THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—Petitions were presented in favor of a general bankrupt act, and one from Carbon county, Pennsylvania, for a reduction of the proposed tax on coal.

Mr. WILSON introduced resolutions of inquiry of the Interior Department, which were passed, asking for information relative to the number of persons on vessels arrested in the Southern District of New York since May, 1862, for engaging in the slave trade—the amount of their bonds, the amount realized by the Government out of them, etc.

Mr. GRIMES offered a resolution of inquiry of the War Department for detailed information concerning all appointments on the different staffs of the army, which was adopted.

Mr. GRIMES also introduced a bill to provide for the payment of fines and penalties collected by and paid to justices of the peace in the District of Columbia. Referred to the District Committee.

Mr. GRIMES also introduced a bill for the relief of Robert Small and his associates, providing that half the value of the prize steamer Planter, recently brought out of Charleston harbor and surrendered by them, be paid to them. The bill was immediately taken up and passed.

Mr. WILSON called up the resolution providing for the presentation of medals of honor to soldiers who distinguish themselves in battle; and it was passed.

At one o'clock the bill to "suppress insurrection, punish treason and rebellion, and for other purposes," came up as the special order.

The pending question was on the proposed amendment of Mr. Davis to the 3d section, (which provides that every person guilty of an offence described in the act, shall be forever disqualified to hold office under the United States,) by adding "and forfeit and lose every other right and privilege of a citizen of the United States, and any court or officers exercising judicial power, before which or whom said question of forfeiture may arise, shall decide the same."

After some uninteresting debate the amendment was rejected—yeas 8, nays 28;

Mr. DAVIS moved to amend the 14th section, (which provides that the United States Courts shall carry this act into effect,) by adding "provided that all the property forfeited by and under this bill shall be first bound for all the debts and legal liabilities of the person or persons to whom it belongs, to loyal persons, existing at the time of forfeiture."

Mr. D. urged this as especially necessary in Kentucky, as there were many persons who owed debts in that State, and who had property, who had gone off into the rebellion; and it was only out of this property that their creditors could recover. He did not think it just that the Government should come in and take all beforehand, when these debts were in existence before the act of treason was committed.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, thought the proposition of the gentleman from Kentucky was equitable.

Mr. CLARK and others opposed it, on the ground that these local matters should not be dealt with in National legislation, and besides such legal rights as creditors had before could not be disturbed.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, moved to strike out the 11th section of the bill, which authorizes the President to employ and organize as many persons of African descent as he may deem necessary and proper for the suppression of the rebellion.

Mr. CLARK earnestly opposed it, referring to the fact that yellow fever was already developing at New Orleans, and it could not be expected that the white people of the North would be willing to see their relatives and friends perish in the hot and sickly climate of the South, while they could make use of this agency of the negro in great part to relieve them.

The Senate refused to strike out by a vote of yeas 11, nays 25.

Mr. HENDERSON, of Missouri, moved to strike out the first section, and proposed a substitute for it, which would, in addition to the death penalty, give the court the discretion of punishing instead of by imprisonment at hard labor for not less than five years and fining to the extent of the whole property of the convicted traitor, thus omitting the clause that *"all his slaves, if any, shall be declared and made free."*

Mr. HENDERSON temperately urged the adoption of his amendment, as necessary to the reconciliation of the border slave States, which were very sensitive on this subject of slave property. It might only be a prejudice, yet it was wise to regard it. Every day new protests were coming up to him from his State in regard to this question, and the fact of his having voted on several occasions with the majority here, meaning, as he did, not to allow prejudices to influence him in supporting with the Republicans such measures as were fairly necessary to put down the rebellion.

He referred to the proposed arming of slaves as one of those things at which his people stood aghast, and said that though the alleged barbarities of the Rebels may be pointed at, that was no good reason for our pursuing a like course.

Mr. CLARK responded, warmly repelling the idea of the Republicans practicing any barbarous course, but crediting Mr. H. with firmness and courtesy.

The motion was rejected—yeas 12, nays 25.

Another amendment was offered, and after further discussion by Messrs. Wade, Fessenden and Willey, the Senate adjourned for want of a quorum.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. DUNHAM, of Ohio, made a report from the Special Committee of the House, consisting of Messrs. Bingham, Pendleton, Train, Hickman and Walton, preferring articles of impeachment, five in number, against Judge West H. Humphreys, of Tennessee, for violation of his duties as a citizen of the United States, and a Judge of one of its District Courts. The report was adopted.

A resolution accompanying the report was adopted, ordering the articles aforesaid to be sent to the Senate, and providing for the appointment of a committee to conduct the trial according to the forms of law.

