# CITY INTELLIGENCE.

MASONIC HONORS TO A DECEASED CONFEDERATE OFFICER.—The fact of the death of Captain Lewis P. Halloway, of the Twenty-seventh Virginia Regiment, at Fort Delaware, on the 9th of April, 1862, was noticed in this paper about that time. The following is a copy of the proceedings of a Masonic Lodge at Delaware city, on the occasion:

Jackson Lodge, No. 19, A. Y. M., met April 11th, A. D. 1862, A. L. 5862, pursuant to a call. * * * The Worshipful Master *pro tem.* stated the object of this extraordinary meeting, to be for the purpose of attending the burial and performing the last solemn rites to the memory of our brother, Lewis P. Halloway, of Covington, Alleghany county, Virginia, who departed this life on the 9th instant, at Fort Delaware, while confined as a prisoner of war.

On motion, the Lodge called off for the purpose of proceeding to the wharf to meet the remains of our deceased Brother, and escort them to the Episcopal burial ground in this place, where they were deposited and the last solemn rites and honors of the Order were duly performed.

On re-assembling at the Lodge room, &c., on motion, brothers Adam V. Culin, Alexander M. Biddle and Henry L. Peckard were appointed a committee to draft a series of resolutions, expressive of our regret for the loss sustained by the Order, and condolence with the family and friends of deceased, who reported the following, which was adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in His providence to remove from among us our worthy brother, Captain Lewis P. Halloway: be it

RESOLVED, That although he is comparatively a stranger to us, we have every assurance of his exalted worth, both morally, socially and fraternally.

RESOLVED, That while we deplore the loss sustained by the Masonic fraternity, we also sympathize with his family and friends in this their sad bereavement.

The third resolution adopts the obituary written by Capt. Gibson, U. S. A., Fort Delaware, which has already been published in the *News Sheet:*

RESOLVED, That these resolutions, with that part of the proceedings relating to his burial, be forwarded to his brother Masons and prisoners, for transmission to the Lodge of which he was a member, and to his afflicted family.

The fifth and last resolution provides for the publication of the proceedings.

ARRIVAL OF A STATE PRISONER.—Thos. C. Fitzpatrick, of this city, who has for some months past been in confinement at Fort Lafayette as a State prisoner, arrived in Baltimore on Saturday morning in charge of a New York detective officer. He was released from Fort Lafayette and brought here to answer the charge of shooting John Young with intent to kill him on the night of the 25th of December, 1861. Upon his arrival here he was turned over to Sheriff Sparks, who committed him to jail. He remained there but a short time, however, having been released by Judge Bond upon bail to answer the charge.

PROPERTY SALES.—On Saturday last Messrs. Soper & Co., auctioneers, sold, at the Merchants' Exchange salesrooms, a lot on the west side of Eutaw street, near Cross street, with a front on Eutaw street of 13 feet and a depth of 60 feet. Improved by a three-story brick dwelling, which is subject to a ground rent of $22.75. Purchased by F. B. Horwitz for $500. Also a lot on the north side of Lexington street, near Pulaski street, having a front of 22 feet and a depth of 100 feet. Improved by a two story and attic brick house, and subject to a ground rent of $60. Purchased by same for $500.

REOPENING OF THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.—The repairs to the bridge at Harper's Ferry were finished yesterday, and trains will to-day pass over the bridge as usual. The iron bridge will at once be commenced, and rapidly pushed to completion. Several hundred car loads of freight are expected to arrive here to-day from the West. Twenty-six car loads of freight started West last evening. Thus the rush of business will again commence, and it is not at all probable that the high water will again seriously affect the bridge.

COULDN'T ACCOUNT FOR THEM.—Margaret Hammond, colored, was yesterday found on the street by officers Jackson and Crangle, having in her possession a bundle of clothing, consisting of dresses, skirts, a shawl, under-sleeves, gaiters, and a bonnet. Upon being questioned as to how she came in possession of them she was unable to make any satisfactory explanation, in consequence of which she was taken before Justice Showacre, who committed her for a further hearing.

DEATH OF A MARYLANDER IN RUSSIA.—Information has been received of the death of Mr. George W. Hughes, a native of Maryland, at St. Petersburg, on the 14th of March last, in the 48 th year of his age. For twelve years prior to his death, Mr. Hughes was in the employ of Messrs. Winans, Harrison & Winans, in the capacity of general superintendent of repairs of machinery on the railway between St. Petersburg and Moscow.

SERIOUSLY BURNT.—On Saturday night an accident occurred by which two ladies, Mrs. Lowet and Kelley, living at No. 50 President street, were very seriously burnt. They were sitting at a table on which was a lamp containing camphene oil, when it bursted, and the burning fluid was scattered over them. Fortunately members of the family were near at the time and succeeded in putting out the flames.

