CITY INTELLIGENCE.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS ON SEWERAGE.

In September, 1859, the City Council authorised the appointment of a Commission to examine into and report upon a full, comprehensive and adequate system of underground drainage, &c. The Mayor, (Mr. Swann), appointed as the Commission, Henry Tyson and John Dukehart, Esq., who have devoted much time and great labor to the subject and are now ready to report. They have fully investigated the sewerage systems of all the principal cities of this country and of Europe, and the report contains an amount of information of the most reliable character, which will certainly prove of great value to the city. The report states that the undulating surface upon which this city is built, admirably adapts the city for a thorough system of drainage. The present system of sewerage is most inefficient, not constructed on scientific principles, but merely to meet the necessities which arose from the opening of streets. There is no particular form, size or system in their construction, nor has any care been taken in their location. The report points out with great force the faults of the present mode, and clearly demonstrates that all investments which the city makes in a similar way, will eventually prove a loss. They refer to the fact that while most of the cities of the Union, in their early growth, adopted the same systems which Baltimore has, they have discovered their mistake and are now taking advantage of the scientific principles which have been applied to the subject. In discussing the systems adopted in London and Paris and other cities; where water closets are allowed to discharge into the sewers, the report points out the serious defects and injurious results which flow from the system, and remark that to adopt such a policy for this city would be followed by the worst results. In regard to the form in which sewers should be constructed, they express the opinion that the circular form presents a combination of advantages that can be claimed for none other. It has the greatest discharging capacity for the amount of material used in the construction, is easier built, keeps clear of obstruction, and is the strongest form in which material can be put together. As an evidence of the durability of this form, they state that some of the circular sewers of London date back to the Roman period, and are at this day in an excellent state of preservation. They recommend that the sewers of this city be constructed with brick, with cement-mortar. The durability of sewers depend entirely on the manner and the material with which they are built. A clear and careful review of the best modes of construction in particular cells is given, which will be of the utmost importance to builders. In the selection of the plan which the commission reports, they have been governed by the results of the experience of Mr. Roe, an eminent English engineer, his deductions being drawn from practical data alone, and his observations extending over a period of twenty years. They have divided the city into eight sewerage districts. District No. 1 will contain 890 acres. The sewer to commence at the intersection of Calhoun and Fawn streets, and pass through Calhoun, Franklin, Carey and Wooster streets to tide water. The diameter of the sewer on Calhoun street to be four feet six inches, and continue that size to the intersection of Carey and Baltimore streets; thence to the intersection of Carey and Cole streets it should be enlarged to six feet, and seven feet from this point to the intersection of Wooster and Paca streets, (where it will join with sewer No. 2;) and from thence to tide water eight feet six inches.

District No. 2 will drain 725 acres. The sewer to commence at the intersection of Hoffman and Division streets, to pass down Hoffman and Walsh streets to Biddle street, along Pine to German, Penn, Fremont and Paca, until it intersects with sewer No. 1. The diameter of the sewer on Hoffman and Walsh streets to be four feet, on the line of Paca street five feet, from the intersection of Pine and German streets to its intersection with sewer No. 1 six feet.

District No. 3 to drain 125 acres. Sewer to commence at the intersection of Liberty and Lexington street, and pass through Liberty, Howard and Camden streets to the basin. Its diameter from Lexington street to the intersection of Liberty and Baltimore street to be three feet, and from thence to the basin four feet.

District No. 4 to drain 246 acres. After referring to the fact that a portion of the city lies near Jones' Falls, and has suffered much from floods, on account of the water of the Falls forcing its way through the sewers, the report says: "To obviate this we recommend that the channel of the Falls be deepened four feet from Monument street to Baltimore street, and six feet from thence to the Falls." The sewer to commence at the intersection of Cathedral and Centre streets, down Centre to Holliday, thence to Saratoga and Frederick, emptying into the dock at the foot of that street. The diameter of the sewer from Cathedral to North street to be three feet, and from thence to its outlet four feet. The construction of this sewer will necessitate the changing of the grade of Holliday street, near Pleasant street.

District No. 5, to drain 800 acres in the city and 400 suburban acres. Sewer to commence at the corner of Barnes street and Broadway and follow the line of Barnes street to Gay street, along Gay to Central avenue and thence to the City Dock. The diameter of the sewer from the intersection of Barnes street with Broadway to Central avenue to be seven feet, and on Central avenue to the Dock eight feet.

District No. 6, to drain 225 acres. Sewer to commence at the intersection of Pennsylvania avenue and Laurens street, thence down Laurens to Eutaw street, and thence diagonally thence from Pennsylvania avenue to McMaechen street to be four feet, and thence to outlet five feet.

District No. 7, to drain 137 acres. Sewer to commence at the inter section of Rose alley and Eutaw street, to follow Rose alley to Cathedral street, and thence to continue in the same line to Jones' Falls. Its diameter from Eutaw to Cathedral to be three feet, and three feet six inches to the outlet.

