SENATE.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—Mr. LANE, of Indiana, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the resolution to inquire into the expediency of providing compensation to officers and soldiers of the 20th Indiana regiment, who sustained losses of baggage and other property at Hatteras Inlet, reported that the loss was occasioned by no fault on their part, but for want of sufficient transportation, being outnumbered and overpowered by the Rebels, with a total loss of $1,723.89. The committee report a bill in accordance with this report.

Mr. WILSON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported, without amendment, the House resolution to transfer the Superintendence of the Potomac Water Works to the Department of the Interior.

Mr. FOSTER, of Connecticut, introduced a bill to provide for the relief of poor but unfortunate debtors, and the distribution of their property among their creditors, by the establishment of a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

On motion of Mr. FOSTER, of Connecticut, the Secretary of the Senate was directed to furnish printed copies of the rules of proceedings in cases of impeachment to the members, on the first day of the next session of the Court, and to the managers in the case of Judge Humphreys, and to the accused and his counsel.

On motion of Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, his resolution (submitted yesterday) 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 seizure as fugitive slaves, or from seizure by disloyal persons, was taken up.

Mr. SUMNER said we had all been shocked in the past few days by scenes in connection with slave-catchers from adjoining neighborhoods attempting to carry off human beings. He referred to the fact that Commissioners here had in the last few hours determined that cross-examination was not to be allowed in the great matter of human freedom. He held that as neither the act of Congress of 1793 nor that of 1850 said a word about the District of Columbia or any Territory, but spoke solely of delivering fugitives escaping from one State into another State, they did not therefore apply to the District of Columbia. His lessons at the bar had taught him that law was always to be construed in favor of liberty and humanity, and such was doubtless the proper construction of the fugitive slave law in this case. The Courts of this District probably had power to dispose of this subject, but indicated distrust of their being so organized as to secure the proper constitutional construction in behalf of humanity.

Mr. GRIMES (chairman of the District Committee) said that as the gentleman from Massachusetts evidently desired the investigation of what was a constitutional question, it was not proper to direct the resolution to the District Committee.—He himself was not a lawyer, and there were others on the District Committee who were not. He suggested that the resolution be directed to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. SUMNER accepted the suggestion, and the resolution as amended was passed.

Mr. WILSON, of Mass., introduced a bill to reorganize the Courts of the District of Columbia. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. WILMOT, of Pa., introduced a bill requiring an oath of allegiance in certain cases, and for other purposes. [This bill requires all persons claiming fugitive slaves to take the oath of allegiance, and swear to their past loyalty; and on conviction of false swearing, shall be punished with imprisonment not less than five years, and fined not less than five hundred dollars. It also allows blacks to testify in their own behalf.] It was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, from the Military Committee, reported a bill to amend the act of August, 1861, to increase the military establishment. It requires that the staff officers shall be appointed only by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The bill was passed.

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, called up the bill granting lands to the States of Wisconsin and Michigan, for the construction of certain military wagon roads and telegraph lines in those States, said roads to be open to the United States for ten years.

The bill was discussed—several Senators opposing it—and Mr. H. urging its passage till the close of the morning hour.

The consideration of the internal tax bill from the House was resumed as the special order.

The committee amendments were generally agreed to as they were successively acted on, including that in the 63d section, which strikes out $100 for a general license for rectifiers of spirituous liquors, and substitutes $25 for every 500 barrels rectified. In the same section the license for coal oil distillers was increased from $20 to $50.

The committee's amendments to strike out the license of $10 for horse dealers, cattle brokers and manufacturers were rejected.

The committee's amendment of one cent. per pound on ground or prepared coffee, or substitutes for coffee, in lieu of 3 mills, was also rejected.

When the amendment reducing the tax on sugar candy and all confectionery containing sugar, from two cents to one cent per pound was under consideration, Mr. SHERMAN stated that there was 250,000,000 pounds of candy manufactured in the country per annum.

The amendment was adopted.

The tax on manufactured tobacco, as recommended by the committee, was increased from 10 to 20 cents per pound; on snuff from 8 to 20 cents; and cigars to an average of 20 per cent. on all qualities.

The three per cent. on corn brooms, woodenware, hats, caps and bonnets, and ready-made clothing, and hoop skirts and manufactured furs was struck out.

The tax of five cents per gallon on native wines was also struck out.

The committee's proposition to strike out the tax of one cent per pound on raw cotton excited considerable discussion, and was finally laid aside without conclusion.

The Senate, at a quarter to five o'clock, adjourned until to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. LOOMIS, of Connecticut, from the Committee on Elections, reported a resolution to pay J. Sterling Morton, contestant of the seat of S. E. Daley, delegate from Nebraska, the usual per diem. Passed.