ARRESTED FOR GAMBLING.—On Saturday night Capt. Mitchell and Lieut. Wright, of the Central police, with a posse of officers, arrested twenty-six negroes at the house of a white man named Thos. Bond, who lives on the corner of Lewis and Orleans streets, on the charge of gambling. They were taken to the Central station and committed to jail for Court by Justice Hiss.

FOR EUROPE.—Among the passengers by the steamship Teutonia, which left New York for Southampton on Saturday last, was C. Nolting, of Baltimore, Mr. E. Garcia, wife, two children and nurse, and Miss Annie Shannon, of Baltimore, sailed on the same day in Cunard's steamer for Queenstown.

REWARD.—We call attention to the advertisement, in another column, offering $20 reward for the recovery of a Spanish flag which was stolen from the house of Mrs. Grace, Saturday evening last. The outrage was the more grievous from the fact that there are none but ladies residing on the premises.

RELEASED FROM FORT MCHENRY.—On Saturday afternoon Messrs. S. S. Mills and T. S. Piggot were released from confinement in Fort McHenry, where they have been imprisoned since the 17th of February last, upon their parole of honor not to give aid or comfort to the enemies of the United States.

CONFEDERATE PRISONERS.—On Saturday night the Confederate prisoners who have been confined in the city jail for weeks past left for Fort Delaware. There were one hundred and five of them, and during their stay in this city they were kindly cared for by their friends.

SUNDAY SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.—The sixteenth anniversary meeting of the Sunday School of the Charles Street Methodist Episcopal Church was held yesterday afternoon. The children were addressed by Rev. Dr. McCron, of the First English Lutheran Church.

CHANGE OF HOURS.—It will be seen by an advertisement of the Northern Central Railway Company that the hours for the departure and arrival of trains on that road have been changed. The change takes effect this morning.

## Amusements.

HERRMANN'S NEW COMIC PROGRAMME TO-NIGHT.—For the last week the Front Street Theatre has been attended by audiences composed of the *elite* and fashion of our city, to witness the extraordinary performances of the wonderful Herrmann. With each entertainment there was a larger assemblage, and now, to secure a comfortable place to enjoy the evening's amusement, it is a matter of necessity to secure seats in advance. This evening will be given for the first time the celebrated "comic programme," consisting of a variety of feats, wonderous in their execution and most ludicrous in their results. The tricks, we understand, are all entirely new, the production of Herrmann's own inventive genius, and being performed *in propria personæ*, cannot fail to astound and amuse the studious or idle spectator. Our readers have noticed in these columns the account of M. Herrmann's achievements in the market on Friday last. The programme for this evening abounds in feats more wonderful and more risible in their effects. It is, as we have previously stated, entitled the "comic programme," and is considered the most attractive of all Mr. Herrmann's performances. The musical performances will be of the same high order which has characterized the last week's entertainments. Seats can always be secured two days in advance at McCaffrey's music store.

HOLLIDAY STREET THEATRE—*East Lynne.*—The touching play of *East Lynne*, or the *Elopement*, the extraordinary success of which is firmly based upon the popular sympathy, will be repeated this evening for the seventh time. The production promises to create in the theatrical world quite as earnest a sensation as the play of *Camille*, which it far excels in sympathetic sentiment, and in morality of purpose. The Lady Isabel of Miss Western already challenges comparison, in its manifestations of power, with Miss Heron's Dame of the Camelias. The present week, the sixth of Miss Western's engagement, will close her star in Baltimore.

# LAW INTELLIGENCE.

CRIMINAL COURT—JUDGE BOND.

Archibald Sterling, Jr., State's Attorney, prosecuting.

The Court was on Saturday engaged with the following business:

Edward Irvin, charged with assaulting Mr. Coe, was fined 25 cents with costs.

J. Pendergast, charged with an assault, was adjudged not guilty.

Michael Brislaw, charged with assaulting an officer, was adjudged guilty and sent to jail for one week.

A. B. Clark, charged with an assault, was sent to jail for one week.

John Hudgins, charged with an assault, was fined $1 and costs.

The Court then adjourned until this morning at 10 o'clock.

SUPERIOR COURT—JUDGE MARSH.

David Carroll vs. Samuel Black. Before reported. Exceptions overruled and sale finally ratified and confirmed.

In the matter of the trust estate of Dobbin & Howse, John L. Thomas, trustee. Exceptions to auditor's report. Not concluded.

CITY CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE KREBS.

McKim vs. McKim. Before reported. Not concluded.

DIPLOMATIC.—M. Louis de Geofroy, First Secretary of the French Legation at Washington, has been promoted to be the French Minister to Greece, and has his departure from this city to-day.—Victor Jules Treilhard takes his place here as First Secretary of Legation. He came here to that end on the day before yesterday.—*Washington Star.*

The New York papers announce the death of Baron Rothschild, who died at his residence in Frankfort on Saturday.

The ancient little city of Antwerp has voted $5,000 for the old Town Hall with painted frescoes, the subjects are to be illustrative of the history of Antwerp.