On motion of Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, and resumed the consideration of the House bill making appropriation for the Naval service for the year ending the 30th June, 1863.

Mr. HUTCHINS, of Ohio, said he would break in upon the monotony of Congressional debate, by the discussion of a subject having nothing to do, or if anything, very little, with the conduct of the present war and the many important and existing questions involved in its prosecution. He then proceeded to speak favorably to reforms in our postal system.

In support of these reforms he claimed that they would, in a financial and many other points of view, be of eminent service over the present system to both the people and the country, besides yielding an increased amount of revenue, in reality, as opposed to all theoretical schemes. That they might view this interesting question in the light of experience he referred to the postal systems of Europe, both as they were in the past and in the present. He then reverted to the United States system in postal matters, the fluctuations, totals, and averages during a successive period of years. He advocated a two-cent uniform rate of postage, embracing mail as well as local matter as a policy of wisdom and practical experience.

He further maintained that to accommodate the local convenience was to accommodate the business wants of a community, and to do this latter was to increase the revenue, for it made such accommodation more generally available, and also more desirable in use. In conclusion, he advocated the money-order system.

Mr. RICHARDSON, of Illinois, proposed to discuss a few points relative to the conduct of the Government in the present war. He said, some time ago the distinguished Secretary of State fixed as the law of the land that the negroes, within thirty days after the termination of the court, who were not convicted, should go free. He did not allude to this for the purpose of finding fault with that order, but to contrast it with another.

White men cannot visit our camps without obtaining a pass, but negroes can go without one.—Why are these things so? The Abolitionists, by their action in this Congress, have abolished slavery in this District, and laid a large annual tax upon the people of the United States. You are issuing to-day rations for eighteen thousand negroes. Where are you issuing rations to the white people? The people of Illinois were selling their corn for eight cents per bushel, to pay the taxes. The Government has four hundred negroes employed as teamsters, paying them more than the soldiers who are fighting the battles—employing these negroes in positions where the white man of the country would like to be employed. The Government are issuing rations to negroes in this District, for their support, at an enormous expense, as much as it would take to support several of the State Governments.

He had it from the best information that the Government was issuing rations for five thousand negroes in a fort in one of the Southern States, at a cost of forty-four cents a head. They are supported everywhere at the expense of the Government, where there is a General that will do it. General Hunter has withdrawn his support from the loyal men, and given it to the negro. The Government are clothing the negroes everywhere, and furnishing them with the best employment they have to give, and the white man goes without. This Congress has been in session for six months, and Congress has made no appropriation to pay a bounty to the widows and children of the soldiers who have been killed upon the battle-field.

It will appear before the American people that this Congress has legislated for the negro everywhere. The amount of rations issued to these negroes amounts to one hundred and forty-four thousand dollars per annum. Where do you find that rations have been issued to poor white people? What have you done for the white man? What have you done for the children whose fathers fell on the bloody battle-field? A few days ago here saw one hundred negroes marched through the streets by an army officer; he inquired where they were taken from, and the reply was, that they were going to work for the Government. He would ask the gentlemen upon the other side of the Chamber (abolition) whether it was their purpose to make the negro equal to the white man? No race of people was ever made equal to that of the white man.

The Almighty made the white race to command the earth. The white man is placed as much above the Indian as the Indian is above the negro. Some gentlemen say the reason why the negro is not elevated is because he has not had a chance. Who gave the white man a chance? The Almighty who created him; and created him superior to the negro. He trusted that the time would come when all these ultra men would be driven from the counsels, and put where they could do no mischief. Illinois was tired of such legislation as had been brought forward by his colleague.

The bill appropriates about thirty-eight millions of dollars, including pay of officers and seamen eleven million six hundred and seventeen thousand dollars; for repairs and equipments of vessels, eleven million and four hundred thousand; for ordnance and ordnance stores, five million.

Mr. SMITHWICK, of New York, moved that the appropriation in the bill, of $48,047, for the Naval Academy in Maryland, be transferred to the Naval Academy at Newport.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, said it was not the intention of the committee to raise the question as to any appropriation.

Mr. GALLOWAY, of Maryland, offered an amendment to the amendment, that nothing in this act shall change the permanent location of the Naval Academy in Maryland. He said it was more to expend two schools of Newport than it did at Annapolis.

Mr. WESTON, of Maryland, offered an amendment, that the school shall be returned to Annapolis at the earliest day practicable.

Mr. LOVEJOY thought if they ever wanted this school back they must abolish slavery. The amendment was lost.

Mr. SENDWICK's amendment was adopted.