District No. 8, to drain 240 acres. This sewer, if built immediately, can be located at the intersection of Charles and Hamburg streets, and thence run in a direct line to the intersection of Clement and Sharp streets.

The report closes with an able discussion of the principles which the Commission recommend for adoption. Accompanying the report is a series of plats and drawings, all of which are interesting and valuable, and have cost much labor in their preparation. The Commissioners have given their services without any remuneration, and certainly deserve the gratitude of the community.

CLOSING OF MR. WINANS' SOUP HOUSE.—The soup house of Mr. Thomas Winans, located on Baltimore street, between Fremont and Poppleton streets, was temporarily closed on Saturday last. This is an announcement which will grate harshly upon the ears of many persons in indigent circumstances, who have, during the past year, received through this medium their daily food. But now that the pleasant spring and summer weather is at hand, work is becoming more abundant—though of course not so much so as in better days; employment is more easily obtained, and many of those who have been compelled by stern necessity to daily share the munificence of Mr. Winans, will be enabled to support themselves, besides providing for future emergencies. More than a year since, Mr. Winans purchased the building then known as the Fourth Presbyterian Church, at a cost of several thousand dollars, which he fitted up in the most approved manner for the purposes of a soup house.—On the 3d of June, 1861, the house was opened for use, and from that day until Saturday last, it has been the daily resort of about eight hundred persons in want of food. During the year nine hundred and sixty families were furnished with one million two hundred and forty-six thousand rations, each ration consisting of four ounces of bread and a quart of soup, containing a piece of beef and vegetables. One-fourth of the entire number fed were widows and orphans. Of course, the expenditure of money necessary for the support of such an institution was immense, but never, in the history of charities, was money more cheerfully or unoatent ilously bestowed.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—On Friday afternoon a young man named James Mark, an employee in the bakery of Richard Mason, on Long dock, met with an accident which, it is feared, will maim him for life. He was engaged in putting the dough between the rollers, when his hand was caught and drawn in. His arm was broken in two places, between the wrist and the elbow. The rollers are on the second story and the motive power is on the first floor, and it was therefore impossible to instantly stop the machinery. One of the employees seized a knife and severed the leather band which gave motion to the rollers, which stopped them. It was then necessary to get a crowbar and prise the rollers apart, so that the arm could be extricated. He was taken to his home, on Little Broadway, near Lombard street, where Dr. Buckler Jones set the limb.

MAN STABBED.—On Friday night a man named William Wilson, of New York, accompanied by several soldiers of the 16th New York regiment, entered a restaurant on Fayette street, near Gay, known as the Climax, where they met a number of the 3d Maryland regiment. A few minutes only elapsed when a dispute arose between the two parties, which resulted in blows. Wilson was knocked down and trampled on. When he got up he ran out of the house and up the street, but was finally overtaken by the police, who took him to the Central police station, when it was discovered that he was stabbed in the back to the right of the spinal column. Dr. Thomas was sent for, and on his arrival dressed the wound. No arrests were made.

SIGNS UPON SIDE AWNINGS.—An appeal case was before Judge Bond on Saturday, in which it appeared that Justice Hiss had fined John S. Rinn for a violation of the ordinance in relation to the extension of signs by putting letters and figures upon the ends of the awning in front of his door. His Honor reversed the judgment of the Justice, remarking that when a party had erected an awning in compliance with the ordinance in relation thereto, he had a perfect right to put upon it any device he thought proper.

FROM CHINA.—A letter has been received in this city from one of the crew of the ship Sumatra, which states that on the 14th of March the Rebels surrounded the city of Shanghai on that day, and a demand had been made for its surrender. The Sumatra was in port at the time and took on board about three hundred and fifty of the most important and wealthy citizens, together with their valuables, and proceeded immediately to Hong Kong, where she arrived on the 17th. She beat the mail steamer six hours, having averaged twelve miles an hour.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—G. W. Given, a private of the 28th (Confederate) Virginia regiment, died on Saturday night, at the National Hotel hospital.—He was wounded and taken prisoner at the battle of Williamsburg. He leaves a wife and three children. G. W. Edell, a private of Company F, United States 5th Infantry, died yesterday morning at the same place, of typhoid fever. W. H. Parker, of the 4th New York Artillery, died yesterday morning at the Adams House. All were buried in the London Park Cemetery.

STARTLING AFFRAY.—On yesterday morning an affray took place in a negro house on Happy alley, in which a negro named Henry Harnes severely cut a negro named Henry Crawford. The parties were at the breakfast table at the time when they quarrelled, and Harnes seized a butcher-knife and inflicted a wound on Crawford's right thigh, six inches in length and penetrating to the bone. Dr. Dwinelle dressed the wound. Harnes was arrested and committed to jail for Court.

