corpus* sued out before two judges rendered of no avail and disregarded. There was also Judge Ballard, appointed by Mr. Lincoln himself, and who is an able and pure officer, presiding in court at the same time.

This was dwelt upon in detail by Mr. P., and he declared that the man that will submit to these usurpations is a truckling fool. He did not believe that the President of himself had done these things, but the object is now to throw off from the Secretary of State the responsibility and shield him by the President. He had no doubt that an officer like Mr. Seward, with such influence as he enjoyed in the Cabinet, would not have the President nor otherwise than that it was incompatible with the public interest to communicate the information. He would not believe that the Senate of the United States would decline to make this call.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, said all here would reflect the manner in which John C. Breckinridge stood up here at the last session denouncing those who were laboring to save this Government from overthrow by the Rebels, and that he never had a word to say against those engaged in that nefarious work. The Senator from Kentucky, he thought, was imitating the example of that renegade. He had applied epithets to the Secretary of State which are insulting to a high official, and insulting to this Senate.

The morning hour here expired, and the CHAIR announced the Confiscation bill as the special order.

Mr. WILMOT, of Pennsylvania had the floor, and spoke at length in defence of the bill. He justified the provision for freeing the slaves of Rebels as proper now, with the view of the entire abolition of slavery in the future. He held that the claims of slavery to protection were an insult to the nation, especially as being the cause of the war. He asked if, to this hour of sacrifice, shall the slaveholding traitor grasp his human chattel? He held that those in rebellion are both traitors and public enemies, and are liable to the law and punishment as applied to both.

In regard to the power to confiscate, he claimed that half the titles in England were derived from confiscation—that the colonies had confiscated the property of enemies during the revolution, and the German refugees of the European revolution of 1848 were treated in the same way. In passing this bill, therefore, we would be but traveling in the beaten path of nations.

The bill had nothing to do with the punishment when the perpetrator could be secured. But he had no idea that in the meantime, such as Slidell were to live in Europe in elegance on the proceeds of estates in the South. The bill was not *post facto*, as it was only to operate on those who should under its provisions commit certain acts. He contended that the President had no such rights of confiscation, as claimed by some, as Commander-in-Chief of the army. He could only take, in that connection, such property as is necessary for the public uses, and that he could do with friends' as well as enemies' property. He cited a recent legal decision to show that the power of confiscation resided in the Legislature solely, the court, in the case in question, refusing to act until a law should be passed.

In conclusion, Mr. Wilmot contended that the passage of this bill was demanded as an act of retaliation, the rebels having confiscated hundreds of thousands of the property of loyal men, as well as the debts due to them.

Mr. WADE, of Indiana, thought we had too long delayed this measure, necessary for striking down the rebellion. It would strike a heavier blow against the rebellion than an army with banners, and convince the disloyal people of the South of our determination and earnestness. If they persist in their madness, then let indignant justice pursue them to the end. He would, however, direct the operation of the bill against the leaders—those who hold the executive offices, and officers of their armies, &c.—against the Davises, the Masons and Slidells, the Breckinridges and Johnsons, &c. They should be imporverished in their property and their persons, as they had imporverished the Southern people.

He repelled the objections of unconstitutionality; but can endure that when the life of the nation is threatened all minor considerations must be set aside for its preservation. The Rebels were individually responsible for their crimes in detail, embracing murder, arson, &c., comprising and knowing the animus of treason. No Government abroad had a right to call in question the treatment of criminals in our land, except as regards blockade, which affects the commerce of the world. But loyal citizens in South Carolina, in Mississippi, and other Southern States, had the same rights as citizens of other States—and any such proposition as that of the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Sumner) for reducing those States to a territorial condition, must therefore be condemned, as identical with secession. He advocated the subsisting of the army upon the people in the rebellious States, as our forces advance, instead of paying large prices, which would serve to deplete the treasury, the very thing that the Rebels desired. This was the way to bring this war home to these people, whose brothers and friends were in the Rebel army.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, wanted the question taken on the pending motion of Mr. Cowan, of Pennsylvania, to refer the bill, and substitutes and amendments, to a sele Committee of seven. He wanted it voted down, as coming from an enemy.

