# THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION

## SENATE.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—Several petitions in favor of confiscation and a general bankrupt act were presented.

Mr. FOSTER, of Connecticut, from the Committee on Pensions, reported adversely on several matters relative to pensions.

Mr. HARLAN, from the Committee on Public Lands, to whom was referred the bill concerning the office of surveyor general at St. Louis, reported adversely. It was indefinitely postponed.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, gave notice that on to-morrow he should call up in the morning hour the resolution which he offered some days ago for the expulsion of the Senator from Oregon, (Mr. Stark,) and resting solely on the report of a committee of this body, who had reported that that Senator was disloyal, and should press the decision of the question of expulsion.

Mr. McDOUGALL, of California, move to take up the bill for the construction of a line of railroad and telegraph to the Pacific.

Some discussion ensued, several Senators opposing, and on taking the yeas and nays on the motion they stood yeas 23, nays 16.

The reading of the bill at length being in order, Mr. McDOUGALL moved that it be dispensed with, but Mr. CLARK, of New Hampshire, insisted on the reading. The balance of the morning hour was thus consumed, and Mr. McDOUGALL was unable to make the remarks which he desired.

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

The question was on an amendment proposed by Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, to the 9th section, with a view to counteract a motion made by Mr. Saulsbury, of Delaware, last evening, to strike out that section relating to emancipation by proclamation. Mr. Wilson's motion was to make it imperative on the President to issue such proclamation immediately.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, proceeded at length to discuss the general subject of the war, the sentiment of the country and the legislation of Congress in connection with the rebellion. From his home in Kentucky, through Ohio, to this capital, he had found a determined and united sentiment in behalf of the country, and nothing of slavery or of abolitionism. But since the people had so nobly responded to the call a course had been pursued here which he admitted had excited his apprehension as to the result. There were three policies presented for action in this crisis. One was that of England, which desired Southern independence in order that her supplies of cotton should be secure and more free. One was the separation of the States, permanently—the slave on the one hand and the free States on the other. Another was the abolition of slavery, whether the Union be extinguished or not.

But there was a fourth line of policy which he approved, and it is that by which the old Union, the old order of things is to be restored.

The question was, which one of these four systems of policy should prevail. There was now a deliberate and diabolical conspiracy against the Constitution, both in the South and the North—in the one to dissolve the Union and establish a strong government; in the other to abolish slavery in all the States in spite of the Constitution.

Mr. Davis discussed these propositions *seriatim*, each at much length, taking a wide range historically and philosophically, and contending against secession under any and all circumstances; and declaring that if he really could believe—which he did not—that the abolition of slavery was necessary to the salvation of the Union, he would interpose no objection.

During his speech, Mr. Davis referred to a debate in the Constitutional Convention on the clause for surrendering up "fugitives from labor," and quoted Roger Sherman, of Connecticut, (the old shoemaker, nature's nobleman, as he termed him,) as then declaring that there was no reason why they should not surrender up a servant as well as a horse. Yet, the other day, when he had made such allusion, indignant rebuke was cast at him. The only adverse point made in the convention on the subject was that the individual States should not be at the expense of the delivery; but in the shape in which the clause now stands in the Constitution, requiring that slaves should be delivered up, there was not a dissenting voice to the measure.

In the course of this statement Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, inquired as to the authority from which Mr. D. was quoting.

Answer being given, Mr. SUMNER remarked "he knew—knew what followed."

Mr. DAVIS—Yes, but the Senate doesn't know half as much as you do, and I will read it.

Mr. D. proceeded and reviewed the action of the Northern States, or mobs therein, in resistance of the fugitive slave law, especially in Massachusetts, citing, among others, the Burns' case in Boston, under Mr. Fillmore's administration, when a mob of ten thousand in armed rebellion opposed the power of the Government, and the determination of that free State President to execute the laws.—He asked Mr. Sumner, as a champion now for the enforcement of the laws, where his sympathies were then?

Mr. SUMNER (in his seat)—my sympathies are always with every slave.

Mr. DAVIS—Is sympathy against the Constitution and laws? If that is not the sentiment of treason, what is? [illegible] upon the course of Mr. Sumner, of Massachusetts, who had never manifested disapprobation of the armed rebellion that had assembled in Massachusetts, declaring that whoever sympathized with that rebellion, giving it aid in any way, from here or anywhere else, was a participant in the crime—was guilty of treason. The gentleman (said Mr. Davis) does not respond.

Mr. WILSON said, finally, that he had not responded, because he did not see that that would have shortened the gentleman's speech any; but he would inform the Senator that when the Burns riot took place in Boston he was twenty miles from that city, and knew nothing about it.