AN OUTRAGE.—On Saturday evening a young girl named Mary Miller, with an infant in her arms, was walking along Walker street, when a man named Charles Jud, in a drunken condition, came along, and, without the slightest provocation, he struck her, knocking her down, and then kicked her. He was taken before Justice Hebden, who committed him to jail for court.

CHANGE OF SURGEONS.—Assistant Surgeon Bartholow, U. S. A., has been assigned to the charge of the General Hospital in this city, which includes all buildings used for hospital purposes, except at Patterson's Park. Assistant Surgeon Taylor, U. S. A., formerly of this Department, goes to Philadelphia, to take charge of the hospitals there.

WOUNDED SOLDIERS EXPRESSED.—The steamer Vanderbilt left Washington yesterday morning for this city, having on board 481 wounded Federal soldiers. Houses Nos. 94, 96 and 98 Camden street, near Howard, have been taken for their accommodation.

ARRIVAL OF DEAD BODIES.—By the steamer Adelaide, which reached here yesterday, there arrived nineteen dead bodies, all of which were embalmed. They were taken to the establishment of Mr. Weaver, on Fayette street, where they were placed in burial cases, and will, to-day, be sent to their Northern homes.

THE MARKETS.—Centre market, on Saturday morning, and Lexington market in the evening, were the best of the season. There was a lavish display of early vegetables, and the prices for all articles were very reasonable. The fish market was also very fine, of good variety and excellent quality.

ARRIVAL OF A BRAZILIAN WAR STEAMER.—On Saturday afternoon a Brazilian war steamer arrived in port. She carries six guns of heavy calibre, and is bark rigged. Yesterday at one o'clock she fired five guns, which was returned by Fort McHenry. Among the crew is one Massachusetts man, who has served for three years.

ANNUAL MEETING.—The eighteen th annual meeting of the Maryland Tract Society will be held this evening at the First English Lutheran church. Addresses will be delivered by Revs. Dr. Stork and Mr. Calloway.

FOR EUROPE.—On Saturday Mr. Lewis H. Adler, of this city, left for Europe in the steamship Hammonia.

Amusements.

HOLLIDAY ST. THEATRE.—The present is the last week of the engagement of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Allen, who have created a most favorable impression among the theatre-going public, and, in order to allow these artists greater scope for the display of their histrionic abilities, the bills of performance will be nightly changed, and a rapid succession of novelties produced. This evening, Mrs. Allen will appear in one of her specialities, *Bob Nettles*, which she enacted with great success at Wallack's theatre, New York. She is considered to be without an equal in impersonations of these light characters. Mr. J. H. Allen will appear for the first time, in this city, in the character of Gallano, in a new drama entitled *The Orange Girl of Venice*, his exclusive property, as played by him upwards of one hundred nights. This piece is said to be of thrilling interest and is founded upon incidents depicting the horrors of the Inquisition. We trust a liberal support will be accorded these deserving *artistes*, that they may be encouraged to pay us another visit.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

CRIMINAL COURT—Judge Bond.

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

The following business was transacted on Saturday:

James O'Connor, charged with assaulting Mr. Hogatel. Fined 25 cents and costs.

Susan and John Trusty, John Corrigan and W. M. Tabler, charged with assaults. Compromised on payment of costs.

John Patterson, charged with assaulting Samuel Dall, was fined 25 cents and costs.

Chas. A. Wise, charged with assaulting his wife. Sent to jail.

In the case of Margaret Murphy, indicted for receiving stolen goods, the Court entered a judgment of "not guilty."

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

Grafton and Henry Skinner vs. Mayor and City Council. Appeal from Justice Hiss. Judgment reversed.

John S. Rinn vs. same. Appeal from same. Judgment reversed.

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

SUPERIOR COURT—Judge MARTIN.

Broughton vs. Rogers, &c. Before reported. Not concluded.

Assignment for to-day from No. 1 to 54 inclusive.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

The *Courrier des Etats Unis* copies the following from the *Journal des Debats*, which, *it says*, is in the first rank of those European journals who consider the war nearly at an end, or, at least as promising to end certainly in favor of the North:

The fact which appears most probable from our latest news is, that the Federal arms, and very soon we shall see what is going to happen in the American Union, if we can still give it that name. Will matters regain their ancient channel? Will the North and the South be reconciled, or, at least, *will they suppose one another*, as before the war? Will the machine of the Federal Government resume its regular functions? It is here that our doubts commence.