Mr. CRISFIELD, of Maryland, moved to amend by declaring the present location of the Naval Academy only temporary, which was rejected.

The bill was then passed, and the House adjourned.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE GRAIN INSPECTION LAW.—In the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday, Judge King delivered his opinion in the case of the State vs. Wm. G. Seth. This was an action brought in the name of the State of Maryland against William G. Seth, before Justice Hiss, to recover the penalty prescribed for a violation of the 395th section of the 4th article of the Code of Public General Laws, commonly known as the Grain Inspection Laws. The language of the section under which the penalty was sought to be enforced is in these words: "No person except those appointed under this article shall inspect, weigh or measure any grain within the city of Baltimore, that may arrive for sale, under the penalty of twenty-five dollars for every offence, to be recovered in the name of the State, for the use of the Infirmary," etc. The defendant pleaded an exemption from the enforcement of this penalty, by virtue of the 396th section, which says: "Nothing contained in this article shall be construed to take away from any owner of grain the right, by written order to his agent or consignee, desiring him to sell without inspection, to sell and deliver the same without complying with the provisions of this article." It was admitted by the agreement of counsel filed in this case, that the commission merchant, the consignee, sold the grain on its arrival in this city, under the written order of the consignor requesting him to take from under the grain inspection lines any grain of his consigned to him, and that he requested the defendant to weigh the same, and that the defendant did accordingly weigh it, to ascertain the quantity, under contract of sale. The Court below gave judgment against the defendant, and he appealed to the Incher Court. Judge King says: "It becomes the duty of this Court, therefore, to interpret the provisions of the articles just quoted, and to ascertain and define their meaning and effect. The principles which govern courts of justice in the construction of statutes, are simple and well defined. Ann ng them the cardinal one is, that the intention of the Legislature shall be carried out. That intention is to be collected from the words of the statute, by considering every part of it. The 371st section of this article prescribes the oath to be taken by the Inspector on his appointment, to the effect that he "will diligently *weigh and inspect* all grain that he shall be called upon to weigh and inspect." Section 381 provides that "the Inspectors shall lawfully *weigh and determine* the weight of all grain inspected by them." Section 387 provides that each Inspector shall make a daily return, verified on his oath, to the Inspector General, of the number of bushels of grain inspected by him." Section 387 also enacts that each Inspector General shall make a daily return of the number of bushels of grain weighed and inspected." Section 389 provides that "the Treasurer shall allow the Inspector General, and the other inspectors, 1¼ cent per bushel for all grain *inspected and weighed*;" and section 377 provides that "whenever the Inspector General shall be called upon by any party interested in any grain, to have the *same inspected, weighed and measured*, he shall direct one of the inspectors to proceed at once *and inspect* the same." There is, in the opinion of the Court, but one practical conclusion to be drawn from these provisions thus considered together, and that is that the words "to inspect" and to "weigh and measure" by the inspector, are used interchangically, and mean, in fact, one and the same thing; and more especially so, when no compensation is provided for any other mode of inspection than that by weight or by measurement. The distinction, therefore, that was attempted to be drawn by the counsel for the State, between the inspection of the grain and the weighing and measuring of the grain, is not warranted by the language of the law, and would, moreover, it seems to this Court, prove fatal to the cause of the State if adopted, because this penalty must be enforced, if enforced at all, on the very ground that for any other person than the legally appointed Inspector to weigh and measure grain brought to the city for sale, is to violate the inspection law, which confers upon the Inspector, by virtue of his office, the exclusive right to use the words of the law, to "weigh and inspect" or "inspect and weigh," and to receive the compensation allowed by law for inspecting grain. It necessarily follows, therefore, that any provision of the law which authorizes a sale and delivery of grain without complying with the provisions of the Inspection law, must authorize a sale and delivery without reference to the acts and duties incident and essential to inspection, whatever they may be. Accordingly the 396th section, under which the exemption is claimed, and which we have quoted at length, provides, "that nothing contained in this article shall be construed to take away from the owner of grain, desiring to have it sold without inspection, the right to sell and deliver the same without reference to the provisions of the Inspection law. It is a well established rule of law that where a right is granted or reserved, all and every incident necessary to the reasonable and proper exercise of the right, is necessarily implied. Therefore, the right to sell and deliver grain without subjection to the Inspection law includes the right to do and perform what is requisite to effectuate a sale and delivery clear of the operation of the Inspection law. But it was contended by the counsel for the State that the right to sell and deliver grain without inspection must be confined to cases where a sale and delivery can be effected without weight or measurement, (which would be cases, if possible, in which neither parts would know how much was sold or how much was bought,) and that in all cases where it is necessary to weigh and measure the grain in order to effect a sale and delivery, the owner has no right to sell by order his consignee to sell without reference to the inspection law, because the 395th section forbids, under a penalty of twenty-five dollars, any other person than those appointed under the article to inspect, weigh and measure grain. This construction would be perfectly correct if this section is to be considered by itself, without reference to the other sections of the article. This, however, is just what the Court has no right or authority to do. No matter how plain that section may be, standing alone, the law itself, acting as its own interpreter, expressly enacts that nothing contained in that section, or in any other one, shall be so construed as to take away from any owner of grain the right, by his written order to his agent or consignee desiring him to sell without inspection, to sell and deliver his grain without complying with the provisions of this article—provision of the section 395 included, as a matter of course, as well as the rest. It follows, therefore, that when the consignor has by written order desired his agent or consignee to sell his grain without inspection, and the consignee has complied with his order, that any person or persons employed in doing what ever is necessary to effectuate such sale and delivery cannot be regarded as violating the provisions of the article, and consequently they are not subject to its penalties. Judgment reversed.—The Judge also delivered his opinion in the case of the State vs. Godwin, which he says was an action for the enforcement of the same penalty and under the same section of 4th article of the Public Local Laws, as in the case of the State vs. Seth. The defendant in this case claims exemption from the penalty under the proviso of subject 2, of section 389 of the amended laws, which is in these words: "provided that nothing herein contained shall require grain to be inspected, but that it shall be optional with the seller to have his grain inspected or not, under the law, as he may desire." It is admitted that the commission merchant, being consignee, sold the grain on its arrival in the city, and requested the defendant to weigh it, he not being an inspector; and that he did accordingly weigh it to ascertain the quantity under the contract of sale. Judgment below was rendered against the defendant. The general policy of the Inspection law, which is indicated in the 396th section of the 4th article, it would seem to be, is to allow the owner of grain shipped to this market for sale, to order his agent or consignee to sell without inspection. The object here seems to be to confer this privilege on the owner. There is no language in the amended law which directly repeals this section, although the Court does not see the necessity of inserting this proviso. The whole law must, however, be construed together, and the Court does not understand this proviso as extending to the consignee or commission merchant the right which is expressly reserved, in the 396th section, to the owner. The language is that "it shall be optional with the *seller to have his grain* inspected." The commission merchant does not, strictly speaking, sell *his* grain, but another man's grain; for which he receives his commission or compensation. He is not, strictly speaking, the seller, but the agent of the seller. The Court, therefore, as far as it can draw an intelligent meaning out of this proviso, is disposed to construe the word "seller" as "owner," with whom it is optional to have his grain inspected or not; and consequently as the owner of the grain in this case has not, according to the evidence, exercised his option to withdraw it from inspection, the party defendant is subject to the penalty prescribed in the 395th section, which forbids any other person than those appointed under this article from inspecting, weighing and measuring grain, brought to the city for sale. Judgment affirmed.

