THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.....FIRST SESSION

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—The PRESIDENT *pro tem.* laid before the Senate a message from the President of the United States in answer to the resolution of inquiry from the Senate, saying that General Stone was arrested at his order, and on such testimony as absolutely required his trial, but in consequence of military duty otherwise occupying officers, a court-martial had not yet been held, but a trial should be granted as soon as possible. In the meantime it was incompatible with the public interest to communicate the facts on which the arrest was made.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, introduced a bill to limit the appointment of major-generals and brigadier-generals in the army and volunteer force. He said he had made several ineffectual attempts to limit these appointments. We have now nearly three hundred brigadiers, while the French army has only one hundred and sixty, yet the number in our army is constantly increasing through political appointments. The bill proposes to limit the number of major-generals to twenty, and the brigadiers to two hundred. Referred to the Military Committee.

On motion of Mr. HALE, of New Hampshire, a resolution directing the Naval Committee to inquire if it be not practicable and expedient to regulate by law the selection and appointment of officers in the marine corps, was adopted.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back the bill for facilitating the discharge of enlisted men for physical disability, recommending its passage.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, reported from the Committee on Commerce the bill supplementary to an act to provide for the collection of duties on imports and for other purposes, with an amendment.

On motion of Mr. NESMITH, of Oregon, the Secretary of War was directed to report to the Senate the present condition of the military asylum, its finances, the number of inmates, their annual cost, &c.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to prohibit the transportation of slaves in vessels of the United States.

On motion of Mr. WADE, of Ohio, the Homestead bill from the House was taken up. The several amendments reported by the Senate's Committee on Public Lands, providing that the benefits of the act shall only accrue to those who have never borne arms against the United States, or given aid and comfort to its enemies, were adopted—and the clauses stricken out which provided bounty for soldiers in lieu of grants of the public lands.

Mr. CARLILE, of Virginia, proposed to amend by striking out all after the enacting clause, and inserting a provision allowing soldiers entitled to the $100 bounty after honorable discharge to substitute therefor a quarter section of the public lands.

Mr. HARLAN, of Iowa, would favor the proposition of the gentleman from Virginia, provided he would submit it as a separate section to the pending bill.

Other members suggested that the bounty to soldiers and the homestead question should be kept separate.

Mr. CARLILE urged that he was opposed to the bill, as one squandering the public domains, especially at a time when we were making large loans, as it took away a basis of $200,000,000 of property as security for the money borrowed.

Mr. POMEROY, of Kansas, indicated an intention to discuss the question, and on his motion the bill was postponed until Monday.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, called up the act to incorporate the Washington and Georgetown Railway Company, and on his motion it was made the special order for 12½ o'clock on Tue day next.

The Confiscation bill came up as the special order.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, reviewed the several bills. He held that there is different ce between the bill of the gentleman from Vermont (Mr. Collamer) and the amendment proposed thereto by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Wilson) was, the former declared that all the power of confiscation rested in the President, and the latter claimed it rested in Congress. With regard to the original bill, (Mr. Trumbull's,) he said that the first section might reach thousands of millions of dollars of property, and the second section would emancipate at least two millions of slaves, and held that, perhaps, were the lib-ration of four millions, as those freed belonging to Rebels would be mixed up with those held by loyalists. He thought at least half the slaves belonged to Rebel masters.

A Senator suggested seven-eighths.

Mr. WADE.—(In his seat.)—So much the better.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, continuing, said that it was just as much a duty to obey the Constitution in the reserve of power as it was in the grants of power to the Government, and if Congress undertook to trample on the Constitution by usurping powers not granted, it is just as much rebellion and as criminal in the act of the insurrectionary States.—If the Federal Government can thus usurp power, then the days of the Republic are past, and the Empire begun. He held that Congress has power to punish treason and suppress insurrection, and the bill of the Senator from Illinois is framed under the power to suppress insurrection, and the bill of the Senator from Vermont is framed under both these powers. He contended that the limitation of the Constitution in regard to bills of attainder prohibits Congress from forfeiting real estate except during life, but does not apply to personal rate. The latter is absolutely forfeited on conviction of treason and never before judgment.—He quoted Blackstone and Cooley, and the opinion of Joel Parker, of Massachusetts, to support of the bill.