The Constitution of the United States, which now dates back seventy-five years, is unique of its kind. It did not spring forth in one day armed at all parts, from the brain of a great philosopher or of an inspired legislator, as a sublime improvisation of genius. It was the fruit of the long and patient deliberations of an assembly which could feel the position of affairs, and joined to the art of thoroughly comprehending them the wisdom of properly conforming themselves to them. Thirteen *ci devant* colonies, emancipated, and become sovereign States by their bravery and patriotism, and also by the loyal assistance of a great European Power—France; thirteen provinces, each accustomed to administer its own affairs under the colonial *regime*, inhabited by men of the same race and speaking the same language, felt the necessity of bringing themselves together, and of regulating their common interests, *without abdicating their individual sovereignty*, considered by them of supreme importance. Alongside of that sovereignty they organized another parallel—that of the Federal Government composed of a Congress having two Chambers, a President elected by the people, and a High Court of Justice. The attributes of this federal government were specifically laid down; it was to be sovereign *within the limits of those attributes, perfectly defined*, just as the thirteen States preserved the plenitude of their sovereignty in their interior affairs, and in all those concerns the management of which did not by the contract of the Constitution devolve upon the federal authority. This co-existence of two sovereignties, exercising full powers, each within its own sphere, is the distinctive character of the *actual* Constitution of the United States. It became so from necessity, for on no other conditions would the thirteen *ci devant* colonies have accepted it. This was made a merit of, but it was, at a given time, to become a stumbling rock and a danger. This moment at last arrived, and it is thus that civil war broke out.

Let us continue to reason upon the hypothesis which we have laid down, that the armies of the South would be crushed out and disperses by the North. This accomplished, can the two sovereignties exist together as they did prior to 1861? Yes—if, as a small number of persons insist, there exists a large majority in the South in favor of re-establishing the Union and entering again into the federal compact. No—if, as the greater part of the witnesses believe, the large mass of the people of the slave States, and particularly of those States devoted to the culture of cotton and sugar, detest cordially the North, and are fired in their determination to separate from it. The two sovereignties, to act harmoniously, required the free and good will of all parties. How, indeed, without this good will, was it possible to hinder them from conflicting with each other on the numberless points in which they are in contact? Does the incompatibility of temper between the North and the South, which can hardly be called into question, henceforth even the House of Representatives or the Senate? Will it allow a Georgian or a South Carolinian or a Mississippian to sit by the side of a son of Massachusetts or Ohio? It seems impossible to hope it. The session hall would be each day almost a battlefield, and it would be no longer discourses alone which would be exchanged, but balls from revolvers, so violent has the excitement become, we are assured, in both sections.

A portion of the population of the Union, in the North, has comported itself in the late events as if it had lost sight of the spirit which presided over the formation of the Constitution. In its ardent desire to subjugate the South, it has shown itself disposed an consider the Federal Government as generally superior to the individual sovereignty of the States. Energetically resolved to attain its object, it has lent its support to a centralization which would have made the very authors of the Constitution start back with fright, if not with horror, and thus the fabric finds itself broken in such a manner that it will not be easy to reconstruct it.

Those eminent men who formed the Convention, from the labors of which the Constitution sprung, foresaw that a day might arrive when attempts would be made to centralize power to the detriment of the individual sovereignty of the States and of the rights of citizens. They proposed to avoid this peril by precautionary measures, which the public, however, found so insufficient that it was found necessary immediately to add new and more efficacious ones. This was accomplished by means of ten amendments adopted according to the forms laid down in the Constitution itself, and which allowed very little latitude to the Federal Government. The most formidable is the last, which sets forth that it has no powers but those which had been expressly delegated it by the Constitution, and consequently forbids it from taking any action which was not literally authorized.

The Constitution of the United States has suffered a sad misfortune. In the strife between the North and the South, it has been violated by the President in a number of its principal requirements, and that, too, with the concurrence or at least entire silence of the North. The President transgressed it when he negotiated certain loans—when he, by his own private authority, convoked the militia; for it is to Congress and not to him that the power belongs to borrow money or call out the militia. He has transgressed it in the most offensive manner, when, in certain localities, as in Baltimore, he suspended the *habeas corpus*, and ordered the arrest and forcible detention of many citizens. He has inaugurated all these departures from the Constitution, not, indeed, because he has a vision of a dictatorship, but because he believed himself under the pressure of an imperious necessity, and thought that it was the only way to save the Federal Government. The fact remains, however, that the Constitution has been repeatedly and openly violated. On the ground of loyalty, it might be right to blockade all the ports of the South, and to interrupt commerce with the rest of the Union and with foreign countries, for he has no right to do anything, even with the concurrence of Congress, unless it is expressly authorized by Congress—and Congress authorizes no such thing. And yet the blockade has been proclaimed and still exists.

The Constitution of the United States has then, received more than one fatal blow during the past few months. These infractions of the law have not wounded opinion in the North, because the North wished before everything to suppress the South. No bill of indemnity has been obtained, because none has been asked for. Is it to be said, then, that the Constitution remains intact? Alas! no. It is a proof, on the contrary, that in the changed condition of affairs in which the country finds itself, the Constitution has ceased to conform to the state of public opinion, and that public *possim* despises it. We are thus led to the belief that its career cannot be a long one; for, to endure, a Constitution must must not only preserve its perfect purity, but must be surrounded by the jealous and restless watchfulness of public opinion.

