CITY INTELLIGENCE.

DARING BURGLARY.—One of the boldest burglaries on record was perpetrated on Thursday night last, between the hours of eight and eleven, at the residence of Mrs. E. Hutchins, No. 226 Saratoga street, west of Pearl, during the absence of the occupants. The burglar gained admission to the premises by breaking the slats out of a back window shutter. A candle was lighted and the entire house ransacked, yet the policeman on the beat had no knowledge of the occurrence until an alarm was given by the family upon returning home and finding themselves almost penniless. About one hundred and forty dollars, mostly in gold, was taken from a small trunk, besides a bracelet valued at ten dollars, a breastpin and other small articles of jewelry. Every trunk was broken open and most of the contents, consisting of silk aprons, towels, stockings, shirts, neck-ties, silver spoons and forks, and other valuable articles, were carried off. Three silk dresses, each valued at twenty dollars, were taken, and a new black dress coat. The candle which the burglar had lighted was found in the yard in the rear of the house. A key was also found in the front parlor. Up to last evening the police had obtained no clue to the perpetrator or the whereabouts of the articles. The aggregate value of the articles taken is three hundred dollars.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A gentleman named Pennington, a resident of Washington, D. C., was accidently killed at the Relay House, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, on Saturday evening, shortly after six o'clock. It appears that before he left Washington that afternoon he applied at the railroad ticket office for a ticket to the Relay House, intending to take the express train, which does not stop at the Relay. He was informed by the ticket agent that tickets to the Relay House could not be purchased by passengers for the express train. He then bought a ticket for this city, and took the express train, from which he jumped while it was passing the Relay House, and, in so doing, fell beneath the cars, and was crushed to death almost instantly. A brother, residing at Elkridge Landing, took charge of his body, and had it removed to Washington for burial. He has two sisters residing in Baltimore—one on Eden street, and the other on Canal street. Whether or not he was a married man, could not be ascertained.

DROWNING OF THREE PERSONS NEAR HARPER'S FERRY.—Information was last evening received in this city of the accidental drowning of three persons in the Potomac river, near Harper's Ferry, on Saturday afternoon, about 4 o'clock. A party of eight persons got into a row-boat on the Maryland side of the river, just above the bridge, for the purpose of crossing to the Virginia side; and when out in the deepest part of the stream a current struck the boat, drove it against one of the trestle- of the bridge and upset it. Only five of the party were saved. One of the drowned men was Mr. Copeland, of Harper's Ferry, the second was a member of the Tenth Maine regiment named Simpson; the third, whose name was not learned, was the private secretary of Col. Dixon S. Miles. The bodies passed over the rapids below the bridge, and up to last evening all attempts to recover them had proved unsuccessful.

CONTRACTORS OF THE NEW ALMSHOUSE.—Yesterday afternoon, in the First Branch of the City Council, Mr. Dukehart introduced the following resolution:

Resolved by the First Branch of the City Council of Baltimore, That the Comptroller be requested to inform this Branch whether settlement has been made with the contractors for the erection of the new Almshouse in full, and if not, what contractors' accounts are yet unadjusted, the nature of their contracts, and the amount of their claims; and further, if there were any parties to whom contracts were awarded who failed to bond as required, and if due notice has been served on them that their contracts were forfeited.

A resolution was also introduced by the same gentleman, requesting the City Register to furnish the Branch with an exhibit of the amount of money and names of contractors to whom the money has been paid. Both resolutions were adopted.

ENFORCING THE ORDINANCES.—The present Board of Police Commissioners have given orders for the peremptory enforcement of all ordinances of the Mayor and City Council, and the consequence is that the record of police arrests for a few days past shows that a great proportion of the arrests have been for offences of that character. There were yesterday fourteen persons before Justice Logan, at the Western police station, charged with driving through the Lexington market during market hours, in violation of the thirty-sixth section of the twenty-seventh ordinance—regulating market's.—They were each fined $1 and costs. Six of them paid the fine, while the others appealed from the decision of the magistrate.

THE BALTIMORE GYMNASIUM.—An exhibition of the proficiency of some of the members of this admirable school for physical training will be given this evening at the rooms, in Carroll Hall. In addition to the exhibition by the classes in Calisthenics, Gymnastics and Sparring, there will be an exhibition of Pyramids by the members generally. There will also be exercises in the French Bayonet Drill, comprising Fencing with Bayonets and the Defence of the Sword against the Bayonet. As on former occasions, there will, no doubt, be an appreciative audience in attendance.

ROBBERY.—On Saturday night, a sailor, named Robert Sherrill, entered a house of ill-fame on Fell's street, kept by a woman named White, where he drank to excess and was put to bed. On Sunday morning he found that he had been robbed of $125. Yesterday morning constable Partridge arrested a man named Joseph Antony on the charge of having committed the robbery. He was taken before Justice Hebden, who committed him to jail for Court. Sherrill is one of the crew of the United States gunboat Mount Vernon, and had just been paid off. None of the money has yet been recovered.