Mr. DAVIS was glad to hear the declaration. He then read from a late speech of Mr. Wilson, in which it is declared that "every fibre of the Constitution is made in opposition to slavery," and pointing to the unanimity in the Constitutional Convention on the subject of the rendition of fugitives, asked "how dare the gentleman then make such a declaration?" It an instrument, too, made by Washington and other slave-holders.

After Mr. Davis had spoken about three hours, and indicated physical exhaustion—

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, moved to adjourn.—Disagreed to—yeas 17, nays 18.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, moved to postpone the bill till to-morrow, to allow his colleague to finish his speech. He thought it very unusual to refuse such a request.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, said it was very unusual at this stage of the session, on a bill which had been so much discussed, for a Senator to go into a general debate, and ask for time. The Tax bill had yet to be acted on, and an adjournment was looked to in June.

Mr. SUMNER did not see the necessity for so early an adjournment. The sessions in time of peace had been extended into September, and he was in favor of remaining here, if necessary, during the war.

Messrs. WADE, TRUMBULL, COLLAMER and others urged that it would be a discourtesy to refuse to postpone.

Mr. CLARK, of New Hampshire, charged that the efforts to defer and prevent a vote on the pending bill came from those mainly who wanted a more ultra measure and desired to defeat the bill. The tax bill, necessary to the immediate wants of the country, was kept back by the continued delay of this bill.

Mr. TRUMBULL said he would unmask the Senator from New Hampshire, and proceeded to show that it was he and others who had prevented the passage of an efficient confiscation bill heretofore.

Mr. CLARK responded, and after some further debate the Senate adjourned.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. BLAKE, of Ohio, from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, reported a bill to establish certain post roads.

The object of the bill is to declare lawful the bridge parly constructed by certain railroad companies across the Ohio river, at Steubenville, abutting on the Virginia shore. It also gives to other companies, whose lines extend to the Ohio river, the authority to build a bridge for the passage of trains, under certain provisions. The bill then passed.

Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, reported back the Senate bill to remove all disqualifications of color in carrying the mails, with the recommendation that it do not pass.

The bill is as follows: That from and after the passage of this act no person, by reason of color, shall be disqualified from employment in carrying the mails, and all acts and parts of acts establishing such disqualification, including especially the 7th section of the act of March 3, 1825, are hereby repealed.

Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, moved to lay the bill on the table, pending which—

The SPEAKER stated that the hour had arrived for the consideration of the confiscation bills, which was made the special order for to-day.

Mr. ELLIOT, of Massachusetts, said the hour was now at hand to meet the expenses this rebellion had incurred. The slaves of the rebels were made to toil in order to overthrow the Government. These bills were to affect the property of the rebels only. When the rebellion shall cease, the rebels will be punished according to law: The captured prisoners is our forts, now awaiting to be returned, are not deprived of their liberty without law, although no due process has been had. He contended that if slaves be used as instruments in the hands of the rebels for the purpose of overthrowing the Government, we have a right to set them free.

Mr. NOELL, of Missouri, discussed the constitutional power of Congress to pass confiscation bills. He believed if stringent confiscation bills had been passed at the extra session, there would not have been so much mischief committed by the rebels as has been committed. The Constitution was the same in time of peace as in war, except that in time of peace its war powers are slumbering. When the knife of the assassin is at the throat of the nation, then the war power of the Constitution rises from its slumbers.

Rebellion usually succeeds under despotic Governments, because it is the rebellion of the masses against one man; but a rebellion in this country is a moral and physical impossibility, because it cannot succeed. He would extend as much charity as any man; for one, he would forgive the past, and say to them, go and sin no more; but at this point his charity would stop. He did not ask Congress to act with a spirit of revenge, but he did demand securities for the loyal people in the future. If the Government has not the courage to punish crimes committed against i , it is unworthy of the allegiance of loyal men who have stood by it amid its perilous hour.

Mr. RIDDLE, of Ohio, said he did not propose to discuss the constitutional power touching the bills. He would deal with those in rebellion individually, and hold them separately to answer the charges against them. He would not allow any one in arms against the Government, either aiding or abetting the rebellion, to hold any office of profit or trust under the Government of the United States. He would free the slaves of every man, woman and child who are engaged in the rebellion.

Mr. WILSON, of Minnesota, said it will be an encouragement to the loyal men when they see that it is the intention of the Government to punish the rebels, and the way to do this is to strip them of their property and confiscate it for the purpose of paying the expenses of this rebellion; it is but just to the loyal men of the country who are made to bear this heavy burden. The slaves are employed in manning the Rebel batteries. Why not cure?—They are engaged in relieving the Rebel soldiers: Why not cure?

