THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, presented a petition from nearly 800 women of the United States, praying the abolition of slavery throughout the country, under the war power.

Mr. COWAN, of Pennsylvania, presented a similar petition from women Friends in Pennsylvania.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, reported from the Finance Committee the House bill making an appropriation of about five millions of dollars for bounties, and increasing the number of clerks in the Pension office.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, reported from the Committee on Printing the resolution to print fifty thousand copies of the preliminary census report, which was adopted.

Mr. LATHAM, of California, introduced a motion that on and after Monday, the 26th instant, the Senate shall meet at 11 A. M. Laid over.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, introduced a bill to legalize and confirm the act of the President in accepting the service of volunteers under the act approved July 22, 1861, and to authorize the acceptance of two hundred thousand volunteers in addition to those authorized by that act. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, introduced a bill to amend the act approved September, 1850, entitled an act to amend and supplementary to the act entitled "an act respecting fugitives from justice and persons escaping from the service of their masters," approved Feb. 12, 1793. It provides for trial by jury, allowing both claimant and fugitive to testify, and either can take out a bill of exceptions. The section authorizing the call upon the posse comitatus, in the act of 1850, is also stricken out. It was laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

An act for the relief of Horace M. Heiskell, a paymaster in the navy, was taken up and passed. It relieves him from liability for the property in his possession at the Norfolk Navy-Yard when it was destroyed.

On motion of Mr. WADE, of Ohio, the bill granting lands to States and Territories that may establish colleges for the promotion of agriculture and the mechanic arts, was taken up.

Mr. HARLAN, of Ohio, advocated the bill, and then,

On motion of Mr. WILKINSON, of Minnesota, the bill was laid over and made the special order for 12½ o'clock on Tuesday next—the several amendments to be in the meantime printed.

The internal tax bill from the House again came up as the special order.

The consideration of the amendments of the Senate's Finance Committee was continued.

The tax on carriages, yachts, watches, organs, pianos, billiard tables, and dogs, was stricken out.

The tax on railroads, steamboats and ferry boats was simplified, and amended so as to make the tax on steam railroads and ferry boats one and a half per cent. of the gross receipts for passengers; on toll bridges three per cent. of gross earnings.

The tax on insurance companies was amended so as to tax fire and marine insurance companies three per cent. on gross receipts for premiums or assessments.

The tax on the gross receipts for advertisements in newspapers, &c., remains at three per cent. On the excess of individual incomes over $600 per annum, the tax remains at three per cent.; also, while on the income of securities and property in the United States belonging to any citizens of the United States residing abroad the tax is five per cent.

After reaching the 108th section, the Senate adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, desired to have read the following resolution, claiming it as a privilege. The SPEAKER declined to receive it, on the ground that it was not a privilege question. It is as follows:

WHEREAS, It is represented that the civil and judicial power of this District, in the rightful exercise of their power, have been obstructed by force; that a military and armed power, pretending to act by the authority of a so-called Governor of this District to force, arrest and imprison the jailor, took from him the keys of the jail of this District, imprisoning the jailor and the deputy marshal, and releasing the prisoners lawfully confined and committed to such jail by the judicial power of this District; that private citizens, called to the aid of the deputy marshal, were in like manner imprisoned by said military agency: therefore—

RESOLVED, That a committee of five be appointed to inquire into the facts alleged, and such other acts connected with the illegal imprisonment of private citizens as may explain the causes and give the reasons of such conduct of the marshal and jailor, and the judicial acts of the officers concerned, and report the same to this House, with recommendations as to the measures necessary to prevent in future such interference, and that the committee have power to send for witnesses and examine them upon oath.

The House resumed the consideration of the confiscation bills.

Mr. KELLOGG, of Illinois, advocated the passage of the confiscation bills, as a constitutional power of Congress in time of war.

Mr. HARDING, of Kentucky, opposed the passage of bills of this character. He read a resolution passed by the House on the eleventh of February, and voted for by the leading Republicans—that they declared it unconstitutional to legislate in regard to slavery. He would now ask those gentlemen if they intend to violate that solemn pledge? Upon this pledge the Union men of the South stood by the Government, to aid it in restoring the Constitution and putting down the rebellion. About forty-eight hours ago, he would not to-day have had a rebellion. It is proposed now, by the passage of these measures, that it is the object of the North to crush slavery.

Jeff. Davis and his Cabinet want nothing better; they would be delighted to see weaken the Union, and the war made Union men Rebels and sympathisers as soldiers would not be dragooned into and fight for abolitionism.

Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, desired to affirm what had been said, by saying that soldiers from Northern States, both officers and men, had said to him that if they were called upon to fight for emancipating slaves, they would lay down their arms.

Mr. HASKINS, resuming, said he knew how it was in the West; men had entered the war for the solemn purpose of restoring the Union, and under the solemn legislative pledges that the conflict should not degenerate into a war of abolitionism.

Mr. LANDING, of New York, desired to ask the gentleman, if these bills passed would the State of Kentucky join the Rebels.

Mr. HARDING could not. He never expected to unite with them. Pass these measures and it will not quell; it will be the voice of Henry Clay that will quell; it is already rising. He had to-day received a letter from a gentleman in Kentucky who had been a secessionist, which said he loved the Union, and if he (Harding) could give assurance that the war was for the Union, he was ready to spill the last drop of his blood in defence of it; but not as a pretext for a John Brown raid.

Mr. TRAIN, of Massachusetts, did not favor these bills, but advocated a discriminate measure. If he were President he would deal with this question of slavery in a practical way. As the army advanced the slaves that came within the Federal lines he would treat kindly, feed and clothe them, and use them in any capacity for which he found them best capable. He alluded to the cowardice of the Union men in Virginia; when

Mr. BROWN, of Virginia, spoke in their defence, and did not want the word cowardice applied to the Union men of Western Virginia—an honorable exception in their behalf should be made. They seceded from the convention at Richmond which passed the ordinance of secession, and immediately went home and called a convention seceding from Virginia.

Mr. TRAIN replied that he never saw such moral cowardice as shown by the Union men of Virginia.

Mr. BROWN replied, but his words were inaudible in the gallery.

Mr. THOMAS, of Massachusetts, said, in putting down this rebellion there were two things he would not do. He would not trample upon the Constitution he had sworn before God to support. Second, that he would not violate the law of nations established and recognized among all civilized and Christian nations. He said that private property in land was exempt from confiscation except for treason. He quoted from John Quincy Adams in support of his argument. These bills before the House stripped men of all their property, who have never done a thing against the Government, and punished them as pirates. He opposed the measure principally because of its sweeping character—it embraces the innocent as well as the guilty. The Angel of Mercy did not find his way into the committee room.

Mr. EDWARDS, of New Hampshire, contended that the Constitution give power to confiscate and emancipate in time of war.

After further debate, the House adjourned till 7 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. DUNLAP, of Kentucky, by unanimous consent, filed a speech setting forth his views in relation to the bill now pending before the House.

Mr. HUTCHINS, of Ohio, said a confiscation bill, such as the one under consideration, or one more stringent, is demanded by the loyal people of this country. Such a bill ought to have been passed at the extra session of Congress. He contended that a colored soldier was good enough to shoot down a Rebel. He said there is a colored man in this city who is peculiarly able to buy all the slaveholders of his race upon this floor.

Mr. CLEMENTS, of Tennessee, said the Government is not waging a war with States, but with individuals.

He argued that the slaves of the Rebels may be emancipated, but they should not remain in the States contrary to their laws—they should be colonized.

Mr. BEAMAN, of Michigan, asked leave to have his speech in favor of confiscation printed.

Mr. RICE, of Maine, favored confiscation.

Mr. WALTON, of Vermont, favored both bills.

At 10 o'clock the House adjourned.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.—The Supreme Court of Illinois decided unanimously, on Monday, that the taxes of the State of Illinois could not be paid in Treasury notes, but must be paid in gold and silver, as provided by the constitution of the State of Illinois. The Court, therefore, in effect, declares unconstitutional the law of Congress making Federal treasury notes a legal tender in all the States of the Union. We never had any doubt that Congress exceeded its authority when it attempted to make its notes a legal tender, and should that question ever be carried to the Supreme Court of the United States, that tribunal will undoubtedly agree with the Supreme Court of Illinois.—*Milwaukee News, May 21st.*

"DO RATS EAT GRAPES?"—The *Gardeners' Chronicle* recently asked this question, and answers were immediately received from several correspondents, all agreeing that they did. They have been repeatedly caught in the very act. It appears that they climb up the trees and eat the berries. We have known instances where mice have proved very troublesome to grapes in the greenhouse. Both rats and mice are also very fond of strawberries.

