THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS----FIRST SESSION

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—Mr. WILSON, of Indiana, presented a petition very numerously signed by citizens of his State, praying Congress to cease the agitation of the slavery question and give attention to terminating the war, and restoring the Union on the old basis. He said he believed the petition embodied the sentiments of at least two hundred and fifty thousand of the population of his own State and the State of Illinois.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, presented a petition from Ferdinand E. Hasler asking the revision of the laws relating to landlord and tenant in the District of Columbia. Referred.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, called up the joint resolution to suspend all payments under the act of the 25th of March last, to secure to the officers and men actually employed in the Western (Missouri) Department their pay, bounty and pension. [Under the resolution the President is, with the approval of the Senate, to appoint two commissioners to examine all such claims, and report to the Secretary of War.]

Some debate ensued, and Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, moved to amend by making the resolution applicable to all similar cases.

The subject went over at 12½ o'clock.

The resolution of Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, calling on the Secretary of State for information in regard to arrests by his order of citizens of Kentucky, their imprisonment in other States, their names, number, whereabouts, how long held, the charges (if any) against them, came up as the order of the morning hour.

The question was on the substitute amendment of Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, simply requesting the President, if not incompatible with the public interest, to communicate information on the subject—which was adopted by yeas 30, nays 7.

Mr. POWELL proposed to amend the substitute by adding inquiries as to the numbers and the discharges, designating such as were made by the State and the War Departments respectively, whether the arrests were by process of law, on warrant, or otherwise.

The CHAIR ruled the amendment out of order, as substantially the same as Mr. P.'s original resolution.

Mr. POWELL appealed from the decision, contending that the latter portion of his amendment was new matter.

Mr. SUMNER said that the gentleman from Kentucky was only making changes of posture on an uneasy bed.

Mr. POWELL said he thought it was no posture—others that was uneasy, hence the indisposition to allow this information to come forth.

The decision of the Chair was sustained—yeas 34, nays 1. (Mr. Powell.)

Mr. POWELL said he desired to show the particular nature of some of these cases of arrest, and the personal action of the Secretary of State. He read a letter from a citizen of Kentucky, who he said was highly respectable and an undoubted Union man, dated Maysville, May 5th, which says:

"While Col. Stanton of this city was a prisoner at Fort Lafayette, his brother-in-law, Col. Throop, employed (through an agency) Mr. Chas. T. Mitchell, of Flemingsburg, formerly a member of Congress from New York, and as I knew an intimate friend and correspondent of Seward's, to accompany him (Throop) to Washington, to promote Col. Stanton's release. They were joined at Washington by Frederick Stanton, a brother of Colonel S. The three called on Seward, T. being introduced by M—

"They opened their mission by remarking that they had called to see him in reference to the Maysville prisoners. He abruptly replied that those prisoners would not be released. Fred. asked, 'What are the charges against my brother?' Seward replied, 'there are no charges against him on file,' and added that the business of his office pressed him too much to entertain inquiries or give explanations. One inquired if it was his purpose to keep citizens imprisoned against whom no charges were made? He answered hastily, 'I don't care a d—n whether they are guilty or innocent.—I saved Maryland by similar arrests, and so I mean to hold Kentucky.' To this it was remarked, that the Legislature and public sentiment of Kentucky were averse to such arrests. 'I don't care a d—n for the opinion of Kentucky,' he insultingly responded, adding that what he required was to hold her in the Union, and make her fight for it; and then, turning fiercely on Mitchell, demanded of him, 'Why the hell are you not at home fighting traitors, instead of seeking their release here?' This is the substance of the interview as related to me by Col. Throop."

Mr. POWELL also referred to a letter he had received from A. B. Eshelman, a person whom he did not know, who stated that he is a citizen of Bourbon county, Ky., and has been seven months a prisoner without charge, &c. This letter is endorsed by L. C. Brown, Post-Surgeon at Camp Chase, Ohio, saying he believes the statements therein to be true, and that Eshelman is a good Union man.

The resolution, as amended by Mr. SUMNER's substitute, was then adopted.

Mr. CLARK, of New Hampshire, from the select committee to whom was referred all bills and amendments proposed to bills, relating to the confiscation of Rebel property, (including slaves,) reported a bill to suppress insurrection, punish treason, &c. He gave notice that he should soon call it up, and press its consideration.

[The bill is quite long, embracing fourteen sections. The first section provides that every person who shall hereafter be convicted of treason against the United States shall suffer death, and all his slaves, if any, shall be made free, or he shall be imprisoned for not less than five years and fined not less than ten thousand dollars, and all his slaves, if any, be made free. The fine shall be levied and collected on any or all of the property, real and personal, excluding slaves, of which the person was the owner at the time of committing the treason, any sale or conveyance to the contrary notwithstanding.