Mr. COWAN repelled the idea that he and others like him were not in favor of proceeding against the rebels. There seemed to be great difference about the measure, and if sent to a committee something feasible might be brought about. The Southern people are to be conquered only by our truly and literally standing on the Constitution, and in not passing such a bill as this, which he thought one of attainder. The emancipation of slaves appeared to be the one idea with some; and if the war was to be conducted on that principle it would make the South a unit against us. This is a Government of the people, and we must not ignore entirely a large portion of the people and women and children. These old confiscation bills could only serve to continue the war and make feuds forever. He thought all old party differences should cease, and we should have only one object—to put down this rebellion.

Mr. HALE, of New Hampshire, opposed referring the matter to a committee. The country wanted something earnest and vigorous—wanted action. He had no heart to listen to the pleas in behalf of the wives and children of Rebels, when the wives and children of loyal citizens were everywhere driven out from their homes, their property confiscated, and many were in this city suffering want. It seemed to him that the inaction in Congress had communicated itself to everything, and to the army on the Potomac, which had set down here all winter, and which was now to re-enact the same process of incubation before Yorktown, and set for a summer campaign. He urged action in dealing with the Rebels, and especially those in our midst, in this city of Washington, who flaunted out of their churches, slamming the doors, turning their backs on the sisters of their faith, in refusing to obey their bishops in reference to praying for victories to Beauharnais.

Mr. MCDOUGAL, of California, rebuked the levity of Mr. Hale on so grave a subject, and the sentiment that he had so far for the wail of the widows and orphans of the South, because there were also widows and orphans in New Hampshire. If we would not hear their plaint—all alike—the God of Heaven would.

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, moved to amend Mr. Cowan's resolution by instructing the committee to report a bill to confiscate the property of all the leading insurgents, and to emancipate the slaves of all who have taken up arms against the Government.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, moved to amend the amendment by striking out the words "and to emancipate the slaves." Rejected—yeas 11, nays 29.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, said the gentleman from Pennsylvania had opposed this measure throughout in the Judiciary Committee; and he was not willing, therefore, for it to go to another committee, one of which he would be a member.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, said that to refer the measure would be its virtual abandonment by its friends.

Mr. HOWARD then withdrew his proposed amendment.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, was in favor of the reference, as there were several bills here which required more conveniently reconsidered in that way.

Mr. HENDERSON, of Missouri, declared that he should vote for no bill which required citizens of the seceded States to prove their loyalty to save their property from confiscation—thus reversing the law of evidence. The burden of proof should, of course, be on the prosecutor. He was opposed to taking away beforehand the property of these people for supporting *a de facto* government, set up in their midst, which the very preservation of their lives and property compelled them to support. It was the duty of the Government first to give these people its protection, by its armies and its power, and afford them the opportunity to resume their constitutional obligations.

Mr. CARLILE of Virginia, desired the reference also. He said it was one thing to whip an army and another thing to hold and occupy a territory of 600,000 square miles, inhabited by a hostile population. He favored the punishment of rebels through fines, after trial and conviction, to whatever extent was thought proper.

Finally, the question was taken on Mr. Cowan's resolution to refer, and it was defeated.

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. ROLLINS, of New Hampshire, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported a Senate bill relative to the opening and keeping of the roads in the District of Columbia in repair.—Passed.

Mr. ELLIOTT, of Massachusetts, introduced two bills relative to the confiscation of the property of the Rebels. Referred to the select committee.

Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, offered a resolution that the Judiciary Committee inquire by what authority of law General Hunter is emancipating slaves.

Messrs. LOVEJOY and HUTCHINS, of Ohio, objected to the introduction of the resolution.

The House then resumed the consideration of the report from the Committee on Government Contracts.

The SPEAKER stated that the question was on ordering the main question on the adoption of the resolutions reported by the committee.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, moved to lay it on the table. Lost.

The first resolution was then read as follows:

RESOLVED, That the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to adjust the claim against the Government for the five thousand Half carbines, purchased through Simon Stevens, Esq., by Gen. J. C. Fremont, on the 6th day of August, 1861, and afterwards delivered at the United States arsenal, at the city of St. Louis, on the basis of a sale of said arms to the Government for $ 2.50 each, rejecting all other demands against the Government on account of the purchase of the same.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, moved to strike out the word "through," as was to read "from Simon Stevens." Lost.

Mr. FENTON, of New York, offered an amendment that nothing herein contained shall exonerate the Government from paying any claim made in good faith. Lost.

The resolution was then adopted by a vote of yeas 103 and nays 28.

Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, offered a separate resolution declaring in favor of the course adopted by the Naval Investigating Committee of 1859, of communicating to the officers of the Government copies of the evidence adverse to them, and giving them an opportunity to cross-examine the witnesses against them, or to refute or explain their testimony, especially when said committee receive and collect such testimony in secret session. And that it is contrary to the plainest principles of justice to condemn any officer on ex parte evidence taken against him by a committee in secret, and the purport of which has not, if practicable, been laid before the House by the said committee, with an opportunity to explain or refute it, before their report.

Adopted by a vote of yeas 90, nays 41.

The following resolution, reported by the committee, was adopted:

RESOLVED, That the practice of employing irresponsible parties, having no official connection with the Government, in the performance of public duties which may be properly performed by regular officers of the Government, and of purchasing by private contract supplies for the different Departments, where open and fair competition might be properly invited by reasonable advertisement for proposals, is injurious to the public service, and meets the unqualified disapprobation of this House.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, from the same committee, offered the following:

RESOLVED, That Simon Cameron, late Secretary of War, by investing Alexander Cummins with the control of large sums of public money, and authority to purchase military supplies without restriction, and without requiring of him any guarantee for the faithful discharge of his duties with the services of competent commercial or large contracts with persons of responsibility and practical skill in the business pertaining to those contracts, by, has acted in a manner highly subversive of the public interest and deserves the censure of this House.

Adopted by a vote of yeas 79, and nays 45.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, from the same committee, submitted a similar resolution, censuring the Secretary of the Navy for employing George D. Morgan for the purchase of vessels. Rejected by a vote of 45 yeas and 74 nays.

On motion of Mr. CAMPBELL, of Pennsylvania, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, and resumed the consideration of the special order—the Pacific Railroad bill. The committee was engaged for some time in endeavoring to perfect a substitute for the bill, but without coming to any conclusion the committee rose and reported the same to the House.

Adjourned.

THE CONFEDERATES IN WARWICK RIVER.

The Fortress Monroe correspondent of the New York *Herald*, under date of April 28, says:

Five Confederate gunboats appeared in the Warwick river at ten o'clock A. M., to-day, and shelled Pattonsville, but with what result or loss on our side I cannot at this time state, as some authentic account of details has reached this point. General McClellan telegraphed to Flag Officer Goldsborough the fact; but the message, up to five o'clock P. M., had received no practical answer. The James river rivals and her consorts have the freedom of Hampton Roads. The only way we can raise the blockade is by blocking up the narrow part of Elizabeth river with stone-laden hulks, thus barring the door against any further annoyance and allaying anticipations of attacks from the saucy Confederate craft. The measure is perfectly feasible at any time the Flag Officer so directs. Until then we are liable to be attacked here at any moment by the Merrimac. When this shall have been done the James river will be opened, thus enabling us to operate on both banks of the enemy's position on the York and James rivers—a measure which would soon insure the fall of the Confederate stronghold. There seems that there is, too much supineness and disinterestedness in the management of naval affairs in the North Atlantic squadron. Until this is remedied little may be expected of our fleet.

The Merrimac and four Confederate gunboats were distinctly seen this morning anchored between Craney Island and Norfolk. It was confidently expected that they intended to pay us a visit to-day; but they did not.

A large Confederate flat-bottomed boat has been busy all day to-day conveying troops from Craney Island to Newall's Point. The regimental banner of one of the Confederate corps was seen distinctly as they were being ferried across Elizabeth river.

FROM BEFORE YORKTOWN.

Special Correspondence of the New York Times.

As our conversational pick-ups alone the Warwick Creek are daily answering Confederate forbearance to the health of Gen. Keyes, I can safely be doing violence to my parole if I refer to the fact that he is still in the full exercise of all his powers, and busier than ever in his chosen work of fighting traitors. The troops under his command have borne the brunt of such fighting as we have had thus far; his list of killed and wounded already amounting to some three hundred. This includes those who fell in the engagement at Lee's Mills, on the 16th, the remainder being the victims of picket firing, and the trifling skirmishes we are having almost daily. The enemy's loss is estimated to be full as great, though I is easier to tell our lors than theirs. Both sides have secured a number of prisoners—the Confederates making the best hit in Major Cassidy, of the Ninety-third New York Volunteers, who had imprudently ventured beyond our lines without an escort. They receive but little commiseration in camp, and to hear the remarks at their expense one would think that being taken prisoner by the Confeder tes was one of the chief pleasures of the season. They will have abundant opportunity, no doubt, to repent of their rashness before being returned to their command.