Mr. SHEFFIELD, of Rhode Island, resumed the consideration of the confiscation bills. He said the bill under consideration was, in effect, a bill of attainder, and it took property without due process of law. For the process *in rem*, was due process of law when it was applied to property which those who controlled it had made guilty property, by using it, or permitting it to be used in the commission of crime; that if any one uses property directly in the commission of a crime, the property is made criminal, and may be proceeded against as a criminal.

The act of last Congress was based upon this principle: If a man commits larceny you cannot sue his heirs for the offence; yet you could as well do so as you could sue his property not directly involved in crime, if he commits treason. The emancipation of slaves was an act of bad faith; it was a violation of the solemn pledges made in July last not to interfere with the local institutions of the States. This breach of faith cannot be justified on the ground of necessity, for the strongest necessities of the war were upon the country when we made that pledge. The rebellion was to be put down by the army, not by legislation.

Mr. SANDWICK, of New York, said that eleven States had combined together in rebellion against the Government of the United States. He offered an amendment, as an additional section to the emancipation bill, that every commanding military or naval officer, whose military district shall embrace any portion of the above named States, it shall be his duty, by proclamation or otherwise, to invite all loyal persons—he meant slaves—to come within his lines and be enrolled in the service of the United States. And that it shall be his duty to enrol every such loyal person—he meant slaves—and to employ such of them (slaves) as may be necessary in the service of the United States; and no person so enrolling and declaring his loyalty to the United States shall ever thereafter be held to involuntary service or labor, any law or regulation of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.—And that all widows or minors whose slaves shall be made free by this act, shall receive a just compensation for their claim to the service of such slaves.

He contended that in time of war Congress had a right to pass any law. He said gallant deeds had been accomplished by the colored men, although they had received so little. He said he did not believe that any slaveholder in this country was a loyal man.

Mr. WICKLIFFE.—I denounce this as false.

The SPEAKER.—The gentleman will take his seat.

Mr. WICKLIFFE.—I will.

Mr. SANDWICK resumed, explaining that what he meant by slaveholders were those who believed that it was right, and ought to be protected by the Constitution.

Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, could not give his assent to any of the bills presented by the committee. He very much doubted the power to pass confiscation or emancipation bills, but he thought something ought to be done to protect the loyal men.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, did not know whether or not he should vote for this present measure, but he believed that Congress had the power to pass confiscation bills, and it was the duty of Congress to do it.

At five o'clock the House took a recess until half-past seven o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

Messrs. Spaulding, of New York, Sargeant, of California, Holman and Julian, of Indiana, and Bennett, of Colorado, asked leave to have their speeches printed explanatory of their views.

Mr. LOOMIS, of Connecticut, advocated the passage of the bill, and Mr. ARNOLD, of Illinois, favored the bill. Adjourned.

From the Boston Courier, May 22.

A correspondent of the Boston *Journal*, writing from Port Royal, says—

"Fifty thousand muskets and two thousand Zouave suits have been received for the negroes, and as soon as a few can be dressed in the new suit it is expected the enlistments will be rapid. But as far as I can learn, few seem to have any desire for fighting. General Hunter's 'proclamation,' declaring the slaves in his department of the South 'free,' is expected to bring in a fresh supply to man the 50,000 muskets."

In another place of the same letter is the statement—

"There are about ten thousand contrabands, including all classes, on the islands of St. Helena, Port Royal, Ladies, Dawfuskie, Hilton Head, and a few others."

Now, putting these two statements together, of the number of blanks at the points mentioned, including, of course, women and children, and the number of muskets received at Port Royal for the colored citizen soldiery—the question very naturally arises—How did General Hunter procure an order for so large a number of muskets for those whom he was thinking of making free, unless his project was known beforehand at Washington?—The question is—By whose order did General Hunter procure 50,000 muskets for the purpose of arming the slaves whom he intended to declare free?

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

ARREST ON THE CHARGE OF FRAUD.—Some months since a series of frauds were discovered in the "Circle Hospital" at Washington city, by which it was found that several of the employees had been robbing the Government in a wholesale manner. Two of the parties were arrested, and two succeeded in making their escape. It was supposed that there were in this city, but until yesterday no clue could be gained of either. Yesterday afternoon, however, Constable James Everett succeeded in arresting one of them named Geo. Fabers at the house of a man named Herford, on Bladensburg road. He was taken to the Eastern police station where he was searched, and in his pocket was found a number of letters, the contents of which proved conclusively that he was the guilty party. One was from his wife, but she did not sign her name. In it she refers to the fraud, and states that the matter is in a fair way of settlement, it being in charge of a friend in the War Department, who can command the influence of several members of Congress. She warns him not to send her address to any person, but to keep quiet until the affair is settled. There was another letter, which was not signed, which inquired what he would swear to against another party, provided he was turned scot free of his offence. Fabers and the papers were sent to the office of the Provost Marshal and will no doubt be taken to Washington.