Adjourned.

# CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE UNION PROTESTANT INFIRMARY.—The annual meeting of this Institution was held yesterday afternoon at the Infirmary, located on Division street, between Mosher and McMechen streets. There was an unusually large attendance, the audience being composed chiefly of philanthropic Christian ladies, to whose efforts the Institution owes its existence. The exercises were opened with singing, and prayer by Rev. T. B. Sargent, of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Rev. Mr. Van Bokkelin, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, then delivered a very appropriate address. He was followed by Rev. Mr. Chapman, of the Baptist Church, who entertained those present with a brief address. Rev. Dr. Stork, of the Lutheran Church, also made a few remarks, after which the doxology was sung and the benediction pronounced. There are now about thirty patients in the Infirmary.

LAUGHING GAS.—We understand that Dr. Colton had quite a respectable audience of ladies at his exhibition yesterday afternoon; and although it was a little difficult to get the exhibition started, yet at length a dozen ladies inhaled the gas, and a fine entertainment was enjoyed. Dancing and singing seemed to be the prominent traits of character exhibited by those inhaling the gas. This evening Dr. Colton gives his second exhibition for ladies and gentlemen at the Maryland Institute, and a fine evening's entertainment may be expected. The exhibition is managed with remarkable propriety.

TROTTING HERRING RUN.—Yesterday afternoon a very interesting trot took place at Herring Run.—There was several hundred persons present, among whom were a few ladies. James Ward entered the sorrell horse Hickory, and George N. Dixon entered the horse Seladin. The race was one of the most interesting which has taken place this Spring.—The track was in excellent condition, and although the time made was not as good as has heretofore been made, it was good for the horses, as neither of the horses were ever on the track before. Seladin won the race in two straight heats, in 2.52 and 2.54. It was evident that Seladin did not exert himself to win.

ARRIVAL OF MORE SICK AND WOUNDED.—Yesterday morning the steamer State of Maine arrived in the harbor, and anchored off the foot of Aun street, having on board 465 sick and wounded Federal soldiers. They are from Yorktown, Williamsburg and West Point. They are under the charge of Surgeons G. B. Balch, of the New York 98th, and F. T. Cook, of the New York 100th. The steamer left Yorktown at six o'clock on Monday evening, and arrived here at eight o'clock yesterday morning. They will be removed to the different hospitals in the city.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE MAYOR.—The following nominations, made by Acting-Mayor Chapman, were last evening confirmed by the City Council. Building Committee of the Baltimore City Almshouse—John Gorsuch, Daniel Harvey, John Evans, William Sullivan. Vaccine Physician for the 17th and 18th wards—Dr. J. W. P. Bates, vice Dr. B. B. Harrison, deceased. Superintendent of Chimney Sweeps for the 10th district—Levi Clark, vice George Moore, resigned.

FIRE.—The frame building known as the "Japanese Hotel," located near the terminus of the Madison avenue passenger railway, was destroyed by fire on Monday night, about twelve o'clock. It was unoccupied at the time. The loss is estimated at $200. It was owned by Mrs. Forest. The origin is attributed to an incendiary.

HONORABLY DISCHARGED.—Cassia Williams (negress) was yesterday before Justice Reid upon the charge of being concerned in the poisoning of the two children of Mrs. Paxton during last week. She was honorably discharged, there being no evidence to implicate her.

A WRECK AT BERLIN, MARYLAND.—We learn that the brig John Chrystall, of New York, from the Mediterranean, bound to New York with a cargo of fruit, nuts and brimstone, came ashore on the beach last night. She remains tight. Her cargo will be landed on the beach and forwarded.

VIOLATING THE TREASON LAW.—Miss Florence Armstrong, residing in the southern portion of the city, was yesterday before Justice Showacre, upon the charge of violating the "Treason Bill," by raising a "secession" flag. She was held to bail in the sum of $500 to appear at court.

DEPLORABLE.—Yesterday the police were called on to arrest two young girls who had run away from their homes and taken their abodes in houses of ill-fame. They were both arrested and taken to the Eastern police station, where they were held to await the action of their parents.

### Amusements.

HOLLIDAY ST. THEATRE.—Startling novelty seems to be the motto of the Holliday Street this week. To-night another new drama replete with thrilling situations will be produced; it is entitled *The Noble Outcast*, or the Indian Princess. The great impersonation of Nelly Peaks, by Miss Cecile Rossmith of Antwerp, and Mr. Stuart, the favorite actor, will make his first appearance this season in the character of Frank Merritt. Mrs. J. H. Allen will appear as Pauline in the petite comedy entitled *Delicate Ground*, which will afford a fine opportunity for the display of this talented lady's acting.—Mr. Allen will also appear as Chevalier Langfeld. Another new piece entitled *The Bachelor Husband*, is in active rehearsal, and will speedily be produced. We have heard a great desire expressed to see Mrs. Allen in her original character of Zoe in the Octoroon, as played by her in New York. Can we not have the play one night, Mr. Manager.

