THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS....FIRST SESSION

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—Mr. KENNEDY presented a petition from citizens of Maryland, praying that the fugitive slave law may be so amended as to protect their interests in slave property.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, presented a resolution directing the Committee on the District of Columbia to consider what legislation, if any, is needed to protect persons of African descent in Washington from unconstitutional seizures as fugitive slaves, or from seizure by disloyal persons.—Laid over, objection being made by Mr. Powell, of Kentucky.

On motion of Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, the bill for the relief of John Golding, rewarding him for discoveries in machinery for manufacturing wool, was taken up and passed. It was explained that Mr. Golding had grown poor in making the experiments which finally resulted in most valuable discoveries, which had been generally availed of and for which he had received no reward.

A message from the President was received announcing his approval, among other acts, of the bill for the education of colored children in the District of Columbia.

On motion of Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, the Secretary of the Navy was directed to furnish to the Senate copies of the official reports of the recent engagement on the Mississippi river, resulting in the capture of Forts Jackson and St. Philip, and the city of New Orleans, and the destruction of the Rebel naval flotilla; and that two thousand copies thereof with lithographs of the accompanying diagrams and sketches, be printed for the use of the Senate, and one thousand copies for the use of the War Department.

Mr. MCDOUGALL, of California, offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the President of the United States for any information he may have received since his message to Congress, of April 14th, in regard to the present condition of Mexico, or any reported dissolution of the alliance of European powers now in that country.

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, introduced a bill to further provide against the cutting and removing of timber from the public lands.

Mr. WADE moved to take up the bill granting lands to States which may establish colleges to promote agriculture and the mechanic arts, to be considered during the morning hour.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, vehemently opposed the motion, and Messrs. WADE and others continued the discussion; finally, by yeas 23, nays 16, it was decided to take up the bill.

Before any progress was made the hour of one o'clock had arrived, when

THE COURT OF IMPEACHMENT

in the case of West H. Humphreys, Judge of the United States District Court for Tennessee, was appointed to be formed. A table stood ready in front of the rostrum, and within the bar of the Senate, with a row of chairs for the accommodation of the managers appointed by the House to present the articles of impeachment.

In accordance with the programme in the resolutions adopted by the Senate yesterday, the Senate was resolved into a Court of Impeachment, and the Secretary of the Senate, John W. Forney, Esq., then administered the prescribed oath to the President of the Senate, Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, (who has just returned after several weeks' absence,) to wit:

"I solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be,) that in all things appertaining to the trial of the impeachment of West H. Humphreys, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the District of Tennessee, I will do impartial justice according to law."

The President then proceeded to administer the same oath to all the members of the Senate present, the Senators being called by fours, alphabetically, advancing to the chair, and repeating the words with solemnity and deliberation.

The Court of Impeachment being thus formed, message was sent of its readiness to receive the managers from the House, and Messrs. Bingham of Ohio, Pendleton of Ohio, Dunlap of Kentucky, and Train of Massachusetts, (the other manager, Mr. Hickman, of Pennsylvania, being absent,) soon appeared upon the floor, and having signified their readiness to exhibit the articles of impeachment, they were then seated in their appointed positions, and the Sergeant-at-Arms, George S. Brown, by direction of the President of the Senate, made proclamation, "O, yes! O, yes! O, yes!" repeating afterwards the following words:

"All persons are commanded to keep silence, on pain of imprisonment, while the grand inquest of the nation is exhibiting to the Senate of the United States articles of impeachment against West H. Humphreys, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the Tennessee."

In the meantime the floor of the Senate as well as the galleries had become well crowded with spectators, and seated on the sofas along the panelled walls of the Senate were distinguished personages, among them the Secretary of State, Mr. Seward, as well as members of the House of Representatives and others.

An impressive silence now prevailed, notwithstanding the augmented crowd present, when the managers rose, and standing up in front of the dais, Mr. Bingham read at length the articles of impeachment, in substance as follows:

Article 1st. That West H. Humphreys, a judge of the United States District Court for the several districts of Tennessee, regardless of his duties as a citizen of the United States, and unmindful of the duties of his office, did, on the 29th of December, 1860, in the city of Nashville, at a public meeting, endeavor by public speech to incite and revolt rebellion in said State against the Constitution and Government of the United States, and publicly declare that it was the right of the people of said State, by an ordinance of secession, to absolve themselves from all allegiance to the Government of the United States, the Constitution and the laws thereof.