A PRETTY AND FAST-SAILING YACHT.—Yesterday the well-known and most beautiful pleasure boat "Phantom," took her first trip for the season. She is one of the prettiest and fastest boats we have in our harbor. She belongs to Messrs. Bertram, Stabe, Boatman and Wolfe, who take great pride in keeping her in fine appearance. She is under the care of Mr. Thomas Garrett, on Spring Gardens. The party took a trip to Mr. McPherson's Retreat, where a good dinner was awaiting them, to which ample justice was done.

HEALTH REPORT.—The number of deaths for the past week was 86, which is a decrease of three on the week previous. The largest number was of consumption, of which 13 died. Scarlet fever is prevailing to a very fatal degree, and there were 12 deaths from that disease. There were twenty deaths under one year, and only six between one and two years. There was one between ninety and one hundred years. Eighteen negroes died, of whom sixteen were free and two slaves.

ACCIDENT.—On Sunday afternoon, Mr. Joseph B. Carothers was driving a spirited horse on the road near Belvidere bridge, when the animal became unmanageable and dashed off at a furious rate. The buggy was overturned, and Mr. Carothers was thrown violently to the ground. He sustained a severe cut on the side of his cheek and was also severely bruised on his left thigh. He was taken to his home on Huron street, where he received medical attention.

FOUND NOTHING.—The store of Messrs. Wilson & Burns, corner of Howard and Liberty streets, was entered on Friday night last by a robber, who strewed over the floor the papers which he found in the counting-room, and then left without having secured anything to compensate him for his trouble. Entrance was obtained through an unoccupied house adjoining the store on the north. Robberies have become quite common recently.

IMPROVEMENT.—Workmen were yesterday engaged in repairing the walls of the Western district station house. It is also designed to repaint the entire building. This is an improvement which has long been needed; and when it is completed, it is to be hoped that care will be taken to keep the house in good condition.

FOR CITIES.—On Sunday night two men, named James O'Conner and Thomas Carrigan, were arrested by the Eastern district police on the charge of making a desperate and unprovoked assault on a man named James Hogadell. They were taken to the Eastern police station, and in default of security committed to jail for Court.

THEFT.—Catherine Chase, colored, was yesterday before Justice Logan, on the charge of stealing three shirts from Martha Curtis, colored. The Justice committed her to jail in default of bail to await the action of the grand Jury.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CITY COUNCIL
(Regular Session.)

FIRST BRANCH.—Present—Wm. S. Crowley, Esq., President, and all the members.

Mr. Landen presented a petition from G. W. Grafton, asking permission to erect a shed on his premises, corner of Canton and East Falls avenues. Referred.

Mr. Dukehart presented a petition from John S. Bion, asking permission to use his awning as a sign. Referred.

Mr. Norris presented a petition from Sebastian Pattisman, asking permission to continue in use a frame shed on his premises, No. 11 News street. Referred.

Mr. Mules presented a petition from Wm. Carmichael and others, doing business in the Lexington market, asking that the hour for opening the Lexington market be changed to 6 o'clock A. M., and the hour for closing to 12½ o'clock. Referred.

Mr. Dukehart offered a resolution inquiring of the City Comptroller as to whether the contracts for the erection of the new Almshouse have been adjusted. Adopted.

Also a resolution of inquiry to the City Register, as to what amount of money has been paid to the said contractors. Adopted.

A communication was received from the City Commissioners, stating that it will cost $2,500 to lay a railway track on Jackson street.

Mr. Kirkwood presented a report with a resolution directing the City Commissioners to have tin spouting put around the Lexington market-house. Laid on the table.

Mr. Norris presented a report from the Committee on City Property with a resolution appropriating $500 for repairs to the county wharf. Laid on the table.

Also, a report from the same committee with a resolution reducing the rents of Jacob W. Grafton, Swain & Banks and R. K. Hawley, on lots used by them on East Falls avenue, to one half of the amount of which they now pay. Laid on the table.

Dr. Schwartze called up the resolution directing the Park Commissioners to expend one-tenth of the annual park fund on Patterson's park.

Mr. Saunkwhin moved to strike out "one-tenth" and insert the words "as much as necessary." Carried.

Mr. Norris moved that the resolution be referred to the Committee on City Property. Carried.

Adjourned.

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

A resolution appropriating $500 for repairs to the exterior of the Maryland Institute was received from the First Branch, read and laid on the table.

Mr. Ross called up the resolution in relation to replacing the buoys in "Brewerton Channel."—Adopted.

Adjourned.