Another Colonel of one of the New York regiments, named Moran, was missed on Thursday night. Whether he be dead, a prisoner, or deserter, is unknown. He may have been killed in the woods by the bursting of a bomb overhead. Many hair-breadth escapes from these accidents are continually occurring to those straggling about in the surrounding forests.

FROM MISSOURI.

A St. Louis correspondent of the Milwaukee *News* writes as follows, under date of April 24:

I have spent a good many hours in looking around this city and chatting with men from all parts of the State, and I am satisfied that there are as many secessionists here as ever. Nine-tenths of the Americans in this city are secessionists, and nothing but the sight of brass buttons and red tops keeps them down. Our pickets at Benton barracks are fired at nearly every night. One of Colonel Bertow's men was shot in the leg, and one of Col. Washburn's through the hand, a few nights since.

It is amusing to us here who have seen and conversed with hundreds who were in the battle of Pittsburg, to read the different accounts of our loss in that engagement. I can see no good reason for denying the fact that our men fought like so many tigers, but our loss was immense. The number of the Federal troops killed and wounded is full 15,000, besides 5,000 or 6,000 taken prisoners.

In a week or ten you will hear of the second battle, which will be the most desperate one ever fought on this continent. Beauregard will have by that time over 200,000 men in the vicinity of Corinth. They know it is life or death with them, and they will neither surrender or skedaddle. I have never doubted our ability to whip them, but we shall be compelled to fight against odds, and must necessarily lose many thousands in the coming battle.

SEVERITY OF THE WINTER IN OREGON—*Loss of Life.*—The latest papers from Oregon are to the 22d of February, and contain melancholy accounts of suffering by the severe weather. We give a synopsis:

Great distress prevailed at Walla-Walla on account of the severity of the weather. A number of stores and saloons were closed, the proprietors being unable to procure wood to warm them.—Wood was selling at $30 per cord, flour at $34 per barrel, and board was $15 per week. For four weeks the mercury ranged from freezing-point to 29° below zero. One-half of the stock that was driven from the Wallamet Valley last season had perished. A number of persons had been frozen to death. At the Warm Springs Reservation, out of three hundred head of cattle belonging to the Government, one-half had died. The Indians had lost all their horses. All along the road between the Dalles and Walla-Walla, provisions had been exhausted, except beef. Seven men lost their lives between those places by the severity of the weather. In the vicinity of Puget Sound stock had suffered severely. In Southern Oregon large numbers of horses and cattle have died.

BOARD OF TRADE.

Committee of Arbitration for the month of April.

HOOPER C. EATON, JOS. A. BUCK. | WILSON P. BRYANT, C. MORTON STEWART, J. HY. GESE.

Monetary and Commercial Records.

BALTIMORE, April 30, 1862.

Government and State securities were very quiet to day, and we have no transactions to report. For United States 6's 1881 96 was bid; for Maryland coupon 6's 1870, 98 was bid, and for the inscribed 6's of 1870 and 1890, 95 was bid, but there were no sellers at these rates. There is nothing whatever doing in the stocks of the seceded States. In City stocks we notice the sale of $2,000 6's 1890 at 97¾, closing at 97 bid, 98 asked for both the old and new issue; for those of 1860 95 was bid, 96 asked; 1870 95 bid; 1875 95¼ bid, 96¼ asked; 1886 95 bid. The only transaction in Railroad bonds was a sale of $4,000 Northwestern Virginia 6's first mortgage, guaranteed by the city, at 87¾; also $6,000 do. do. 1885 third mortgage, not guaranteed, at 20; for Baltimore and Ohio 6's 1862 66 was bid, 67 asked; do. do. 1867 92 bid; do do 1885 85 bid, 86 asked; for Western Maryland 6's first mortgage, guaranteed by the city, 89¾ was bid, and for Northern Central 6's 1885 74¾ was bid, 75 asked. The only transactions in Railway shares were 78 shares Baltimore and Ohio at 46¾; 50 shares Northern Central at 42¼, and 25 shares do. at 42½; closing at 46 bid, 46¾ asked for the former, regular way; and 42¼ bid, 42½ asked for the latter. Mining stocks continue dull, the only sale reported being 200 shares Springfield at $2 50; other descriptions remain pretty much as last quoted. In other stocks we have no change to notice.

SALES AT THE BALTIMORE STOCK BOARD.