[The second section forfeits all the personal and real property and slaves of any one who gives aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States in any rebellion or insurrection. The third section provides that every person guilty of either of these offences against the United States shall be forever incapable and disqualified to hold any office under the United States. The fourth section provides that this act shall in no way be construed to alter the prosecution or conviction of any one guilty of treason prior to the passage of this act.

[The fifth section provides that to insure the more speedy termination of the rebellion, and the apprehension, conviction and punishment of the persons engaged in it, the President is authorized, by the marshals of the respective districts or such commissioners or officers as he may appoint, to seize and sequester the property, real and personal, including choses in action, of such persons as shall have been actively and notoriously engaged in this rebellion, and especially of persons hereafter acting as officers of the army or navy of the Rebels now or hereafter in arms against the United States; persons acting as president or vice-president, members of Congress, heads of departments, civil officers, judges, and foreign ministers or commissioners of the so-called Confederate States; persons hereafter acting as officers, whether civil, military or naval, of any State or Territory, under the authority of said Confederacy, &c.

[Other sections prescribe the mode of dealing with the property in detail, and provide that a lien is to rest upon the slaves of such persons during the proceedings. All property taken may be used and held till it can be proceeded against. The closing sections provide that before any fugitive slave shall be returned to the owner, the latter shall prove his loyalty, and officers of the army and navy are forbidden to act in such cases. The President is also empowered to issue a proclamation in suppression of the rebellion, freeing the slaves of all who will not lay down their arms within thirty days thereafter. He is also empowered to organize and employ as many persons of African descent as he may deem proper, to be used in putting down the rebellion. The transportation and colonization of such freed slaves as may desire it, are also provided for.]

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, submitted a resolution requesting the President to communicate to the Senate, if consistent with the public interest, any information he may have of any designs on the part of any foreign Power to intervene in the contest now existing in the United States, and whether any foreign nation has made any arrangement with insurgents, or has it in contemplation to recognize the Rebels.

Mr. BROWNING, of Illinois, submitted a resolution requesting the Secretary of War to report to the Senate what amount of money and what time would be requisite to enlarge the locks of the New York canals so as to admit the passage of ironclad steamers.

Mr. McDOUGALL, of California, gave notice that on Tuesday next he should call up, during the morning hour, the Washington and Georgetown street railway bills, as agreed upon by the committee on conference.

The Indian appropriation bill came up as the unfinished business, and much time was spent in considering the items.

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

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. WALTON, of Vermont, from the Committee on Printing, reported the joint resolution, requiring the Superintendent of the Census to keep records of the names of adult males, heads of families and freeholders.

Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, said he did not know the object of such a resolution, unless it was to increase the clerical force in that Department. As we have plenty of money and no taxes to pay, and none likely to pay, the House might act as they thought proper.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Pennsylvania, said if we pass this resolution, we will only accomplish one purpose, and that will be to make this Census Bureau exist until the next census is taken. He thought it was a dodge on the part of the Superintendent of that Bureau, in order that his office might be extended. He (the Superintendent) had been celebrated for these dodges for several years.

Mr. BIDDLE, of Pennsylvania, would vote for the resolution on the ground of economy.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, thought it was not intended by the framers of the Constitution to give power to the Government to make a general census of all our resources.

The resolution passed by a vote of 84 yeas and 35 nays.

Mr. ELLIOTT, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Confiscation of Rebel Property, reported a bill to confiscate the property of the Rebels for the payment of the expenses of the rebellion, and for other purposes.

The first bill provides that all the estates and property, moneys, stocks, credits and effects of the persons hereafter named, are declared forfeited to the Government of the United States, and declared lawful subjects of seizure and of prize and capture wherever found, for the indemnity of the United States against the expenses for suppressing the rebellion—that is to say—1st. Of any person hereafter acting as an officer in the army or navy of the Rebels now or hereafter in arms against the United States. 2d. Any person hereafter acting as president, vice president, member of congress, judge of any court, cabinet officer, foreign minister, commissioner or consul of the so-called Confederate States. 3d. Any person acting as governor of a State, member of convention or legislature, or judge of any court of the so-called Confederate States. 4th. Any person who having held office of honor, trust or profit in the United States, shall hereafter hold an office in the so-called Confederate States. 5th—Any person hereafter holding any office or agency under the so-called Confederate States, or under any of the several States of said Confederacy, or laws thereof, whether such office or agency be national, state, or municipal in its name or character. 6th.—If any person who, owning property in any loyal State or territory of the United States, or in the District of Columbia, shall hereafter assist and give aid to such rebellion; and the said estate, property and moneys, stocks, &c., of these persons are declared lawful subjects of seizure and of prize and capture wherever found, and the President of the United States shall cause the same to be seized, to the end, they may be confiscated and condemned to the use of the United States, and all sales transfers or conveyance shall be null and void, and it shall be a sufficient bar to any suit brought by such person for the possession or for use of such property or any of it, to allege and prove that he is one of the persons described in this section. The second section provides if any person within any State or territory of the United States, other than those already specified, shall not within 60 days after public warning and proclamation by the President, cease to aid and abet such rebellion, and return to their allegiance, their property shall in like manner be forfeited for the use of the United States. The third section provides that to secure possession, condemnation and sale of any such property situ ted and being in any State or district, or territory of the United States, proceedings in *rem* shall be instituted in the name of the United States, in any district court or territorial court of the United States, or in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia, within which the property may be found, or in which the same, if moveable, may be first brought, which proceedings shall conform to the proceedings in prize cases.