There was a destructive tornado at Wheeling on the afternoon of the 21st, which uncovered and demolished the Lutheran Church, occupied as a school, killing three and wounding six scholars.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE CITY YESTERDAY—RIOTS AND UNPROVOKED ASSAULTS.—Yesterday will be long remembered as a day of riot and violent disorder. The news of the defeat of the regiment of Col. Kenly was expected the Union sentiment of the city, and early in the morning it was very evident that the slightest cause would incite a riot. About half past ten o'clock a gentleman named Francis was on the corner of Baltimore and South streets, opposite the Sun Building, and he was assaulted because it was disloyal to a party near him, and was immediately assaulted. The moment the fight commenced, the crowd, several hundred in number, which had congregated in front of the *American* and *Clipper* offices, ran to the scene, shouting for the Union, and inciting the crowd to violence.—There were only one or two police present and they were able to do but little. The crowd pressed upon the parties and for a time a general riot was threatened. Tuis fight was the beginning of a series which kept the city in a state of turmoil during the entire day. It was not easy to point out a man as one of Southern sympathy when the crowd would immediately attack him, knock him down, and stomp upon him, when he was on the ground. The police force was increased, but it was utterly impossible to control the violence of men who acted in defiance of fear and without responsibility. Mr. [illegible] was assailed on North street, and badly beaten. He offered no provocation, and was unable to defend himself from the bloodthirsty crowd who assailed him. The police took charge of Mr. Knox and conveyed him to the Central police station, and Justice Hiss committed him to jail or give security to keep the peace. Mr. Knox could have commanded a million of dollars of bail. One after another citizens were beaten, who had not given the least provocation. The police took charge of the assaulted parties and conveyed them to the Station House, when a number of them were arrested by order of the Marshal of Police, Bolivar Daniels, Esq., was assailed at the corner of Baltimore and Calvert streets, and the cry was raised to hang him. One of the crowd had a rope, and at one time the probabilities were that they would carry their threat into execution. Fortunately, the police arrived in time to save him. Officer Durham stood in front of Mr. Daniels, and protected him. The police endeavored to get Mr. Daniels into Barnum's, but found it impossible, and he was taken to the Marshal's office, and afterwards sent home under a guard of police. Mr. Frank Kirk was passing down Baltimore street in a wagon, and when below Charles street, the crowd stopped him and took him from the wagon, and beat him severely. The police eventually rescued him and took him from the crowd and sent him home. One assault after another was committed during the morning and afternoon up to four o'clock. Mr. W. C. Sauner was assailed on Calvert street, when he drew a revolver and fired two shots, neither of which took effect. The cry was raised to hang him, and it was with great difficulty that the police were able to protect him.—The violence was not confined to Baltimore street, but in different sections of the city the same scenes were enacted. A party of gentlemen, five in number, were standing at the northwest corner of Fayette and Republican streets, about one o'clock, when they were approached by about a dozen rowdies who immediately made an unprovoked attack upon them. The gentlemen at once put themselves on the defensive, and one of them gave one of the rowdies, named Moody, such a severe beating that he had to be carried off by his friends. Perry Wilt, another of the attacking party, received a slight stab in the left side. He was taken to the drug store on the corner of Fayette and Republican streets, where Drs. Jones, Chapman, Linthicum and Lane attended him. Mr. W. A. Bass, one of the assaulted parties, was arrested by policeman Stewart upon the charge of stabbing Wilt, but at an examination last evening before Justice Logan he was discharged, there being no evidence to substantiate the charge. Mr. Bass lost a watch in the scuffle and a warrant was last evening issued for the arrest of Wilt, upon the charge of having taken it. His attending physician says he will be able to be out to-day. There were two watches stolen by the assaulting party.

In the eastern section of the city a number of persons were assaulted and badly beaten, not one of whom offered the slightest offence. The following persons were taken to the Central police station, and disposed of as follows: Robert H. Warren, committed for peace; James Knox, committed for peace; James P. Moran, discharged; Samuel Drury, released for peace; John Young, discharged; Thomas Rodgers, committed for peace; W. C. Sauner, released for a hearing; Theodore Maxwell, W. T. Gillan and Ambrose Grubb, released for peace; Joseph Taylor, committed on the charge of attempting to kill.

SUNDAY SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.—The forty-fifth anniversary of St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Sunday School was celebrated yesterday in the church, (Rev. Geo. D. Cummins, D. D., rector,) and was an exceedingly interesting occasion. The school is under the charge of Wm. Wood ward, Esq., superintendent, assisted by Lawrence Cushing, Esq., who acted as secretary. Twenty-five hundred scholars, and [illegible] class has been formed into a mission [illegible] the children, it is really surprising to see how much children can accomplish when their sympathies and energies are enlisted in a subject. The exercises were opened by the singing of a hymn by the school. Such was very appropriate to the occasion.