MARYLAND TRACT SOCIETY.—The exercises of the eighteenth anniversary meeting of the Maryland Tract Society took place last evening at the First English Lutheran Church, Lexington street, between Park and Howard. The attendance was very good, and the audience manifested a deep interest in the reading of the annual report of the Board of Managers, as well as in the remarks of the speakers. The meeting was opened with singing and prayer, after which Rev. J. W. M. Williams, President of the Society, made a few opening remarks. The Treasurer's report was then read, as also the report of the Managers. From the latter report it appears that the Society is in a flourishing condition, despite the embarrassments of the times. The report concludes with an earnest appeal to the friends of the work to stand by it in this hour of trial. Rev. Dr. Stork then addressed the audience. He was succeeded by Rev. Mr. Calloway, in some pertinent remarks. During the meeting Rev. Mr. Williams announced that the relation which has existed for the last five years between this Society and the American Tract Society, in which Baltimore was the base of their operations for Maryland and other States, has been dissolved by mutual consent, inasmuch as the necessity for such a base of operations no longer exists. The meeting was dismissed with the benediction.

IMPROVEMENTS AT THE EASTERN DISTRICT POLICE STATION.—The interior of the Eastern District Police Station for some time past has been sadly in need of repair. The plastering in the several rooms was much injured and defaced. The bars which were introduced as a protection were en-

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

Monetary and Commercial Review.

BALTIMORE, May 19, 1862.