Another bill confiscates the slaves of the Rebels.

Mr. ELLIOTT proposed to make it a special order for a certain day.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, desired to know if the gentleman would allow full discussion.

Mr. ELLIOTT did not know what was intended by full discussion.

The bill was then postponed and made the special order for Tuesday next.

Mr. SHELLABARGER, of Ohio, offered a resolution requesting the Secretary of the Interior to report to the House what reform can be made in his department, and if there is any unnecessary clerical force; and what legislation, if any, is necessary to carry out this reform.

Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, moved to amend the resolution by adding that the Secretary of War be requested to inform this House if any money has been expended by that department for the purpose of arming and equipping the negroes to serve in the army.

Mr. BLAKE, of Ohio, rose to a question of order that the amendment was not germain to the resolution.

The SPEAKER sustained the point of order. The resolution was then adopted.

On motion of Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole, and resumed the consideration of the Appropriation bill for the support of the army.

Mr. FRANK BLAIR, of Maryland, spoke of the constitutional power of Congress to pass confiscation laws. The Constitution, he said, was established was to secure us its great blessings.

He denied the power of Congress to pass a law of this character, and argued that even if this power existed it would be inexpedient to exercise it under existing circumstances, as it would rendered a war interminable, and the restoration of the Union doubtful. Many of the measures that had been presented were framed in a ferocious spirit, and if adopted would ultimately lead to the extermination of the Southern people. He contended that necessity was not one of the constitutional grants. It finds no place in that instrument. What is necessity? Who shall define its power, limits and scope. Necessity has no law. Rights have been invaded and crimes committed in its name, more than in any other way. The laws of war are only for the season of war. He protested against the so-called proceedings *in rem*. No bill can be framed for confiscation which is not unconstitutional. The bill reported by Mr. Elliott proposes a clear violation of the Constitution. This is not a time for this—time when the Government has the power to trample on the rights of property and other rights of the people. These confiscation bills propose to trample on the inestimable rights of the citizens; and that, too, without due process of law. Humanity would be shocked at the adoption of such a gigantic scheme as this. It would ignore the dear safeguards of freedom in a free land, and cast aside the protecting power of *Magna Charta*—the result of years of experience, and the child of wisdom. Nothing can be forfeited in the name of the law, except by due process of law. No goods can be forfeited for treason, without judgment. In conclusion, he said gentlemen had said the Rebels will get away. He contended that the flight of the Rebels would be punishment; flight is weakness; flight is submission. Let them fly. Considering the question of expediency, he said the law was strong enough now to gratify the most vindictive spirit.

Mr. CALVERT, of Maryland, offered an amendment, that no portion of this appropriation shall be applied to the clothing, supporting and arming fugitive slaves for the war.

Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, said that at Port Royal some time ago several slaves attempted to return to their masters, but according to orders received, the sentinels shot them. He had it from good authority that there were eight killed.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, was in favor of employing anybody in putting down this rebellion.

Mr. FRANK BLAIR, of Missouri, was opposed to the employment of negroes to fight against white men. This is a war with white men, and not with negroes.

The amendment was lost.

The committee rose and reported the bill to the House, recommending that it pass.

The bill then passed the House.

The bill provides for an appropriation of four hundred and thirty millions of dollars for the support of the army for the year ending June 13, 1863.

The total appropriations made since the last session of Congress for the support of the army, amount to six hundred and thirty-seven millions.

Mr. FESSEN, of New York, from the Committee on Claims, reported a bill for the relief of loyal persons whose property has been destroyed during the present rebellion. Made the special order for to-morrow.

Mr. ELLIOTT, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue American registers to certain vessels. Passed.

Also a bill, reported from the same committee, to change the name of the bark Henry H. Didier to that of "The Flora," was passed.