Prayer was then followed by reading by Rev. Mr. Bowman, by Rev. Mr. Saul.

Another hymn was sung by [illegible] "The Saviour's Name," after which [illegible] was delivered by the Rector, Rev. D. Cummins.

The devices of some of the classes were interesting and appropriate that they [illegible] special mention.

The first class called was the "[illegible]" Class; device—star of evergreen, in the centre of which was a jasonica. Offering, $5.

Next, "The Star of Bethlehem" Class; whose device was a star of flowers. Offering, $3.

Next, "The Children of the Cross"; device—an anchor of flowers. Offering, [illegible].

Next, "Bishop Meade"; which was a sheaf of flowers, in the [illegible]. Offering, $1.

Next, "Growing Jewels" Class; device. An open [illegible] on a grass of flowers, on the top [illegible] two rows of burning candles; offering, $[illegible].

Next, "Virginia Hoffman" Class; device—a monument encircled with flowers; offering, $[illegible].

Next, "Carrier Dove" Class; device—Carrier dove, with an olive branch in its mouth; offering, $10.

Next, "The Gleaners" Class; device—Ruth (a statuette) gleaning wheat; offering, $4.

Next, "Bishop Henshaw" Class; device—baskets of flowers; offering, $8.

Next, "Henry V. D. Johns" Class; device—a basket of flowers; exceedingly beautiful; offering, $3.56.

Next, "Jewels of the Lord" Class; device—a crown of jewels, resting in a bed of flowers; offering, $6.

Next, "Ministering Children" Class; device—a cross of flowers; offering, $6.

Next, "Mary Louisa Rainbow" Class; device—a cross, with an anchor and heart at its base; offering, $1.50.

Here an intermission, occupied by the singing of a hymn by the school, "Glory to God on High."

The class next called was "The Gospel Ship; device—a ship under full sail; this handsomely rigged vessel was loaded with Bibles; offering $7.

Next, "The St. Peter's" Class—no device; offering $27.

Next, "The Thos. W. Tobin" Class—device, a cross covered with white roses, at its base lay a shield, helmet and sword, the whole draped in crape; offering $12.50.

Next, "The St. John's, or the Banner Class"—device, a large and handsome banner, on which was painted "Hope" leaning on an anchor, with the gospel-ship represented in the distance. This is a class of twelve young men, whose offering was $26.

Next, "The Tribute-Money" Class—device, a rod with hook and line; attached is a fish just caught, with a piece of money in its mouth, viz: $5.

Other classes were called, but the devices were mostly crosses or baskets of flowers. The whole amount contributed to the missionary cause by the school was $270.

These interesting services were concluded by the singing of the hymn, "Gather Them In," by the school. The congregation in attendance filled every available place in the church. It is estimated that at least 1,200 persons were present.

A THIEF.—This morning a man named A. H. Jarvis was before Justice Hiss on the charge of robbing Lieutenant Wm. H. Whiting of $225. The circumstances of the theft were as follows: Jarvis, up to recently, was a Captain in the New York 10th, and Whiting was a Lieutenant in the same regiment. Jarvis resigned, and for a few days has been stopping at the hotel of Col. Mann. On Friday night, at a late hour, he came to the hotel, accompanied by the Lieutenant, and took a room, and both retired. In the morning two other officers of the same regiment entered the room and woke the parties, who immediately dressed. On feeling his pockets the Lieutenant found that his money was gone, and accusted. Jarvis became very solicitous in regard to the loss, and his extreme interest excited suspicion. All four of the parties left the room; but one of the officers, fully convinced that Jarvis was the thief, kept close watch on him, and finally discovered him attempting to hide the money, which was all in bank notes. He informed Lieutenant Whiting of the affair and search was made and the money found. The Lieutenant did not wish to prosecute Jarvis, but Col. Mann insisted that he should be arrested and held to answer, and accordingly the police took Jarvis in charge and conducted him before Justice Hiss. Whiting refused to prosecute, and the Justice was compelled to discharge the guilty party.