Article 2d. This article charges that said Humphreys, then a United States District Judge, together with other evil-minded persons, did, in the year 1861, openly and unlawfully support, advocate and agree to the ordinance of secession declaring Tennessee independent of the United States Government, and no longer within the jurisdiction thereof.

Article 3d. This article charges Humphreys with having, in conjunction with others, organized armed rebellion against the United States and levied war against them.

Article 4th charges that Humphreys (with J. C. Ramsay, Jefferson Davis and others,) on the 1st of August, 1861, and on divers other days, did unlawfully conspire together to oppose by force the authority of the Government of the United States, contrary to his duty as judge, and to the laws of the United States.

Article 5th. With intent to prevent the due administration of the laws of the United States, and to overthrow the authority of the Government of the United States, said Humphreys has, in gross disregard of his duty as Judge, neglected and refused to hold the United States District Court, as by law required, ever since the 1st of July, 1861.

Article 6th. That said Humphreys in 1861, did unlawfully act as judge of an illegally constituted tribunal within the State of Tennessee, called the District Court of the Confederate States of America, and caused one Perez Dickinson, a citizen of said State, to be unlawfully arrested and brought before him as judge of said alleged court, and required him to swear allegiance to the pretended Government of said Confederate States of America; and upon the refusal of Dickinson so to do, he (Humphreys) did unlawfully require and receive of him a bond conditioned that while he should remain within said State he would keep the peace, and did also unlawfully decree that said Dickinson should leave the State. The articles further charges that said Humphreys, as judge of an illegal court, decreed the confiscation to the use of said Confederate States of America of property of one Andrew Johnson and one John Catron, and unlawfully arrested and imprisoned citizens of the United States, because of their fidelity to their obligations as citizens of the United States, and because of their rejection and their resistance to the unjust and assumed authority of said Confederates States of America.

Article 7th. That said Humphreys, assuming to act as such illegal tribunal, did, in 1861, with intent to injure one William G. Brownlow, cause him to be unlawfully arrested and imprisoned, in violation of his rights as a citizen of the United States. And the House of Representatives, by protestation, saving to themselves the liberty of exhibiting at any time hereafter any further articles or other accusation or impeachment against the said West H. Humphreys, and also of replying to his answers which he shall make unto the articles herein preferred against him, and of offering proof to the same and every part thereof, and to all and every other article, accusation or impeachment which shall be exhibited by them as the case shall require, do demand that the said West H. Humphreys may be put to answer the high crimes and misdemeanors herein charged against him; and that such proceedings, examinations, trials and judgments may be thereupon had and given as may be agreeable to law and justice.

The reading being concluded, the President of the Senate announced that the Senate would take proper order on the subject of the impeachment, of which due notice shall be given to the House of Representatives.

The managers from the House then retired.

The consideration of the tax bill, as the special order, was proceeded with.

The amendment of the Finance Committee, making the bonds of the collectors a lien on the real estate of the collectors and their sureties, was rejected.

The 42d section being reached, by which the Senate proposes to increase the tax on all spirits that may be distilled and sold, or removed for sale, of first proof, from fifteen to twenty cents per gallon, Mr. SUMNER moved to increase it to twenty-five cents.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, opposed both amendments, on the ground that it would almost entirely put a stop to the manufacture of whiskey till the present supply is exhausted, and as making a discrimination in favor of speculators and of the large supply on hand. He said that if the committee's amendment was adopted, he should hereafter propose a tax of ten cents per gallon upon the stock on hand.

Mr. MCDOUGALL, of California, urged that whiskey was a legitimate subject for special tax, and that no matter what the tax was, the consumption on the average would be the same.

Mr. Sumner's amendment was rejected, and the committee's amendment adopted.

The imposition of $1 per barrel on beer, lager beer, ale, porter, and similar fermented liquors, was unaltered.

The Senate proceeded as far as the 63d section, and the bill was laid aside.

Mr. FOSTER, of Connecticut, offered a resolution requiring the Secretary of the Senate to summon West H. Humphreys, Judge of the United States Court, in Tennessee, before the Senatorial Court of Impeachment for the ninth day of June next, which was adopted, and the Secretary also ordered to lay the resolution before the House.