*From the New York Herald, May 3.*

## HIGHLY IMPORTANT DIPLOMATIC MOVEMENTS AT WASHINGTON—FRENCH MEDIATION AGAIN AGITATED.

When M. Mercier's—the French Ambassador—visit to Richmond was first announced, we stated, on authority that we deemed reliable, that it had a grave political significance. This view of it was rejected by the majority of our contemporaries, who professed to see in it only a purely ministerial interference for the protection of the cotton and tobacco belonging to French citizens which is now lying stored at Richmond.

We publish this morning, from three different correspondents at Washington, statements of a very curious and important character, and which bear out the information that we had previously received. In one of these it is affirmed that an amnesty, including all but the prominent leaders of the rebellion, is now, and has been for some time past, under the consideration of our Government, the period of its issue depending merely on the result of the great battle about to be fought before Yorktown. In another it is stated that on Tuesday evening last an informal consultation took place between the Cabinet and the diplomatic corps, at which the question of an armistice with the Confederate Government was mooted, M. Mercier believing that the time has come when, under the instructions of the Emperor, he may step forward as a mediator. The third of these communications throws fresh light on the motives that prompted the visit of the French Ambassador to the Confederate capital.

From conversations which he has had with the best informed of the French residents in Washington and Baltimore, the writer is convinced that the Emperor's designs on Mexico are at the bottom of this movement. They state their belief that M. Mercier has concluded with the Confederate Government a treaty which is both political and commercial in its character. It may seem inconsistent that such a step should be taken now, when the Union arms are everywhere triumphant. This view our correspondent meets by the statement that the impression, both in the French Legation and at the Tuileries, is that the turning-point in the war has now been reached, that the tide of success on our side will be arrested, and that the summer campaign will result disastrously to the Federal arms. This conviction is derived partly from the fact that the Union forces will for the future have to operate at long distances from their base of operations, and where our gunboats cannot penetrate, and partly from the adverse climatic influences that our troops will have to contend with.

We do not, of course, vouch for the accuracy of all the statements set forth in these communications. Their corroboration of each other in the main, and their confirmation of the character given by our previous information to the French Ambassador's visit to Richmond, have, however, no doubt that diplomatic movements have been set on foot in Washington with a view to bringing about a compromise involving a recognition of the political independence of the South.

The following is the correspondence alluded to in the above article:

WASHINGTON, May 1, 1862.—About two months ago I stated that there was in contemplation by the Government an "amnesty" measure; that then it was proposed to offer this amnesty as soon as our power extended over Richmond and a few other specified places. Now, I learn—not in so many words directly, but in inference indirectly—that the "subject matter" of such "amnesty" measure is actually under consideration, and may soon be issued, the whole depending on the immediate success or defeat of our arms.

I was told some time ago that such amnesty would be extended to all except Davis and his Cabinet and the Confederate Major and Brigadier-Generals, with a few prominent and eminent civilians.

This is all that I know on the subject, and this I learned by careful, covert, and not direct inquiry.

WASHINGTON, May 1, 1862.—The evening before last, at 8 o'clock, there was an extraordinary gathering, not in the form of a dinner party, or an official reception, but in the shape of a grave consultation on our national troubles, between the President, his Cabinet and the diplomatic corps. The impression given to me is that the business in hand was drawn from the late visit of the French Minister to Richmond, and that at the bottom of it lies the question of an armistice. It is believed that M. Mercier and Lord Lyons are very anxious to save the cotton and tobacco of the South, and they think it can be saved through an armistice with Jeff Davis, as a first step to a treaty of peace. It is believed, too, that M. Mercier, with the occupation of New Orleans by the United States forces, has concluded that the time has come when, under the instructions of the Emperor, he may step forward as a mediator.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—I have deemed it best to communicate the following facts to you, that they may be used or not, as you may direct. Some of them seem somewhat in conflict with the views editorially expressed in the *Herald*; but I present them just as I learned them.

The most intelligent French residents here are positive that the visit of M. Mercier to Richmond was of the gravest diplomatic character. I am convinced, from what I have learned from these French people, that the Emperor's designs on Mexico are at the bottom of the whole affair, and that in regard to this war all his sympathies are with the south, and not with the United States Government. These French people believe that M. Mercier has made a secret treaty with the Confederate Government, which is both political and commercial in its character. According to advices received here from Paris, it is believed by the French Government that the turning-point in the war has now been reached—that the tide of successes will now turn, and that the summer campaign will result disastrously to the Federal arms.

So far as I can learn, this view is partly based upon the fact that the Union forces will be operating, in a hostile country, and gen rally where their gunboats cannot co-operate, and will also have to encounter the dreaded climatic features of the South. They inform me, also that they know that within a few days assurances have been sent to the French Government from the highest authority, both here and in Baltimore, that will confirm this view, and that foreshadow a certain Union defeat, both at Yorktown and at Corinth. They believe that the ratification of this treaty may depend upon the result of these two engagements. But they believe that, in consideration of a monopoly of commercial advantages, and also in consideration of aid of some kind in his Mexican scheme, Napoleon has agreed to use his good offices with the United States Government in putting an end to the war on terms which will secure to the Southern States an independent nationality, and that on the failure of the United States to accept his mediation he will himself acknowledge the independence of the Southern Confederacy.