GRAND CHARITY CONCERT.—A grand Charity Concert of Sacred Music, with orchestral accompaniment, is to be given at the Hall of the Maryland Institute on Sunday evening next, under the direction of Joseph Gegan, Esq. The proceeds are to be applied to the purchase of clothing for the poor. The entire saloon is to be furnished with seats, and from the attractions offered no doubt they will all be occupied.

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE CITY COUNCIL

(Regular Session.)

FIRST BRANCH.—Present—WM. S. CROWLEY, Esq., President, and a quorum of members.

Mr. SAUERWEIN presented a petition from Chas. Stouffer, asking permission to dig a well in the rear of the Blind Asylum, on Saratoga street.—Referred.

Mr. HOOPES called up the resolution relative to purchasing one hundred copies of the Supplementary Code, for the use of city officials. Adopted.

Mr. YOUNG called up the resolution providing for the purchase of a small steam engine to take the place of steam engine No. 6. Adopted.

Mr. SCHWARTZE, from the Committee on Health, submitted a report and ordinance relative to the duties of the physician at the Marine Hospital.—Laid on the table.

Mr. MULES called up the ordinance providing for the construction of a railway track on Chester and Alice Anna streets. Passed.

Mr. NORRIS submitted a resolution to make certain repairs on the old City Hall. Adopted.

Mr. SCHWARTZE, from the Committee on Health, submitted a report and resolution adverse to the petition of Andrew Dietzel and others, asking for the suspension of the manufacture of rittlol, &c., at Chappell's factory, on Federal Hill. Adopted.

Mr. STREETER called up the resolution relative to deepening the harbor. Adopted.

Adjourned.

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

Mr. GEORGE, from the Committee on the Fire Department, presented a resolution granting permission to L. Bierhorst, to erect a steam engine on his premises. Adopted.

A resolution granting permission to Capron & Co. to continue in use a coal oil factory on North street, was received from the first Branch and concurred in.

Mr. ROSS called up the ordinance making appropriations for the year 1862, which was amended and passed.

Mr. ROSS called up the resolution in relation to the celebration of the Fourth of July, which was amended and passed.

Adjourned.

# LAW INTELLIGENCE.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE GILES.

United States *vs.* 109 hhds. bacon, &c. Libelled as a prize. Not concluded.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—JUDGE KING.

Philip Weaver *vs.* August Kettler. Appeal from Welch. Dismissed.

Assignment for to-day from No. 109 to 132 inclusive.

SUPERIOR COURT—JUDGE MARTIN.

James Stephenson *vs.* John Mann. *Non pros.*

Elizabeth N. Houiter *vs.* Virginia Smith.—Agreed.

Same *vs.* Jane C. Smith. Agreed.

John Carson, administrator of Abraham Sliver, *vs.* Edward Cockey. Referred.

Assignment for to-day from No. 102 to 255 inclusive.

*Reported for the Maryland News Sheet.*

BALTIMORE COUNTY COURT—JUDGE PRICE.

TOWSONTOWN, May 20.—Richard J. Gittings, Esq., Attorney for the State. The following business engaged the attention of the Court to day:

The following cases on the civil trial Docket were called this morning and disposed of as follows:

No. 24.—Gerber *vs.* Caples. Agreed.

No. 25.—Wooden *vs.* Parrish. Off under the rule.

Nos. 29, 30, 35, 38, 39, 44, 55, 64, 65, 66 and 72. Continued.

No. 73.—Butterfield *vs.* Price. Judgment by confession.

Nos. 84, 93, 94, 97, 98, 99, 106, 112, 116, 117, 122, 142, 143, 144, 147, 148, 149, 150, 161, 162, 163, 177. Continued.

No.——. —Crowley and others *vs.* Stephen Musgrove. Judgment by confession for $145.

No. 193.—Judgment by confession.

No. 199.—Huppman *vs.* Slater. Judgment by confession.

No. 202.—Langley *vs.* Wise. Judgment by confession for $826.21.

No. 203.—Judgment by confession for $578.13.

No. 206.—Hall *vs.* Webster. Judgment by confession for $413.05.

No. 214—Edward Rider, Jr., *vs.* Andrew Hockitt. Judgment by confession.