The United States seem thus to be compelled, by an invincible power, to modify their political organization. While in Europe, where a centralization has been carried to the extreme, we talk with reason of decentralization. Northern America seems destined to enter upon a path of centralization more and more energetic. *Rash, indeed, would he be who attempted to predict what would be the forms or rules of the Government of North America ten years hence; but one does not risk much in announcing that they will no longer be the forms and the rules of 1788 and 1861.*

DISTRESS IN EUROPE.

From the N. Y. Express, May 13th.

The calamitous war now raging in these States, and of which the blows, heavy enough already, will fall yet more heavily upon all our communities, continues to make itself sadly felt abroad, in the distress of the manufacturing classes, alike in England and on the continent of Europe. Spring has returned, with all that is beautiful in the opening year; but, while in our own land the warm sun shines upon thousands of new made graves and desolated homes, in the lands beyond the sea its beams illumine a dreary waste that is populous with starving humanity. From Leeds, from Sheffield, from Birmingham, from Manchester, from Rouen, Lyons, St. Etienne, from all the great manufacturing towns of England, Belgium and France, the wild wail of agony goes up to Heaven. Hundreds of families—the families of poor working men—without food, without employment, are left to beg in a world so cold that its very charity is more cruel than its scorn.

It might be expected that we, whose lot it is in these troublous times, to live in the very midst of a fearful drama, listening now to the storm of battle and now to the sound of tears, looking now upon the wounded soldiers brought back to our hospitals, and now upon the funerals that throng our streets, should grow callous to remote suffering and died to foreign sorrows. But the accounts of the wretched poor that reach us from England, move our deepest sympathy, our sincerest regret. The woes of the poor are not lanceled woes. They do not wear kid and broadcloth, and savor of Lucullus. They do not express themselves in elegant attitudes, nor sing themselves in melodious numbers. They wear the tatters of destitution; they lift up the gaunt countenance of hunger; they plead in the dispiriting accents of beggary. It is impossible to remain either blind or deaf to their terrible reality.

It was thought at first that the failure of the American cotton crop would not materially damage mechanical activity in England. Sanguine correspondents from the Indies were writing, all last summer, about the amazing extent of cotton culture in the East. Hopeful eyes turned trustingly to "the land of the sun." The possible calamities of the future were winked out of sight. It was thought, moreover, that this terrible interstine strife would soon be ended. There was talk of an ineffectual blockade, a foreign intervention, a speedy recognition of the Southern Confederacy. Now, all these delusions are gone. The blockade has proved its power. Foreign nations—wisely for the world—have not interfered. The Southern Confederacy has dwindled into insignificance. "It was a fault at first," said Prentice; "it is now a fault." And India, too, has failed. No cotton passes through the gates of the Orient. There is a great dearth of the fabric without which the English operatives are beggars; and the press of England freely confesses a national disaster.

The mills pass from full to short time, and close. Upon the laboring classes, the blow falls heavy and cruel. They have exhausted their savings and their credit, sold their furniture; and so, step by step, arrived at destitution—and the Boards of Guardians. Some of them, in Lancashire—girls even—beg in the streets. Pauperism is doubled since last year, throughout nearly all the labor Unions of England. At Leeds, 50,000 persons have been made absolutely destitute by the dearth of cotton—and the end is not yet. From Paisley, during the next six months, very little is to be hoped if anything; from America, nothing at all. And thus, within a short period of time, two-thirds if not all the operatives in the cotton manufacture, will be utterly ruined. Nor is there any definite hope of their immediate relief in the prospect that the armies of the Union will speedily subdue rebellion and conquer a peace.

Beaten back from point to point, the retreat of baffled and desperate treason will probably be marked with wide spread and pitiless destruction. This is the worst feature of the case. The burning of the cotton at New Orleans and Memphis is not without its significance. If these poor people are to find succor at all, it must be—on a still larger scale than ever—from the charity of their countrymen. In Belgium, we notice that a concert of the garrison bands has been directed by the Minister of War, for the assistance of the laborers of Ghent. It is a harmonious design; and we can only hope that there and elsewhere no voices, whether stern or sweet, will speak in vain, that speak for the righteous cause of suffering humanity. None more deeply than the loyal working men of this Republic regret the sorrows of their fellow-laborers in other lands; and it may be added that none are more determined in the pursuit of that victory that will bring peace to our own distracted country and blessing to all the world.

LATEST FROM PORT ROYAL.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Evening Post.