SCENES IN FRONT OF THE MARSHAL'S OFFICE.—On Saturday morning last, the office of the Provost Marshal was besieged by women. It was announced that several Maryland regiments had been paid off, and a portion of the money had been sent to the Provost Marshal for distribution to the families of the soldiers who are members of the regiments from this city. At an early hour in the morning the wives, mothers and sisters of the soldiers commenced to gather in front of the office of the Marshal, and by ten o'clock between two and three hundred had congregated. The German portion of the crowd were most importunate in their efforts to gain an entrance, which gave offence to the American women, who expressed their dissatisfaction in most unmeasured terms. Deputy Marshal Lyons, of the regular police, with a squad of men, took possession of the steps leading to the Marshal's office, and valiantly endeavored to keep up the "[illegible] way." It was scarcely opened when the crowd renewed, and it was immediately closed. For hours the crowd remained, and only departed when the office closed.

STEALING A HORSE AND WAGON.—A [illegible] and John Roten were arrested on Saturday night for stealing a horse and wagon from the [illegible] of the Lazaretto. It belonged to G. Sagebiel. Justice Showacre committed them to jail in default of bail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

BEATING HIS WIFE.—W. E. Wallace was yesterday before Justice Showacre, upon the charge of assaulting and beating his wife. He was committed for Court.

REPAIRING THE STREETS.—The City Commissioners have commenced repairing the street, a work which has been loudly called for. The short appropriations which have been made for this purpose, will prevent them from performing the work thoroughly. The pavers have been put to work on Pratt street, near Calvert, and all the streets bordering on the wharves, from that point east, will be repaired; after which the western section will be attended to. The Board desire that persons living in any section of the city where the streets are in a very bad condition, will report the same to the office, and immediate attention will be given.

THEFT.—Hester Williams, negro, was yesterday arrested upon the charge of stealing a pair of shoes from Eleanor Hall, negress. Justice Logan committed her to jail in default of bail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

NEW HOSPITAL.—The old Stewart mansion, on the suburbs of the city, recently occupied by troops, together with the barracks erected there, is being fitted up for use as a hospital. When finished it will accommodate about three hundred patients.

TAKING PHOTOGRAPHS.—James McGregor was on Saturday before Justice Showacre upon the charge of stealing six photographs from J. W. Stellings. He was committed for the Grand Jury.

FOR EUROPE.—Mr. George Shillenger and Mr. George Hughes sailed on Saturday in the steamer Edinburg, for Europe. Mr. C. T. Koch, of Havre-de-Grace, was also a passenger.

Amusements.

HOLLIDAY STREET THEATRE.—The dramatic power of Dickens' "Great Expectations" appears to have commanded a very general appreciation in the theatrical world—not less than six dramatic versions of the same vigorous work have been already given on this side the Atlantic, and yet another—from the facile pen of the dramatist of "East Lynne"—is announced for production at Holliday Street Theatre to-night, for which establishment it was especially written. This drama, which has been prepared with unusual care, both in its dramatic, its mechanical, and in its pictorial features, and advertised with notable energy, is commended to our confidence, and to the popular favor by the the recognized ability of its dramatist, and of the effect of the production, comes up to that foreshadowed for it in the preliminary announcements of its performance to night. The result will leave nothing to be desired, either by author or public, in the consummation of its success. The piece offers advantages for the exhibition of scenic and mechanical skill, which have been finely improved, it is said. In the former department, Mr. Joseph Parker, the artist in charge of the ever delightful *Sea of Ice*, contributes several characteristic, and, we doubt not, spirited scenes, and the catastrophe of the drama—the collision of the boats on the Thames, the drowning of Compeyson, and the fatal wounding of Magwich beneath the wheels of the ocean steamer, upon which he is attempting to escape from England—is claimed as an admirable illustration of the thrilling in the mechanical effects of the stage. The characters of the play have been distributed to Messrs. Studley, Chester, Bishop, Herne, Hall, &c., Mrs. Vincent and Misses Anderson, Orborne and Annie Grahame. The production, which is in four acts and a prologue, will be given without a force to-night.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

CRIMINAL COURT—JUDGE BOND.

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

This Court was on Saturday engaged with the following business:

Thomas Martin, charged with resisting a policeman. Adjudged guilty. Remanded to jail.

James Purnell, colored, charged with assaulting Benjamin Wilkinson, colored. Fined $5 and costs and sent to jail for one month.

James Bacon, colored, charged with assaulting Samuel Butler, a deaf and dumb negro. Dismissed.

David McGovern, charged with assaulting Martin Tucker. Dismissed.

Charles Judd, charged with assaulting Mary Miller. Compromised.

John Bitter and Robert Renwick, charged with assaulting L. Fritz. Dismissed.