WEDNESDAY, April 30, 1862.

$2,000 Baltimore city 6's '90.....97¾
4,000 Northwestern Virginia guar'd bonds.....87¾
6,000 do. do. do. 3d m..20
78 shares Balt. & Ohio Railroad stock.....46
50 shares Northern Central Railroad.....42¼
25 do. do. do. 42½
300 shares Springfield Mining Co.....2.50

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

GOLD.....	BUYING. 1¼ per ct prem.	SELLING. 1½ per ct. prem.

PRICES AND SALES OF STOCKS IN NEW YORK BY TELEGRAPH,

through WILLIAM FISHER & SON, Stock and Bill Brokers No. 22 South street.

	1st Board	2d Board
Virginia 6's.....	00	00
Missouri 6's.....	50¾	51
Tennessee bonds.....	57¾	57¾
North Carolina bonds.....	00	00
American gold.....	102	00
Canton Company.....	13	00
Erie Railroad.....	27¾	27¾
New York Central Railroad.....	85¾	85¾
Reading Railroad.....	45¾	45¾
Rock Island.....	00	00
Cash.....	firm.	firm.

The New York *Herald* of yesterday says:

The stock market has been firm and buoyant all day. At the opening there was an active demand for government, which raised the coupon 6's up to 97¾—an advance of 1¼ from yesterday's closing quotation. At this advance they were freely supplied by parties who had bought at lower rates, and a large amount of business was done. They closed, however, at an advance of 1¼ for the coupons and ¼ for the registered over the last price of yesterday. Seven thirties were likewise one per cent higher, and the 5's of 1874, 2 per cent higher. These bonds sympathized with governments; Indiana 5's, Virginia 6's, Tennessee ⅝, Virginia ⅝, and Missouris ⅝. The entire speculative list advanced to-day, the most buoyant descriptions being Pacific Mail, which rose 1¾; Toledo, which rose ⅝, and Rock Island, which rose 1¼. The advance in New York Central was ⅝, in Erie ⅝, in Erie preferred ⅝, in Hudson ⅝, in Reading ⅝, in Michigan Central ⅝, in Southern ⅝, in Illinois Central 1¼, in Panama ⅝, in Illinois Central ⅝, and in Cleveland ⅝. At the close the market was very firm. There were rumors that offers to negotiate had been made by the rebels; but they were not positive.

The following is a comparative statement of the exports (exclusive of specie) from the port of New York to foreign ports for the week ending April 28 and since January 1:

	1861.	1862.
For the week.....	$1,556,690	$2,338,284
Previously reported.....	26,123,937	40,399,747
Since January 1.....	$27,680,627	42,830,031
		39,193,460
		40,603,626

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY, April 30, 1862.

COFFEE.—The market continues quiet but firm. The only sales reported is 100 bags good Rio at 20 cts. per lb. Guayaquil 21c 22 cts., and Java at 27 cts per lb. The stock of Rio in first hands is now 30,000 bags, with a very light supply of other descriptions.

FLOUR.—There was a fair inquiry today for choice retailing brands of Howard Street Super and Extra, and as both these descriptions are getting scarce the market is very firm. All other descriptions are dull and neglected. There is a good supply of Western Extra on hand, but the stock of Super has been reduced down and is now very light. The only sales reported to-day were 100 bbls Howard Street Super at $5 37½, and 100 bbls standard City Mills Super at $5 12½ per bbl. There is nothing whatever doing in Extra Flour. Holders of good brands of Howard Street Super are asking $5 37½ and for good to choice Extra do. $5 62½@$5 75 per bbl, as demanded. We quote standard City Mills Super at $5 12½, and Extra do at $6 25 per bbl.

FAMILY FLOUR.—We continue to quote Family Flour, by the dray load, at $8 25 for Baltimore, and at $7 75 for high grade Extra.

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 only a moderate demand for Corn Meal. We quote it at $2 87½ per bbl, for both Baltimore and Brandywine.