Adjourned.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

FIELD'S STEAM OYSTER PACKING ESTABLISHMENT.—Perhaps the most extensive oyster-packing establishment in the city is that of A. Field, situated at the corner of Lombard and Fremont streets.—Mr. Field was one of the first who engaged in the business, the house having been established more than twenty years ago, and to-day it is one of the most extensive in the United States. There is no part of the civilized earth to which his trade does not extend. To Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia, California and the islands of the sea, he sends his preserved oysters. Under his present mode of preparing and packing the bivalves, climate nor time cannot effect them. They will keep as well for twenty years as for twenty hours, retaining their natural flavor and freshness. During the past year he has put up over 500,000 cans, which have been sent to every market, and no doubt been eaten by millions of persons. The great demand which has been made for them, has compelled him to increase his facilities, and fortunately Mr. Isaac Solomon, who is connected with the house, has succeeded in inventing an apparatus which has proved a most valuable adjunct. This consists of an iron box, ten feet square, supplied with grate shelves for the reception of baskets of oysters, forty-eight of which, each containing one-and-three-quarters bushels can be placed therein. The ponderous iron doors are then closed and securely fastened, when floods of steam are turned into the almost air-tight compartment, and the oysters are gradually and thoroughly cooked. A few minutes elapse and the steam is cut off and the iron baskets are drawn from the box, every oyster gaping. They are hurried to the shuckers, who knock off the top shell, and there lie the oyster, white and free from dirt. This steam furnace has capacity to cook over eighty bushels at a time, or one thousand bushels per day, which is the average work at this time. There are seventy-five hands employed, the major part of whom are engaged in shucking, and the others in packing, preparing cans, sealing them, and bearing them to the salesrooms. Every part of this immense business is carefully superintended, and conducted in the most efficient manner. Those who have never witnessed this mammoth oyster-packing establishment, and the new appliances which have been introduced to facilitate the various operations, will find that a visit will be one of much pleasure and interest. The preserved oyster is destined to become as necessary an article for family consumption, in this community, as are preserved tomatoes and peaches; and those who have not used them should immediately secure a quantity for the summer, as during the warm months the laws forbid the bringing of oysters to the city.

VISIT TO THE WATER WORKS.—The Water Board, accompanied by the City Council and other invited guests, yesterday paid a visit to the water works, for the purpose of a general inspection. The company left Calvert station shortly after 9 o'clock, and in a few minutes alighted at Mount Royal Reservoir, where a short time was spent in viewing this "useful and ornamental" piece of work. A description of this as well as of the other portions of the water works, has already been published, and it hence is not necessary here. Suffice it to say that a visit to these works will convince the most skeptical of their grandeur and usefulness. The next stopping point was Hampden Reservoir, which was duly inspected, when the company proceed on foot to Woodbury, where the cars were taken for the Relay House, which point was reached at about 12 o'clock. Notwithstanding the inclement weather, a most thorough examination of the lake was made, after which the company sat down to a collation, served up by Capt. C. H. Mann, of Mann's European Hotel, immediately superintended by Messrs. John H. Cockey and Wm. Doolittle, who were untiring and quite successful in their efforts to please everybody. Mr. James S. Slater, the Water Engineer, was present and did all in his power to render the visit a pleasant one. Mr. Charles P. Manning, the engineer engaged in the construction of the works, with his assistants, Messrs. Richard K. Martin and W. L. Kenley, have performed their duties in a very creditable manner. The company returned to the city between 4 and 5 o'clock, apparently well pleased with the trip.

STRAGGLING SOLDIERS.—There has never been a time since the occupation of the city by the military, that there has been so many soldiers straggling about, drinking to excess and acting disorderly.—The Police Department, by direction of Marshal Van Nostrand, are active in arresting them. They are confined in the police stations until it is discovered to what regiment they belong, when they are sent to their respective encampments. Many scenes passes in a regular manner, but once clear of camp, they apparently forget that the pass has a limit, and float around for several days, until they are so unfortunate as to run against a polic man, when they are picked up, and reaching camp have the advantage of two weeks' confinement in the guardhouse for reflection. The guard-houses in the several encampments are, generally speaking, crowded with what is termed "local deserters," and there is no prospect that there will be any diminution in the number of inmates soon.

ROWDYISM IN A HOUSE.—Yesterday afternoon a man named Francis Nelson entered the lager beer saloon of George Swinn, corner of Orleans street and Broadway, where he had a difficulty with the proprietor and was ejected from the building. As soon as he was outside he commenced an assault on the building and threw into the windows several large stones, one of which passed within a few inches of the head of one of the female members of the family. Policeman Durkee came up while the party was enjoying himself in the innocent amusement, arrested him and conveyed him to the Eastern police station, where Justice Spicer imposed a fine of $10 and costs, in default of payment of which he was committed to jail.