PORT ROYAL, May 14.—On Saturday, the 10th, Major General Hunter's order of emancipation (dated 9th) fell like a bombshell upon the community, black and white, of Port Royal. On Sunday, it would seem, with the delay in recruiting his "Zouaves d'Afrique," the General ordered a collection of all the able-bodied negroes in the plantations held by us to be made at Hilton Head. This was done on Monday, without any explanation at first to the blacks, who submitted in considerable alarm, having the fear of Cuba and of a forced conscription held up to them. It soon came out, however, that the General's intentions were eminently humane and judicious. The crowd of dark citizens were put into a comfortable camp, well fed, and informed that they were to be registered and have free papers for them and their family and after proper explanation of the terms and object of enlistment, were to have their free choice to enlist or return to the plantation.

HOW THE NEGROES TAKE THEIR FREEDOM.

I was one of a party who visited their camp this morning, at General Drayton's plantation, about two miles from the Head, and I never saw a happier-looking crowd. They were busy as a hive, more camp ground, cooking food, and other necessary work, and all seemed activity and cheerfulness. Colonel Kenzie, lately of General Hunter's staff, commands the regiment. The company officers are taken from the non-commissioned officers and privates of our army, and those I saw there, headed by Captain Trowbridge of Company A, seemed well chosen and full of the right spirit, and very sanguine of success, both in recruiting and in making a good regiment.

CLIMATIC INFLUENCES.

The 15th of May is the extreme date when it is safe for whites to be exposed in certain localities, and even on Hilton Head the ordinary duties (essened as they have been by General Hunter's sanitary precautions) have caused a great deal of sickness. It is clear that, if the war lasts, we must profit by the example of England in the East and West Indies, and in the hot season keep our white troops only for an emergency, and put as much of the needful work and exposure as possible upon our black fellow-citizens, now made free, as a military necessity.

THE FREE PAPERS.

Our correspondent sends us an official copy of the free papers issued to the blacks by General Hunter, under the terms of his proclamation. The deed of emancipation reads as follows:

"It having been proven to the entire satisfaction of the General commanding the Department of the South, that the bearer, named ———, heretofore held in involuntary servitude, has been directly employed to aid and assist those in rebellion against the United States of America:

"Now, be it known to all that, agreeable to the laws, I declare the said person free and forever absolved from all claims to his services. Both he and his wife and his children have full right to go north, south, east or west, as they may decide.

"Given under my hand, at the headquarters of the Department of the South, this nineteenth day of April, A. D. 1862.

"D. HUNTER,
"Major-General Commanding."

The Japanese ambassadors recently landed at Dover, where a large crowd had assembled to witness their debarkation. After the boat had been moored, several military officers proceeded on board and were presented to two of the ambassadors, who occupied covered chairs on the quarter-deck, not being willing to trust to their legs during the unsteady roll of the vessel. They rose, however, as the officers approached, and an interchange of civilities took place, the officers touching their hats and the Japanese removing theirs. After landing they were received by the corporate authorities, and an appropriate address delivered—The members of the embassy subsequently left Dover for London by a special train.

The brigade of Gen. Hartsuff (lately commanded by Gen. Abercrombie) has been detached from the army corps of Gen. Banks, and ordered to join Gen. McDowell, at Fredericksburg. The brigade is composed of the 12th and 13th Massachusetts regiments, the 9th New York, a part of the Maine cavalry, the New England cavalry, and ten pieces of artillery.

The Democracy of Newark, N. J., held a meeting Wednesday evening, which was addressed by Mayor Bigelow and others. The Vallandigham address was endorsed, and resolutions were adopted declaring "that the principles of the Democracy are the only ones upon which the Government can be justly and safely administered."

MORTAL FEAR OF POVERTY.—Mr. Benj. Nichols, of Guilford, Maine, committed suicide last Sunday by cutting his throat. He had made one or two attemp s previously, having labored under the idea that he was coming to want, although in good pecuniary circumstances.

BOARD OF TRADE,
Committee of Arbitration for the month of May.
GEORGE J. APPOLD,
THOS. CORNER, JAS. CROW,
SAMUEL ELDER, R. D. ARMSTRONG.

Monetary and Commercial Review,

BALTIMORE, May 17, 1862.

The usual dullness was manifest at the Stock Board to day. There was nothing whatever done in Government or State securities, whilst the transactions in City stocks were very limited. For Maryland coupon and inscribed 6's of 1870 and 1890, 100 was bid, and for Missouri 6's 52 was bid, 53¾ asked, but there was little disposition to operate manifested. There was a sale of $100 city 6's 1890 at 99¾; closing at 100 asked for both the old and new issues; for those of 1870 99 was bid; do. 1875 92¼ bid, and for the coupons of 1890 98 was bid, 98¾ asked. In Railway bonds we notice the sale of $500 Northwestern Virginia 6's, first mortgage guaranteed by the city, at 93¾, and $1,000 do. at 93¾, closing at 93¼ bid, 93¾ asked; for Northern Central 6's 1885 73¾ was bid, 70¾ asked; for Western Maryland 6's 1890, first mortgage guaranteed by the city, 91¾ was bid, 96 asked; do. do. not guaranteed, 69 bid, 70 asked; for Central Ohio 7's 1861, first mortgage on the Western division, 76 was bid, 80 asked. The only sale of Railway shares was 25 shares Northern Central Railway at $22¾, closing at $22¾ bid, $23 asked regular way; for Baltimore and Ohio $66 was bid, $67 asked regular way for the opening. Two shares of Bank of Baltimore stock sold at $89. For Canton $14¾ was bid, $15 asked. In other stocks there is no change to notice. Nothing doing in Mining stocks, and rates remain about the same.