GRAIN.—There was nothing worthy of special notice doing in Grain to day. At the Baltimore Exchange there was a fair attendance of both buyers and sellers. The receipts were 12,595 bushels, viz: 1,510 bushels Wheat, 9,775 bushels Corn, and 1,310 bushels Oats. The demand for Wheat was light, the only sales reported being 400 bushels white at 135 cts; 212 bushels inferior do. at 128 cts, and 100 bushels Maryland Club at 135 cts. The demand for Corn was fair for prime to choice, and we quote it at 65@66c for white and 67@68c for yellow. Prime to choice do. at 135@140 cts; fair to prime Pennsylvania red at 129@128 cts., and Southern do at 120@125 cts per bushel. The demand for Oats was also rather light, and although there were ample supplies on hand, only a comparatively small amount changed hands. The sales of all descriptions were 480 bushels white at 63 cts., 150 bushels mixed at 62 cts., 300 bushels Maryland at 60 cts., 300 bushels do. at 56 cts., 1,500 bushels do. at 55 cts., 700 bushels do. at 57 cts. In Oats we are not advised of any transactions, and prices remain about the same as last noted, viz: 38@38 cts for Pennsylvania, 36@37 cts. for Maryland, and 35@36 cts for Virginia. Rye is very dull; we note sales of 300 bushels Pennsylvania at 70@72 cts per bushel. We still quote Pennsylvania at 70@71 cts., and Maryland at 67 cts per bushel. Offerings at the Maryland Exchange were light, and we quote Corn, and Rye, and Southern Oats. The only sales reported were 200 bushels yellow Corn at 65 cts, and 265 bushels do., in a partially damaged condition, at 61 cts per bushel.

MOLASSES.—The market continues dull. With light stocks and a very moderate demand, prices are a little lower. We now quote as follows, viz: Cuba Muscovado at 24@26 cts; do. clayed, sour and sweet, 22 cts per gallon. We notice a sale to day of 20 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 30 cts. per gallon.

PROVISIONS.—The market remains quiet, and no transactions of importance are reported. Pork—We now quote Western Mess at $12 50@13 per bbl. Prime Mess at $11 50; Prime do. at $10, and Rump at $9 per bbl. Bulk Meats—Shoulders are rather dull to-day, and we quote them at 4¾@4¾ cts. There is some little demand for Sides at 5¾ cts., while Hams are firmly held for fine, at 8 cts. per lb. Bacon.—We now quote Shoulders at 4¾@5 cts; Sides at 5¾@5¾ cts. per lb; Hams at 6¾@8¾ cts. for plain and sugar cured, and 9 cts per lb for fancy do. Beef is steady at $12 50 per bbl, for Baltimore No 1; at $13@16 for do. Mess, and $17 per bbl for Extra Mess. Lard—We are without sales; the market is firm at our quotations, viz: Western, in tbs, and tierces, at 8¾@8¾ cts; do. in kegs (regular quality) at 9¾ cts; pity rendered Leaf 7¾ cts., and refined 9¾ cts. per lb.

BUTTER.—There is no live here, but we quote it nominal at 7@7¾ cts for good to prime Carolina. We quote East India at 5@6¾ cts per lb.

SALT.—The demand for jobbing lots from store continues quite light. We now quote as follows, viz: Ground Alum 110 cts. per sack; Jeffrey & Darcy's 170 cts.; Marshall's and Worthington's 180 cts., and Ashton's fine at 200 cts. per sack. From store Turks Island is selling at 38 cts per bushel.

SEEDS.—The season for Cloverseed is nearly over, and there is now scarcely anything doing. We quote nominally at $4 87½@5 per bushel for Cloverseed in small parcels; $2 12½@2 25 for Timothy, and $1.85 per bushel for Flaxseed.

SUGARS.—The market was quiet to-day, and no sales were reported. We continue to quote as follows viz: Cuba and English island, common to good refining at $6.50@7; $8@8 25; fair to good grocery at $7.25@7.75; do. do. prime choice at $8 50@8.75; Havana, boxes, at $7@8.75.

WHISKEY.—The market has been somewhat unsettled to-day. Early in the day some 100 bbls City changed hands at 23 cts, but later the same description was held firmly at 24 cts. per gallon. We note a sale of 50 bbls. Country Whiskey at 23@23¼ cts. We now quote City and Ohio at 24 cts., and Country at 23@23¼ cts. per gallon.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

BOSTON, April 28.—The Flour market is firm, with a fair demand—sales of Western and Ohio at $4 75; Michigan $5@5 12¾; extra at $5.25@5 37¾; superior $5 75@7 per bbl; Southern is quiet, and there is no change in prices. Corn is firm, as the receipts have been light and the demand—sales of Western and Southern yellow at 65 cts; mixed 64@65 cts per bushel. Oats are firm—sales of Western and Canada at 38@40 cts. per bushel. Rye is selling at 77@78 cts per bushel. Shorts are firm at $23; Fine Feed and Middlings $24@25 per ton.