There was but little business transacted at the Stock Board this morning. Both Government and State stocks were very dull, and no transactions were reported; for Missouri State 6's 53 was asked, but there were no bidders. City securities were somewhat lower—sales of $2,190 City 6's 1893 at 99⅝; $1,000 do. do. at 99⅞, and $310 do. do. at 99, closing at 98⅞ bid, 99¾ asked for those of 1875; 99 bid, 99¾ asked for the new issue of 1890, and 99 bid, 99½ asked for the old. In Railway bonds no notice sales of $3,500 Northwestern Virginia 6's, first mortgage guaranteed by the city, at 92¾, closing at 92¾ bid, 93 asked; also, $2,000 Northern Central 6's 1885 at 78¾, closing at 78½ bid, 79 asked; for Western Maryland 6's 1890 91¾ was bid, 95¼ asked. There were no sales of Railroad stock; Baltimore and Ohio closed at $64 bid, $66½ asked regular way for the opening, and $67 asked seller's option 60 days; for Northern Central $22¾ was bid, $23 asked. Other stock remain unchanged. Mining continue exceedingly dull.

At the first Board in New York to day Virginia and North Carolina bonds were the same as at the first Board on Saturday. All others declined from ¼ to ¾ per cent., the market closing very irregular. At the second Board prices recovered, and the market closed firm at about the closing rates of Saturday.

SALES AT THE BALTIMORE STOCK BOARD.

MONDAY, May 19, 1862.

$1,190	Baltimore city 6's	'90	99¾
1,000	do.	'90	99¾
1,000	do.	'90	99¾
310	do.	'90	99
3,500	Northwestern Virginia 1st m. bonds		92¾
2,000	Northern Central Railroad bonds '85		78¾

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	52	52
Tennessee bonds	58⅝	58⅝
North Carolina bonds	72⅝	00
American gold	103¾	00
Canton Company	13	00
Erie Railroad	39⅝	39¾
New York Central Railroad	88⅝	89
Reading Railroad	48⅝	49
Rock Island	00	00

Irregular. firm.

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

IMPORTS.

	1860.	1861.	1862.
For the week	$859,087	$412,768	$890,764
Dry goods	4,634,550	1,016,711	2,585,114
General merchandise			
Total for the week	$5,517,637	2,228,479	3,473,878
Previously reported	85,697,656	64,105,659	61,866,592
Since January 1	$91,215,143	66,434,138	65,340,470

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE AND PRODUCE.

	1860.	1861.	1862.
For the week	$973,509	2,564,166	1,859,981
Previously reported	29,751,591	41,847,152	42,514,925
Since January 1	$30,691,103	47,213,318	41,394,906

EXPORTS OF SPECIE.

	1860.	1861.	1862.
For the week	$553,881	—	918,231
Previously reported	14,381,986	2,835,747	16,338,435
Since January 1	$14,915,867	2,835,747	17,256,666

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

MONDAY, May 19.

COFFEE.—We are without transactions to report today, although there has been some inquiry for prime Rio and Laguayra, and also from the West. We now quote prime Rio at 21¼@21¾ cts.; fair to good do. 19¾@20¾ cts.; Laguayra at 22@23 cts., and Java at 25¾@26 cts. per lb. The stock of Rio now in first hands is 31,500 bags, with very little of other descriptions here.

FLOUR.—There were no sales reported on Change today. There is a fair business doing in retailing brands of Howard Street Super and Extra from store, but the demand for export continues very moderate. With much reduced stocks, ordinary brands of Howard Street and Ohio Super are held at $5.37½, and retailing lots of the former at $5.50 per bbl. Good to choice retailing brands of Howard Street Super may now be quoted at $5.37½@5.50; shipping brands of this and Howard Street Extra at $5.62½; standard City Mills Super at $5.12½@5.25, and shipping Extra do. at $5.75 per bbl.

FAMILY FLOUR.—We continue to quote Family Flour, by the dray load, at $5.50 for Baltimore, and at $8 for high grade Extra.

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

CORN MEAL.—We notice some inquiry, but hear of no sales. We now quote it at $2.37½@3 per bbl. for both descriptions.