On Mr. FOSTER's motion the High Court of Impeachment was then adjourned until the ninth day of June.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House resumed the consideration of the House bill reported by Mr. Colfax, to secure the speedy transportation of the mails. The bill provides that all companies, corporations, or persons having and employing locomotives or cars for the transportation of merchandise, or passengers, for hire, upon any post road or route in the United States, shall be required, upon demand by the Post-Office Department, in equitable and temporary shares (subject, upon such days, and at such places, as shall be fixed by the Postmaster-General) to transport the mails of the United States in charge thereof, and to carry such mails, and supplies for their distribution, along the line of such road or route, for a compensation and upon contract terms to be agreed upon by the Postmaster-General and such carrier. In case of their failure to agree thereupon, the same shall be fixed and determined by the Court of Claims at Washington, whose certificate shall bind both parties as a contract.

Mr. DIVEN, of New York, opposed the bill, because it authorizes the taking of private property for public uses.

Mr. CONKLING, of New York, also opposed the bill, on the grounds of interfering with private rights.

The bill then passed by a vote of 62 yeas and 58 nays.

Mr. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, rose to a personal explanation, and said he saw in this morning's *Globe* language interpolated with Mr. Voorhees' remarks which he did not hear uttered on the floor. He then sent to the clerk's desk the following, reported in the *Globe*:

"Mr. VOORHEES—Whenever the gentleman from Pennsylvania——

"Mr. KELLEY—I do not yield to the gentleman.

"Mr. VOORHEES—You shall yield. I denounce the member's statement as false, and I denounce him as a calumniator.

"The SPEAKER—The gentleman from Indiana is out of order, and will take his seat.

"Mr. VOORHEES—I will allow no man to impeach my loyalty to this Government; and, especially, I will not allow the member from Pennsylvania, who has signalized himself on this floor for nothing except to defend thieves.

"The SPEAKER—The gentleman will take his seat."

Mr. KELLEY (resuming after the Clerk had read the above) said he did not hear such remarks, and they were not noted by the reporter; the country would judge of the mendacity of the fact that Floyd, Thompson and Cobb were members of James Buchanan's Cabinet, and had perpetrated the outrages he had designated; and the country would recognize the mendacity and the denial that any man who would secretly interpolate language of that kind in the public report is a liar and a scoundrel.

Loud hisses were made from the galleries, and cries of order from the members.

The SPEAKER reminded the gentleman that the language was out of order.

Mr. VOORHEES replied by saying, in the debate he made yesterday to the member's remarks from Pennsylvania, he was replying to words which he understood was an impeachment of his loyalty to the Government, and not with reference to Buchanan's Cabinet. He uttered the words as they were in the *Globe*. He merely found in that report a few words omitted, which he supplied. He made these remarks fully yesterday. He made them because he meant them, and because they were true; and he would now repeat them, and stand by them.

The consideration of the special order—the bill for the confiscation of the property of the Rebels—being resumed,

Mr. WALLACE supported the bill.

Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, said, during the present rebellion he had thrown aside his political feelings, but when it was brought to a close he would again resume and maintain them as before. He claimed that the American doctrine of confiscation only authorizes the capture and forfeiture of the property of an enemy on the high seas, but private property on the land is not subject to capture and confiscation. Is there any member of this House who desires to visit more severely and with greater penalty his brethren than would a foreign nation in war?

The leaders and abettors in this rebellion are liable on conviction to suffer the penalties, and not the masses. He said when Gen. Fremont's proclamation was published, it was circulated throughout the Rebel lines, and caused many loyal men to go into the Rebel army; but when the President's modification was made, it was not permitted to pass within the Rebel lines; and the passage of this bill will have another tendency to drive loyal men into the Rebel ranks. The people were taught to believe that it was the object of the Administration to free the slaves throughout the United States, and upon such belief they took up arms against the Government. What will the Government do with four millions of slaves, if they free them? Take away the infirm and decrepid from the protection of their masters, and what will become of them?

Mr. BLAIR, of Pennsylvania, contended that slavery was the cause of the war.

He spoke in favor of emancipation generally.

Mr. ROLLINS, of New Hampshire, proceeded to discuss the legal merits touching its constitutionality.

On motion of Mr. DAWES, at 5 o'clock the House took a recess until 7 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. KERRIGAN, of New York, being entitled to the floor, advocated the restoration of the Union as solemnly declared by Congress, and said that when the constitutional authority is re-established in the rebellious States the war ought to cease. He was opposed to all ultra measures. Members of Congress should act as practical men and not as mere theorists, and their legislation should be guided by prudence, not vindictiveness, having in view the high patriotic ends at which a large majority of the people of the loyal States aim, so that our flag may everywhere again float as a symbol of freedom and constitutional liberty.

Mr. GRIDER, of Kentucky, opposed confiscation and emancipation measures as unexpedient.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, advocated the bills.