MOUNT HOLLY SPRINGS.—It will be seen by reference to the advertising columns that David T. Shaw, Esq., the proprietor of the Western Hotel, has leased Mount Holly Springs, Pepertown, near Carlisle, Pa. This is one of the most pleasant resorts in the country. Situated at the base of what is known as the South Mountain, it is surrounded by grand and diversified scenery. The mountain rises up to the South, while the fertile and highly cultivated Cumberland valley lies to the North. Beautiful mountain streams pour their clear and fresh waters through meadow and vale, and the banks are adorned with the rarest and sweetest wild flowers. The walks and drives are many and fine, and the city of Carlisle is only a few miles distant. It is famous for its hospitality and the intelligence and worth of its inhabitants. Those of our citizens who intend to spend a few weeks in the country, will find Mount Holly a most interesting and pleasant place, and the fact that Mr. Shaw will have the management of affairs, is an assurance that nothing will be left undone which will administer to either pleasure or comfort.

NEGRO THIEVES.—Yesterday morning two negroes entered the shoe store of Mr. Isaac Juhn, on Harrison street, and commenced to price the boots and shoes, and while one of them attracted the attention of the proprietor, the other secreted a pair of boots under his coat, and then both left without making a purchase. A lady who was standing in a door on the opposite side of the street observed the negro hide the boots, and when they had gone informed Mr. Juhn, who procured the services of an officer, and had them both arrested. They were taken to the Central police station, where they gave the names of William Harris and George Cook. Justice Hiss committed them to jail for Court.

A DESPERATE SOLDIER.—Yesterday morning quite an excitement was occasioned on the wharf in the Bay Line of steamers, by the desperate efforts of a drunken soldier to cut a corporal who was endeavoring to control him. The soldier, by some means, procured what is known as a "jack-bowie," and made at the corporal, swearing that he would kill him. He was finally secured and sent to the Central police station.

ROBBED.—Yesterday, a well-known character named Carson Gottee was arrested on the charge of robbing a soldier named Timothy Driver. Gottee is the proprietor of a bawdy-house on Eastern avenue, and enticed Barrs into it, where he made him drunk, and then relieved him of a few dollars in Treasury notes. Gottee was held for a hearing by Justice Griffin.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE COUNCIL.—The City Council yesterday evening adjourned until Monday, the 30th of June. During the recess the members, or at least a portion of them, will pay a visit to the city of Chicago. The committee who have charge of the matter have appointed the 9th of June as the time for starting on the trip.

ANNIVERSARY.—The 46th anniversary and May festival of St. Peter's P. E. Sunday School will take place to-morrow (Sunday) afternoon at four o'clock, in the church, corner of German and Sharp streets. We learn that it promises to be unusually interesting this year, as the teachers and scholars have spent much time and labor in getting up their devices.

DESTROYING FURNITURE.—On Thursday night, a man named H. R. Bludget was brought to the Central police station on the charge of entering the house of a woman named Margaret Brown, where he acted in a most disorderly manner, and finally broke a large mirror. He was released on paying the value of the article broken.

THREATENING TO SHOOT.—Wm. E. Frezill was arrested on Thursday night, charged with drawing a Colt's revolver on a man named Shriver, who asserts that Frezill threatened to shoot him. The pistol was heavily loaded, and was taken possession of by the Marshal of Police.

SENT TO FORT MCHENRY.—John Patten was yesterday arrested by a policeman of the Western district upon the charge of cheering for Jeff. Davis and being a Rebel from Richmond. Provost Marshal Dodge sent him to Fort McHenry.

Amusements.

HOLLIDAY STREET THEATRE.—Tonight is positively the last appearance of Mr. and Mrs. John S. Allen. They will appear in two pieces, viz: *Ion*, in which Mrs. Allen, in her impersonation of Zoe, created such a profound sensation. We consider her rendition of this character one of the finest pieces of acting which has graced the boards of the Holliday Street this season; in her pathetic scenes, her intonation was very fine. It will be remembered that Zoe was her original character, and was acted by her over one hundred nights. Mr. J. H. Allen will appear as the Drunken Corporal in the *Mountain Robber*, in which he depicts with Mr. Chester a celebrated drunken contest. We trust they will be welcomed by a large audience.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

(Regular Session.)

FIRST BRANCH.—Present—Wm. S. Cromwell, Esq., President *protem*, and all the members.

Mr. Young, of the Committee on the Fire Department, presented a report with a resolution granting permission to James L. Dair to erect a frame shed on his premises, corner of Central avenue and Gough street. Adopted.