David Rooney, charged with assaulting his mother. Dismissed.

George Gardner, charged with assaulting his wife. Compromised.

Ann Woods, charged with assaulting Mary Schultze. Fined $1 and costs and sent to jail for two months.

Wm. Rochester, charged with assaulting Sergeant Fox, of the Second Delaware regiment. Compromised.

George Bowers, charged with assaulting his wife. Dismissed.

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

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE GILES.

United States vs. schooner Express and cargo.—Libelled as a [illegible] reported. Decree of condemnation ordered. Motion to amend by U. S. Attorney.

Same vs. schooner Reform and cargo. Libelled as a prize. On trial.

SUPERIOR C[illegible]

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

COURT OF APPEALS OF MARYLAND.

DECEMBER TERM, 1861.

ANNAPOLIS, May 23.—The June term of this Court commences on Monday, the second day of June next. [illegible] cases will be as follows: First the contested cases from Somerset, Dorchester, Talbot, Queen Anne's, Kent, Cecil and Harford counties, and then the cases on the special docket.

Reported for the Maryland News Sheet.

BALTIMORE COUNTY COURT.

TOWSONTOWN, May 24.—Judge J. Gittings, Esq., Attorney for the State. Sitting in Equity.

The following business engaged the attention of Wilkinson Brothers & Co. vs. Norris. Motion in arrest of judgment. Motion overruled. Wheeler and Keech for plaintiffs. No counsel present for defendant.

Gill vs. Gill. A bill to set aside a feasible deed. Argued by Messrs. Wheeler and Keech for the complainant. Messrs. Gittings, Grason and Gill for defendants. The reading of the evidence by both parties occupied the day. The argument on the part of the complainant will be commenced on Saturday next.

ANOTHER STEP IN THE ABOLITION PLATFORM.

In a recent number of the Ashtabula (Ohio) *Sentinel*, Joshua R. Giddings has a letter over his own signature, addressed to "J. J. Elwell, Assistant Quartermaster General, U. S. A., now on duty at Beaufort, S. C." The letter gives Mr. G.'s views as to what should be done with the negroes—the freed slaves—of South Carolina. The proposition will startle the people, but it is not more startling than some of Mr. G.'s views on other questions heretofore, which have since been adopted by the Opposition. It is nothing more nor less than for Mr. Elwell "and other philanthropists, public officers and teachers" "at once to rally these people (negroes) to the formation of a State Government," or "to re-organize the old State Government of South Carolina," (negroes) elect good and loyal men to their legislature." Mr. G. further says that "these people (negroes) must remain where they are, to supply us with cotton."

Here we have the cool proposition, made by one Federal officer to another, to organize a *negro* State Government within the Union. To place the slaves at one jump, on a perfect social and political equality with the white people. Giddings, it is true, adds that "they *must not enslave* their former masters. He would not have them "enslave their former master," but he would make the *white* race subservient to them. He would place the slaves of South Carolina and other States, over and above the white men—he would give the negroes the complete control of the State Government, the right to elect negro State officers, Congressmen and Senators, and thus place them on an equal footing with the white men in the other States.

We commend his programme to the attention of our readers. Let them not delude themselves with the belief that it is but the raving of a crazy fanatic. He has power and influence in the party with which he acts, and is one of Mr. Lincoln's appointees. Doctrines which he has heretofore advocated, have been engrafted in the legislation of the country, and by the acts of the Executive have become measures of the Administration. Giddings is bolder, and perhaps in advance of the members of his party; but he may again, as he has in the past, force the "dagger-masters"—as he once styled the Conservatives in his own party—to adopt his doctrines. Steadily and surely Abolitionism is "marching on."

DEATH OF REV. DR. WOLFF.—The late foreign news brings intelligence of the death of a very eccentric and gifted man. Dr. Joseph Wolff was born near Bamberg, in Bavaria, in 1795. He was educated at the College of the Propaganda, in Rome, where he was expelled in his twenty-third year for holding erroneous doctrines. He came to England, and, under the patronage of several English clergymen, travelled and preached through the East, gaining no small reputation as an Oriental traveler. In 1827 he married Lady Georgiana, (Mary Walpole) with whom he again travelled in the East on a search for the ten tribes. Leaving his wife, he then visited Abyssinia and India, and afterwards came to this country. Here he was well received, and preached before Congress. He became acquainted with the American clergy, and deciding to enter the Episcopal Church, was ordained a deacon by the late Bishop Doane, of New Jersey, and on his return to England was made a priest. In 1845 he was presented with the vicarage of Isle-Brewers, near Taunton, which he retained until his death.