At the first Board in New York to day prices were about the same as yesterday, the market reported as closing steady.

SALES AT THE BALTIMORE STOCK BOARD.

SATURDAY, May 17, 1862.

$100 Baltimore city 6's '90	99¾
500 Northwestern Virginia 1st m. bonds	93¾
1,000 do. do. do. do.	93¾
25 shares Northern Central Railroad	22¾
2 shares Bank of Baltimore	89

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	59	00
Missouri 6's	52¾	52
Tennessee bonds	58¾	58¾
North Carolina bonds	72¾	00
American gold	103	00
Canton Company	14½	00
Erie Railroad	39¾	39¾
New York Central Railroad	89¾	89¾
Reading Railroad	49	49
Rock Island	00	00

The New York *Post* of Friday afternoon says:

The Stock market is a shade lower than at yesterday's second board, but there is no pressure to sell. The bears are trying freely on seller's option, supposed on account of General Hunter's proclamation declaring the slaves of Florida, South Carolina and Georgia forever free." The speculative shares do not show as much weakness as governments, these having fallen back ⅛@¼ per cent. The coupon 6's sold down to 104¾, but rose to 104¾. The market after the board was firmer. New York Central 89¾; Erie 39¾; Toledo 46¾; Michigan guaranteed 53.

The *Post* of Saturday says:

The stock market is decidedly firmer to-day, and quite active on most of the railway shares. The government list, however, shows continued weakness, and the 6's of 1881 dropped to 104. The strongest department of the market is the railroad bonds, these being in great demand at a further large advance. Some of the leading mortgages have jumped up 2 and 3 per cent, without bringing out sellers. Much of the idle capital is seeking employment in this way, and all bonds, which pay interest regularly are scarce at par and above. Pacific Mail was very active and 3 per cent higher. Sales were made as high as 117, closing at 116. This is equal to 121, dividend on. The firmest of the speculative list are the Michigan Southern common and guaranteed shares. The former rose fractional 26¾, the latter 56¾. Erie rose ¾, the pref. rred ¾, Cleveland and Pittsburg ¾, Burlington and Quincy ¾. Our quotations of railroad bonds show an extraordinary advance. The issues of the Michigan Southern rose 2 per cent, Cleveland and Toledo 3, Terre Haute and Alton 5, Erie 1, Chicago and Northwestern 3, the assented selling as high as 46. The features of the list of State stocks is the pressing demand for New York State 6's and 7's. The 6's of 1873 have sold at 115¾. Money is extremely abundant at 4@5 per cent, on call. Gold is rather stiffer to-day, closing at 103¾@104¼. Exchange on London closed at 113¾ for first class bills. The Etna, for Europe to-day, takes out $559,705 in specie; the Hammonia $236,000.

We annex a comparative statement of the imports of foreign dry goods and general merchandise at the port of New York for the week ending May 15th, and since January 1st:

	1860.	1861.	1862.
Dry Goods	$859,087	$412,768	$809,764
General Merchandise	1,658,500	1,916,711	2,583,114
Total for the week	$5,517,587	$2,328,479	$3,472,878
Previously reported	85,697,556	61,105,659	61,866,592
Total since Jan. 1st	$91,215,143	63,434,138	65,340,470

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

SATURDAY, May 17.

COFFEE.—We are not advised of any transactions today; the market was rather dull, holders being disposed to demanding the recent advanced rates. We now quote ordinary to prime Rio at 19@21 cts; Laguayra at 21@22 cts, and Java 25½@26½ cts per lb. The stock of Rio in first hands is now about 30,000 bags, with very little of other descriptions.

FLOUR.—There is no new feature to notice in the market for Flour. The only demand appears to be for choice retailing brands of Howard Street and City Mills, the sales reported to day embrace 300 bbls. Howard Street Super at $5.50, and 200 bbls Ohio Extra at $5.62½ per bbl. Good to choice retailing brands of Howard Street Super may now be quoted at $5.37½@5.50; shipping brands of Gibb and Howard Street Extra at $5.62½; standard City Mills Super at $5.12½, and shipping Extra do. at $5.75 per bbl.

FAMILY FLOUR.—We continue to quote Family Flour, by the wagon load, at $8 50 for Baltimore, and at $8 for high grade Family.

GRAIN.—Wheat is very quiet at $4.50@4.75 per bbl, according to quality.