A communication was received from the City Counsellor giving a list of the suits pending against the city in the several Courts of the State. Laid on the table.

Mr. Young called up the resolution directing the Fire Commissioners to so alter the Watchman engine house on Montgomery street as to adapt it to the use of the steam fire engine No. 2. Also a resolution authorizing the City Comptroller to sell the engine house on Barre street now occupied by engine No. 2. Lost.

The resolution authorizing the City Comptroller to return certain money to John Ahern paid by him for property for which the city could not give a good deed, was adopted.

Mr. EVANS offered a resolution rescinding the resolution by which the Council agreed to adjourn until the 23d of June. Carried.

He also offered a resolution proposing that when the Branch adjourn it stand adjourned until Monday, the 30th of June. Carried.

Mr. EVANS called up the resolution directing the Water Board to have public hydrants erected in such localities as the necessities of the people may require. Adopted.

Mr. HOOPER offered a resolution returning thanks to the President of the Branch for the able, courteous and impartial manner in which he discharged the duties of his position. (Mr. Dukehart in the chair.) The resolution was unanimously adopted.

Mr. KIMBALL offered a resolution extending the thanks of the Branch to the several reporters for the faithful manner in which they reported the proceedings. Unanimously adopted.

Just before the session closed, the President, in a happy and very appropriate speech, thanked the members for the uniform kindness with which he had been treated, and for the assistance they had rendered him in the discharge of his duties.

Adjourned.

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

The report of the committee for making arrangements for the City Council to visit Philadelphia, Chicago, &c., was received from the First Branch and concurred in. The 9th of June has been adopted as the day of starting.

The Branch then adjourned till the 30th day of June.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

CRIMINAL COURT—JUDGE BOND.

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

The Court was yesterday engaged with the following business.

Joseph Koch, indicted for assaulting Charles Henkel, was fined 25 cents and costs.

Frederick Wess, indicted for larceny, gave bail in the sum of $1,000 for his appearance.

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

CITY CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE KEENE.

Lewis J. Langley *vs.* Margaret J. Langley. Decree passed divorcing complainant from defendant *a vinculo matrimonii*.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—JUDGE KING.

Charles Myers *vs.* John W. Disney & Co. Appeal from Wheat. Appeal dismissed.

John O'Brien *vs.* Charles A. Talbot. Appeal from Wheat. Dismissed.

J. Oster *vs.* Caroline Sasntig. Appeal from Hebden. Dismissed.

Aaron Weglin *vs.* Rebecca Cost. Plaintiff's appeal from Welch. Appeal dismissed.

James Stirrat *vs.* Owen O'Neal. Appeal from Forrester. Judgment reversed and judgment for appellee for 1 cent damages and costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—JUDGE MARTIN.

John J. Woodbridge *vs.* Christian Keener, garnishee of the Union Coal and Iron Company.—Abated.

Same *vs.* same, agent of the Union Coal and Iron Company, garnishee of same. Abated.

Same *vs.* Samuel S. Clayton, garnishee of same. *Non pros.* Under rule.

Joseph T. Shannon *vs.* French S. Evans, James R. Partridge and Thomas Swann. *Non pros.* Assignment for to-day from No. 393 to 447 inclusive.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE GILES.

United States *vs.* schooner Express and cargo.—Libelled as a prize. Before reported. On trial.

Reported for the Maryland News Sheet.

BALTIMORE COUNTY COURT—JUDGE PRICE.

TOWSONTOWN, May 23.—Richard J. Gittings, Esq., Attorney for the State. The following business engaged the attention of the Court to-day:

James M. Burnham *vs.* John Petticord. Action against the endorser to recover the amount of a certain promissory note. Defence—want of notice by the endorser. Tried by a jury. Verdict for defendant by instruction of the Court. R. J. Gittings, Esq., for plaintiff. Mr. Fisher for defendant.

State *vs.* Mary Ann Coats, indicted for enticing a slave to run away, the property of Dr. Hitch.—On trial. John T. Ensor, Esq., for defence.

The jury in the case of State *vs.* Mary Ann Coats found her guilty. Not sentenced.

The jury was discharged until Monday morning, and the Court adjourned until to-morrow morning when it will sit in Equity.

THE FIGHT AT McDOWELL—SCHENCK'S LOSS IN THE BATTLE.

Correspondence of the Ohio State Journal.

SOUTH BRANCH VALLEY, THIRTY-FIVE MILES SOUTH OF MOOREFIELD, May 12—}

The advance of Gen. Schenck to McDowell has been made public. He made a forced march of 34 miles to reinforce Gen. Milroy—and had a lively fight at once. The General's men did bravely. Our loss was about 100 killed and only 5 wounded. The Confederate loss was very heavy. Our greatest loss occurred at the Confederate rifle pit, into which they retreated after about two hours' fighting, and which Gen. Schenck ordered to be taken at the point of the bayonet.