"THE SECRET."

*From the Richmond Dispatch, April 28.*

The Charleston *Mercury* is informed, on undoubted authority, that Monsieur Mercier visited Richmond for the purpose of ascertaining the truth in regard to the Yankee promises to conquer the Confederate States in sixty days. The *Mercury* learns that he is pretty well satisfied of the absurdity of Yankee expectations, and of the ability of the Confederate States to maintain themselves. His visit was made at the suggestion of Mr. Slidell. We have heard nothing of this previously.

*From the Boston Courier, May 2.*

## M. MERCIER—THE DISUNION POLICY OF THE RADICAL REPUBLICANS.

We have not thought it worth while to speculate, so long as the matter was in embryo, upon the visit to Richmond of M. Mercier, the French Ambassador. The reason commonly alleged seemed a very inadequate one, namely, the interest of the French Government in the tobacco monopoly—it could come rather within the province of a Consul than of a Minister Plenipotentiary. And the idea would seem to lose all plausibility, if, as has been reported, the Russian and Swedish Ministers paid a simultaneous visit to the Confederate capital. Upon the whole, nothing seemed more likely than that the extraordinary journey thus undertaken was for a political object, and one which met the views of the Government of the United States, since the visit could have taken place only with its concurrence, and with that object known to it.

It is obvious, therefore, since there could have been but one purpose, that mediation of some kind was the inducement. That the idea could be seriously entertained at Washington of the acceptance of any other proposition than the acknowledgment of the Confederacy, would seem preposterous, if so many extraordinary theories were not entertained there. Indeed, so far as any of the results of this interview have leaked out—no idea was indulged at Richmond, except that the war was to be fought out until the independence of the Confederacy was secured. We do not speculate now upon the probabilities of such an event, but only state the facts of the case, as they stand in the minds of the Southern people.

Now, looking at the matter in another light, will the thought seem so strange as that it might appear. The politicians at Washington are only too evidently helping the seceders to attain their end. We do not mean the President, of course, who is not to be supposed capable of knowingly pursuing any policy other than that, openly avowed by him and in conformity with his supreme obligation to maintain the Constitution. Nor do we think that the Republicans in Congress, as a party, mean anything of the sort. *But we do believe that there are only too many in Congress who are resolved that the Union shall not be restored, if they can prevent it, and that men in high office at Washington fully sympathize with them.* The motive is a plain one. They have brought things into such a state, that a restored Union would be to them a constant reproach, to say nothing of the insignificance to which it would consign them.

They thus force measures through Congress, which must inevitably prove insuperable obstacles to the return of the South to the Union. We have heretofore expressed our opinions in regard to the emancipation act for the District of Columbia, for which, we doubt not, many voted without full appreciation of its evil consequences; and even that might eventually find a remedy, were other things agreeable, in the judicial disposition which would probably be made of the question. But *for men to talk about restoring the Union, when they are passing acts of confiscation and outlawry against those whom they profess to desire to bring back to the Union, is so singular a mode of effecting the object, that we can only revert to the other theory, namely, that these politicians mean to prevent, not to bring about, the future union of the States.*

In this view only is their action to be accounted for; and we fear there is only too much reason to believe that they will be successful, and that by their means the loosened bonds of the Union will become completely dissovered. There was much reasonable hope for the country, when Congress came together; but they are fast falsifying every fair profession made by themselves, at an earlier day, and are rapidly going on to complete the ruin of their country.

A EMBRYONIC CROP OF YANKEE MULATTOES AT PORT ROYAL.—A letter from Beaufort, S. C., in our possession, from a gentleman who has been in that vicinity for many weeks, says: "Strange to say, I have seen but three or four mulattoes in all my excursions on these islands—but the second crop of children here will be one half Yankee." The inference in regard to past and present morality in those parts may be drawn by anybody but a "reformer."—*Boston Courier.*

## BEAUREGARD'S RETREAT FROM CORINTH TO GRAND JUNCTION.

*From the St Louis Republican, April 30.*

Our information is conclusive, almost, as to the evacuation of Corinth by the Rebels, though we have yet no explanation of this unexpected move. Additional transportation has been ordered by General Halleck, and preparations are making for the prompt pursuit of the fugacious enemy. By the time these are finished it is thought the roads will be in a decent condition for travel; and, as the several columns are already in readiness to march, the advance will not be delayed longer than may be required to obtain the extra wagons and horses for which requisitions have been made. It seems to be established that Beauregard has fixed upon Grand Junction, Tennessee, as his new point of concentration for the defence of Memphis. We suppose he has good military reasons for this falling back and change of line, though they are not apparent, unless he is endeavoring to gain time, in the hope of receiving additional reinforcements. The statement that he was outflanked by General Mitchell, at Huntsville and Decatur, is unworthy of being set down as a reason for this retrograde movement, as General Mitchell's force alone could not have inspired Beauregard's army with any sense of danger.