Mr. D. went on at length to show how he would remedy the constitutional difficulties in the way of reaching rebel property, in real estate. Then forty of the Constitution knew what they were doing when they put the property in terms in the Constitution in regard to confiscating real estate for life, and he had thought deeply upon the subject, for he was as anxious as any one to punish out the rebel traitors. He wanted proper titles to their property—such as would be sustained in Courts and under the Constitution. He had a measure introduced a bill for reaching this real estate by taxes, by sending collectors as we took possession of the territory, to collect the same taxes as assessed by the Government in all the States, and giving to persons a certain time in which to come forward and take the oath of allegiance and redeem their property. And further, under the Constitution, Congress had the power to declare what is subject to capture as contraband of war, as regards our own citizens, but that did not include real estate, as it was not, by international law, subject to capture. He could be occupied, and that was all—whether friend or foe—but no title could be given to it.

Mr. D. traced the history of the slavery conspiracy, as he termed it, for the dissolution of the Union, ascribing to John C. Calhoun the origin of the doctrine that "slavery is a blessing," contrary to that of the fathers of the republic and the action of Gen. Jackson in suppressing the earlier manifestations for a dissolution on that basis. He declared, in conclusion, that if Calhoun, the originator of this conspiracy, had been executed thirty years ago, we would not have had this rebellion to-day.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, repelled the assumptions made by Senators that those on his side on this question were not as sensible and scrupulous of their constitutional obligations as others, and that the President had such dictatorial and unlimited powers to conduct the war as claimed. He declared it absurd and nonsensical, and proceeded at length to denounce slavery, whose attacks were now being repelled by the war. He declared that Mr. Collamer's bill would be of no effect till after the war was over; and touched on various topics, including political economy, declaring every labor-saving machine an abolitionist, and that though the pro-slavery people seemed to think God is a pro-slavery Being, he thought Him at least a gradual emancipationist.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, said his bill did not differ materially from others in regard to the taking of property or the punishment of rebels. All admit that we would have to catch the fish before cooking it—that the rebellious country would have to be taken possession of by the army before we could practically carry out any of the laws proposed. If it is true, according to the gentleman from Ohio, that slavery is doomed, then there is no need of making special laws to crush it. We could quietly wait the working of Providence. He thought if this vast army spread all over the South, many of them would never come back, but settle there—thus helping to do away with slavery and restore peace. The confiscation bills of our colonies in the revolution were not parallel to those now proposed, as they simply related to and named certain individuals who were thus punished for treason. The proposition now was general, and would sell the slaves of the 14,000 prisoners which we now have, and not others till we reach them.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, said that if there was a lingering hope of the restoration of this Union, pass this bill and it is forever gone. Not one word of a single man from the border States has been listened to. The warmest friends this Union ever had were in the border States. You have passed your acts, one after another, without regard to us. He asked the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Wilson), whom he regarded as a frank, candid and honest man, though governed by erroneous ideas, who it was that opposed with practical measures the policy of Jefferson Davis? Not the Senators from Massachusetts, but from the border States. The man whose vacant seat is before me, who for twenty-five years has shed honor upon his State, (Mr. Pearce, of Maryland,) was one who opposed the secession policy. If this bill passed it would sound the death-knell of peace.—The agitation would be renewed. The evil effects of the measure would be resisted, and in the border States they would go before the people on the issue, and he had not a doubt as to the result. If State organizations were to be maintained in this country, if they were not to be blotted out, but continued to operate for the benefit of the people, he ventured the prediction that in 1870 here would be more slaves in the country than there were in 1860. The effects of these measures would produce this result.

From the Atlantic to the gulf the white man will govern, and never will the negro be elevated to the equality of the white man. This country was made for the white men. [Applause in the gallleries.] Several members on the Republican side of the chamber called out "Order!" "Order!"

Mr. S. proceeded at some length to notice the rise of the slavery agitation, especially from the time of the measure for the annexation of Texas, when a proposition was made by the North to extend slavery, and noticed also the disposition to treat border State men as disloyal, as coming from the very men who now agitate this slavery question. Any one who should so charge him personally he would hold responsible.