The Memphis *Appeal* of the 15th contains a notice from the New Orleans *Crescent* of the death of General A. H. Gladden, from his wounds, received at Shiloh. He was in Bragg's division.

THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—On motion of Mr. TEN EYCK a resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of extending the bounty of $100 to soldiers honorably discharged on account of wounds or sickness.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, introduced a bill donating public lands to States and Territories which may establish colleges for the promotion of agriculture and the mechanic arts. It allows 30,000 acres for each Senator and Representative in Congress, the proceeds of the sale of lands to be invested in United States or other stocks, and the interest applied to such colleges.

Mr. LATHAM, of California, introduced a bill granting a tract of land called Colorado Desert to the State of California, with a view to its improvement by irrigation, by the construction of canals, &c.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, introduced a joint resolution to suspend all payments under the act of March 25th, 1862, to secure the forces actually employed in the Western (Missouri) Department their pay, bounty and pension.

Mr. W. also introduced a joint resolution relative to the exchange of prisoners, which was adopted.

[This resolution simply refers to the admitted fact that prisoners are in possession of the Rebels, whom it is necessary to get released by exchanging others taken in arms against the Government.]

Mr. CARLILE, of Virginia, introduced a bill to secure to the citizens of the United States the right to personal liberty.

[The bill prescribes that arrests for disloyalty may only be made upon the oath of some person of known loyalty, with a particular description of the act of disloyalty, and the other cause for which such persons have been arrested. The second section imposes a fine of ten thousand dollars upon any one who shall controvene the provisions of the first section, or an imprisonment in the penitentiary for a term of not less than five years. Such arrested persons may have the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*, which cannot be suspended. This act shall not prevent the arrest of persons in the disloyal States, if made as provided in the first section.]

Mr. C. desired the bill to be referred, with that of Mr. Wade for preventing the prosecution of officials for arrests of suspected persons in connection with disloyalty, to the Committee on the Judiciary. It was so referred.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back the bill to limit the appointment of major-generals and brigadier generals in the army, regular and volunteer, with an amendment, proposing thirty instead of twenty major-generals.

Mr. WILSON stated that there were now twenty-five major-generals in the army, and while the bill proposes two hundred brigadiers, only one hundred and sixty-nine had yet been confirmed. About thirty were yet before the Senate; but he believed, himself, that one hundred and fifty brigadiers were all that they needed.

Mr. HARRIS, of New York, objected to any limitation in advance by law, as by it good officers, now in the service, might thus have to go unconfirmed when they were wanted.

Mr. HALE, of New Hampshire, moved to limit the brigadier-generals to one hundred and eighty.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, opposed it, saying that one hundred and ninety-five brigadiers had been nominated in all.

Mr. CLARK, of New Hampshire, said that it appeared, then, that these appointments were to be made for the salvation of the brigadier-generals, rather than the salvation of the country. If the brigadiers were not needed, he wanted to know it the Senate had not manhood enough to dispense with them.

Mr. HALE thought it very singular that they should be asked to appoint fifty more brigadiers than were admitted to be necessary.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, explained that the committee were disposed to yield to the judgment of the President, rather than hold to their own in this matter.

The subject went over at 12½ o'clock, when the Homestead bill was the special order.

Mr. HALE moved to postpone it with the view to take up the resolution submitted by him some weeks ago, so to amend the rules as to enable the Senate to fix the hour at which debate must terminate on a measure. Motion rejected—yeas 17, nays 22.

Mr. POMEROY, of Kansas, having the floor on the homestead bill, spoke at some length in its favor, approving the policy announced by General Jackson in 1832, of not relying upon the sales of public lands as a source of revenue, and contending that it is of more value to the nation to have the lands settled by productive laborers, and to encourage that result by granting homesteads, than holding them for sale into the hands of speculators or large proprietors. As illustrating the evils of this system, he stated that 30,000 land-holders held the titles to all the land in Great Britain; and in Ireland two millions and a half of population pay to the landowners $20,000,000 per annum. The terrible results of this system, the despair and the squalid poverty which it ultimately imposed on the toiling millions, were depicted. He would urge the very opposite policy, and by a liberal homestead law secure actual settlers upon the public domain, rewarding the pioneer, from whatever quarter he might come, from our own cities and States, or from the torrid or temperate zones, and thus dedicate the territories forever to freedom.

The Confiscation bill came up at 1 o'clock, as the order for that hour, and Mr. HOWE, of Wisconsin, addressed the Senate. He referred in the outset to the remarks of Mr. Saulsbury, of Delaware, made last Friday, saying he was sorry to hear that Senator predict the enslavement of the whole African race in the country, provided the State organizations should be preserved in the process of carrying out this and other measures. The gentleman had said that his ancestors had freed their slaves always on their arriving at the age of twenty-one years, the same age at which we all free our children, and he hoped that the descendant of such ancestors would not, because of wrong done here, enslave those who never had been slaves. The Senator took high ground above negroes, and that the white man must govern; but he must get rid of such sentiments as he expressed, or he would not keep ahead of the blacks. Though in favor of confiscation and the punishment of Rebels, he thought the bill before the Senate not worth the paper it was printed on. He contended that they had no constitutional authority to pass such a bill, and ought not to have it.