REMOVAL OF CONFEDERATE WOUNDED.—Last evening about 7½ o'clock, the Confederate wounded who arrived here on board the steamer *Commodore*, and were taken to the jail, were removed to the military hospitals in the western section of the city. Furniture wagons were used for conveying them, and there was an escort of military. Although it was not generally known that they were to be removed, quite a crowd of persons gathered in the vicinity of the jail and followed the train of wagons. As they passed along the streets hundreds of persons joined, until a large crowd was in attendance. The military kept the people away from the wagons, and would not permit them to hold any communication with the wounded.

A CORPORATION OUSTED.—Judge Martin, of the Superior Court, yesterday gave his decision in the case of the State of Maryland *vs.* The President, Managers and Company of the Baltimore and Washington Turnpike road, which has for some time occupied the attention of that tribunal. The decision overrules the motion in arrest of judgment, and decrees that the charter be vacated and annulled, and that the corporate body be ousted, and their corporate rights, powers, privileges and franchises cease and be declared null and void.

SALE OF PRIZES.—Marshal Bonifant, yesterday, sold three vessels which had been previously condemned in the United States Court for violations of the law in relation to communication with the Confederate States. One of them, the sloop Velona, was purchased by Richard Bradyhouse for $425; the second, the schooner A. J. Wills, was purchased by John H. Lamden and Thomas C. Waddy for $50, the third, the sloop Wren, was purchased by the same parties for $155.

ACCIDENT.—Yesterday evening, about half past 6 o'clock, a man named John Supplor was driving a two-horse wagon, which was heavily loaded with bricks, along Register street, when he fell from the seat directly under the wheels, one of which passed over his legs, just below the knees. He was taken into his house, at Canton, where Dr. [illegible] dressed the limbs.

THE FEDERAL PRISONERS.—The authorities have determined to send the eight hundred prisoners who were recently paroled at Richmond, and sent to Fortress Monroe, to Washington instead of this city. The boat on which they were, was to leave Fortress Monroe yesterday morning.

DEATH OF TWO CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS.—John H. Nuirney and T. Spire, both privates of the Fifth North Carolina regiment, died in this city yesterday, the former at the jail and the latter at the National hotel hospital. They were buried in Loudon Park Cemetery.

DEATH OF A SAILOR.—A sailor named John B. Brown, one of the crew of the British bark Glenaron, which arrived in this port on yesterday, died a few moments after the ship anchored. He was a native of Mount Vernon, New Hampshire.

WOUNDED SOLDIERS GOING HOME.—About fifty of the wounded Federal soldiers left the various hospitals in this city yesterday for their homes.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE CITY COUNCIL.—The City Council last evening resolved to adjourn from the 23d instant to the 23d of June.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CITY COUNCIL

(Regular Session.)

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

Mr. Hodges presented a petition from Capron & Co., asking permission to use a building on North street, near Chase street, for the manufacture of coal oil. Referred.

Mr. YOUNG presented a report from the Committee on the Fire Department, with a resolution adverse to prohibiting the sale of an article known as "parlor matches." Adopted.

Also, a resolution from the same committee, granting permission to Robert M. Smith to erect frame sheds on the lots corner of Eutaw and Ostend streets, and Russell and Stockholm streets. Adopted.

Also, a resolution from the same committee relative to the pottery, corner of Eden and Hampstead streets, referring the same to the City Commissioners and Fire Inspector. Adopted.

Mr. SEMMES moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the clerk was authorized to send a message to the Second Branch, proposing that when the Council adjourn on Friday, it stand adjourned until the 23d of May.

Mr. SULLIVAN offered a resolution proposing that when the Council adjourns on the 23d instant, it stand adjourned until the 23d of June. Adopted.

Mr. YOUNG offered a resolution authorizing the Water Board to place on each end of the railroad bridge which passes over the lake at the Relay House, in letters large enough to be observed by the passing travel, the words "Swann Lake." Laid on the table.

Mr. DUGHERTY moved a reconsideration of the bill authorizing the erection of a new Almshouse. Carried.

He offered an amendment to the 3d section, which was read, and the bill was then laid on the table.

Mr. DUGHERTY called up the ordinance fixing the salary of the Mayor at $3,000 per annum. Passed.

Mr. YORSTON called up the ordinance prohibiting drivers of water carts from throwing water on the stepping stones. Referred.

Adjourned.

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

Mr. KEAN moved to reconsider the vote by which an ordinance was adopted on the previous day fixing the hour of 5 o'clock, A. M., for the commencement of the various city markets. Lost.

A message, proposing that when the Council adjourns on Friday, the 23d instant, it stand adjourned until the 23d of June, was received from the First Branch, and concurred in.

Mr. ROSS called up the ordinance in relation to the appointment of a Collector, and prescribing his duties, pending the consideration of which, the Council adjourned.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

CRIMINAL COURT—Judge BOND.