CORN MEAL.—We notice some inquiry, but hear of no sales. We now quote it at $2.87½@3 per bbl. for both descriptions.

GRAIN.—The market for Grain was dull to day. The receipts were very light, consisting only 11,650 bushels, viz: 450 bushels Wheat, 9,000 bushels Corn, and 2,200 bushels Oats. There was but a moderate demand for Wheat but in consequence of light supplies the market ruled firm. The only sales reported were 350 bushels inferior to fair white at 127@135 cts; and 400 bushels good and prime Pennsylvania red at 134@135 cts, for husband. We now quote common to fair white at 120@125 cts, good to prime do. at 125@130 cts, and strictly choice do at 132@135 cts; fair to prime Pennsylvania red may be quoted at 125@130 cts per bushel; the market is bare of prime Southern. There was a fair shipping demand for Corn, but there were no lots of prime white offered. The sales embraced some 3,500 bushels fair white at 60 cts, and 2,000 bushels fair to prime yellow at 56@59 cts, and yellow at 56@58 cts, per bushel. There was a good demand for Oats, and the market ruled steady. We now quote fair to prime Maryland at 35@40 cts, for fair to prime Pennsylvania do. 39@41 cts, and Virginia at 34@37 cts. We notice small sales of Pennsylvania Rye at 74@75 cts per bushel. Maryland may be quoted at 68@70 cts.

MOLASSES.—The demand for Molasses is merely nominal, and with more light stocks the market is firm at our quotations, viz: Cuba clayed at 23@25 cts; Cuba Muscovado at 25@30 cts; and Porto Rico at 35@40 cts. The stock of New Orleans is entirely exhausted, and at present there is no English island here.

PROVISIONS.—The stocks of Lard and Bulk Meats have been considerably reduced, and are now quite light; the market for these articles rules very firm, while in the other descriptions we have no change to notice. Pork—$12; Prime do. at $10, and Rumpat at $9 per bbl. Bulk Meats—We now quote Shoulders on the spot at 4¾ cts; Sides at 5 cts, and Hams at 5@5¼ cts. per lb. Packers are quiet; we quote Shoulders at 5 cts; Sides at 5¼ cts; Hams at 6¾@6¾ cts for plain and sugar cured, very light; we quote Baltimore No. 1 at $14.50@15; do. Western Mess at $16@16.50, and Extra Mess do. at $16.50 per bbl; for country prime Mess there are no transactions to-day; the market is firm at $13@13.50 per bbl. Lard—We are now unable to quote any transactions to-day; the market is firm at 8¾ cts. for Western in bbls. and tierces, and 9@9¾ cts. quoted at 9¾ cts. per lb.

RICE.—The stock of Carolina Rice is nearly exhausted, and we quote it nominal at 7@7¼ cts. for good to prime. There is a fair supply of East India Rice here, and we quote it at 5¾@5¾ cts. per lb.

SEEDS.—The season for Cloverseed is now over, and the sales now making are scarcely worth reporting. Cloverseed may be quoted from store at $4.75@5; Timothy Seed at $2.12½@2.25, and Flaxseed at $1.85 per bushel.

SALT.—The demand for Jobbing lots from country continues quite light. We now quote as follows, viz: Ground Alum 110 cts. per bbl; Jeffrey & Darcy's 170 cts; Marshall's and Worthington's 180 cts., and Ashton's fine at 200 cts. per bushel.

SUGARS.—We hear of no transactions to-day. With light stocks the market rules quite firm. We quote as follows, viz: Cuba and English Island, common to good refining at $5.50@5.75; do. do. fair to good at $7@7.25; do. do. prime $8@8.25; fair to good Porto Rico at $7.50@8.25; do. prime do. at $8.50@8.75; Havana, boxes, at $7.50@8.75. There is no New Orleans in market.

REFINED SUGAR.—The following are the quotations of Messrs. F. W. Brune & Sons, agents of the Maryland Sugar Refining Company. The quotations of Messrs. Dougherty Woods & Co. are about the same:

CASH PRICES FOR TWENTY OR MORE PACKAGES.

Double Refined Cut Loaf	11 cts. per lb.
Double Refined Loaf	11 "
Extra Fine Powdered	10¾ "
Extra Standard Crushed, Powdered and Granulated	10¾ "
ONE-HALF CRUSHED.	
Extra Crushed, Powdered and Granulated	10¾ "
do. do. B	9¾ cts. per lb
Extra do. C	9¾ "
Yellow do. C	9¾ "
Yellows of lower grades at prices according to quality.	

WHISKEY.—The market is very dull, and we hear of no sales. Ohio may be quoted nominally at 24 cts. per gallon.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

NEW YORK, May 17.—The market for the low grades of Western and State Flour is dull, and prices are easier, particularly since the arrival of the steamer. The high grades are well sustained and in fair demand for South America. The arrivals are liberal. The market closes very heavy. Southern Flour is unchanged—sales of 800 bbls