After Mr. S. had concluded the Senate went into executive session, and subsequently adjourned until Monday next.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, introduced a bill, which passed, supplementary to the act passed last July to provide for the collection of duties on imports and for other purposes. The bill is to enlarge the provisions of the act of July 13 h, 1861, to provide for the collection of duties on imports, &c., and to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to refuse clearance to any vessel, &c., when he shall have satisfactory reason to believe that the destination is to any port in possession of Rebels, and the collector can require bond that the cargo shall be landed at the destination for which it is cleared.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, introduced a bill for the organization for the support of the army for the year ending the 30th June, 1863. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

The House was engaged for several hours in considering bills on the private calendar.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, rose to a personal explanation. He stated that a few days ago he offered a resolution authorizing the President to strike from the rolls the name of any officer found guilty of intoxication—that resolution had reference to Gen. W. S. Smith. The gentleman who furnished such information was introduced to him (Mr. Morrill) to be a gentleman of character; his name was H. L. Sides; who said he was present at the battle, and saw Gen. Smith on that occasion, and observed his condition at the time. From all this gentleman said he was of the opinion, and led me also to believe, that Gen. Smith was intoxicated at the time. He sent to the Clerk's desk a letter from Mr. Sides setting forth the statement made by Mr. Morrill.

He also caused a letter from Gen Smith to be read, denying the statement, and characterizing Mr. Morrill's assertion as false and slanderous.

In connection with this he presented a memorial signed by all the officers of Gen. Smith's division, denying the allegations as charged, and saying there is not a more brave and gallant officer in the army.

Mr. MORRILL said he declined to do simple justice to General Smith, hence he offered this memorial in his favor.

Mr. BIDDLE did not vote for the resolution when it was offered, because he was opposed to give the President the power to strike down an officer without giving him a hearing.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, defended Gen. Grant. He said certain charges had been made against that brave General, which were without foundation.

Mr. KELLOGG, of Illinois, said he thought we ought not to find so much fault. If there were errors committed we ought not to bring them up. Let us forget them. It is human to err. Do not let us spend the time in bringing up such things.

Mr. RICHARDSON, of Illinois, regretted that such things were brought into the House. He proposed to leave all such charges to the proper officers to which they belong. He thought the army would do better if we read the riot act and dispersed both houses of Congress. [Laughter.]

Mr. VORHEES, of Indiana, defended Gen. Smith. He said that on that occasion General Smith was mounted on a high-spirited animal, and while riding through some ploughed ground his horse fell and threw the General. He deprecated the loose manner in which gentlemen spoke of the officers of the army.

Mr. FISHER, of Delaware, replied to a speech delivered by Mr. Saulsbury, in which it was stated that Mr. McWorter, of Delaware, a loyal man, had been dragged from his home and imprisoned in the State of Maryland. He (Mr. Fisher) did not believe Mr. McWorter to be as loyal as a negro.

Several attempts were made to call him to order, but were overruled by the SPEAKER.

Mr. Fisher then proceeded in an invective speech against Senator Saulsbury and a number of citizens of Delaware, claiming them to be disloyal.

The House then adjourned until Monday.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

A COMMUNICATION FROM THE ACTING MAYOR.—The following communication was last evening received by Acting Mayor Chapman to the Second Branch of the City Council, in response to a resolution adopted by that Branch a few days since:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, BALTIMORE, May 2, 1862.

To the President and Members of the Second Branch of the City Council:

GENTLEMEN: I have received the resolution adopted by your honorable body requesting information as to what care the Mayor had employed assistant counsel for the city, and under what circumstances etc; and also what amounts of money he has paid to the police force employed in this city by the General Government of the United States, and under what law or ordinance said payments have been made.

In answer to the first enquiry, I would state that I have employed assistant counsel for the city in two cases. Counsel was employed in the matter relating to the people's money on deposit in the Farmers & Planters' Bank to the credit of the late Police Board. The Commissioners were rapidly drawing this money from the Bank and I conceived it to be my duty to preserve it intact. I did not employ the counsel at the request of the City Counsellor, for reasons which will appear very obvious to all who are familiar with the question at issue.

William Price, Esq., has been retained as counsel for the city in the Reynolds case, in which, as you are aware, a very large amount of money is involved. There are several other cases now pending in the Courts in which assistant counsel has been retained. They were engaged, however, by my predecessors.

The police was paid up to the 14th of February by authority of the Legislature; but that body having adjourned without making further provision for the balance due them I took the responsibility of paying them out of the five hundred thousand dollars placed in part by you under the *sole* control of the Mayor, for "*the defence of the present crisis*". The amount paid them by me was $19,266.59. This was the first and only legitimate use made of any portion of that fund.

JOHN LEE CHAPMAN,
Ex. officio Mayor.