The following city appeal cases were yesterday disposed of, J. L. Thomas, Jr., City Counsellor, appearing for the city.

E. Davidge *vs.* Mayor and City Council. Appeal from Logan. Dismissed.

L. H. Terrell *vs.* same. Appeal from Davis. Sent to the Court of Common Pleas, for want of jurisdiction.

John Bell *vs.* same. Appeal from Bain. Reversed by consent.

Wm. Jacko *vs.* same. Appeal from Duncan. Dismissed.

E. Mundowney *vs.* same. Appeal from Duncan. Affirmed.

Mayor and City Council *vs.* City Passenger Railway Company. Five cases. Compromised on payment of costs.

The following case was then taken up, A. Stirling, Jr., State's Attorney.

State *vs.* Margaret Murphy, indicted for receiving a sum of money from Annie Kull, knowing it to have been stolen from Jos. H. Clark. Without concluding the case, the Court adjourned until this morning.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Judge KING.

This Court was yesterday engaged in calling the trial docket.

SUPERIOR COURT—Judge MARTIN.

State *vs.* Baltimore and Washington Turnpike Company. Before reported. Motion in arrest of judgment overruled, and judgment entered that the charter be vacated and annulled, that the corporate body be ousted, and their corporate rights, powers, privileges and franchises cease and be void.

Amusements.

HOLLIDAY STREET THEATRE.—The *Peep O'Day* still continues to attract large audiences, who, by their approbation, have stamped it one of the great successes of the season. We think it might hold its place on these boards for weeks to come, but we are informed that it will shortly be withdrawn to give place to other novelties which are now in preparation, and also to enable our public to witness the efforts of Mrs. J. H. Allen and her husband in some of their specialities in which they have won unqualified praise from both the press and public of New York city. The drama is placed upon the stage in a thorough manner, and many improvements have been made since the night of its first production, and it now works smoothly, and the performance terminates three-quarters of an hour earlier. The humors of the Irish fair and the Irish school scenes are alone worth the price of admission. No one should fail to see the terrific leap at the end of the second act, which is certainly the most startling and thrilling effect ever produced on any stage.

THE PROSPECT OF FOREIGN INTERVENTION.

From the Philadelphia Press.—Editorial.

London newspapers by the Jura, which bring us dates as late as the 3d of May, inform us that, notwithstanding the ostentatious show of neutrality, since the surrender of those worthless traitors, Mason and Slidell, the British Government has been stealthily operating against the United States, throughout the month of April. The Paris correspondents of several London journals mention, as a fact so fixed as to be undeniable, that Lord Palmerston had seriously made overtures to the French Government to obtain it to enter into joint action with England, to interfere with American affairs, so as to put an end to the war, with the least possible delay. As if to place this beyond doubt, the Paris papers re affirm it, positively announcing that "negotiations, with the object of a diplomatic intervention of the maritime Powers in America, and the recognition of the South by the principal States of Europe, have been carried on between Paris and London throughout April; and instructions in this sense had been sent to M. Mercier, the French Minister at Washington, when the late battles are said to have decided France to abstain from intervent on for the present." Also, that M. Mercier's recent visit to Richmond, the motive of which has been veiled in so much mystery, was connected with this precious intrigue.

Should it turn out that the Cabinets of England and France have thus been plotting against us, we can only say that it is precisely what we ought to have anticipated. Mr. Gladstone's recent speech at Manchester, in which he strongly affirmed his opinion that the North must succumb to the South—an opinion different from what he entertained and expressed two months before—was actually a semi-official declaration.

TREASURY NOTES FOR TAXES IN ILLINOIS.—An agreed case has been made in Illinois to test the question whether or not United States Treasury Notes can be, and must be, received for taxes in that State. A decision will be had soon upon the question, as the Supreme Court of the State is in session at the present time.

FROM EUROPE.

ADDITIONAL EXTRACTS FROM THE MAILS OF THE JURA.

At a large meeting at Ashton-under-Lyne, a resolution was carried, after considerable opposition calling upon the Government to recognize the Confederate States.

NAPLES, May 1.—Prince Napoleon is expected here on a visit to King Victor Emmanuel.

It is stated in official quarters that Gen. Guyon has been recalled from Rome.

PARIS, May 2.—The *Moniteur* of this morning publishes a letter from Mexico, commenting on the intolerable conduct of the Mexican Government, and the probability that the French troops will not delay marching on the city of Mexico.

The *Journal des Spirit Public*, of to-day, says there is a question of sending Marshal Niel to Rome with military and diplomatic powers. It is said that he will be charged to conciliate, if possible, the protection which France owes to the Holy See with the rights of the Italian nation.

The statement that the Spanish and French troops were about to march against Mexico has been formally received here.

LISBON, May 1.—The King has officially announced his approaching message.