GRAIN.—There was quite a large supply of Grain at market to-day, in addition to what is there now, several large lots left over at the close of last week. The offerings to day comprised 47,200 bushels, viz: 8,100 bushels Wheat, 27,600 bushels Corn, 11,000 bushels Oats, and 500 bushels Rye. There was a fair demand for prime sound Wheat for milling purposes, but inferior grades were neglected and dull. The sales reported comprised 2,000 bushels good to choice white at 125@135 cts.; 3,000 bushels fair to prime Pennsylvania red at 132@135 cts., and 500 bushels Southern red at 135 cts. per bushel; the market closed firm at 130@135 cts. for good to prime white, 130@135 cts. for choice do.; 125@125 cts. for fair to prime Pennsylvania red, and 125@130 cts. per bushel for Southern do. There was but little demand for Corn, the moderate export demand being confined to white, for which the market closed steady at Saturday's quotations; yellow was very dull, and at the close a decline of about 3 cts. per bushel was established. Sales of 4,000 bushels good and prime white at 62@63 cts., and 9,000 bushels yellow at 55@56 cts.; white, at the close, was quoted at 61@62 cts. for good and prime lots, and yellow do. at 54 cts. per bushel. Oats were in fair demand, and advanced prices. Sales of some 6,000 bushels at 39@41 cts. for fair to prime Pennsylvania; 40@41 cts. for prime and choice Maryland, and 37@38 cts. per bushel for good and prime Virginia. Rye—Small sales at 74@75 cts per bushel for good and prime Pennsylvania. Maryland Rye we quote at 68@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 28@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 other descriptions we have no change to notice. Pork.—We now quote Western Mess at $12.75@13; Prime Mess at $12; Prime do. at $10, and Rump at $9 per bbl. Bulk Meats—We now quote Shoulders on the spot at 4¾ cts. Sides at 5 cts., and Hams at 5¾@5¾ cts. per lb. Bacon—We notice some little inquiry for Bacon Sides; Shoulders are quiet; we quote Shoulders at 5 cts.; Sides at 6¾ cts.; Hams at 6¾@6¾ cts. for plain and sugar-cured, and 8¾ cts. per lb. for fancy do. Beef—The demand is very light; we quote Baltimore No. 1 at $14.50@16 per bbl.; Mess at $16@16.50, and Extra Mess do. at $16.50 per bbl.; Western Mess at $12@12½ per bbl. Lard—We are unable to hear of any transactions to-day; the market is firm at 8¾ cts. for Western, in bbls. and tierces, and 9@9¼ cts. per lb. for do. in kegs (regular packages); refined may be quoted at 9¾ cts. per lb.

RICE.—The stock of Carolina Rice is nearly exhausted, and we quote it nominal at 7@7¾ 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.

SUGAR.—The demand for jobbing lots from store continues quite light. We now quote as follows, viz: Ground Alum 110 cts. per sack; Jeffrey & Darcy's 170 cts.; Marshall's and Worthington's 180 cts., and Ashton's fine at 190 cts. per sack. From store Turks Island is selling at 35 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 6¾@6¾; fair to good do. 19¾@20¾ cts.; prime do. 7@7¼; 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.

RAVENS. 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:

Thomas' Sugar-cured Hams 8¾ lb.

UNION PIG IRON.

129 tons coke white IRON, made at the Union Furnace, Allegany county, Maryland, deliverable in Baltimore or Alexandria, Va. For sale low by

CHARLES L. OUDESLUYS,
No. 57 South Gay street.

In store 25 tons Crane No. 1 Anthracite PIG IRON.
Do. 40 do. Cleveland No. 1 Scotch do.

SALT.—3,500 sacks G. A. SALT.

700 do. Ashton's Fine do.
Now landing from ship Annington, from Liverpool, and for sale in lots to suit purchasers, by

JOHN GREACEN,
No. 83 Exchange Place.

SALT.—3,157 sacks Ground Alum, and sacks Ashton's Fine Salt, landing from ship Annapolis, from Liverpool, for sale by

FOARD & ROGERS.

EAST INDIA DRESSED RICE.

Bassein, Rangoon, Coringa and Patna, prime quality, just received and for sale by

F. L. BRAUNS & CO.,
corner Lombard street and Chesapeake.

EMPTY OIL CASKS AND ALCOHOL BARRELS for sale by

HUGH BOLTON & CO.,
No. 81 McElderry's wharf.

BACON AND BULK MEAT.

75 hhds. prime Western and Baltimore-cared BACON SHOULDERS and SIDES, and 35 hhds. BULK SHOULDERS, for sale by

J. G. HARVEY & CO.,
75 Exchange Place.

HEMP.—40 bales American Rough Hemp, and 10 bales Sunn do., just received and for sale by POULT NEY & MIDDLE, No. 44 West Lombard street.

JUST RECEIVED.

A fresh supply of MANILLA CIGARS and genuine BAY RUM, for sale by

FRANKENSTEIN & SOLOMON,
69 South Gay street.