By withdrawing from Corinth, the enemy surrenders one of his lines of retreat—namely, via the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, leaving him only the Mississippi Central Railroad and the Mississippi river. Both of these will soon be precarious routes, if, as we anticipate, the late successful operations of the naval fleet of Porter and Farragut are energetically followed up. Indeed, it is not altogether out of the range of probability that these operations have been the cause of the alterations in Beauregard's plans, and possibly he may at once transport his forces to the far South, with the design of making a grand *coup* for the recapture of New Orleans, surrendering Memphis as a military necessity; though we can hardly think he would do that.

At be t, the retreat of the enemy from Corinth is a public confession of his weakness in the West. He is completely cornered. One of three alternatives is presented for his acceptance. He must fight at Grand Junction or Memphis, surrender the greater part of Arkansas, Mississippi and Alabama, or disperse his forces. The dilemma is fatal, whatever choice is made.

We believe that the public expectation of a great battle on the borders of Tennessee and Mississippi will not be unfilled. The haughty and hitherto boastful army of Beauregard will be brought to a stand, and pursued so closely that it must accept the challenge of Halleck's invincible troops. We have not the slightest fears for the result when that event happens, for the secession hordes will be driven from point to point until they are compelled to give up entirely. Destroying the railroad as he retreats, it will be exceedingly difficult to follow him, while he can, if again deciding not to make a stand, retreat at pleasure towards either New Orleans or Mobile, compelling the Union army to make its advance by slow marches, while he moves by railroad.

*From the New York Observer, April 24.*

## THE CONSTITUTION REPEALED.

In the Senate of the United States, last week, when the arrest and imprisonment of Gen. Stone were under discussion, Senator Wade's reply to the argument that Gen. Stone's rights, under the Constitution, the common law and the military law of the country, had been violated, was, that the Government, in this great exigency, is bound to protect itself, and that the Constitution is virtually repealed until the Government has become able to restore its authority in the rebellious States.

We find this in the report of the debates in Congress; it has been before the public for a week or more without contradiction; we copy it to fasten the eyes of the nation upon it, as the highest avowal yet made of a doctrine that is working a radical change in the theory of our government, and rapidly transforming it into a despotism of the worst possible type and nature. If this doctrine, so distinctly set forth by Senator Wade, and which has been with equal boldness avowed by Senator Sumner and other distinguished abolition leaders, becomes the policy and creed of the country, our government, like "the baseless fabric of a dream" is gone, and only a miserable wreck is left behind.

Before this theory of Senator Wade is submitted to, we would do well to try the question before the Supreme Court, and if that judiciary affirms it as the law of the land, it will be our duty to choose between submission to it, and voluntary exile to Siberia or Japan. We frankly confess that we would prefer the despotism of a pagan prince to that of a mob. If Mr. Wade's doctrine be sound, we have no more Government but the will of the man who wields the army and navy, regardless of the Constitution which he is set and sworn to uphold by those powers.

Mr. Thomas, of Massachusetts, has ably and nobly risen up, in the spirit and with much of the power of Webster, to throttle this heresy. He has maintained the supremacy of the Constitution and the subordination of the governing power to that s vereign and sacred instrument; and with equal eloquence and truth he significantly points to the authors of this new revolutionary doctrine, and declares: "In seeking to change the Constitution by force of arms, we become the Rebels we are striving to subdue."

The Constitution was not made for fair weather only. It is good for time of peace and better still in time of war. There is little need of law when men are willing to obey it, but when war breaks the peace and security of society, when the passions of men are lashed into rage, and the nation is literally plunged into the vortex of civil strife, then the rights of communities and individuals are in danger, and the only protection which the loyal citizen enjoys, is in the Constitution of his country.—It is a grand mistake, which even good men sometimes make, that the Constitution represents the power. This fallacy is the universal apology which tyrants plead. By this abuse of power the liberties of nations have been blotted out, and the lives of thousands sacrificed.

What we want now in Congress is a spirit of devotion to the laws and principles of the Government; a spirit of patriotism rising far above the behests of party or prejudice, and ignoring utterly all schemes of President-making or unmaking, while the energies of mind and the material resources of the country are summoned to the single purpose of restoring the Union to the basis of the Constitution.

If Senator Wade's theory becomes the theory of the war, there will be no more constitutional liberty in the Republic of the West.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

*Special Despatches to the New York Tribune.*

EMPLOYMENT OF NEGRO CONTRABANDS IN THE NAVAL SERVICE.

The following instructions, which have been sent to the Flag-Officer of each of the blockading squadrons, show that the Navy Department is alive to the exigencies and duties of the hour:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, April 30, 1862.