It was a desperate game, but won; but some of our Ohio boys fell in the charge. *Gen. Schenck and Milroy then fell back to await reinforcements. In the meantime Gens. Johnston and Lee were reinforced, and I am told to day that Ashby with his cavalry are near, ready to help cut off our supply trains.* The Confederates have endeavored to blockade the roads from Franklin to Monterey, and are trying now to flank ur. I make no predictions, but—look out.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, May 20.

[From an Officer in the Fight.]

This was one of the fiercest and bloodiest fights of the war. Gen. Schenck sent out four regiments under Gen. Milroy, to attack and delay a column of fourteen thousand men, under Jackson and Johnston, until he could get time to draw off, bag and baggage, to Franklin. The enemy had an admirable position, where six thousand could engage our four thousand. We marched up the side of the mountain, where, under fire for two hours, the men fought.—Col. Cantwel, Col. Nat. McLean and Major Ridley, behaved with great coolness and gallantry. Indeed, all the officers won laurels. We drove the Confederates from their position—but, when we returned, after night, to McDowell, we brought down thirty killed and over two hundred wounded. But the point was gained. We withdrew our little army and stores without further loss.

Correspondence of the New York World.

FROM GENERAL BANKS' COLUMN.

STRASBURG, VA., May 18.—The command of General Banks, from the necessities of the service or for other reason as yet unexplained, is now dwindled to the smallest dimensions, occupying the fortified town of Strasburg.

The earthworks which have recently been constructed, and which are still being carried on to a larger and greater completeness, are upon a hill a short distance north of the village, and command quite an extent of country around.

The interval upon the river, which extends for several miles in front of the fortifications, is terminated upon one side by the mountains, and around the other side of it are ranges of hills, which, if possessed by the enemy, would enable them to make the position of our earthworks a very warm place to occupy.

Reports that the enemy are advancing continually arise, but little confidence is generally placed in them. Our outposts extend to some distance, and are somewhere in the neighborhood of Edinburg, near the creek over which the bridge destroyed by the Confederates on our advance caused us so much delay.

Deserters are constantly coming within our lines, bringing us the information, which the inhabitants, with much less peril and difficulty, are doubtless continually carrying to them. There is not a doubt but the precise numbers of every branch of the service in this column are much better known to the enemy than to the people generally of the North. Nothing can prevent it; it is impossible to picket our lines so as to hinder a farmer so disposed from carrying to the Confederates any information which he may receive and citizens, who constantly frequent our camps, selling fruit, &c., to our soldiers, know perfectly well all that is going on among us. Intelligence so received is conveyed from one man to his nearest neighbor, who immediately despatches a boy on horseback upon the roads, so much more familiar to them than to us, and no movement takes place that is not known in the enemy's camp, while the same information is denied to the people of the North. All this, in addition to the regular system of spies, which constantly frequent our lines without a doubt.

THE HUNTER PROCLAMATION.

From the New York Express.

The secret history of the Hunter General Order remains to be written, and the *Journal of Commerce* is confident that if the President were aware of the facts there would be a stir in New York before many days. The President treats the order as one of which he has no official knowledge, and the War Department, apparently, has as little as the President. This is a curious fact, when connected with the reception of the order in this city.

It is currently reported (says the *Journal*) that printed slips were sent from Port Royal to certain stock-holders and well known radical politicians in New York, more or less of which were directed in the handwriting of General Hunter himself, so that it would appear that the subordinates of the President were in actual correspondence with the General, when the President was excluded from his confidence! It is even said that the Collector of this port, received a copy of the order from General Hunter, and knew of its issue, while the President of the United States was compelled to issue a proclamation on a vague statement of its appearance in the newspapers.

The receipt of the printed slips was the signal for a general glorification in radical circles. The order was copied in manuscript and circulated from hand to hand in New York for a few hours before it appeared in the evening papers. Grave doubts of its genuineness were expressed by all who had not seen the originals, but some of the gentlemen holding these were in high glee, and very boldly declared that the order was genuine; and more than that, that the President could not possibly revoke or modify it.

All this leads to a suspicion that there may be truth in the idea which is now freely circulated and very generally believed that Hunter's order was actually concocted in New York, and that the General was led into the scrape by some old political managers here.

From the New York Times, May 23.

A HORRIBLE TRAGEDY IN THE EIGHTH WARD.

A MAN SHOT IN HIS OWN ROOM BY HIS BUSINESS PARTNER.