The bill assumes that certain persons have committed treason, and if they commit any more they shall be stripped of all their property. Why not thus conveniently take a man's property for any other crime? The penalty for crime ought to be visited on an individual only when convicted of crime. If they could by legislative act take away a man's property for rebellion they might do the same for going to camp meeting, if we choose to declare that a crime. The bill, if passed, would punish a great many that were innocent, and let the guiltiest escape. He referred to the amendment of Mr. Sherman, incorporated in the bill, and thought the guiltiest persons were not now included in the bill at all. The Government owes it to its if and the people, to punish the leaders of the rebellion, and that is all there is of it. He thought that if it had not been for the desire to do something to diminish the power of slavery or of those who hold slaves, no such measure as this would ever have been thought of. He held, finally, that the President had power about equal to any that Congress could confer in the premises.

In the course of his remarks, Mr. H. noticed the utterance of Mr. Wade the other day, that he thought that instead of being a pro-slavery Being, God was a gradual emancipationist at least. Mr. H. said he would not undertake to say what that Great Being was, but if the Senator from Ohio was correct as regards this country, how was it that the annexation of Texas was permitted in 1845?

Mr. FOSTER, of Connecticut, went into an examination of the several bills, indicating that extreme interpretations had been put upon some of them in opposite directions, and noticed the apparent strife here between patriots and constitutionalists—a strange and impossible antagonism. These two things, he said, cannot be put another. The man who loves the Constitution loves the country, and he who loves the country loves the Constitution. He would not, therefore, assail the motives of the different measures, though it was admitted by the gentleman from Massachusetts, (Mr. Wilson,) that he desired confiscation mainly for the purpose of emancipating slaves. He held that they had no power to confiscate real estate beyond the life of the rebel, and favored the bill of Mr. Collamer, of Vermont, for the trial of parties in the usual way, and punish, after conviction, by fines and imprisonment.

The Senate went into executive session, and shortly after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. THOMAS, of Massachusetts, introduced a bill for the punishment of treason, and the more effectual suppressing of the rebellion. Referred to the select committee on confiscation.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill to credit the States with amounts advanced by them in the transportation of troops, as a set-off to an equivalent proportion of the direct tax. Passed.

On motion of Mr. CAMPBELL, of Pennsylvania, the House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. CRISFIELD, of Maryland, in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the Pacific Railroad bill.

After the adoption of several amendments the committee rose and reported the bill, as amended, to the House.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, submitted a few remarks on the bill. He had been for a long time undecided as to what course he should pursue as to this bill. It was not doubted but that such a bill was necessary. He thought this about the best opportunity we should ever have to build this road, because labor was much cheaper now than it will ever be again. His principal reason for building this road now was that in a few months hence the Government would restore the Constitution, and the power which they have heretofore arrogated would again be exercised, and the consequence would be, we should have no road.

Mr. WICKLIFFE would inquire if the gentleman was in favor of restoring the Constitution as it was.

Mr. STEVENS was in favor of confiscating their property, and making it pay the cost of the war, and then he was in favor of removing the cause.

Mr. WICKLIFFE—Then you are against restoring the Constitution as it was.

Mr. CAMPBELL demanded the previous question on the passage of the bill.

Pending which, on motion of Mr. STEVENS, the House adjourned.

"I DON'T SEE IT."—Lord Nelson was undoubtedly the author of this slang phrase. At the celebrated naval battle of Copenhagen, Nelson, who was determined to continue the fight, but whose attention had been called to a signal of the commanding officer to cease hostilities, placed his hand over his one, said: "I don't see it," and at once ordered a brisk renewal of the engagement.

The Cleveland *Leader*, a fanatical Abolition sheet, says the recent acts of Congress, freeing the negroes in the District of Columbia, empowering them to carry the mails, &c., "are the noblest acts of the American Congress since the Declaration of Independence." What do the *white* men of Ohio think about it?

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence Philadelphia Enquirer.

WORK OF THE EMANCIPATION COMMISSION.

The Emancipation Commissioners are now holding regular sessions, and receiving petitions for compensation for emancipated slaves. The Commissioners have prepared a form of the statement required under oath from each claimant, and will proceed to examine the witnesses named to substantiate each claim in regular order. When the evidence in all the cases is complete, the appraisements will be made and reported to the Secretary of the Treasury for payment. Thus far, or within two days, applications have been filed for compensation for forty-two of the slaves manumitted in the District of Columbia under the Emancipation act.