Adjourned.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

PURSUING AN OBJECT UNDER DIFFICULTIES.—For some time past a controversy has been carried on between the First and Second Branches of the City Council with reference to the proper name of the lake at the head of the Baltimore city Water Works. The First Branch has persisted in calling it "Swann Lake," because of a resolution adopted by a former Board of Water Commissioners, giving it that name, in honor of the gentleman of that name who formerly held the office of Mayor of Baltimore. The Second Branch, on the other hand, has contended that "Lake Roland" is the proper name for this body of water—the name being of ancient origin and derived from one of the principal tributaries to the lake. The difference between the two Branches on this subject has up to this time proved irreconcilable, and the consequence has been that no joint-resolution in relation to it could be adopted. Until recently, the Second Branch appeared to have the best of the argument, in the fact that "Lake Roland" in stone-raised letters was inscribed upon the aqueduct building just above the entrance, and also upon a slab on the inside of the building. It was contended in the First Branch, in reply to this argument, that the name of "Lake Roland" had been placed there without proper authority; but in order to dispose of this obstacle in the most summary manner, a stone-cutter was employed to cut off "Lake Roland" and cut in "Swann Lake," which was accordingly done; and during a recent visit of the City Council to the lake, the members of the First Branch gazed, with seeming delight upon their "pet name." Upon returning to the city, a joint resolution was adopted in the First Branch authorizing the erection of signboards at the railroad bridge which crosses the lake, in order that the stranger might see that the name of the body of water over which he was passing is "Swann Lake." In this the Second Branch, of course, refused to concur. A separate and independent preamble and resolution to the same effect were then adopted by the First Branch, designed, of course, as a "clincher," as the preamble recites that, whereas the name of "Swann Lake" is in compliance with a resolution of the Water Board, adopted nearly two years since, and is also in conformity with the name imbedded in the works near the dam, and ascribed in the lithographic view of the Baltimore City Water Works, with the title of "Baltimore City Water Works and Swann Lake and Aqueduct;" and whereas an act of the General Assembly of Maryland declares that the lake connected with the Baltimore City Water Works shall be known by the name of "Swan Lake;" and whereas it is both right and proper that its appropriate and legal title should be not only generally known but acknowledged; therefore, &c. This is, no doubt, quite a forcible summing up of "whereases," and would, probably, have ended all further discussion in relation to the name of the lake—as the Second Branch might have come to the conclusion that there was not so much in a name after all—when one of the members of the Second Branch discovered a "fowl" error, made either by the Legislature or the publisher of the Code; for in that work the "appropriate and legal title," in every instance, appears as "Swan Lake." Whether or not the First Branch will undertake to amend the Code, remains to be seen.

AN INCIDENT IN THE FIRST BRANCH OF THE CITY COUNCIL.—Yesterday afternoon Mr. Dukehart, in the First Branch of the City Council, as chairman of the Joint Special Committee to whom was referred the matter of the visit to Chicago, presented a report naming the 9th of June as the day for starting on the trip.

Mr. Sauerwein opposed the adoption of the resolution on the ground that the visit might prove anything but an agreeable one. He said that a little better than one year ago a number of Western gentlemen visited the city of Baltimore, and they were shabbily treated by the city authorities. No attention was paid to them, and if the city authorities of Baltimore visit Chicago without an invitation from that municipality, but merely on the invitation of the President of the Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, the opportunity may be taken to retaliate for the bad treatment offered by this city. Another thing which would certainly militate against the pleasure of the trip was, that one year ago the city of Baltimore was disloyal, and as the citizens of Chicago had not the opportunity of accurately knowing the real sentiments of the people of the city, therefore they may still consider the city disloyal. Should that be their conviction, the visit cannot possibly prove pleasant, but on the contrary will be one marked with mortification. He hoped that the resolution would not be adopted.

Mr. Dukehart said that if the gentleman from the 13th ward (Mr. Sauerwein) did not wish to run the risk of the trip he could stay at home. For himself he had no fears of being insulted, and if the member from the 13th had, he had better not go. There was no fear that the people of Chicago or the West were not perfectly familiar with the true sentiment of the city. He had seen correspondence between the Mayor of Pittsburg and officers of this city corporation, and he knew the Council and other visitors would be welcome.

In closing his remarks, Mr. Dukehart insinuated that Mr. Sauerwein would oppose anything merely for the sake of opposition.