The new ministry has been finally consolidated.

LONDON, May 2.—Her Majesty, Queen Victoria, arrived at Balmoral yesterday. Although the Queen's birthday will not this year be celebrated by the usual festivities, Her Majesty desires that the usual holiday may be observed on the 29th inst.

This morning's papers are filled with accounts of the opening of the great Exhibition yesterday.

The *Times* says the ceremonial was emphatically the grandest, best managed and most imposing public pageant seen in this country for years. The building itself, for extent, convenience, elevation, beauty of formand charm of color, is described as far superior to that of Hyde Park. There are the same apparent labyrinths and spreading vistas of courts, each a complete exhibition in itself, and the grand aisle is this country for years. The building itself, for extent, convenience, elevation, beauty of formand charm of color, is described as far superior to that of Hyde Park. There are the same apparent labyrinths and spreading vistas of courts, each a complete exhibition in itself, and worth a day's study. Whatever there was in 1857, will be found tenfold in 1862. Besides what was in the old exhibition there is the finest collection of English and foreign pictures ever got together in this metropolis.

SOUTHAMPTON, May 2.—The steamer Alhambra has arrived. She left Lisbon on the 27th of April. The Portuguese Minister of Finance had proposed a large reduction in the duties of salt fish. A reduction is also projected in the duty on Muscovado sugar. Trade is dull, and exchange on London at 5d.

The steamship Pera, with the heavy portion of the China and Calcutta mails, has arrived.

The Pera brings 1,531 bales of silk, valued at £140,000.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL, May 2.—The sales of cotton to-day were 4,000 bales, including 1,000 to speculators and exporters. The market closed quiet and unchanged. The authorized quotations are:

	Fair.	Middling.
Orleans	14¾	13¾d.
Mobile	14	13¼d.
Uplands	14	13¼d.
The stock of cotton in port is 367,000 bales, of which 116,000 bales are American.		

LONDON, May 2.—American securities are dull. The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £82,000.

Breadstuffs were dull, and quotations barely maintained.

Provisions were heavy.

LONDON, May 2d.—Consols are quoted at 93¾@93⅞.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

LONDONDERRY, May 2.—Arrived from New York, Malls and Peter at Waterford; Extract at ditto; Oscar at Hamburg; Mary Rose at Cuxhaven.

The Hobart, from Alexandria for Sicily, is ashore near the latter place, and will be a total loss.

The Albert Cuyler, ashore near Bremen, had been sold.

BOARD OF TRADE.

Committee of Arbitration for the month of May.

THOS. CORNER, GEORGE J. ARNOLD,
SAMUEL ELDER, JAS. GETTY,
R. D. ARMSTRONG.

Monetary and Commercial Debets.

BALTIMORE, May 14, 1862.

There is nothing worthy of special notice doing in Stocks to-day. In Government and State securities we hear of nothing doing; for Maryland inscribed 6's 1870 100 was bid, but there were no sellers; for Missouri 6's 52 was bid, 53¾ asked. City stocks are dull, and no sales reported; for 6's 1875 100 was asked, and for the new issue of 1890 99 was bid, 99¾ asked. In Railway bonds we notice sales of $1,000 Northwestern Virginia 6's, first mortgage guaranteed by the city, at 94; $1,500 Northern Central 6's 1885 at 79; $2,000 do. do. at 79¾; $2,000 do do. at 79½; $2,000 do. do. at 80; and $560 do do. at 79¾, the latter closing firm at 79¾ bid, 80 asked, for Western Maryland 6's, first mortgage guaranteed by the city, 79¾ was bid, 80 asked. There was a sale of 50 shares Howard Bank at 8¾. The only transaction in Railway shares was 50 shares Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at 46¾, a slight advance, closing at 46¾ bid, 46¾ asked regular way; for Northern Central $22 was bid, $23 asked. In other stocks we have no change to notice. Mining stocks continue very dull.

The Exchange brokers are asking the following rates to-day: New York exchange, par to 1-20 premium; Boston exchange, do. do.; Philadelphia exchange, do. do.; Pennsylvania currency, ⅛@¼ discount; Maryland currency, ⅛@¼ do.; American gold, 2¾@3¼ premium; one-year certificates, 99¾@100; 7 3-10 Treasury notes, 105¾@105¾; United States coupons of 1861, 105¾@105¾.

SALES AT THE BALTIMORE STOCK BOARD.

WEDNESDAY, May 14, 1862.

$1,000 Northern Central 6's	Buyer's option 1st m. bds	94
2,000 do. do.	do. do.	85
2,500 do. do.	do. do.	85
2,000 do. do.	do. do.	85
500 do. do.	do. do.	85
50 shares Balt. & Ohio Railroad stock		46¾
50 shares Howard Bank		8¾

PRICES AND SALES OF STOCKS IN NEW YORK, BY TELEGRAPH.