ARREST OF MR. JOHN SWANN AND OTHERS.—As the Confed rate prisoners were coming through Liberty yesterday, on their way from the cars to the jail, on Thursday evening, they were accosted by Mr. John Swann, with the remark—"Well, boys, you're welcome," or some expression of the kind. This being heard by the Deputy Marshal, he immediately advanced, and placing his hand upon Mr. Swann's shoulder called him by name, and said that this kind of thing must be put a stop to. Where upon he gave Mr. Swann into the custody of a policeman, who took him to the station-house, where he was confined during the whole of the night. Yesterday morning General Dix was applied to by the friends of Mr. Swann, to know the cause of his arrest and detention, when they were informed that Marshal McPhail had acted under orders, and that it was absolutely necessary that open expression of sympathy for prisoners should be suppressed. General Dix added that it proper that Mr. Swann should be made an example of, and accordingly he was ordered to Fort McHenry. We also hear of the arrest of Messrs. John Formey, Henry Smith, and one or two others.

FIRES IN THE MONTH OF APRIL.—From the report of Counsel F. H. B. Boyd, the inspector, we learn that during the month of April the fire department was called out 11 times, of which 9 were for actual fires, one false alarm and one burning chimney. The damage caused by the fires is estimated at $3,541, upon which there was an insurance to the amount of $3,376, being a loss of only $156 to the owners of property. Compared with the report of the corresponding month of 1861, the same number of fires appear, but the damage then was $5,760.49, while the insurance was only $2,608 47, making a loss to owners of property above insurance of $3,572. The stringent measures adopted for the suppression of false alarms have already had a good effect, as during the past month there was but one, and the department was called out but once for the burning of a chimney, which occurred a few nights since on the Frederick road, near the city limits.

MARYLAND INSTITUTE.—Yesterday afternoon the First Branch of the City Council passed a resolution appropriating $500 for repairs to the Maryland Institute. Mr. Duke-hart, in some remarks which he made, stated that the Institute had expended on its School of Design $32,607 65. Of which amount $28,517.35 had been expended on the Night School, and $6,437.77 on the Female School. Since the organization of the school 5,542 scholars have received instruction, many of whom are now filling positions of prominence, reflecting credit on themselves and the school. The largest attendance of scholars, at any time, was 800, and the smallest 230. The average has been 350.

DEEPENING THE CHANNEL.—Yesterday afternoon, in the First Branch of the City Council, a message relative to deepening the channel was received from the Second Branch. M. Duke-hart spoke on the subject and stated that there was no commission for superintending the expenditure of money for deepening the harbor in existence. The commission creating the commission was repealed in 1858, and therefore if the resolution of the Second Branch was adopted and the money was secured, it would be expended under the direction of the Mayor alone.

SENT BEFORE THE GRAND JURY.—Mr. Henry Selm was yesterday again before United States Commissioner Ridgeley for a further examination upon the charge of being concerned in the burning of bridges to obstruct the passage of United States troops to Washington, in April, 1861. He was held to bail to await the action of the Grand Jury of the next term of the United States District Court.

A LITERARY ENTERTAINMENT.—The Peabody Literary Association last evening held a soiree in the spacious hall of the Western Female High School. The exercises were of a varied and interesting character, and were attended by a large and appreciative audience.

R BERT.—During Thursday night the Receiver's office of the City Passenger Railway, at the corner of Gay street and Broadway, was entered, the safe unlocked, and $211 stolen. Mr. Thomas Walker, the receiver, was sleeping up stairs and did not hear the thief.

STEALING A WATCH.—On Thursday night a man named James Kerney was arrested on the charge of picking the pocket of a man named Charles Merry, and stealing therefrom a silver watch. He was committed to jail for Court by Justice Spicer.

DRIVING THROUGH A FUNERAL PROCESSION.—Jas. McMahon was yesterday before Justice Logan, upon the charge of driving through a funeral procession. He was fined $2 and costs.

VIOLATING AN ACT OF ASSEMBLY.—Isaac Preidz was yesterday taken into custody by officer Elliott upon the charge of peddling watches without a license. He was arraigned before Justice Hebden, who fined him $25 and costs.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPERIOR COURT—Judge MARTIN.

John P. Brashears vs. Jacob S. Duvall and Mary E. Duvall. Action to recover under a bond. Demurrer to plea. Under *curia*.

C. A. S. Wolf vs. John N. Mackenheimer and James L. Piper. Replevin. Case *stetted*. Under *curia*.

CITY CIRCUIT COURT—Judge KREBS.

Mary N Albert, otherwise called Mary S. McKim, vs. Robert V. McKim. Application for divorce *a vinculo matrimonii*. Before reported. Not concluded.

Amusements.