Mr. Sauerwein replied by saying that he considered the gentleman from the 9th ward (Mr. Dukehart) impertinent. He held he had the right to express his opposition to any measure; he would not submit to an insolent reply. If the member from the 9th ward desired to reply to him he must do so in a gentlemanly manner, and if he did not, he (Mr. Sauerwein) held himself responsible to resent such insolence outside of the Chamber.

This ended the scene, and the resolution passed.

VISIT OF THE HARBOR COMMITTEE.—Yesterday morning at ten o'clock the Joint Committee on the Harbor, accompanied by a number of the members of the City Council, the City Register, City Comptroller, Mr. Hoyon of the City Commissioners' Department, other city officials and a number of guests, including representatives of the press, left the county wharf in the city tug boat Baltimore, to visit various parts of the harbor and river. The boat proceeded up the basin to visit the city other city property. After an hour spent in viewing the several wharves and docks the tug boat steamed down to the wharf of the Messrs. Winans, where she anchored, and the company went ashore and visited the novel iron steamer which has attracted so much attention. She was lying in the wharf where she has been for some weeks. No hands were employed at the yard, and the hum of industry which a few months since made the place joyous was hushed. Most of the company went on board, where they remained for a few minutes.—Many expressed the belief that the steamer would make a most formidable engine of war, whilst others were of opinion that she would be perfectly useless in this capacity. The company again embarked and the little tug started for Fort Carroll, which was reached about eleven o'clock. An hour was spent in visiting the different parts of the fortification. A large force is engaged on the work, which is being hurried to completion. The boat then left for Bear Creek, and steamed up that stream a distance of seven miles to the house of Mr. William Lewis, near the battle-ground. This is a new place of entertainment, and Mr. Lewis has only had it open a few weeks. The situation is well selected, the surrounding country beautiful, a fresh, keen air prevails at all times, and the place is, no doubt, destined to become a favorite resort. He had prepared an excellent dinner, which was spread on tables in a grove adjacent to the house, and at the hour of three P. M. the company seated themselves, and most ample justice was done to the repast. At four o'clock the party returned to the city. The trip back, a distance of thirteen miles, was made in less than one hour. Captain Anderson commanded the boat, and was very kind to the company.

ROBBED.—On Tuesday last a man named Thos. Roricks arrived in this city and stopped at a house of ill repute on Eastern avenue, where he made the acquaintance of a man, whose name he could not remember, who conducted him to a number of houses in the vicinity. He remained all night at one on Bond street near Eastern avenue, and awoke on Wednesday morning to find himself minus $175 in money, and a voucher from General Wool for $500. Yesterday the police arrested a man named Thomas McGuire, and two women named Mary Speck and Anna Duplee on the charge of committing the theft. They were held for a hearing.

FORT CARROLL.—Work has been already resumed on this fortification, under the superintendence of Mr. H. C. Ronceville. There are one hundred and eighty men employed at present. Thirty casemates have been finished, and several others are near completion. A number of the workmen are engaged in boring an artesian well, and have succeeded in sinking a shaft to the depth of 285 feet. Water has been gained three times, but it was heavily impregnated with minerals. The workmen anticipate that good water will soon be reached.

BASE BALL.—A match game will be played on to-morrow afternoon, between the 1st and 24 nine of the Pastime Club. The 1st nine to catch on the fly—this being a new feature in a match. The game will doubtless attract many to witness its novelty. Game to commence at 4 o'clock P. M., on their grounds, Madison avenue.

OFFICERS OF THE NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY.—At the recent election for officers of this company, Mr. A. B. Warford was chosen President, and Mr. J. D. Cameron Vice President. The names published a few days since were incorrect.

RELEASED FROM FORT MCHENRY.—Dr. Fitzhugh, of the Eastern Shore of Virginia, who has been confined for several weeks in Fort McHenry, was yesterday released upon his parole.

Amusements.

HOLLIDAY STREET THEATRE.—Mr. J. H. Allen presents a sterling bill of attraction this evening, it being the occasion of his farewell benefit. Two entirely new pieces which have been for some time in preparation will be presented. The first, an admirable comic drama in three acts, entitled *The Invalide Husband*, in which Mr. Allen will appear as Don Philippo, and Mrs. Allen as Giralda, characters eminently suited to their talent. Miss Olivia will appear in one of her favorite dances, and the performance will conclude with the interesting drama of *Connor, the Rash*, in which Mr. Allen will appear as Connor, the Rash, and Mrs. Allen will appear as the Duchess Marina. Last evening the thrilling drama *The Noble and Mechanic* was rapturously received by a large audience. Mr. Sandley was welcomed with hearty applause, it being the occasion of his first appearance this season. Mr. Allen's rendition of Quentin Matsys, the Blacksmith of Antwerp, gave evidence of careful study, and displayed melo-dramatic talent. We trust that these excellent *artistes* may be welcomed by a large audience on the occasion of this their farewell appearance.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CITY COUNCIL.
(Regular Session.)