No. 217.—Judgment by confession for $110.08.

Nos. 224 and 225. Continued.

No. 226.—Judgment by confession for $270.

No. 258.—The Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Carroll county *vs.* James R. Wragley. Judgment by default for want of plea for $620 with interest.

Nr. 259.—Ditto.

No. 261.—Judgment by default.

No. 266.—*Non pros.* under the rule.

No. 273.—Continued.

No. 275.—Judgment by default.

No. 276.—Judgment by default for want of plea for $259, with interest.

No. 281.—Judgment by default.

No. 283.—Judgment by default.

No. 284.—Judgment by confession.

No. 285.—Judgment by default.

Nos. 286 and 287.—Judgments by default.

No. 288.—Owings and others *vs.* Eley and others. Judgment by confession.

No. 289.—Coates *vs.* Sumwalt. Judgment by default for $315.21, with interest.

No. 290.—Same *vs.* same, for $314.48.

No. 291.—Same *vs.* same, for $177.02.

No. 292.—Same *vs.* same, for $177.12.

No. 300.—*Non pros.* under the rule.

No. 308.—*Non pros.* under the rule.

No. 309.—Canby *vs.* Melchoir. Judgment by default for $218.44.

State *vs.* John Haman, indicted for an assault with intent to kill and murder Michael Dougherty by shooting him in the face with a load of shot from a double-barreled gun, thereby causing the loss of his left eye, was removed on affidavit to Howard County Court.

State *vs.* Joseph T. W. Bradford, indicted for an assault and battery on his wife. Tried by a jury. Verdict guilty. Not sentenced. R. R. Boarman, Esq., for the defence.

*Correspondence of the New York Tribune.*

FROM FRANCE.

EUROPEAN INTERVENTION.

PARIS, May 2, 1862.—I touched in my last upon the theme of Anglo-French invervention in our affairs—a theme reviving of late in the talk and thoughts of men. That official folks here and in England do still put no faith in the prophesied "crushing out of the rebellion" within the next three or six months is a fact. It might be well some time to lay out—within the limits of the freedom of our press—the grounds of this no faith that is in them. For the moment I only desire to state the unpleasant patent fact—not as a piece of news, for this unbelief is no new nor newly known fact. But it is notable that since the middle of last month—the close of the fourth adjurned term of "90 days" that was to be the term of the C. S. A.'s short life—there has been a certain recrudescence in the public manifestations of such incredulity.

The London *Times* and *Post*, and the semi-official papers of Paris, have lately distinguished themselves by more than usually vigorous manifestations in this kind. Mr. Minister Gladstone's recent discourse at Manchester is yet more significant, perhaps—at least, is so interpreted to be by public opinion. The *Journal des Debats*, which has since been the fast friend of the Union—at least, ever since the entrance of the Orleans Princes into the military service of the Union—was forced last week to lend its pub icity to one of those seemingly semi-inspired articles with which Government does as it were "black mail" that able journal—an article signed by the "Secretary of the Editorship"—written, as some say, by Michel Chevalier, Senator and Councilor of State, and inspired with the official no-faith in the reconstruction of the American United States.

Meantime, through the late past days, rumor runs with such accompaniments, and grows as it runs, that the English and French Governments have been trying to arrange some practical plan of intervention, or mediation—or to devise some means of effectively imposing the concerted force of their moral weight (say, first, by concerted application of diplomatic counsel and reproof, and correction) upon both parties to our civil war.

Nothing is easier than to say, oracularly, with knowing sham-Burleigh head-shakes, that there is a great deal of grave truth in these rumors and rumors. That there really is a grave "something in them," I don't doubt. A hundred little scraps of testimony, that a clever cross-questioning lawyer could easily test, and destroy the isolated value of, one by one—a hundred whiffling straws no one of which seems worth the following through its eddying course—a hundred little signs, seemingly or really inter-contradictory in their individual import, do, and, in his own despite, will, to the impartial judge and watcher, take on a certain alarming cumulative unity of body and drift. It would be the cheap indulgence of an idle vanity for your reporter to pretentiously sum up from these abundant scraps of testimony an *ex cathedra* judgment, to cast from these numerous slight signs in the cloud-political rake the fatal horoscope. It would be a criminal dereliction from his reporter's duty to ignore, in the pretended blindness of sham patriotism, the existence and importance of such testimony and such signs.

Nothing more grave in the way of sign and testimony in the case has presented it elf to Europeans than the announcement by American telegraph that the French Minister had gone to Richmond. The American telegraph announced as if this fact—that Plenipotentiary Mercier was gone to Richmond for the purpose of overseeing the French tobacco interest there, is not simply, is complexly ridiculous.