HOLLIDAY STREET THEATRE.—Miss Western closes, to-night, the fifth week of her delightful engagement, with an entertainment which, in quality and quantity, should gratify the most insatiate appetite for theatrical amusement. Commencing with Tom Taylor's beautiful and very popular comedy of *The Unequal Match*, the first performance of which gained for Miss Western's brilliant personation of Hester Grazebrook the warm plaudits of a crowded audience, the performances will further present her chiefly amusing force of *A Devilish Good Joke*, in which the comic powers of Miss Western are developed with surpassing effect, and a very entertaining afterpiece bearing the suggestive title of *The Butcher and Policeman*.

There are, it is stated, a company of Pennsylvania printers now in Washington, making arrangements to establish a Union paper in Fredericksburg, as "soon as the Union army gets permanent possession of that place."

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CITY COUNCIL.
(Regular Session.)

FIRST BRANCH.—Present WM. S. CROWLEY, Esq., and all the members.

Mr. DUER presented a petition from Wm C. Hopkins, asking permission to erect a shed on his premises, No. 9 North Calhoun street. Referred.

A message was received from the Second Branch relative to the deepening of the channel.

Mr. DUKEHART made an explanation in regard to the creation of the commission for deepening and improving the harbor, and contended that in reality there were but two members of the commission in the city, therefore the ordinances passed by the First Branch, which the Second Branch had refused to concur, were perfectly right and proper. He also contended that by the revised ordinances of 1858, the ordinance creating the commission was repealed. The message was laid on the table.

Mr. EVANS offered a resolution directing the Health Committee to examine into the condition of Fayette street at its intersection with the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore railroad, and report whether it is in an unhealthy state.—Adopted.

Mr. YOUNG, of the Committee on the Fire Department, presented a report with a resolution appropriating $3,000 for the purchase of a steam fire engine to take the place of engine No. 6. Laid on the table.

Mr. KIRKWOOD called up the resolution adverse to appropriating money for repairing the Maryland Institute Hall.

Mr. YOUNG offered a substitute appropriating $500 for the purpose. The substitute was adopted.

Adjourned.

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

The PRESIDENT laid before the Branch a communication from the Acting Mayor in response to certain inquiries addressed to him by the Second Branch.

Adjourned.

THE PUBLIC DEBT $1,200,000,000 IN JUNE.—Caleb Cushing in a speech before the Massachusetts Legislature, this week, upon the subject of Taxes said:

"Providing the war is brought to a speedy close, his estimate—founded on the detailed figures and the opinions of men in the Government service—of the debt at the close of the Federal fiscal year, June 30, 1862, is at least $1,200,000,000. In arriving at this estimate he calculated the expenses to average $1,000,000 to each man in the 633 regiments now in service, and although illness might lessen the number, it would not in the least lessen the expenses. Add to this $634,000,000 the enormous cost of the naval branch, and the above estimate is not overstated. There are two subjects of large consumption which are lightly taxed by Government which are in great demand abroad—spirituous and intoxicating liquors, and tobacco."

ANCIENT JEWELS.—The jewels of the Egyptian Queen Ash Kotep, who died eight-en hundred years before Christ, and whose tomb was discovered by a French archeologist in 1850, will be exhibited at the International Exhibition in London. When found at Gourah, the body of the Queen was covered with objects in gold and silver, such as a diadem of massive gold, encrusted with precious stones, elaborately chased with the heads of sphynxes, and bound together with a cord of gold wrought like a tree; a collar of gold, having depending from it three lions of solid gold, supposed to be the decoration of the Egyptian honorary Order of the Fly; two heads of lions; and a boat of Death mounted on wheels and with little figures of rowers in silver. The sitter is supposed to represent the deceased Queen, and the chanter in the boat is of gold; his finger is placed upon his lips, as if enjoining silence.

FINANCIAL.—We notice in Joshua Giddings's home organ, the Ashtabula *Sentinel*, an original scheme for paying the war debt, and publish it for the benefit of the progress of financial science on the Western Reserve. The editor proposes that the Government issue paper money to the full amount of the national debt, with a provision that it shall depreciate five cents on the nominal dollar every year. Thus, when issued it shall be a legal tender at par—one year hence at ninety-five cents—and so on till at the end of twenty years it is worthless, and the national debt is paid. Secretary Chase ought not to be kept in ignorance of this new way to pay debts and uphold the credit of the Government.—*Norwich (Conn.) Aurora.*

SENATOR JAMES ALFRED PEARCE, of Maryland, is reported to be seriously ill. His health has been precarious for several months, but his friends are not without hopes that he will ultimately recover.