GENERAL ABERCROMBIE REMOVED FROM COMMAND AT WARRENTON JUNCTION.

General Abercrombie, lately in command of the troops at Warrenton Junction, has been ordered to report at Fortress Monroe, and General Hartsuff succeeds him. Some persons are surprised at the change; but the truth is, that bitter complaints have been made by the officers and soldiers stationed at Warrenton Junction against Gen. Abercrombie, that he has regarded the protection of the Secessionists in that neighborhood more than the comfort and health of his own troops. It is alleged that, while our soldiers were without fresh provisions, and living on scant rations, in a swampy, unhealthy locality, they were made to guard Confederate property, instead of confiscating articles necessary for their comfort and health. A Confederate cavalry captain, whom they captured in his bed with his uniform lying by his side, his commission being in his coat pocket, was released. These things may have caused General Abercrombie to be sent to Fortress Monroe, where there is a Retiring Board.

THE CITY OFFICIALS TAKING THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.

The oath of allegiance is being administered to all the officers and employes of the city government of Washington. Thus far none have declined this test of loyalty.

A FOREIGN ADVENTURER UNMASKED.

Count Swedinitz Crain, is the name of an adventurer who came to this country several weeks since, bearing letters purporting to have been written by a general who served under the Archduke Maximilian, recommending him to Baron Hulsemann, Austrian Minister, and desiring him to credit the Count with four hundred dollars per month.—He succeeded in deceiving Chevalier Hulsemann and all the other foreign diplomats. In the New York Hotel he gave a grand entertainment, to which the Belgian Minister and other distinguished gentlemen were invited, and it is said he left a bill of eight hundred dollars at that hotel. He enjoyed the hospitalities of all the foreign ministers in Washington, and, at their request, and that of Secretary Seward, he was appointed to General Fremont's staff, and sent for duty to General Doubleday, who commands the troops in Washington.

The Count was very generous with his money and attention to wounded soldiers, and won the good opinion of all who became acquainted with him. Baron Hulsemann, who has cashed his drafts to the amount of sixteen hundred dollars, wrote to Europe some inquiries about him, and by the last steamer learned that the letters presented by the Count were forgeries, and that Maximilian had no such General as the one whose signature was used. When this revelation was made, on Thursday, the Count disappeared. He had hypothecated his pay for the month of May for one hundred dollars, to Riggs & Co., bankers, and may have fleeced others. Our citizens are laughing at the diplomats, and the police are in pursuit of the Count.

RUSH OF RASCALS TO THE CAPITAL.

There seems to have been very recently a swarming to Washington of counterfeiters, bogus money-shovers, pickpockets and burglars. Some of the counterfeits are so cleverly executed as to deceive the most expert bankers, many of whom have been victimized within the past week by bogus five-dollar notes of the Bull's Head Bank, New York city. The sutlers' establishments in the camps are innocently made the means of circulating much of this money among the soldiers. The vigilance of detective officers has been aroused, and arrangements made to catch the parties implicated in these rascalities.

Special Despatches to the New York Times.

LETTERS FOR NOVA SCOTIA.

On and after the 1st of June next all letters mailed in the United States and addressed to Nova Scotia will be required to be prepaid by United States postage stamps, at the existing rates, namely, 10 cents for all distances not over 3,000 miles from the frontier line, and 15 cents for greater distances. All letters received from Nova Scotia after that date will come fully prepaid, and are to be delivered without further charge.

AMERICAN HARDWARE IN RUSSIA.

Do American manufacturers generally know that the Emperor of Russia, by advice of his Council, has authorized the importation into Odessa and other Southern ports, for six years, for purpose of trial, the following articles:

1. Detached portions of agricultural implements—as plowshares, coulters, teeth of harrows and cultivators, cast-iron wheels for wheelbarrows, free of duty.

2. Shovels, spades, rakes, pickaxes and steel pitchforks, at a duty of 50 repecks per lb.

Special Despatches to the N. Y. Herald.

IMPORTANT EVENTS EXPECTED AT CORINTH.

The War Department at noon to-day received advices from General Halleck, from which it is inferred that important events will take place in the neighborhood of Corinth within the next two or three days.

SENATOR WILSON ON THE EVACUATION OF YORKTOWN.

Senator Wilson, chairman of the Military Committee, characterizes the affair at Yorktown as a defeat of McClellan, and is unparaling in his denunciations of the General in the hotels this afternoon. He says he has known all along that the enemy had no such force as has been reported, and that their position had no strength. He has known all winter that everybody, except himself, has been humbugged in regard to the strength of the Confederates in Virginia; and, if his opinions on the subject are correct, he might have marched the regiment he raised in Massachusetts to Richmond with but little opposition. The object of his disparagement of General McClellan is apparent to those whom he addresses generally, and his remarks have but little weight, except among the clique who have banded together to destroy McClellan, and who have declared openly that the war must be carried on with a view to the next Presidency.