Through WILLIAM FISHER & Son, Stock and Bill Brokers No. 24 South street.

	1st Board	2d Board
Virginia 6's	60	60
Missouri 6's	51¾	52¾
Tennessee bonds	57¾	59
North Carolina bonds	72¾	60
American gold	103¾	60
Canton Company	14	00
Erie Railroad	39¾	39¾
New York Central Railroad	88¾	89¾
Reading Railroad	48¾	48¾
Rock Island	00	00
	dull.	firm.

The New York *Post* of Tuesday afternoon says:

There is quite a lull on the Stock Exchange to-day. The excitement of yesterday has given place to a feeling of dullness throughout the list, and prices generally are ⅛@⅜ per cent. lower. There is, however, no pressure to sell, but buyers seem inclined to hold off for further reports from Virginia and the Southwest. The firmest of the share list are Burlington and Quincy, and Columbus and Pacific Mail is dull at $114¾@114¾; Panama, $152. New Preferred $67¾. Hudson $63¾. Michigan Central $61¾, Rock Island $65¾. The Railroad bonds are firm, especially the issues of the Toledo and Wabash and Illinois 24¾@25. There was good demand for North Carolinas at an advance of 1¾ per cent.—sales at 74. Illinois and Indiana bonds are firm at full prices. The list of Government stocks shows a reaction of ⅛@⅜ per cent. The 6's of 1881 are selling at the close at 105¾. The 7-30 Treasury notes were firm early in the day at 105¾, but close with sales at 105¾.

The New York *Herald* of yesterday says:

There was less excitement yesterday in Wall street, and prices on the stock exchange were lower. Governments fell off in the afternoon ⅛@⅜ per cent., and the general list was likewise depressed. Money was very easy; exchange firm but inactive at 11¾@¾.

The following is a comparative statement of the exports (exclusive of specie) from the port of New York to foreign ports for the week ending May 13 and since January 1:

	1860.	1861.	1862.
For the week	$939,509	$2,366,166	$1,859,081
Previously reported	29,751,594	44,847,152	42,534,925
Since January 1	$30,691,103	47,213,318	44,394,006

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY, May 14.

COFFEE.—There continues to be a moderate demand for Coffee, but we hear of no sales worthy of reporting. The market is very firm, holders evincing no disposition to press sales. We now quote at 18¾@20¾ cts. for common to prime Rio; 21@22 cts. for Laguayra, and 26@27 cts. per lb. for Java. The stock now in first hands is about 35,000 bags Rio.

FLOUR.—The market has been exceedingly quiet to-day, and prices are slightly weaker. There were no sales reported to day. Good to choice retailing brands of Howard Street Super may now be quoted at $5.37¾@5.50; shipping brands of Ohio and Howard Street Super at $5.62¾; standard City Mills Super at $5.12½, and shipping Extra do. at $5.50 per bbl.

FAMILY FLOUR.—We continue to quote Family Flour, by the dray load, at $8.25 for Baltimore, and at $7.75 for Ohio grade Extra.

RYE FLOUR.—We have no transactions to report to-day. The market is very quiet at $3.50@3.75 per bbl., according to quality.

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

GRAIN.—There was a fair supply of Grain at market to-day. The offerings footed up 37,000 bushels, viz: 8,000 bushels Wheat, 22,000 bushels Corn, 6,500 bushels Oats and 450 bushels Rye. The supply of Wheat was much heavier than usual, a large portion of it being from Kentucky at 145 cts., and 700 bushels good and prime Maryland at 150@158 cts., and 700 bushels good and prime fair Pennsylvania red sold at 130 cts. per bushel. The market closed firm at quotations, viz: inferior to fair white 125@145 cts.; good to prime do. 150@158 cts.; fair to prime red 130@134 cts.; fair to prime Pennsylvania red at 130@133 cts., and Southern do., of which there is very little here, at 133@135 cts. per bushel. The market for Corn was rather dull. We notice sales of 2,000 bushels prime white at 62½@63 cts., and 3,000 fair to prime white at 61@63 cts., and yellow do. at 68@69 cts. per bushel. There was a steady demand for Oats, and the market ruled firm at former quotations, viz: 38@39 cts. for Pennsylvania, 36@39 cts. for Maryland, and about 3,000 bushels at the above rates. We notice a sale of 400 bushels good Pennsylvania Rye at 74 cts. per bushel. We quote Maryland at 69@70 cts. per bushel.

MOLASSES.—The demand for Molasses is merely nominal, and with very light stocks the market is firm at our quotations, viz: Cuba clayed at 23@25 cts.; Cuba Muscovado at 26@30 cts.; and Porto Rico at 35@40 cts