GOVERNOR ANDREW AND THE NEW CALL FOR TROOPS.

Gov. Andrew, of Massachusetts, has addressed the following strong letter to Secretary Stanton:

"BOSTON, May 19, 1862.

"*To the Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:*

"SIR—I have this moment received a telegram in these words, viz:—

"'The Secretary of War desires to know how soon you can raise and organize three or four more infantry regiments, and have them ready to be forwarded here to be armed and equipped. Please answer immediately, and state the number you can raise.

L. THOMAS, Adjutant General.'

"A call so sudden and unexpected finds me without materials for an intelligent reply. Our young men are all preoccupied with other views. Still, if a real call for three regiments is made, I believe we can raise them in forty days. The arms and equipments would need to be furnished here. Our people have never marched without them. They go into camp while forming into regiments, and are drilled and practised with arms and muskets as soldiers. To attempt the other course would dampen enthusiasm and make men feel that they were not soldiers, but a mob.

"Again, if our people feel that they are going into the South to help to fight Rebels who will kill and destroy them by all means known to savages as well as civilized men—will deceive them by fraudulent flags of truce and lying pretences, as they did the Massachusetts boys at Williamsburg—will use their negro slaves against them, both as laborers and as fighting men, while they themselves must never fire at the enemy' (magazine, I think they will feel the draft is heavy on their patriotism. But if the President will sustain General Hunter, and recognize all men, even black men, as legally capable of that loyalty the blacks are waiting to manifest, and let them fight with God and human nature on their side, the roads will swarm, if need be, with multitudes whom New England would pour out to obey your call.

"Always ready to do my utmost, I remain, most faithfully, your obedient servant,

"JOHN A. ANDREW."

THE ARMY OF THE SHENANDOAH.

Correspondence of the New York World.

NEW MARKET, VA., May 11.—The retreat of Gen. Banks' column towards Strasburg causes great rejoicing among the disloyal inhabitants of the valley. Doubtless there is a perfect jubilee at Harrisonburg, and certainly there will be here when we have left, for the ladies have already hauled their pies and prepared their reception for Jack-on and Ashby, whom they expect to greet very soon after our departure.

The proper way of securing a house for headquarters is now pretty definitely established. Ask permission to occupy a few rooms for an officer and his staff, and the owner is almost invariably either an insulting refusal or a long parade of reasons why it cannot be done. It is necessary, therefore, to send some one in advance who puts the case not so much in the form of a request as a polite demand, with a statement of the necessity for so doing. The family then generally keep themselves carefully secluded, refrain from all intercourse with the invaders until they are gone. Often signs of active participation in the cause of the Rebels are discovered. In the house where I am now writing, 3,000 lbs. of [illegible] were found packed in Haversacks, and several cartridge boxes of Southern manufacture were Three rude sabres, one of the cut-building-[illegible] found under the floor, covered by some unskillful hands, but well polished sharp, with a hilt of brass roughly wrought, but evidently made for use.

A messenger from General Milroy has arrived from Staunton, passing through Harrisburg, where no Rebels were met with. He announces to us the defeat of Milroy, with 5,000 men, by the combined forces of Jackson, Johnson and Ewell, and the capture of the entire baggage train of the former.

THREATENED INDIAN TROUBLES ALONG THE MAIL AND TELEGRAPH ROUTE.—Dispatches from Salt Lake give an alarming aspect to affairs on the plains east of there. The Indians have been committing depredations on the Overland Mail Company's property during the past two months, stealing stock, burning one station at least, killing the station keeper, Pat Bridger, in a battle now stepped running the mails for the present, as they cannot control the route, and there is constant fear that at any moment the telegraph line may be destroyed.

It seems not improbable that we are on the eve of a general uprising of the redskins. Roaming freely over tracks of desert and mountain a thousand miles in extent, they make common property of the grist of each tribe. The Secessionists have not failed to poison their minds with lies and by all available processes to turn them against the Government at a moment when, doubtless, they are informed that its hands are full and that their depredations cannot be punished.

The despatch from Salt Lake says these depredations have now been going on for two months. It has been a matter of great wonder that Col. Connor, with the 3d regiment of California volunteers, would leave Henicia for Salt Lake about the 10th of May. This news will tend to hasten his departure, as it may to abbreviate the absence of Gen. Nye from his territory, where the Pi-Utes tax all the energies of old Winnemucka to keep them from lapsing into the general Indian uneasiness.—*San Francisco Bulletin.*

BOARD OF TRADE.