The neighborhood of Prince street, near Mercer, was the scene of a horrible murder last evening. About 6½ o'clock, Mr. Jas. Corson, a very wealthy and highly respectable citizen, called upon his business partner, Major John S. Watrous, at his boarding-house, in Prince street. The facts of the case after the parties met will be better understood by the following dying deposition, taken by Coroner Wilde at 11 o'clock last evening:

John Stanley Watrous, being duly sworn, and informed that he was in a dying condition, deposed as follows:

Mr. James Corson called upon me about 6½ o'clock this evening; he came into my room and shook hands with me; he sat down on the sofa, and we talked about business; he said he had been drinking a great deal during the day; I sat with him until he pretended to be asleep; I asked him if he would lie down upon the bed; he said no; I then went out to get a servant to take a package for me; the servant came to the door and got the package; all this time Corson pretended to be asleep; I walked around the room carefully, both out and in, so as not to disturb him; on my return from the outside hall door, and when close to the inner door, Mr. Corson appeared before me all at once, and fired without saying a word, and then ran out of the house; there was not an angry word between us; Mr. Corson and me have never had any words together; we have been on the best of terms; he has lost a great deal of money in business, and if our connection together has been in the mining business; he attributes his loss to our going into this enterprise, and has said that he would not have sustained such a loss had I not got him into the business.

JOHN STANLEY WATROUS.

Sworn to this 21st day of May, 1862, before me,

JOHN WILDEY, Coroner.

The police were immediately called in, and from the wounded man the address of Corson was ascertained. Sergeant Wright, of the Eighth Precinct, in company with another officer, was immediately dispatched to his boarding-house, in East Fourteenth street. Upon their arrival there, they learned that he had come in a few minutes before, in great haste, and left immediately afterward, without telling any one where he was going. The police telegraph was then put into operation, and in a few moments all the stations were notified, and the officers directed to be on the lookout for the offender. Policemen were also sent to all the railroad stations and steamboat landings, where there were any conveyances out of town after that hour.

Notwithstanding all the efforts that were made, Norson had not been arrested at 12 o'clock last night.

Drs. Quackenboss and Sands were immediately called in, and as thorough an examination as possible was made of the wound. They found that the ball (a very large one) had entered on the right side, in the neighborhood of the tenth rib, and it was their opinion that it had lodged in the liver, unless it had passed entirely through that organ. Under these circumstances the medical gentlemen entertain no hopes of his recovery. When our reporter left there, at 1½ o'clock last night, it was thought he could not possibly survive till this morning. The internal hemorrhage was fast weakening him, so that at times during the coroner's examination he could not speak sufficiently loud to be heard three feet from the bed. He is apparently about forty years of age, and had doubtless been a strong, healthy man. He has resided more or less in this city for the last six years, and had heretofore generally made his home at one of the first-class up-town hotels. He is reputed to be very wealthy. Mr. Corson is also said to be a man of large fortune. They have been engaged in business together for several years, and no difficulty was ever known to exist between them.

A McCLELLAN ANNIVERSARY.

It has been intimated that General McClellan expected to celebrate the second anniversary of his marriage in Richmond. That day has arrived, for he was married on the 22d of May, 1860. One of the favored guests at the ceremony, who has preserved his wedding cards, has favored us with a sight of them. The larger one reads as follows:

CALVARY CHURCH,

Corner Fourth Av. and Twenty-first St.,

Tuesday, May 22d, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Enclosed in an envelope along with this are the cards of "Major and Mrs. R. B. Marcy," "Miss Marcy" and "G. B. McClellan" for the bridegroom, who is now at the head of the United States army, had no military title then, being simply the President of a Western railroad. We hope to hear that he has, as a victorious general, celebrated the anniversary of his wedding in the Confederate capital.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

BOARD OF TRADE,

Committee of Arbitration for the month of May

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

Monetary and Commercial Review,

BALTIMORE, May 23, 1862.

There is nothing new to notice in Stocks to day. Government and State securities continue dull and unsaleable. In City securities we notice the sale of $1,000 6's 1890 at 99¾; $200 do. 1875 at 99¾, and $141 do. at 99¾, closing at 99 bid, 99¾ asked for those of 1875, and 99¾ bid, 99¾ asked for the old and new issue of 1890. There were no transactions in Railway bonds; for Baltimore and Ohio 6's 1862 65 was asked; do. 1875 88¾ was bid, 90 asked; for Northern Central 6's 1885 78¾ was bid, 79¾ asked; Central Ohio 7's 1861, first mortgage on the Western division, 79 bid; Western Maryland 6's 1890, first mortgage guaranteed by the city, 95¾ asked; do. do. not guaranteed, 68 bid, 70 asked. For Canton Company $14¾ was bid, $15 asked. There was some little movement in Railway shares; 25 shares Baltimore and Ohio sold at $61; 50 do. do. for the opening at $61¼, and 5 do. do. at $61¾; 50 shares Northern Central, seller's option 60 days, sold at $22¾; the closing rates for Baltimore and Ohio were $61¾ bid, $65 asked for the opening, and for Northern Central $22¾ bid, $22¾ asked. In other stocks there is no change to notice. Mining stocks continue very dull, and we are without transactions to report.