PHILADELPHIA, April 29.—Flour firm—sales 1,000 bbls. Wheat firm—sales 6,000 bushels; red $1 27, white $1 45. Corn steady at 65 cts. Provisions firm. Whiskey dull at 23¾@24 cts.

CHICAGO, April 29.—Flour quiet. Wheat steady at 81@82 cts. for No. 1. Corn firm and firm at 29 cts for mixed all at. Oats in good demand at 22 cts. in store. Freights—6¾ cts on Corn and 7 cts. on Wheat to Buffalo.

MILWAUKIE, April 29.—Flour quiet. Wheat steady at 82@83 cts.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, April 30—Flour is dull and upward—sales of 19,000 bbls; State $4 90@5; Ohio $5 30@5 45; Southern $5 30@5 45. Wheat if firm—sales of 24,000 bushels; red $1 31@1 32. Corn is buoyant—sales of 61,000 bushels, mixed at 57@59¾ cts. Pork generally closed buoyant—Mess $12 50@12 75. Lard is firm at 7¾ @7¾ cts. Whiskey closed steady at 23¾@24 cts. Sugar is unchanged—sales of 800 hhds at 6¾@7¾ cts. Coffee is steady—sales of 1,000 bags at 19¾ cts. Molasses firm. Turpentine Spirits closed firm at $1 42¾@1 45. Rosin is firm at $3@3.12½. Freights are firmer—Flour 2s. 3d. to 4s.

Shipping Intelligence

PORT OF BALTIMORE, APRIL 30.

Arrived.

Steamer Adelaide, Cannon, from Old Point Comfort—M N Falls Passed off New Point bark Anna, from Demarara, and another bark unknown, both at anchor—bound up

Steamer Henry L Gaw, Iler, Philadelphia—James A Shriver

Brig Herald, Wing, from New York—ballast to James Corner & Sons

Barge Monitor, Smith, from Havre de Grace—ice to W H Oler

Cleared

Steamer Adelaide, Cannon, Old Point Comfort, Va—M N Falls

Steamer Henry L Gaw, Iler, Philadelphia—James A Shriver

Schr Wm Severe, Jones, Alexandria—W Applegarth & Son

Ship Flora McDonald, Fuller, Rotterdam—B M Hodges, Jr

Schr E H Adams, Hinckley, New York—Bevan, Philips & Co

Schr R H Kemp, Wroten, Alexandria—Wm Applegarth & Son

Schr Avelina, Crockett, Tangier Island

Schr Iowa, Bradley, Port Tobacco

Schr Pilot, Perry, Wicomico river

Sailed.

Bark Hm H Newman, Gavet, Pernambuco and a market, in tow of Mary

Schr Union, Young, West Indies

Arrived from Baltimore

Steamer Wm Woodward, Cundiff, New York, 29th inst

Barge Minnesota, Jarrett, New York, 30th inst

Barge Alice, Meekins, New York, 29th inst

Clearances for Baltimore.

Ship James Cheston, Bryan, Liverpool 16th inst

Memoranda.

Ship P W Brune, ——, for Philadelphia, cl'd at New York 28th inst

Bark Alliance, ——, from Cardiff for Baltimore, was at St Thomas 5th inst

Brig Gilmor Meredith, Doane, for Boston, sailed from Cienfuegos 12th inst

Brig Alfred, Bullock, for Havana, cl'd at Portland 26th inst

Schr Justina Bandel, Peterson, for Rio Grande, sailed from Montevideo Feb 28th

Schr Herald, Knight, for Baltimore, sailed from Fall River 25th inst

Eastern Ports.

NEW YORK, April 29—Arr ship Bremen, Bremen; barks Sylphide, Barcelona; Wilhelmine, Rio de Janeiro; brig Abby & Elizabeth, do—Cld ship F A Palmer, Liverpool; barks J A Hazard, Rio de Janeiro; Trojan, Falmouth; brig Los Amigos, Belize, Hon; schr War Eagle, Laguayra.