THE TAX BILL.

The Senate Finance Committee have determined to report the Tax bill to-morrow, or Tuesday at farthest. They have been unable to make many important changes contemplated, and will probably leave whiskey and tobacco untouched. It is a singular fact, worthy of note in Congress, that no remonstrances from any quarter has been made against a high tariff upon these articles; but the dealers and manufacturers are all in favor of placing it at the highest figure. This will probably be done either in the Senate or by a committee of conference.

CLOSING OF STORES.

A number of stores in Alexandria are closed, the proprietors having refused to take the oath of allegiance which has been administered to all persons doing business there.

COMPLAINTS OF SOLDIERS.

The soldiers here complain of the partiality shown the negroes, who are quartered in Duff Green's row, formerly the residence of Webster and Everett, while the white men who come here to fight for the country are quartered in cheap and uncomfortable barracks.

THE LONDON METROPOLITAN SUBTERRANEAN RAILWAY.—On the 5th, a number of the directors, shareholders, and others interested in this important line of metropolitan communication, paid a long visit of inspection to the works as far as they have yet been completed, from Victoria street station, Clerkenwell, to the Great Western Railway. The visit was chiefly made to inspect the new stations on the line, and the accommodation they will afford with regard to light, space, &c., for the traffic. The first length of tunnel passed through was that leading from Victoria street to Frederick street, a distance of some 700 yards. The party were conveyed through this in trucks on which candles were stuck, with a few candles along the walls of the tunnel, just enough to "make darkness visible." From Frederick street the line is continued along an open cutting to King's Cross, the various roads leading to Pentonville and Bagnigge Wells being carried over it on handsome bridges. The station at King's Cross is one of the principal halting places on the line, where it effects a junction with the Great Northern Railway; this station is about 20 feet below the surface of the ground. The side retaining walls are constructed as per piers and arches, spanning a width of nearly 90 feet, and sustained upon powerful open-work girders in the station building itself, with its booking-offices, waiting-rooms, &c.—duplicate stairs, one for arrivals and one for departures, communicating with the rails beneath. The whole is to be covered with an elliptical wrought-iron roof, let in with glass sufficiently to light the entire sub-structure.

Another chief station is near Gower street, in the New Road, which is constructed in a different manner. The platforms here are under the footpaths of the roadway above, and the whole station is comprised in a huge arch of 45 feet span. The sides of this arch at its springing are perforated with circular openings, extending outwards and upwards through the thickness of the brickwork, till they emerge in the fore courts or front gardens of the houses on each side of the road, where they are glazed in. Throughout the whole journey the air in all the tunnels was perfectly sweet and good—free even from the peculiar damp and coldness almost always to be met with in underground works of every kind. When locomotives were used in drawing the trucks they were those of Mr. Fowler's patent, which have been specially designed for use on this line. These engines condense their own steam and consume their own smoke, so that no matter how long in the tunnel neither gas nor vapor is perceptible. Of course without some invention of this kind subterranean railway traveling would not only be too disagreeable, but even too painful and injurious for anybody to endure.

With Mr. Fowler's engine, however, all these threatened inconveniences are totally obviated. As a practical illustration of its advantages, the party were drawn from the King's Cross station to the Great Northern line by an ordinary locomotive, and the gas and vapor in the narrow tunnel were almost suffocating. The surface of the rails on the line is all of steel, and the points and crossings of Bessemer steel, which is now coming into use for this and other purposes. The line is laid for the mixed or double guage throughout, and it is intended to open the West part, from Victoria street to the Great Western, by the beginning or middle of next June. The carriages will be roomy, well ventilated, and handsomely fitted, and each one well lighted with portable gas. Whatever the financial results of the scheme may be, the line will prove of the greatest convenience to the public, and will do very much to relieve the present overcrowded traffic of the great thoroughfares to the city.

Madame Geffrard, a colored lady, the wife of the President of Hayti, with her daughter, Mademoiselle Zaila Geffrard, will visit New York in May, in the Haytien man-of-war Twenty-second of December, on their way to Paris, where Madame Geffrard has two daughters at school.

There is a growing activity in the cotton trade at Nashville. The *Union* says: "The cotton wagons are passing continually through our streets. Frequently a train of heavy loaded teams may be seen at once. The days of sense are returning."

ARMING THE NEGROES.

From the Boston Courier, May 2.