FIRST BRANCH.—Present—WM. S. CROWLEY, Esq., President *protem.*, and all the members.

Mr. HOOPER presented a report from the Committee on Claims, with a resolution authorizing the City Register to pay to the widow of the late Dr. D. B. Harrison the sum of $75 for his services as vaccine physician of the 16th and 17th wards. Adopted.

Mr. YOUNG called up the resolution granting permission to L. Bierbower to erect and use a steam engine on his premises on Montgomery street.

Mr. KUBKADY moved to indefinitely postpone the resolution. Carried by a vote of 11 yeas to 6 nays.

Mr. DUKEHART presented a report from the special committee to whom was referred the matter of visiting Chicago, with a resolution fixing the 9th of June as the day of starting on the trip. Adopted.

Mr. HOOPER called up the resolution directing the City Register to pay to John Ahren the sum of $7,914.18, money paid for property sold by the city, but to which a legal title could not be given. After discussion the bill was laid on the table. Adjourned.

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

Mr. RUSH offered a series of resolutions authorizing the Fire Commissioners to fit up a building on Montgomery street, for the occupancy of engine No. 2, and to erect a stable in the rear of the lot; also, authorizing the sale of the engine house on Barre street. Adopted.

An ordinance providing that during the summer months the various marks shall commence at 6 A. M. and close at 10½ A. M., was received from the First Branch and passed.

Also, a supplementary ordinance in relation to the Health Department.

Adjourned.

SHE PLEADS HER OWN CASE.—Speaking of the suit now pending in the Supreme Court, of Harriet W. Shannon, for a divorce, the Boston *Herald* says:—"Mrs. Shannon appears without counsel and conducts her own case, a course not often taken in the upper courts by either male or female. She has very eminent counsel opposed to her, Messrs. B. F. Durant and E. D. Sohier. Among the witnesses summoned by Mrs. S., and examined this forenoon, were his Excellency Governor Andrew and Hon. B. F. Hallett, both of whom were some years since employed as her counsel."

Washington was filled with rumors last night of disaster to the armies before Richmond and Corinth, but the War Department had no such news.—*From the N. Y. Tribune of Thursday.*

BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS,
CHEAPER THAN EVER
AT THE SIGN OF THE BIG BOOT,
258 WEST BALTIMORE STREET,
between Gay and Holliday streets.
The undersigned takes this method of informing his friends and the public, that he is selling the balance of his Fall and Winter STOCK at much reduced prices, to make room for a large and select stock that I am now making for Spring, suitable for Spring and Summer of French Calf Leather do. do. French Kid do. do. do. By a particular method of measuring I am enabled to fit the most tender feet, so as they can wear my work without any difficulty. Thankful for the liberal patronage I have received and still manufacturing in the latest improved style. A call is respectfully solicited. P. GAHAN,
f28-tf No. 88 West Baltimore street.

COAL OIL—
Which gives a light nearly as strong as gas, and no danger of explosion.
LARD OIL, WHALE OIL, SPERM OIL;
LUBRICATING COAL OIL FOR MACHINERY
Dealers and Retailers supplied at low rates.
☞ Cash.
n16-tf C. W. FORD,
32 Light street, near Lombard

STORAGE.—Capacity to the extent of 10,000 barrels merchandise can be obtained at Henderson's wharf. Apply to JOHN HENDERSON & CO.,
my17-tf corner Commerce and Pratt streets.

AGENCY OF HAZARD POWDER COMPANY.—Electric American Sporting Kentucky RIFLE; Sporting, Blasting and Mining POWDER, in every variety of packages, always on hands in our own Magazine. For sale at Manufacturers' lowest prices, by
D. J. FOLEY & BRO., Agents,
u27-tf 50 South street.

MADEIRA WINES from low to superior grades, for sale by the package, demijohn or case. Also, cooking Madeira Wine, warranted pure and low priced, for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, by
J. B. CHARRON & CO.,
d15-tf R corner Hanover and Lombard sts.

SHERRY WINES.—Widow de Harmony & Co.'s Sherry Wines of all the various grades, in bonded warehouse or in store, in casks, demijohns or cases, for sale at lowest rates, by J. B. CHARRON & CO.,
d16-tf R corner Hanover and Lombard sts.