A letter from the ship S. G. Glover, which arrived at Madras from Boston on March 8, states that she was chased by a supposed privateer on Dec. 2, in lat. 28° north, long. 32° 30' west, but that by crowding on all sail she managed to elude the suspicious craft.

The Charleston *Mercury* gives prominence to a statement that—

"General Lee, General Johnston and General Randolph, the Secretary of War, concur in the confident belief that we shall certainly beat the invading armies in Virginia, and that Richmond cannot be taken."

BOARD OF TRADE.

Committee of Arbitration for the month of April.

WILSON P. BRYANT.
HOOPER C. EATON, J. C. MO TON ST WART,
JOS. A. BUCK, J. HY. G ESE.

Commercial and Commercial Intelligence.

BALTIMORE, May 2 1862

There is nothing of special moment to notice in Stocks to day. In Government and State securities we have no transactions to report. For Maryland coupons of 1870, and the registered 6's of 1870 and 1890 no was bid, but there were no sellers at these rates. For Missouri 6's 10¾ was bid, 52 asked. In City stocks, we notice sales of $20,000 6's 1875 1.6, and $4,000 do do at 95¾; closing at 95¾ bid, 96 asked; for those of 1870 95 was bid, 95¾ asked; for the old issue of 1890 97 was bid, 97¾ asked. We notice sales of $7,000 Northern Central 6's 1885 at 75¾; $900 Western Maryland bonds 1890, first mortgage, at 95, and $500 do do. not guaranteed at 65. Other stocks remain as last noted. Mining stocks continue very dull, the only sale reported being 100 shares Springfield at $2 55; also 25 do. at $2 65. For Canton 15¾ was bid, 14¾ asked.

SALES AT THE BALTIMORE STOCK BOARD
FRIDAY, May 2, 1862

$200 Baltimore city 6's	'90	95
1,000 do. do.	'75	95¾
5,000 Northern Central Railroad bonds	'85	75¾
2,000 do. do.	do.	75¾
500 Western Maryland bonds endorsed		90
500 do do.	do unendorsed	65
100 shares Springfield Mining Co.		2.65
25 do. do.		2.65

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

GOLD.	BUYING.	SELLING.
Gold	1¼@2 per ct. prem.	2¾ per ct. prem.
Pa. notes	¾ " " dis.	¾ " " dis.
Md. "	¼@¼ " " dis.	¼ " " dis.
Wheeling	2¾ " " dis.	2 " " dis.
Fairmont	4 " " dis.	3 " " dis.
Va. and Southern 10's	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's	57¾	00
Missouri 6's	51¾	51¾
Tennessee bonds	67¾	68
North Carolina bds	60¾	00
American gold	102¾	00
Canton Company	13¾	00
Erie Railroad	37¾	37¾
New York Central Railroad	85¾	86¾
Reading Railroad	45¾	45
Rock Island	00	00

The New York *Herald* of yesterday says:

The demand for stocks continues, and a large business was done to day in dividend paying securities and first class bonds, at an advance over yesterday's prices. At the first board Erie bonds rose 1¼, Michigan Southern 1, Cleveland and Toledo firsts 2¾, Pacific Mail ¾, Panama ¾, Delaware and Hudson 1¾, Burlington and Quincy 1¾, Prairie du Chien ¾. Government 6's were too freely supplied, as was to be expected after yesterday's sudden advance, and they rested ¼ per cent. A similar rise took place in Erie, Erie preferred, Central, Toledo and Rock Island. Parties who bought these stocks a few days ago realized a handsome profit by selling them to day. As the circle of buyers appears to be steadily widening, the probability is that the reaction will not last long. After the first board the market was inactive. At the second board the market rallied again, and there was an active demand for government and other leading securities, the whole market closing firm.

REVIEW OF THE BALTIMORE MARKETS
FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 2.

ALCOHOL.—The market is now dull, the demand being confined to jobbing lots. We quote at 54 cts. per gallon for 95 per cent. proof

ASHES.—We are advised of no transactions in Ashes this week. The last New York quotations are $5 50 for Pearl, and $5 62½ per 100 lbs. for Pot, which is a decline.

BEESWAX.—There is very little doing in Beeswax, and prices are nominal. We now quote at 30@33 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 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 Four Sulphur at 5 cts., and Refined at 4 cts. per lb. Sicily may be quoted at $40@45 per ton.