FRESH BUTTER.—25 kegs choice Glades Butter for sale by

J. G. HARVEY & CO.,
75 Exchange Place.

BACON.—100 hhds. Prime Western Bacon Sides, Shoulders and Hams for sale by

J. G. HARVEY & CO.,
75 Exchange Place.

BUTTER.—75 kegs CHOICE FRESH GLADES BUTTER

J. G. HARVEY & CO.,
75 Exchange Place.

FINE SHERRY AND PORT WINES from the celebrated houses of Chillingworth & Son, and Yzasi & Co., London, imported and for sale by

CHAS. LEE & BRO.

HORSE-SHOE NAILS.—40 bags, each 100 lbs., Griffin's fine Nails, 7's, 8's and 9's in store and for sale by

CHAS. L. OUDESLUYS.
Gay, between Pratt and Lombard sts.

500 "CELEBRATED" EXCELSIOR Sugar-cured Family Hams, for sale by SMITH & NICODEMUS, Baltimore street.

SALT.—Ground Alum, Worthington's and Ashton's Fine Salt, in store and for sale at low rates. For sale in lots to suit purchasers by

FOARD & ROGERS,
No. 16 Bowly's wharf.

ENGLISH COAL.—200 tons English Steam COAL afloat, for sale by

FOARD & ROGERS,
16 Bowly's wharf.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.—50 kegs choice Glades, and 10 bbls. Fresh Roll Butter, and 2,000 boxes prime Eastern and Western cutting Cheese, for sale by J. G. HARVEY & CO., 75 Exchange Place.

POTATOES.

300 barrels superior Maine Carter POTATOES, landing and for sale by [ale-tf]

WM. H. CORNER.

PORTLAND KEROSENE OIL.

We are prepared to supply the trade with this superior BURNING FLUID, acknowledged to be the best Oil sold in the market, at manufacturers' prices.

M. P. THOMPSON & CO.,
Agents Portland Kerosene Oil Co.,
69 Exchange Place.

KENTUCKY TOBACCO.—25 hhds. new Kentucky Tobacco for sale by JACOB HEALD & CO., 18 and 20 South Gay street.

KENTUCKY AND MASON COUNTY TOBACCO, old and new crop, constantly on hand and for sale by GUNTHER & RODEWALD, 33 Lombard street.

BACON SIDES, SHOULDERS AND HAMS, for sale by SMITH & NICODEMUS, Baltimore st. fsh

Shipping Intelligence.

PORT OF BALTIMORE, MAY 19.

Arrived.

Steamer Georgeanna, Pearson, Old Point Comfort, Va—M N Falls.

Steamer C Vanderbilt, ——, from Yorktown via Washington, with 480 sick and wounded soldiers

Brig Lavina, (Br) Spencer, from Sagua la Grande 4th inst—to Kelsey & Gray; sugar to Spence & Reid. Towed up by Mary

Brig Alessandro, (Sle) Casella, from Palermo—passed Gibraltar April 11—fruit to E L Palmer & Co

Schr R W Troth, Johnson, 8 days from Matanzas—molasses to S G Hand

Schr Elizabeth de Hart, Lowe, from Ponce, P R, 24 inst—to Kelsey & Gray; sugar and molasses to Stirling & Ahrens. Schr Wm L Montague, Travers, sailed 28th ult for Guayama. The Elizabeth de Hart reports May 10th, lat 29, lon 72 12, spoke brig Resolute, from Ponce for New York; 11th, lat 30 28, lon 73 10, spoke brig Kentucky, fm Portland for Matanzas; same day, schr Virginia, from Ponce, P R, for New York

Schr R H Colson, Colson, from Providence—ballast to Kelsey & Gray

Schr Henrietta, Shaw, from Providence—ballast to Kelsey & Gray

Schr John L Darling, Howes, from Providence—ballast to T Whitridge & Co

Schr Golden Rod, Bishop, from Portland—to Kelsey & Gray; loading to ——

Schr Indiana, Thornton, from Portland—to Kelsey & Gray

Schr Daniel Brown, Fields, from Worcester—to Wyatt & Co

Schr Golden Rule, Matthews, from Portress Monroe—to W Brooks & Son

Schr Suwasset, Roper, from Yorktown—to R M Heslop

Schr Iris, Thurston, from Calais—lattis and pickets to T R Matthews & Sons

Below.

Off Swan Point, ship Admiral, (Bremen) 38 days from Liverpool—salt to Schaer & Kohler

Cleared.

Steamer Georgeanna, Pearson, Old Point Comfort Va—M N Falls.

Steamer John S Shriver, Dennis, Philadelphia—Jas A Shriver.

Steamer Mary Washington, Weems, Patuxent river—master.