ENROLLMENT OF LOYAL BLACKS.—An order just issued from the War Office, says a certain number of thousands of guns, and a certain number of thousand pairs of trousers—we will not say how many of either—are to be sent to General Hunter immediately. They will be handled and worn by loyal blacks.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The trousers, we see by the papers, are to be "baggy red," and there are to be braided jackets besides, which will please the darkies; and the muskets, we trust, will be supplied out of those useless weapons purchased by Fremont, at so high a price, in order that these untutored candidates for freedom may not hurt themselves with handling them. "Loyal blacks!" What an outrage upon common sense—as though these negroes were fit at once to be put upon a par with citizens of the American Republic! We quote in regard to them from the letter of an impartial judge, under date of April 4th, just received:

"Since my arrival here I have been quite busy a great part of the time, yet have had several opportunities of going about upon the island, or to the plantations, and seeing a little of the negro in his 'working clothes.' I must have become more than ever convinced that the darkey needs a master to keep him at work; he is lazy, dishonest and improvident, and cannot be relied on; the present generation is incapable of improvement to any extent; these efforts of abolitionists to improve their condition are the height of folly."

"Loyal blacks," forsooth!

We see that the House refused to entertain an order for inquiring into these doings of Gen. Hunter, introduced by Mr. Wickliffe, and no doubt they would refuse to listen to one to inquire by what authority the War Department furnishes the muskets and red trousers. The only patience which a reasonable man can have with such doings, must come from the reflection that they hasten the inevitable crisis, when such things must come to an end. Upon any turn of fortune, the muskets, of course, would go into the hands of the masters of the negroes.

The city of Fredericksburg contains many archives of importance. They are chiefly in possession of the Masonic Lodge, which is the oldest in this country. General Washington was a member of it.

The President has officially recognized J. C. Kondrup as Vice-Consul of Denmark for the city of Washington, and E. E. Hayres, as Vice-Consul of the same country for Philadelphia.

BOARD OF TRADE.

Committee of Arbitration for the day: WILSON P. BRYANT, SATON.

City and Commercial Bulletin.

BALTIMORE, May 5, 1862.

There was considerable activity at the Stock Board today. We hear of no transactions in United States securities. In State stocks there was a sale of $7,000 Missouri 6's at 52¾, closing at 52 bid, 52¾ asked; for Maryland coupon 6's 1870, and inscribed do. 1890, 97 was bid, without finding sellers; for Virginia coupon 6's 58 was bid, and for North Carolina 6's 67¼ was bid, but there were no sellers; this is an advance of about 2 per cent. on the last previous sales. In City stocks we notice sales of $4,700 6's 1890 at 97¾, and $8,000 do. 1875 at 96¾, closing at 97¾ bid, 98¼ asked for the former, and 96 bid, 96¾ asked for the latter; for the coupons of 1890 97¼ was bid. The only sale of Railroad bonds was $5,000 Baltimore and Ohio 6's 1885 at 87, closing at 87 bid, 88¼ asked; for those of 1862 67 was bid, 68 asked; do. 1867 92 bid, do. 1875 89 bid; for Northwestern Virginia 6's 1875, first mortgage, guaranteed by the city, 90 was bid, 92 asked; do. do. second mortgage, guaranteed by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad 85 bid; for Northern Central 6's 1885 76 was bid, 76¼ asked, and for Western Maryland, first mortgage, 91¾ bid, 92½ asked. In Railway shares we notice sales of 50 shares Baltimore and Ohio at $68; 25 do. at $67¾, and 25 do. at $67½, closing at 67¼ bid, $67¾ asked, regular way, which is an advance; for Northern Central $22 was bid, $22½ asked. For Canton Company $14 was bid, $15 asked. There was some movement in Mining shares—1,500 shares Baltimore and North Carolina sold at 30 cts., buyer's option 60 days; and 500 shares Silver Valley sold at 25 cts., same way. In other stocks we have no change to notice.

The Exchange brokers to day are generally purchasing at the following rates: New York exchange, par to 1-10 discount; Boston exchange, par to 1-10 do.; Philadelphia exchange, par to 1-10 do.; Pennsylvania currency, ¾@¾ do; Maryland currency, ¼@1 do.; American gold, 2¼@2¾ @2¾ premium; one year certificates, 99¾@100; 7 3-10 Treasury notes, 103@103¼.

SALES AT THE BALTIMORE STOCK BOARD
MONDAY, May 5, 1862

$7,000 Missouri 6's			52¾
2,700 Baltimore city 6's '90			97¾
8,000 do.		'75	96¾
2,000 do.		'90	96¾
5,050 Balt. & Ohio Railroad bonds '85			87
10 shares Balt. & Ohio Railroad stock			68
25 do. do. do.			67¾
25 do. do. do.			67¾
500 shs. Balto. & North Carolina			b30 30
1,000 do. do. do.			b30 30
500 shares Silver Valley Mining Co.			b60 25

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

	BUYING.		SELLING.	
Gold	2¼	per ct. prem.	3	per ct. prem.
Pa. notes	¾	" " dis.	¼	" " dis.
Md. "	¼@1	" " dis.	¼	" " dis.
Wheeling	2¼	" " dis.	2	" " dis.
Fairmount	4	" " dis.	3	" " dis.
Va. and Southern 10@50, unsettled.				