*Sir:* The approach of the hot and sickly season upon the Southern coast of the United States renders it imperative that every precaution should be used by the officers commanding vessels to continue the excellent sanitary condition of their crews.—The large number of persons known as "contrabands" flocking to the protection of the United States flag affords an opportunity to provide in every department of a ship, especially for boats' crews, acclimated labor. The Flag Officers are required to obtain the service of these persons for the country by enlisting them freely in the navy, with their consent, rating them as boys, at $8, $9, or $10 per month, and one ration. Let a monthly return be made of the number of this class of persons employed on each vessel under your command.

I am respectfully your obedient servant,

GIDEON WELLES.

THE TAX BILL.

The Finance Committee of the Senate received a deputation of butchers from New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore to-day, by whose arguments they were prevailed upon to reduce the tax on slaughtered animals. The residue of the session was mainly occupied in receiving and acting upon reports from the several members touching those portions of the bill with the perfecting of which they had been charged, and with assigning to each work to be done before the next meeting, which is not till Monday. The machinery of the bill is now, it is believed, finally perfected. The members of the Committee are thought to be coming nearer together, each man being willing to yield something for the sake of harmonious action. This result is attributable in part to the discussions in the committee-room, and in part to outside influences.

ARMY APPROPRIATIONS.

The Army Appropriation bill reported to-day contains items amounting to $226,283,000 for the pay of the volunteers, $78,586,000 for subsistence in kind to the regulars and volunteers, $36,000,000 for the Quartermaster's Department, $500,000 for the extension and working of the military telegraph lines, and $13,000,000 for the purchase and manufacture of arms, etc., and besides other appropriations, $20,000,000 for bounty to the two years' volunteers and the widows and heirs of those who have died or been killed in the military service of the United States.

*Special Despatches to the New York World.*

RUMORED MOVEMENT AMONG THE BORDER STATES CONGRESSMEN.

The town was startled by a rumor to-day that all the members of Congress from the border slave States, and a number of conservative sympathizers from other Sta es, were seriously considering the propriety of withdrawing in a body from the Senate and the House, and thus precipitating a decision by the people of the whole country on the radical measures of confiscation and emancipation. Although such a movement could not rally a large strength in Congress, any defection of the kind would have a most injurious effect in the States of Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri and Maryland, and give new hope to the slumbering secession element in those States. The wisest course would be to let the President deal with the unconstitutional acts of Congress. He has the wisdom and courage for the crisis, and will not fear the responsibility.

HARPER'S WEEKLY.

Fletcher Harper has visited Washington to relieve *Harper's Weekly* from the interdict of the War Department against its sale at Fortress Monroe. He proved a skillful diplomatist, and got his enterprising journal out of trouble. The only serious effect of the *Weekly's* very accurate diagram of military positions at Yorktown was, that in two days after the paper was circulated on the peninsula, General McClellan was shelled out of his camp by the Confederates. The Secretary of War was not opposed to putting McClellan under fire, and promptly excused the Harpers.

BRANCH MINT AT DENVER.

The President to-day signed the bill establishing a Branch Mint at Denver. It is to be conducted under the direction of the Superintendent of the Philadelphia Mint.

Mr. Henry Budd, of London, recently deceased, whose will has been proved under $1,000,000, leaves the entire amount to his two sons, upon condition of their not wearing a moustache through life. Should the condition not be complied with, the property is to be applied to the erection of a building for the homeless poor of the city.

The colored people of Boston, at a recent meeting, passed resolutions denouncing compulsory colonization, and declaring that when they wish to leave this country they will go of their own accord and at their own expense; also that they don't intend to leave the United States.

BOARD OF TRADE.

*Committee of Arbitration for the month of April,*

WILSON P. BRYANT,
HOOPER C. EATON, C. MORTON STEWART,
JOS. A. BUCK, J. HY. O ESE.

# Monetary and Commercial Records.

BALTIMORE, May 3, 1862

There was considerable activity in the Stock market to day. There was, however, nothing done in Government or State securities. For Maryland coupon 6's 1870 98 was bid; for do. do. inscribed 98⅝ was bid, and for do of 1890 98 was bid, but there were no sellers at these rates. In City stocks we notice sales of $1,000 6's 1875 at 94; $5,100 do. 1890 at 87⅞, and $600 do. 1875 at 95⅞; the closing rates were for 1895 93⅞ bid, 96 asked; 1890, old and new issue, at 97¼ bid, 97⅜ asked. There were sales of Baltimore and Ohio 6's 1862 at 107; $2,000 do. do. 1885 at 85; $2,000 Northwestern Virginia 6's, first mortgage 1873 guaranteed by the city, at 80⅞; the closing rates were for Baltimore and Ohio 6's 1862 66⅞ bid, 67⅞ asked; do. do. 1885 86 bid, 87 asked; for Northwestern Virginia 6's, first mortgage, 80⅞ was bid, 90 asked; Western Maryland 1890, first mortgage guaranteed by the city, 91⅞ bid, 92 asked, do. do. not guaranteed, 65 bid, 67 asked; Northern Central 6's 1885 75⅞ bid, 76 asked. The only transaction in Railway shares was the sale of 75 shares Northern Central at $22, the closing rates were $22 bid, $22⅛ asked; for Baltimore and Ohio 66⅞ was bid, 267 asked, closing firmly at 66⅞. The only sale of bank shares was 2 shares Merchants' Bank at 99⅞. In Mining stocks we have to report sales of 500 shares Springfield at $2 50; 100 shares do. at $2 25, closing at $2.55 bid, $2 60 asked. Other descriptions remain about the same as last noted. For Canton Company ¢14 was bid, $14⅞ asked, without transactions.