The political interpretation given to that curious visit by southern papers, which reached us by last night's American telegrams, comes in much nearer general accord with the only natural interpretation already given to it here in anticipation.

*Will* our sham-patriotic Anglophobists finally get the year-old patent fact brayed into their silly heads, that what England does for or against us is done in strictest concert with France?

I guess that the United Powers do not purpose armed intervention. I guess that they do purpose to press offers of friendly mediation. And in case of blank refusal to entertain such offer, I guess that France-Anglican recognition of the independence of the C. S. A. is remotely possible—let alone probable—let alone imminently probable!

LOOK OUT FOR THE NEW PRIVATEER.

By the arrival of the brig Lucy Darling, Capt. Souper, at New York on Monday morning, the *Tribune* has dates from Nassau to the 6th instant. Mr. John Coleman, one of the passengers, informs us that the Confederates are running the blockade constantly, taking powder, arms, and salt to Charleston, and returning with cotton. On the day the Darling sailed the brig Fanny Lewis arrived with powder, shipped by Trenham, Frazer & Co., from Liverpool; also, the steamer Theodora, from Charleston, with cotton; also, the Charleston pilot-boat Maria Teresa, captured off Charleston.

The steamers Minnie, Stettin, and Orlota were in port. The Orlota is the new iron gunboat, built in Liverpool. She carries eight guns, and has a crew of reverend men. It will be remembered that, on her departure from England, she claimed to be a merchantman, bound up the Mediterranean. She now calls herself a Confederate gunboat, and will no doubt soon start out as a privateer.

The steamers Gladiator and Southwick sailed on the 2d for England, with full cargoes of cotton.

Captain Adams, accompanied by a Captain Allen, committed an outrage at the office of Consul Whiting a day or two before the Darling sailed. Entering the place in his (Whiting's) absence, they attempted to haul down the American flag, and substitute for it that of the Confederates. The Consul arrived in season to prevent the consummation of the indignity.

The following from the Bahama *Herald* of May 3d, will show how the blockade is violated:

SHIPPING.

Arrived—April 30, steamer Kate, Lockwood, Charleston, cotton to H. Adderly & Co.

May 2, schooner Julia Marshall, Belcher, Charleston, cotton, to H. Adderley & Co.

The following will show the drift of public sentiment in the Bahamas:

BOMBARDMENT OF FORT SUMTER.—This exhibition of stirring scenes, so intimately connected with the present war, will be presented to the citizens of Nassau, at the theatre, on Monday evening next.

The exhibition comprises 26 scenes, taken on the spot, and painted in the city of Charleston, South Carolina, and begins with the opening scenes of the secession of South Carolina, followed by that of the other Southern States, and terminating with the bombardment and surrender of Fort Sumter—a highly interesting and exciting scene.

These paintings have been very highly spoken of, and our citizens will doubtless be repaid by a visit to them.

MORE ABOUT INTERVENTION.—The Paris correspondent of the New York *Journal of Commerce*, writing under date of May 2d, thus pointedly refers to the prospective action of France and England in regard to affairs in this country:

"The rumors of intended intervention grow hourly more persistent. France is said to have declared her intention to Great Britain of not delaying beyond the month of July next to recognize the independence of the South. This fact is asserted to be true on very high authority. No one doubts that proposals of intervention have again been made by the imperial government to the cabinet of London, and so far acceded to that instructions on that basis have been sent to M. Mercier by the foreign Minister. Hence the journey of M. Mercier to Richmond. The presence of M. de Moroy in England is also attributed to the same cause. No doubt the material pressure on the Government grows every hour more severe. The aspect of things looks very ominous for the North as far as Europe is concerned, and causes much anxiety here to the friends of America and the Union."

THE MORTAR FLEETS.—The mortar fleets on the upper and lower Mississippi, it is now ascertained, are comp ete failures. Nine thousand bombs were hurled at Forts Jackson and St. Philip; with scarcely any appreciable effect, as was proved by a subsequent examination of the forts by Gen. Butler.—Commodore Farragut could have passed the Confederate defences, with his sloops of war and gunboats, as well on the first as on the sixth day of the bombardment; indeed, the only real damage the forts sustained was from his Parrott and Dahlgren guns. On the upper Mississippi they have been equally ineffective, as witness Island No. 10 and Fort Wright. The official testimony of the engineers who planned the attack on Fort Pulaski was to the same effect; the rifled cannon alone were effective. This experience is that of all sieges in former times; bombs do very well to burn a large city, but are generally ineffective against earthworks and small forts, owing to the fact that they cannot be fired with a sufficient degree of accuracy, the slightest breeze baulking the most skillful aim. This war is repeating some old lessons in military operations as well as teaching us many valuable new ones.—*N. Y. World.*

The Philadelphia papers announce the death of Gen. Wm. H. Keim, at his residence at Harrisburg on Sunday last. He was present at the battles of Yorktown and Williamsburg, but after the latter returned home ill with typhoid fever. He was formerly a member of Congress, and has been a leading politician for many years.