Bark Hamilton Gray, (Br) Young, for Londonderry, Ireland—J S Williams & Bro

Schr Caroline C, Pomroy, for Deighton—Kelsey & Gray

Schr Narcissa, Rich, for Boston—S Phillips & Co

Schr Broadfield, Fisk, for Boston—W Rhoads & Son

Schr S B Wheeler, McGlaughlin, for Boston—W Rhoads & Son

Schr Armanda, Knowles, for Fortress Monroe via Havre de Grace—W Rhoads & Son

Schr Hannah Martin, Sleight, for New York—Rose & Lyon

Schr F J Frazier, Mitchell, for Yorktown—W Applegarth & Son

Schr James E Price, Bunting, for Alexandria—W Applegarth & Son

Schr Brunnette, Johnson, for Alexandria—James Sullivan

Schr Cruiser, Parker, for York River

Sailed.

Schr Jennie Morton, Hufnagel, West Indies

Arrivals from Baltimore.

Steamer Wm Woodward, Cundiff, New York 17th inst

Bark Warren, Peterson, Port Natal, Africa, March 4th

Schr C H VanNamp, NanNamp, New York 18th inst

Schr Three Brothers, Fenton, Halifax 10th inst

Schr Louisa, Seaboyer, Halifax 12th inst

Schr Swan, Publicover, Halifax 13th inst

Barge Minnesota, Jarrett, New York, 17th inst

Memoranda.

Ship John Clark, Letourneau, for Baltimore 20th, was advertised at Liverpool 24 inst

Bark Wheat and Peacock, from Palermo for New York, remained at Bermuda 8th inst

Brig James Carey Coale, ——, hence for Laguayra, was spoken 11th inst, no lat &c

Foreign Ports.

NEW YORK, May 17—Arr steamship Great Eastern, fm Milford Haven; ship Energy, from Manilla; barks Quickstep, from Singapore; Young America, from Cardenas; brig Ocean Wave, fm Cienfuegos; schrs Z Zecor, from Fort Pickens; A W Mecklenan, fm Curacoa; M Munson, Jr, from Baracoa—Cld bark Kepler, for Guantanamo; brigs Anita Owen, for Nuevitas; Thomas Owen, for do; Dunning, for Cadiz.

PHILADELPHIA, May 17—Arr schrs Little Rock, from Georgetown, D C; Mary H Banks, from Hatteras Inlet; Mary Haley and E L B Wales, from Fortress Monroe; cld brig Jarlan, for Cork; schrs M Haley and E L B Wales, for Fortress Monroe.

BOSTON, May 16—Arr steamship Niagara, from Liverpool; ship Josephus, from Gibraltar; bark Osmanli, from Montevideo; schrs Austin, from Mirasgone; Wenonah, from Bermuda—cld brig Sirene, for Rotterdam; Fredonia, for Cienfuegos

PORTLAND, May 15—Arr brig Wm R Sawyer, from Cardenas

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR EUROPE.

Names	Leaves	For	Day
Persia	New York	Liverpool	May 7
Roanoke	New York	Havana	May 7
City of Washington	New York	Liverpool	May 10
Bremen	New York	Bremen	May 10
North American	Quebec	Liverpool	May 10
Columbia	New York	Havana	May 14
America	New York	Liverpool	May 14
Edinburg	New York	Liverpool	May 17
Borussia	New York	Hamburg	May 17
Nova Scotian	Quebec	Liverpool	May 17
China	New York	Liverpool	May 21
Plantagenet	New York	Kingston, Ja	May 21
Anglo Saxon	Quebec	Liverpool	May 25
Great Eastern	New York	Liverpool	May 31
Scotia	New York	Liverpool	June 4

FOR THE UNITED STATES.

Names	Leaves	For	Day
British Queen	Liverpool	Halifax & N Y	April 13
Arabia	Liverpool	New York	April 23
Borussia	Southpton	New York	April 24
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Quebec	April 26
China	Liverpool	New York	April 29
Etna	Liverpool	New York	May 1
Hansa	Southpton	New York	May 3
Anglo Saxon	Liverpool	Quebec	May 10
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	May 3
Great Eastern	Milford Hav	New York	May 6
Hammonia	Southpton	New York	May 7
Scotia	Liverpool	New York	May 10

1862.
SPRING GOODS
FOR
GENTLEMEN.
W. F. OWENS,
205 BALTIMORE STREET.
Will open this day an additional supply of FANCY AND STAPLE HATS, CAPS, SCARFS, GLOVES, HOSE, UNDER-SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, FRENCH STITCHED AND EMBROIDERED BOSOMS, Together with a LARGE and CHOICE