PRICES AND SALES OF STOCKS IN NEW YORK.
BY TELEGRAPH.
Through WILLIAM PINKNEY & SON, Stock and Bill Brokers No. 22 South street.

	1st Board	2d Board
Virginia 6's	60	00
Missouri 6's	53¾	53¾
Tennessee bonds	60¾	60¾
North Carolina bonds	72	00
American gold	103¼	00
Canton Company	14¾	00
Erie Railroad	39	39¼
New York Central Railroad	88¾	88¾
Reading Railroad	47¾	47¾
Rock Island	00	00
	firm.	firm.

The following are the official tables of the trade of the port of New York for the week and since January 1:

IMPORTS.

	1860.	1861.	1862.
For the week	3915,101	$495,138	$993,598
General merchandise	2,434,686	2,035,776	2,263,422
Total for the week	$3,369,787	2,530,914	3,357,020
Previously reported	79,043,820	58,299,336	55,580,585
Since January 1	$82,413,607	60,811,250	58,937,705

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE AND PRODUCE.

	1860.	1861.	1862.
For the week	$1,556,690	2,136,284	1,410,166
Previously reported	26,129,037	40,399,747	39,192,460
Since January 1	$27,686,627	42,536,031	40,603,626

EXPORTS OF SPECIE.

	1860.	1861	1862.
For the week	$1,774,767	800	712,275
Previously reported	10,252,102	2,897,252	13,876,795
Since January 1	$12,026,869	2,898,052	14,589,070

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

MONDAY, May 5.

COFFEE.—We have no transactions to report to day. The market is very firm, and holders show but little disposition to sell except at full rates. We continue to quote common to prime Rio at 18¾@20¾ cts; Laguayra at 21 @22 cts, and Java at 26@27 cts. per lb. The stock of Coffee in first hands now amounts to some 29,000 bags.

FLOUR.—There is but little doing in Flour to day, the only sales reported on 'Change being 200 bbls fair Howard Street Super at $5.37½, and 100 bbls. retailing brands do. at $5.50 per bbl. Later on Saturday there was a sale of 250 bbls. Howard Street Extra at $5.62½ per bbl. The stock of Howard Street and Ohio Super is reported light. The holders are firm in demanding $5.50 per bbl. We quote ordinary brands, and $5.75 for choice do. Standard brands of City Mills Super are held at $5.12½@5.25, and regular shipping Extra do. at $6.25@6.37½ per bbl. for both City and Brandywine.

FAMILY FLOUR.—We continue to quote Family Flour, by the dray load, at $6.25 for Baltimore, and at $7.75 for high grade Extra.

RYE FLOUR.—We have no transactions to report today. The market is very quiet at $3.37½@3.62½ per bbl., according to quality.

CORN MEAL.—There is nothing doing, and we now quote nominally at $2.87½@3 per bbl. for both City and Brandywine.

GRAIN.—There was considerable activity at the Baltimore Corn Exchange to day. The attendance of both buyers and sellers was quite large, and most of the lots offered found ready buyers at full rates. The offerings footed up 28,000 bushels, viz: 4,244 bushels Wheat, 16,455 bushels Corn, 7,010 bushels Oats, and 300 bushels Rye. Wheat was in fair demand, particularly for prime parcels; the sales reported were 459 bushels white at 135 cts.; 757 bushels do. at 145 cts.; 100 do. at 140 cts.; 540 bushels red at 132 cts.; and 700 bushels do. at 130 cts. We continue to quote Corn common to fair white at 128@140 cts.; good to prime do at 150@155 cts, and strictly prime do. at 160 cts. per bushel, fair to prime Pennsylvania red at 128@ 130 cts., and Southern do. at 131@133 cts. Corn was in very fair demand, the sales amounting to some 10,000 bushels, strictly prime white and yellow bringing an advance of 1 cent per bushel. We notice sales of 2,800 bushels white at 63 cts., 500 bushels do. at 62 cts., 1,000 bushels do. at 61 cts., 352 bushels do. of inferior quality at 58 cts.; 4,500 bushels yellow at 59 cts., 218 bushels do. at 58 cts., and 350 bushels do. at 57 cts. per bushel.—There was considerable activity in Oats, 350 bushels Pennsylvania sold at 40 cts. per bushel, and some 4,000 bushels Maryland and Virginia changed hands on terms not made public, believed to be at 38 cts. for the former, and 38 cts. for the latter. Rye is very dull