The German papers contain accounts of the late struggle at Pittsburg Landing, assigning all the military advantages to the Confederates. The *Allgemeine Zeitung*—the *Times* of Germany—is particularly severe. Articles on "the Year's War in America" are favorable to the North, but uncertain of their ultimate result.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* says:—"The work of recruiting for the Confederate army is going on pretty vigorously again in Kentucky, and we are reliably informed that a large force is now organized, armed and equipped in that State, which is to be used upon the first favorable opportunity against the Union men."

The merchant steamers employed by the Government to run down the Merrimac have orders to return to their former lines of travel.

The nomination of Mr. Latbrop as Collector at New Orleans, has not been withdrawn, as heretofore erroneously stated.

## BOARD OF TRADE.

*Committee of Arbitration for the month of May*

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

# Monetary and Commercial Review,

BALTIMORE, May 20, 1862.

There has been but little business transacted at the Stock Board to day. There appears to be but little disposition to operate in stocks at the present time, and we hear of no bids having been made for either Government or State securities. City stocks are also very dull, at a fraction lower rates. The only sale reported to day was $1,000 City 6's 1875 at 99; closing at 98¾ bid, 99 asked; for the new issue of 1890 99 was bid, without finding sellers; and for the old issue of the same year 99 was bid, 99¾ asked. In Railway bonds we have no transactions to report; for Baltimore and Ohio inscribed 6's 1862 66 was asked; do. do. 1867 92 asked; do. do. 1875 89 was bid; do. do. 1885 88¾ bid, 90 asked; for Northwestern Virginia 6's 1875, first mortgage guaranteed by the city, 92¾ was bid, 93 asked; do. do. second mortgage, guaranteed by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, 90 asked; do. do. third mortgage 1885, same guarantee, 79 bid, 81 asked; for Northern Central 6's 1885 78¾ was bid, 79¾ asked; for Central Ohio 7's 1861, first mortgage on the Western division, 78 was bid, 95 asked; for Western Maryland 6's 1890, first mortgage guaranteed by the city, 94 was bid, 95 asked. For Canton Company $14¼ was bid, $14¾ asked. There is no change to notice in other stocks. We notice a sale of 1,200 shares Springfield Mining at $2.50 per share, closing with a demand at $2.45; other Mining stocks remain as about last quoted.

We notice the introduction upon the list of a new Mining stock—that of the Maryland Copper Company. The mines of this company, like those of the Springfield, being located within the limits of our own State, afford parties investing in securities of this kind an opportunity to see for themselves something of their value. They have the advantage of the recommendations of practical miners, such as the Superintendents of the Springfield and Bare Hill Mines. The par value of the stock is $5.

At the first Board in New York to-day stocks were steady at about the rates of yesterday, Canton Company advancing a shade. At the second Board the market was weak; Erie Railroad declined ¾, and New York Central Railroad advanced ¼ per cent.

SALES AT THE BALTIMORE STOCK BOARD.

TUESDAY, May 20, 1862.

$1,000 Baltimore city 6's '75 ..... 99
1,200 shares Springfield Mining Co. ..... 2.50

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 | ..... | ..... |
| Missouri 6's | ..... | 62 |
| Tennessee bonds | ..... | 60 |
| North Carolina bonds | ..... | 72¾ |
| American gold | ..... | 103⅞ |
| Canton Company | ..... | 14¾ |
| Erie Railroad | ..... | 20¾ |
| New York Central Railroad | ..... | 80¾ |
| Reading Railroad | ..... | 49¾ |
| Rock Island | ..... | 60 |
| | steady. | weak. |

The New York *Herald* of yesterday says:

The stock market opened this morning with a heavy tone and it looked as though prices were going to be lower. As the day advanced, however, fresh orders came in, and by the afternoon the market was quite strong again, at better prices. The feature of the transaction was the extraordinary demand for all first class bonds. New York Central 7's are at 107, Erie firsts 107, Hudson firsts 108, Harlem firsts 103, Michigan Central 8's 106, Michigan Southern firsts, 99¾, sinking funds, 97¾, Reck Island firsts 104, Galena firsts 108, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy 105, Terre Haute and Alton 108¾, &c., &c. All these bonds are being gradually absorbed by capitalists, who consider them the safest and most profitable investment they can get. Governments were ¼ lower at the close to day. Pacific Mail dropped to 114¾ at the first board to day, but afterward rallied to 116 bid. The Erie shares and most of the Western shares closed ¼@¾ lower than on Saturday. At the close the market was quiet but firm.