PHILADELPHIA, April 29—Arr schr Fannie Keating, Port Royal—Cld ship Fanny Fern, London; bark Zephyr, Dublin; brigs Scio, Cienfuegos; Alice Maude, do; schr Ann Carlett, St Kitts

BOSTON, April 28—Arr ship City of Montreal, Liverpool; bark A Carney, Smyrna; brigs G L Buckham, Remedios; Avondale, Matanzas; schrs Solferino, Manzanilla; Winged Racer, Tangier; Williamina, Cuba—Cld ship Star, Bombay

PORTLAND, April 28—Arr ship Catherine, Dublin; brig Ashler, Cardenas

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS

Names	Leaves	For	Days
FOR EUROPE.			
Hibernian.....	Portland.....	Liverpool.....	Apl 19
Bavaria.....	New York...	Hamburg.....	Apl 19
City of New York.....	New York...	Liverpool.....	Apl 19
Plantagenet.....	New York...	Liverpool.....	Apl 19
Asia.....	New York...	Prince's & Ja..	Apl 22
Karnak.....	New York...	Liverpool.....	Apl 23
Kangaroo.....	New York...	Nassau & Hav..	Apl 26
	New York...	Liverpool.....	Apl 26
FOR THE UNITED STATES			
Names	Leave	For	Days
City of New York.....	Liverpool...	New York.....	Apl 2
Bohemian.....	Liverpool...	New York.....	Apl 3
Canada.....	Liverpool...	Portland.....	Apl 3
Teutonia.....	Liverpool...	Boston.....	Apl 5
City of Washington.....	South'pton..	New York.....	Apl 9
Persia.....	Liverpool...	New York.....	Apl 9
Bremen.....	Liverpool...	New York.....	Apl 12
Europa.....	South'pton..	New York.....	Apl 16
	Liverpool...	Boston.....	Apl 19

Agricultural.

TREGO'S CEREAL AND PLANT FOOD

RUST PREVENTIVE.

Tested and approved by DAVID STEWART, M. D., *CHEMIST* MARYLAND STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

SOLD BY P. MALCOM & CO., General Agents, BALTIMORE.

This compound contains all the SEVEN ELEMENTS that constitute CEREAL and PLANT FOOD. It restores, and is peculiarly adapted to crops requiring an early and vigorous start to bring them to perfection. For late seed-wheat, after removal by the previous crop, it is the best. TREATISE WITH RUST and insures a good yield of the best quality of grain. ap19 tf

GUANO

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

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

ALL PERUVIAN GUANO, OF DIRECT IMPORTATION FROM PERU THIS YEAR, AND DELIVERED DIRECT FROM AGENTS' WAREHOUSES.

ICHABOE GUANO, ELIDE ISLAND (CALIFORNIA) GUANO, BAKER'S ISLAND GUANO, JARVIS ISLAND GUANO.

For the sale of which, we are the sole authorized Agents of W. H. Webb, Esq., of New York.

WHITE MEXICAN GUANO.

Doctor D. Stewart's celebrated MEXICAN GUANO.

PLANT FOOD AND RUST PREVENTIVE.

MARYLAND COMPANY'S SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

And other fertilizers of known value are established reputation.

Which we will sell on most favorable terms, in lots from one ton to 1,000 tons.

P. MALCOM & CO., Grain, Flour and Guano Warehouses, Wood street, Howlly's wharf, opposite the New Corn Exchange.

ICHABOE GUANO.

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

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

P. MALCOM & CO., Howlly's wharf.

CALIFORNIA GUANO.

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

CALIFORNIA GUANO,

and that we are the only holders of the genuine article in this market. P. MALCOM & CO., or sole "Corn Exchange," Howlly's wharf.

McCORMICK'S REAPER AND MOWER FOR 1862

This machine is now offered to Farmers for the harvest of 1862. EIGHT THOUSAND HAVE BEEN SOLD DURING THE PAST SEVEN YEARS, which is, we think strong evidence of their superiority.

The machines are made in the most substantial manner, and warranted. A full supply of REPERS AND REPAIRS on hand and for sale by

SUGAR BROTHERS, Sole Agents, No. 41 South Charles street. ap19 2m

NO. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO, OF DIRECT IMPORTATION FROM PERU.

And delivered from Government Agents' Warehouses in quantities I suit.

CALIFORNIA GUANO, ICHABOE GUANO, AA MEXICAN GUANO, BAKER'S ISLAND GUANO, JARVIS ISLAND GUANO, TREGO'S PLANT FOOD, MD. CO'S SUPER PHOSPHATE, GROUND BONE DUST, SO. AMERICAN ROCK ASH.

Constituting the best assort