The Brokers to-day are demanding the following rates for domestic exchange and bank notes, viz: New York Exchange, par to 1 10 discount; Boston Exchange, par to 1-10 do.; Philadelphia Exchange, par to 1-10 do.; Pennsylvania Currency, ⅛@⅜ do.; Maryland Currency, ⅛@1; American Gold, 2 to 2¼ premium; One-Year Certificates, 99⅞@99⅞ do.; 7 3 10 Treasury Notes 103⅝@103¾.

The New York papers are jubilant over the fact that Government securities are at par. The coupon 6's of 1881 sold to day at $100⅞. The 5's of 1874 which sold yesterday at 99, were wanted to day at 99⅞. On the securities reaching par to-day, the Board of brokers are reported to have given "three rousing cheers."

The deposits of Treasury notes at the United States Treasury at the present writing, are about the limit of fifty millions; so that, until Congress acts further upon the subject, no more deposits can be received.

The flow of specie still continues from New York. The steamship City of New York, which sailed on Saturday, took out $417,000, and the Teutonia $325,000, making a total of $742,000.

SALES AT THE BALTIMORE STOCK BOARD.

SATURDAY, May 3, 1862.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| $1,000 Baltimore city 6's | 175 | 96 |
| 2,537 do. | 90 | 96 |
| 500 do. | 90 | 97⅛ |
| 900 do. | 90 | 97⅛ |
| 600 do. | 70 | 97⅛ |
| 1,000 Balt. & Ohio Railroad bonds | 62 | 95⅞ |
| 2,000 do. do. | do. | 85 | 86 |
| 1,000 Northwestern Virginia R. R. 1st m. bds | | 90 |
| 1,000 do. do. | do. | do. | 90 |
| 2 shares Merchants' Bank | 99⅞ |
| 25 shares Northern Central Railroad | 22 |
| 1,000 shs. Balto & North Carolina | 60 | 30 |
| 500 shares Springfield Mining Co. | 2.60 |
| 100 do. do. do. | 2.55 |

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 | 88 | 90 |
| Missouri 6's | 52⅞ | 52⅞ |
| Tennessee bonds | 58⅞ | 59 |
| North Carolina bonds | 67 | 00 |
| American gold | 102⅞ | 00 |
| Canton Company | 14⅞ | 00 |
| Erie Railroad | 37⅞ | 38 |
| New York Central Railroad | 86⅞ | 87 |
| Reading Railroad | 45⅞ | 46 |
| Rock Island | 00 | 00 |

firm. firm.

The New York *Post* of Saturday afternoon says:

The 7.30 Treasury notes are ⅜ per cent. higher, selling at 99 2-32. The 6 per cent. certificates rose to 99⅞. Oregon war loan jumped 1⅜ per cent. New York Central has changed hands in large amounts, one operator throwing upon the market over 5,000 shares. The closing sales were 86⅞@87, the highest 86⅞. Hudson is quoted 36⅞@37; Harlem, 12⅞@14; the Preferred, 34⅞@35; Reading, 45⅞@45⅞; Michigan Southern, 23⅞@23⅞; do. guaranteed, 48⅞@48⅞; Illinois Central, 61⅞@61⅞; Pittsburg, 50⅞@50⅞; Galena, 69⅞@69⅞; Toledo, 43⅞@43⅞; Rock Island, 48⅞@48⅞. Pacific Mail touched 118, a rise of 13 per cent during the week. Panama sold from at 123⅞. Erie leaves off at 37⅞@37⅞, after going to 38⅞; the Preferred 62⅞@62⅞, after selling at 63⅞. The railroad bonds follow a large advance, in some cases 3 and 4 per cent this week, and seem to be in demand because of the relatively high price and security of Ohios and New Yorks. Two o'clock—The market closes slightly lower Coupons of 1881 99⅞@99⅞. New York Central 86⅞@86⅞. Pacific Mail 117⅞@117⅞. Gold is without change —102⅞@102⅞. Exchange on London closed firm at 113@113⅞.

The New York *Express* of Saturday afternoon says:

Upon the stock exchange there is an universal disposition to act as though they had heard glad news," and there is an active demand for U. S. coupon 6's of 1881 at 100⅞, against 99⅞ last Saturday prior to the announcement of the re-possession of New Orleans. For one year certificates 99⅞ has been refused, and for 7 3-10 per cents, 3 premium is the current street rate, and 2⅞ at the Board, equal to 3⅞ to the buyers paying full commissions.