CATTLE.—There were 775 head of Cattle offered at the Hill this week, and about 600 head on the market to day. Of this number 60 were taken by city butchers and packers at prices ranging from $3.25@5 12½ per 100 lbs., only a very few prime Cattle bringing the highest figure which is a decline of 12½ cts. per 100 lbs since last Thursday. The balance consisting of 375 head were either taken by Government agents or driven on Washington

Hogs.—There was an ample supply of Hogs at market, with only a moderate demand, and prices ruled lower than last week, fair to prime live Hogs sold at $4 75@5.50 per 100 lbs., being a decline of 25@50 cts. per 100 lbs.

SHEEP.—The supply was light, good to prime clipped sold at 4@4¾ cts. per lb. gross, an advance of ¼ ct. per lb.

CHEMICALS.—There is only a moderate demand for Chemicals, and prices are a shade lower. We quote Sal-Soda at $2 12½@2 25 per 100 lbs; Bi-Carb Soda at $4 75@5 00, and Soda Ash at $2 75@3 per 100 lbs. Bleaching Powders are scarce and in demand, and may be quoted nominally at 2¾@3 cts per lb.

CANDLES.—There continues to be a moderate demand for Candles, and sales are making at quotations, viz: 16@17 cts. for Adamantine; 23@25 cts. for Chemical Sperm; 30 a 32 cts. for Sperm; 25@28 cts. for Paraffine; and 40@42 cts. per lb. for Patent Wax

COAL.—There is nothing doing in Cumberland Coal, and the trade still live here, but Anthracite is 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 heavy, in consequence of the non arrivals owing to the damage to the Harper's Ferry bridge.

COPPER.—We notice a steady demand for Copper at our previous quotations, viz: Baltimore refined Ingots at 25@26 cts. per lb cash, Sheathing at 30@31 cts. for Baltimore, and 25@27 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

COFFEE.—We have no change to notice in Coffee this week. The demand from the trade continues very light, and holders show but little disposition to press sales. Some 600 bags Rio changed hands during the week at 19¾ @20 cts per lb. We quote fair to prime Rio nominally at 19@20¾ cts. Laguayra at 21@22 cts., and Java at 26@27 cts per lb. The stock of Rio in first hands is now 80,000 bags, with a very light supply of other descriptions.

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.—There have been some few sales made this week from the wharf at quotations. There is quite a good demand from store. We quote as follows: Codfish $3.50@4 per bbl. Herrings, scaled, 20@35 cts; do. Labrador, $3.75@4.75; do Eastern, $1.50@3; No. 1 Mackerel $7 50@10.50; do. $3.50@4 per bbl.

FRUIT.—The market remains unchanged. With a good demand and fair supply prices are steady, at $3@4 for Oranges, and $2 75@3 per box for Lemons, according to quality. We quote Bordeaux Almonds at 18¾ cts; shell at 10 cts, and shelled in boxes at 24@25 cts. per lb; Figs 12½ cts; Palm Nuts 9 cts; Sicily Walnuts 10¾@17 cts. per lb; Cocoanuts $30 per thousand; and African Peanuts at $2 25@2 50 per bushel. 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 has been throughout the week a brisk demand for good retailing brands of Howard Street Super, and the supply of this description being rather light, an advance of 12½ cts. per bbl has been accorded to. There has also been an improvement in Howard Street Extra there is a fair supply of Western Extra here, but the supply of Super is merely nominal. The sales during the week comprise 290 bbls. Howard Street Super at $5 25; 1,600 bbls do. at $5.37½; 450 bbls. Howard Street Extra at $5.50; 500 bbls. do at $5 62½; 200 bbls do at $5 75; 400 bbls. Ohio Extra at $5 50, and 200 bbls do. at $5 62½ per bbl. Good and choice brands of Howard Street Super are now held at $5.37½@5 50; Extra do. at $5 62½@5 75; Ohio Super at $5.37½; Extra do. at $5 62½; Standard City $4 25@4.50 per bbl. There were sales reported to day of 1,500 bbls Ohio Extra at $5 62½, and 600 bbls do at $5 75 per bbl., which is a further advance of 12½ cts per bbl. The market closes very firm at $5.62½@5.75 per bbl. Western, and $5 75 for Howard Street Extra. There is no change to notice in other descriptions

FAMILY FLOUR.—We continue to quote Family Flour, high grade Extra

RYE FLOUR AND CORN MEAL.—The market for Rye Flour is very dull, and we quote it at $3.37½@3 62½ per bbl. The sales of the week comprise some 200 bbls at $3.37½ per bbl. There is only a moderate demand for Corn Meal. We quote it at $2 87½ per bbl. for both Baltimore and Brandywine.