DRIED FRUIT.—20,000 lbs. new bright Dried Peaches for sale by J. G. HARVEY & CO., 78 Exchange Place. Ja18-tf

GERMANIA LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
OF NEW YORK.
Cash Capital.....$200,000
H. WEHENDONCK, President.
FRED. SCHWENDLER, Secretary.
AD. ENDER, Agent,
d18-eotfr 18 Second street, opposite the Post-off

P. WEILBACHER,
No. 21 GERMAN STREET,
MANUFACTURER OF
CIGARS AND DEALER IN LEAF TOBACCO,
Offers for sale in lots to suit purchasers—
500,000 various styles and latest brands.
ALSO,
Prime Connecticut SEED LEAF.
Do. Ohio " "
Havana, Yara and Cuba Leaf TOBACCO of different grades. fe13-tf

HAMS, LARD AND PORK.
5,000 yellow canvassed Hams, small size; 50 casks plain Bacon Hams; 250 bbls. and tierces Lard; 50 bbls. Prime Pork; 150 bbls. Mess Pork, for sale by
D. J. FOLEY & BRO.
a20-tf No. 50 South street

CHEESE.—
500 boxes prime W. R. CHEESE.
200 do. do. East rn cutting do.
1,000 do. do. Western R. D. do.
200 do. do. Eastern " do.
100 cases do. Pine Apple do.
For sale by J. G. HARVEY & CO.,
n18-tf 78 Exchange Place.

STORAGE FOR ANY DESCRIPTION OF MERCHANDIZE, can be obtained by application to the subscribers, at No. 20 South Calvert street.
m7-4t* CLAIBORNE & FERGUSON.

SALT.—
3,000 sacks G. A. SALT.
1,000 do. (Worthington) fine SALT.
500 do. (Ashton's) fine do.
Now landing from ships Montgomery and Flora McDonald from Liverpool, and for sale in lots to suit purchasers.
JOHN GILMORE,
d5-tf No. 85 Exchange Place

BOARD OF TRADE,
Committee of Arbitration for the month of May
THOS. CORNER, GEORGE J. ARNOLD,
SAMUEL ELDER, JAS. DEVLIN,
H. D. ARMSTRONG.

Monetary and Commercial Review,

BALTIMORE, May 22, 1862.

Dullness was the principal characteristic at the Baltimore Stock Board to-day. There appears to be no inquiry whatever for Government and State securities, and in fact very little for any other description. For Missouri 6's 52 was bid, but there were no sellers. City stocks are about the same as yesterday, viz: 93¾ asked for those of 1875, and 99 bid, 99¾ asked for the new issue of 1890. Railway bonds partake of the general dullness; for Baltimore and Ohio inscribed 6's 1862 62 was bid, 67 asked; do. do. 1867 93 bid; for the coupons of 1875, 89 was bid; for Northwestern Virginia 6's 1873, first mortgage guaranteed by the city, 89¾ was bid, 95 asked; do. do. second mortgage, guaranteed by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, 86 was bid, 89 asked; for Western Maryland 6's 1890 first mortgage, guaranteed by the city, 91¾ was bid, 95¾ asked; Northern Central 6's 1885 78¾ bid, 79¾ asked; and for Central Ohio 7's 1861, first mortgage on the Western division, 79 was bid. In Railroad shares we notice the sale of 50 shares Baltimore and Ohio at $64, and 50 shares do. at 63¾, closing at $64 bid, $65 asked; for Northern Central $22 was bid, $22¾ asked. There was a sale of 500 shares Springfield Mining Company at $2 50. In other stocks we have no change to notice.

There continues to be but a moderate demand for foreign Exchange, but rates remain very firm. Messrs. Graf & Engler, Exchange Brokers, quote on London, bankers bills, at 114; do. commercial bills, at 113@113¾; on Paris, 60 days sight, 5f.6@4f 95; do. short sight, 4f 95; on Antwerp, 4f.97½; Amsterdam, 42½@42¾; on Bremen, 82; on Hamburg, 38; on Cologne, 75¾; and on Frankfort-on-the-Main, 43.

At the first board in New York to day Virginia 6's declined 1 per cent, Missouri 6's advanced ¾, and Tennessees 1 per cent. At the second board the market was heavy, with little variation in prices. American gold is quoted at 100¼.