The imports of dry goods show an increase, not only upon last week's total, but upon the corresponding period of last year, as follows, to wit:

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF FOREIGN DRY GOODS.

| | 1860 | 1861 | 1862 |
|---|---|---|---|
| For the week | | | |
| Entered at the port | $935,101 | $495,138 | $993,598 |
| Thrown on the market | 949,070 | 231,549 | 1,199,729 |
| Since January 1st— | | | |
| Entered at the port | $30,538,834 | $26,343,514 | $18,678,165 |
| Thrown on market | 40,261,293 | 26,525,119 | 29,551,691 |

The following was the coinage at the Philadelphia Mint in April:

| | Pieces | Value. |
|---|---|---|
| Gold coinage | 154,294 | $162,671 |
| Silver | 387,208 | 28,206 |
| Copper | 1,000,000 | 10,000 |
| Total | 1,541,412 | $200,877 |

Comparative statement of the imports of foreign dry goods and general merchandise at the port of New York for the week ending April 2 and since January 1st:

| | 1860 | 1861 | 1862 |
|---|---|---|---|
| For the week | | | |
| Dry Goods | $935,101 | $495,138 | $993,598 |
| General Merchandise | 2,434,693 | 2,035,776 | 2,363,422 |
| Total for the week | $3,369,787 | $2,530,914 | $3,357,020 |
| Previously reported | 79,048,823 | 58,280,336 | 55,580,685 |
| Since Jan. 1st | $82,413,667 | 60,811,250 | 58,937,705 |

## BALTIMORE MARKETS.

SATURDAY, May 3.

COFFEE.—There has been a more active demand from the trade, and sales of 320 bags Rio are reported at 19 cts per lb., net cash. There is no disposition on the part of holders to press sales, and the market is quite firm at our quotations, viz: common to prime Rio at 18⅞@22½ cts; Laguayra at 21⅞@22 cts, and Java at 26@27 cts. per lb. The stock of Rio in first hands now amounts to some 29,000 bags.

FLOUR.—On Change to-day there was some inquiry for good retailing brands of Howard Street Super, and sales were effected to the amount of 450 bbls, at $5.50 per bbl. The stock of this description is now quite light, and holders are firm at the late advance. There continues to be a fair demand for Howard Street and Ohio Extra, but no transactions of importance have transpired; we now quote at $5.62⅞ per bbl. for good brands. Some extra lots are held as high as $5.75 per bbl. Standard City Mills Super is held at $5.12⅞@5.25, and regular shipping Extra do. at $5.25@5.37⅞ per bbl.

FAMILY FLOUR.—We continue to quote Family Flour, by the dray load, at $5.25 for Baltimore, and at $7.75 for high grade Extra.

RYE FLOUR.—The only transaction reported to-day was a sale of 100 bbls at $3.50 per bbl. The market is very quiet at $3.37⅞@3.62⅞ per bbl., according to quality.

CORN MEAL.—There is nothing doing, and we now quote nominally at $2.87⅞@3 per bbl. for both city and Brandywine.

GRAIN.—There was only a light supply of Grain at market to-day, and most of the lots changed hands at full prices. The offerings comprised 17,700 bushels, viz: 3,200 bushels Wheat, 11,800 bushels Corn, and 2,700 bushels of Oats. Nearly all the Grain at market was offered at the Baltimore Exchange, the receipts at the Maryland being very meagre. There was quite an active demand for red Wheat, and we notice sales of 2,600 bushels prime Pennsylvania at 130 cts, and 600 bushels good to prime Southern at 132⅞@133 cts. per bushel; the market is almost entirely bare of prime white. We now quote fair to prime Pennsylvania red at 128@130 cts, and Southern do. at 131@133 cts.; common to fair white at 125@140 cts; good to prime do at 150@155 cts, and strictly prime do. at 160 cts. per bushel. There continues to be quite a brisk demand for good and prime Corn, of both colors, for shipment, and all the lots offered to-day were readily taken. We notice sales of 2,700 bushels white at 62 cts; 400 bushels yellow at 58 cts; 3,300 bushels do. at 56 cts., and 275 bushels do., inferior quality, at 54 cts, the market closing very firm. There was some little demand for Oats, and prices improved a shade; a lot of 2,700 bushels Pennsylvania sold at 40 cts., and 1,500 bushels good to prime Maryland at 37@38 cts, per bushel. We now quote fair to strictly prime Pennsylvania at 38@40 cts.; do. do. Maryland at 36@38 cts., and Virginia at 33@36 cts per bushel. The only sale of Rye was a small lot of good Pennsylvania at 71 cts; we quote prime Pennsylvania at 71@72 cts., and Maryland at 67@69 cts. per bushel.

MOLASSES.—The demand for molasses is merely nominal, and with very light stocks the market is firm at our