The brokers are buying American gold at 3 per cent. and selling at 3¼. Maryland Bank notes are bought at ¼@1 per cent. discount; Pennsylvania do. at ¼ per cent.; Wheeling do. at 2 per cent.; Fairmont, Va., at 3 per cent., and other Virginia and Southern Bank notes at 30@50 per cent. discount. Money is abundant. The market is inactive, and capitalists are waiting still, Micawber-like, for "something to turn up."

At the first Board in New York to-day the market is reported as being steady. Virginia, Missouri, North Carolina and Canton remain the same as yesterday, while Tennessee declined ¼; Erie ½, and New York Central ¼ per cent. The rate for American gold remains the same as yesterday, viz: 103¼. At the second board, as compared with the same board yesterday, Missouri 6's declined ¼ per cent; Erie Railroad 1 per cent.; New York Central ¼ per cent.; Reading ¼ per cent.; and Tennessee bonds ¼ per cent., the market closing very unsettled.

SALES AT THE BALTIMORE STOCK BOARD.

FRIDAY, May 23, 1862.

$1,000 Baltimore city 6's 90		99¾
200 do.	75	99¾
141 do.	75	99¾
25 shares Balt. & Ohio Railroad stock		64
50 do. do.	do.	opg 61¾
5 do. do.	do.	opg 61¾
50 shares Northern Central Railroad	60	22¾

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		00
Missouri 6's	52	51¾
Tennessee bonds	58¾	58¾
North Carolina bonds	72	00
American gold	103¼	00
Canton Company	14¾	00
Erie Railroad	20¼	00
New York Central Railroad	87¾	87¾
Reading Railroad	48	48¾
Rock Island	00	00

steady. unsettled.

The New York *Post* of Thursday afternoon says:

The Stock market is dull in business and irregular in price. The Government list shows a general improvement, but the Railway shares, with few exceptions, are lower. New York Central, Michigan Central and Illinois Central are steady at full prices. Pacific Mail was quite active at a decline of ¾@1 per cent. Panama also lost a part of the recent advance, selling at 121. The list of Railroad bonds is steady, though a few kinds which had been active of late, have fallen back ¼@1 per cent. Toledo and Wabash seconds sold at 63, Cleveland and Toledo Sinking Funds 93. Terre Haute and Alton seconds rose 1¼ per cent. State stocks are quiet but steady, are firm at full prices: Indiana 5's fell off 1 per cent. The coupon 6's of 1881 rose to 104¼. The Registered are unchanged—sales at 103¾. The 7 30 notes are quiet at 104¼. Certificates are firm at 100@100¼. The coupon 5's of 1874 are ¼@¾ per cent. higher, selling at 93¾@94.

The New York *Herald* of yesterday says:

The Stock market was dull yesterday, and prices were probably caused by the operations of speculators. Government stocks were the firmest on the list. Money was abundant at 3@5 on call; we hear of one loan at 2½ per cent. Exchange was 113¾@114. Gold 103¾@103¾.

REVIEW OF THE BALTIMORE MARKETS

FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 23.

ALCOHOL.—The market is now dull, the demand being for 90 per cent. proof. From store, jobbing lots are selling at 54 cts.

ASHES.—We are advised of no transactions in Ashes this week. The latest New York quotations are $5.62½ for Pearl, and $6 per 100 lbs. for Pot.

BEESWAX.—There is very little doing in Beeswax, with light stock on hand. There were small sales during the week at 35 cts. We now quote prime Southern at 35@37 cts. per lb.

BREAD.—Bread is selling at 5 cts. for Navy; 5½ cts. for Pilot; and 6¾ cts. for Water Crackers, less the usual discount. The local demand is active, but there is very little inquiry for it for export.

BARK.—The supply of Bark is moderate, with a fair demand for shipment to Europe. There were no sales reported this week. The market may now be quoted firm at $26@27 per ton for No. 1, and $24@25 for No. 2.

BRIMSTONE.—There is only a moderate demand. We quote Flour Sulphur at 5 cts., and Refined at 3¾@4 cts. per lb. Sicily may be quoted at 4½@4¾ cts. per lb.

COTTON.—We are unable to hear of any transactions this week, and the market is now very dull, with an evident tendency on the part of holders to advance the rates.