The following are the inspections of Flour and Meal for the week ending May 1st, 1862:

	bbls	hf. bbls.
Howard Street	3,777	100
City Mills	4,960	100
Ohio	353	100
Family	1,524	00
Total wheat Flour	10,706	100
Besides 326 bbls. Rye Flour, and 6 hhds., 802 bbls. and 26 half bbls. Corn Meal.		

GRAIN.—The offerings of the week foot up about 133,000 bushels, principally at the Baltimore Corn Exchange, the offerings at the Maryland having been light. There has been a steady demand for White wheat suitable for milling purposes, and, with rather light supplies at market, prices have ruled very firm. There has also been a steady demand for Corn for shipment, and the largest portions of the offerings were taken. The receipts of Oats has been light, but prices have been maintained by the continued very light receipts. The market for Rye continues very dull, and prices are a shade lower than they were this day week.

WHEAT.—The offerings during the week reach 17,000 bushels. White has been firm at the quotations of last week, while red has been in good demand at an advance of about 3 cts per bushel. We now quote common to fair white at 125@140 cts; good to prime do. at 145@155 cts; extra bright choice do. at 160 cts, per bushel; red at 120 cts. per bushel for prime Pennsylvania, and 133@135 cts. per bushel for Southern do. There was but a limited supply at market to day, the only sales reported being 300 bushels common to prime white at 133@136 cts per bushel, the market closing very firm.

RYE.—The supply of Rye continues very light. The sales during the week amount to some 600 bushels fair and prime Pennsylvania at 70@72 cts. There is nothing doing in Maryland Rye. We now quote at 71@72 cts. for prime Pennsylvania.

CORN.—The receipts reach some 80,000 bushels. There have varied but little. We quote at 61@63 cts. for fair to prime White, and 57@59 cts per bushel for yellow, latter description since this day week. The operations in the trade have been light; some 3,000 bushels of prime yellow sold at 58 cts., and small lots of good to prime brought 61@62 cts. per bushel, a slight decline.

OATS.—The offerings during the week amounted to some 38,000 bushels. While good and prime parcels have been in fair request, inferior parcels have been neglected. The sales to day reach 1,200 bushels strictly prime Maryland at 38 cts., and 700 bushels good Pennsylvania at 37 cts per bushel. The market closes very steady at our quotations, viz: 35@37 cts. for Maryland; 36@38 cts. for Pennsylvania, and 33@35 cts. per bushel for fair to prime Virginia. Strictly prime lots might possibly bring 1 ct. more.

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 or Elide Island at $45@47; Ichaboe at $45@48 Sombrero at $27; and A A Mexican do at from $18 to $22 per 2,240 lbs. Rose Manipulated Guano sells at $45; Maryland Company's Super Phosphate at $40@43; Whitelock & Co's at $42; Turner's Excelsior, Rhodes' and Dellcrge's Super Phosphate of Lime at $45; and Baugh's raw bone Phosphate 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 50@60 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 per ton, for rough, and $240 for dressed. Russian at $200 per ton, and Manilla at 8¾@9¾ cts. per lb., Sun at 6¾ cts., and Jute at 6¾@7 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. In New York they are quoted Buenos Ayres, 22@23 cts. for Orinoco, and 19@21 cts. for green salted. We now quote for the Baltimore market, at 25½@26 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; $1 20@1 25 for Guatemala; $1.15@1.40 for Madras; 75 cts. for Manilla.

LION.—The market is firm, caused principally by light stocks. Some 450 tons sold during the week at our quotations, viz: Baltimore Charcoal Forge Pig at $30; Catoctin Forge at $28@28; Charcoal No 1 Wheelrat $30; and Anthracite Iron at $23@24 for No 1; $21@22 for No 2; $20@21 per ton for No. 3 Scotch Pig may be quoted selling at $35@36 for American; $62½@67½ per ton for cts per lb. for English; 6¾ cts. for American; and 17½ cts. for Russia Nails are selling at $3 10 cash, for Cut 10 and upwards.

LEATHER.—There has been a moderate business transacted this week. We continue to quote at 30@35 cts. for City slaughtered Sole; 25@28 cts. for Country do; 26@30 cts. for Spanish Sole;