SALES AT THE BALTIMORE STOCK BOARD.
THURSDAY, May 22, 1862.
50 shares Balt. & Ohio Railroad stock.....63⅞
50 do. do. do. 64
500 shares Springfield Mining Co.....2 50

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

	1st Board	2d Board
Virginia 6's	57	00
Missouri 6's	52	52¾
Tennessee bonds	59	59¾
North Carolina bonds	72	00
American gold	103⅛	00
Canton Company	14¾	00
Erie Railroad	35⅞	37¾
New York Central Railroad	88⅝	88⅞
Reading Railroad	49	48⅞
Rock Island	00	00
	firm.	heavy.

The New York *Herald* of yesterday says:

The stock market was lower yesterday, without any obvious cause. For some time past the short interest has been very small; it is believed to be increased. The decline was equal to about ¾@1 per cent. on the railway shares and 2 on Pacific Mail. Money was very easy at 3@4 per cent. Exchange dull. The steamer took out $3,600 in gold.

The New York *Post* of yesterday says:

The Stock market took a downward turn this morning, and the decline in some descriptions was equal to 1¾@2 per cent. from the highest points touched at the beginning of the week. Erie was pressed on sellers' option, and fell off to 38¾, but closes firm at 38⅞. New York Central is quoted steady at 88⅝@88¾. There is a sharp rally in all the speculative stocks since the Board. Michigan Southern is guaranteed 56¾ bid; Michigan Central 62¾; Rock Island 63¾. The Railroad bonds continue very firm, and some kinds are again higher. Erie firsts 108 bid; Michigan Southern sinking funds 98, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy 86 105. The high-priced second mortgages are in good demand. Toledo and Wabash are 64 bid; Terre Haute and Alton 56; Chicago and Northwestern 25; Michigan Southern seconds lost 1 per cent. of the recent rapid advance. Governments opened dull and ¼@⅜ per cent. lower, but close better. The 7-30 notes sold down to 104⅞, but leave off 104⅞@104¾. The coupon 6s are 103⅝.

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

THURSDAY, May 22.

COFFEE.—We are without transactions to report today, although there has been some inquiry for prime Rio by the trade and also from the West. We now quote prime Rio at 21@21½ 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.—The market to day has been very dull, there being no demand whatever for export, but prices have undergone no material change. There were no sales reported on Change to day. For ordinary brands of Howard Street and Ohio Superfine we now asking $5 37½; and for retailing brands of the former at $5 50 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 $5 50 for Baltimore, and at $6 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.—The offerings on Change to day were 21,000 bushels, viz: 2,600 bushels Wheat, 23,500 bushels Corn, 4,500 bushels Oats, and 350 bushels Rye. There was a good demand for white Wheat suitable for extra and family flour, and prices ruled firm, while the lower grades were very dull, rendering it next to impossible to give correct quotations. There was only a moderate demand for red Wheat, and a further decline was submitted to. The sales comprised 2,000 bushels good and prime white at 150@160 cts., and 1,000 bushels good and prime Southern red at 129@130 cts. We quote fair to prime white at 145@160 cts., and choice do. at 163@165 cts.; fair to prime Pennsylvania red at 123@125 cts., and Southern do. at 126@129 cts. per bushel. Corn—With an improved export demand, prices of yellow Corn ruled higher; white was steady at previous prices. Sales of some 9,000 bushels white at 60@64 cts., 6,000 bushels yellow at 59@63 cts., and 800 bushels strictly prime do. at 64 cts. per bushel. At the close we quote fair to prime white at 60@63 cts., and yellow do. at 59@63 cts. per bushel. Oats—With light receipts and a moderate demand, prices ruled steady. We quote fair to strictly prime Pennsylvania at 39@40 cts.; Maryland do. at 37@40 cts., and Virginia do. at 35@37 cts. per bushel. Rye—No sales reported. We quote Pennsylvania at 73@74 cts., and Maryland at 68@69 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 27@28 cts.; Cuba Muscovado at 29@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 Bulk Sides, but no transactions worthy of notice have taken Place. Pork.—We now quote Western Mess at $13; Prime Mess at $12; Prime do. at $10, and Rump at $9 per bbl. Bulk Meats.—We now quote Shoulders at 4¾@4¾ cts; Sides at 6 cts., and Hams at 5@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 6@6⅛ 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 bbls. and tierces, and 9@9¾ 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 Clover seed is now over, and the sales now making are scarcely worth reporting. Clover seed 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 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 6.50@6.75; fair do. do. fair to good at 6.75@7.75; do. do. prime $8@8.25; fair to good Porto Rico at $7.50@8.25; do. prime do. at $8.50@8.75; Hav