COFFEE.—There has not been much doing in Coffee this week, the sales amounting to only about 500 bags fair Rio at 19¾@20 cts. per lb. net. There has been some inquiry from the trade, and also to supply Western markets, but the extreme rates asked by holders has tended to restrict operations. Holders of prime Rio are now asking 21@21½ cts., and 19¾@20¼ cts. for fair to good; Laguayra may be quoted at 22@23 cts., and Java at 23¾@26 cts. per lb. The stock of Rio in first hands is now 31,000 bags, with very little of other descriptions in market.

CHEMICALS.—There has been a sale during the week from on shipboard of 20 tons Soda Ash at 2¾ cts. per lb. We now quote Sal Soda at 2 cts., Bi-Carb Soda at 3½@4 cts., and Sal Soda at $2.75 for common, and $3 for fine. Chlorine continues very quiet, with sales of 2,000 bleaching powders at 2¾ cts. per lb.

CATTLE.—There were offered at the State live stock scales yesterday 700 head of Cattle, being 100 head more than last week. Of this amount 100 head were left over unsold, and 550 head taken by city butchers and speculators, at prices ranging from $4@5 per 100 lbs., being a decline of 25 cts. per 100 lbs. since this day week on the better grades. The market closed very dull.

Hogs.—There was only a moderate supply of Hogs at market, and with a brisk demand prices of prime live Hogs went up 25 cts. per 100 lbs. The sales effected were at prices ranging from $4.25@4.75 per 100 lbs.

SHEEP.—The market was well supplied with Sheep, and fair to prime sold at from 3¾@4¾ cts. per lb. gross.

COAL.—Supplies of Cumberland Coal have been coming forward quite freely during the past week, and with fair demand for the run of the mine. The cargo price of Cumberland and Anthracite are both selling at $5@$5.25 per ton.

CANDLES.—There continues to be a moderate demand for Candles, and sales are making at quotations, viz: 15@16¾ cts. for Adamantine; 22@23 cts. for Chemical Sperm; 30@32 cts. for Sperm; 25@28 cts. for Paraffine and 40@42 cts. for Western, and 12½@14 cts. per lb. for Tallow.

COPPER.—We notice a steady demand for Copper at our previous quotations, viz: Baltimore refined Ingots at 23@24 cts. per lb. cash, Sheathing at 30@31 cts. for mill, and 25@27 cts. per lb. for English; Yellow Metal Sheathing may be quoted at 25 cts. for English and American; Copper Nails at 40 cts., and Old Copper Bolts at 20 cts. per lb. The stock here is moderate.

FEATHERS.—There is a fair demand for Feathers. We quote common mixed lots at 25@30 cts., and fair to prime Live Geese at 33@40 cts. per lb.

FISH.—There have been fair sales from store during the week. We quote as follows: Codfish $3.25@3.50 per 100 lbs.; Hake $1.50@2 do.; Alewives $3@3.25 per bbl.; do. Herrings, $2@3; No. 1 Labrador, $3 25@4 25; do. do. Herrings, $2@3; No. 1 Mackerel $9.50@10 do. No. 2 $7 @7.50; do. No. 3 large $5.75@6 50; do. small do. $3@3.75 per bbl. Susquehanna and Potomac Herrings from store, are selling at $4.25@5 per bbl.

FRUIT.—The Italian brig Alessandro, from Palermo, has arrived this week, and her cargo offered at auction at $3@3 50 per box for Oranges, and $2.90@3 for Lemons, amount of Sicily fruit has been imported into this country in excess of any previous one, yet prices still keep high, in consequence, it is supposed, of the immense quantities used by the sick and wounded soldiers. We notice a sale during the week of an invoice of Pine Apples at $12@25 per hundred. There is a good demand for all articles under this head, and prices have an upward tendency. We quote Bordeaux Almonds at 15½ cts.; Ivica do. at 13¾ cts.; Alicant do. at 12 cts.; Sicily soft shell at 10 cts., and shelled in boxes at 24@25 cts. per lb.; cts.; French do. 11 cts.; French Plums 9 cts.; Sicily Walnuts 10¾ @12 cts. per lb.; Cocoanuts $30 per thousand; and African Peanuts at $2.25@2.50 per bushel. There is not much doing in Dried Fruit, in fact nothing except in a retail way. We quote Dried Apples at 5@7 cts. per lb., according to quality, and unpeeled Peaches at 7 cts. per lb.—There are no peeled Peaches in market.

FLOUR.—The market has been quite dull this week, caused principally by the unfavorable accounts from Europe. The demand has been almost entirely restricted to the wants of the retail trade. The receipts have not been large, and holders being pretty firm in their demands, prices of the best brands have been kept up very nearly to the rates prevailing at the close of last week. The sales reported during the week amount to some 600 bbls. Ohio Extra at $5.62½, and 800 bbls. Howard Street Super at $5.37½@5.50 per bbl. We now quote Howard Street Super at $5.37½@5.50; do. shipping Extra at $5 50