The Philadelphia *Press* of Monday says:

The stock market was less animated to-day, owing in some measure to the suspense felt in regard to the battles expected at Richmond, and at Corinth, and partly to the natural reaction after the heavy and rapid advance of the last fortnight. Government securities fell off a little, and the list of loans and bonds generally was weaker. Little Schuylkill Railroad shares fell to 19¾.

The following is the regular weekly statement of the Philadelphia banks as compared with the statement of last week:

| | May 12. | May 19. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Capital stock | $11,965,329 | $11,715,745 | Inc. $249,575 |
| Loans | 29,966,347 | 31,121,563 | Inc. 1,115,216 |
| Specie | 5,728,024 | 5,529,221 | Dec. 198,807 |
| Due from other banks | 4,981,281 | 4,801,9 6 | Dec. 176,335 |
| Due to other banks | 5,118,541 | 5,597,981 | Inc. 479,443 |
| Deposits | 23,602,263 | 23,385,069 | Inc. 332,746 |
| Circulation | 3,867,209 | 4,045,066 | Inc. 178,409 |

The following is a comparative statement of the condition of the banks of New York city from May 10 to May 17:

| | May 17. | May 10. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Loans | $112,290,782 | $108,948,211 | Inc $3,342,569 |
| Specie | 30,280,697 | 32,139,864 | Dec. 1,859,171 |
| Circulation | 8,737,328 | 8,830,321 | Dec. 102,993 |
| Deposits | 120,663,929 | 115,639,296 | Inc. 4,464,723 |

## BALTIMORE MARKETS.

TUESDAY, May 20.

COFFEE.—We are without transactions to report today, although there has been some inquiry for prime Rio by the trade, and it is firmly held for good do. 19¾@20 cts; Laguayra at 22@23 cts, and Java at 25¾@26 cts. The stock of Rio now in first hands is 31,500 bags, with very little of other descriptions here.

FLOUR.—There is only a limited demand for Flour for export; a fair amount of small sales are making from stores—principally of retailing brands of Howard Street Super and Extra. The only sale reported on Change to day was 200 bbls. Ohio Extra at $5.62½ per bbl. Holders of ordinary brands of Howard Street and Ohio Super are asking $5.37½ per bbl., while sellers are offering at $5.25 per bbl. We now quote shipping brands of Howard Street and Ohio Extra at $5.62½; choice Howard Street Extra at $5.87½; 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 dray load, at $8.50 for Baltimore, and at $9 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 $2.87½@3 per bbl for both descriptions.

GRAIN.—There was not much activity in Grain to-day. The offerings at the Baltimore Corn Exchange footed up 13,200 bushels, viz: 5,200 bushels Wheat, 5,400 bushels Corn, and 2,600 bushels Oats. There was a fair demand from millers for sound white Wheat, while inferior grades were almost unsaleable; red Wheat was in but moderate request, and prices were a shade lower. The sales comprise some 1,500 bushels good and prime white at 115@120 cts., and 900 bushels Pennsylvania red at 130@132 cts. per bushel; at the close we quote fair to good white at 115@125 cts.; prime to choice do. at 128@135 cts., and fair to prime Pennsylvania red at 130@132 cts. per bushel—a decline in the latter description of 3 cts. per bushel. Corn—Sales reported of 5,000 bushels good and prime white at 62@63 cts., and 1,400 bushels common and mixed do. at 60 cts.; of yellow 6,600 bushels fair to prime at 50@53 cts.—the market closing at 61@63 cts. per bushel for fair to prime white, and 50@52 cts. for yellow do. Oats were in light supply; with a very limited demand, the market closed dull at 38@40 cts. for good and prime Maryland and Pennsylvania, and 34@36 cts. per bushel for fair to strictly prime Virginia. Rye—No sales reported; we quote Pennsylvania at 73@75 cts., and 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. The stock of New Orleans is entirely exhausted, and at present there is no English Island here.

PROVISIONS.—We notice some inquiry for Bacon and Bacon Sides, but no transactions worthy of notice have taken place. 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 5@5¼ 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@8 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@15; do. Mess at $16@16.50, and Extra Mess do at $16.50 per bbl; Western Mess at $12@14 per bbl. Lard.—We are unable to hear of any transactions to-day; the stock is very light, and the market is firm at 8¾ cts. for Western, in kegs, 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@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 repor