Committee of Arbitration for the month of May

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

Monetary and Commercial Review,

BALTIMORE, May 24, 1862.

Business was very dull at the Baltimore Stock Board to day. For Maryland 6's 1890 100 was bid. In City stocks there were no transactions—for those of 1875 99 was bid, 99¾ asked, and for the old and new issue of 6's 1862 64 was bid, 65¾ asked; do. do. 1875 91 bid, 95 asked; do. do. 1885 88 bid, 89¾ asked; for Northwestern Virginia 6's 1875, first mortgage guaranteed by the city, 93 was bid, 95 asked; do. do. second mortgage, guaranteed by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, 87 was bid, 88 asked; Central Ohio 7's 1861, first mortgage on the Western division, 79 was bid; for Western Maryland 6's 1890 94¾ was bid. There was a sale of 25 shares Baltimore and Ohio Railroad stock at 46⅛; also 100 shares Gardner Mining stock at $1.05. For Canton Company $14¾ was bid, $15 asked. In other stocks we have no change to notice.

SALES AT THE BALTIMORE STOCK BOARD.

SATURDAY, May 24, 1862.

25 shares Balt. & Ohio Railroad stock....opg. 64⅛
500 shares Gardner Hill Mining Co.....1.05

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		
Tennessee bonds	51¾	51¾
North Carolina bonds	58¾	58
American gold	71	00
Canton Company	103¾	00
Erie Railroad	14¾	00
New York Central Railroad	87¾	36¾
Reading Railroad	87¾	87¾
Rock Island	49	49
	00	00

steady. unsettled.

The New York *Post* of Saturday afternoon says:

The stock market is better to day, the excitement about the Indiana overissue having mostly subsided. The recovery is equal to ¾@1 per cent. throughout the list. Some of the railway shares have rallied 1¼@2 per cent., with a good demand. The strongest of the speculative list are New York Central, Hudson and Rock Island. These close firm at full prices. Delaware and Hudson rose to 99¾@100, Pennsylvania Coal to 90¾@90¾. Pacific Mail closes at 113¾@114. Michigan guaranteed 55¾@55¾. Toledo 44¾@44¾. Michigan Central 61¾@61¾. Erie, Hudson and Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago, Toledo and Wabash bonds were also firmer, the seconds rising 1¾ per cent. Gold sold at 103¾ at the board, and it closes at that bid and 103¾ asked. Exchange on London closed very firm at 114@114¼. The Hansa, for Europe, to-day, takes out $338,481, the Edinburg $230,680. Total, $569,161.

We annex a comparative statement of the imports of foreign dry goods and general merchandise at the port of New York for the week ending May 23d, and since January list:

	1860.	1861.	1862.
Dry Goods	$1,702,345	$568,983	$470,142
General Merchandise	2,369,913	1,904,093	2,899,291
Total for the week	$4,072,258	2,473,076	3,299,433
Previously reported	$91,215,143	65,434,138	65,340,450
Total since Jan. 1st	$95,287,110	68,907,214	68,639,883

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

SATURDAY, May 24.

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 21¼@21¾ cts.; fair to good do. 19¾@20¾ cts.; Laguayra at 22@23 cts., and Java at 25¾@26 cts. per lb. The stock of Rio now in first hands is 31,000 bags, with very little of other descriptions here.

FLOUR.—There continues to be but little done in Flour, and the market is dull and inactive, the chief demand being for retailing brands of Howard Street Super and Extra, and choice City Mills Extra for export. Late yesterday there were sales of 400 bbls. City Mills Extra at $6.50, and 1,000 bbls. do. on terms not made public, quote Howard Street Super at $5 25@$5 37½; do. shipping Super at $5 25@$5 62½; do. retailing do. at $5.75. Ohio Mill's, good to fancy brands Super, at $5@$5 12½, and Extra do. at $5 50 per bbl.

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

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

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

GRAIN.—The offerings of Grain on 'Change to-day footed up 28,700 bushels, viz: 8,400 bushels Wheat, 17,300 bushels Corn, 2,900 bushels Oats, and 600 bushels Rye. There was a fair demand for good sound Wheat for milling purposes, but common to medium grades are very dull and almost unsaleable; red Wheat is also exceedingly dull. There were no sales reported. We quote fair to good white 145@153 cts., and prime to choice do. 156@163 cts.; fair to prime Southern red 121@126 cts., and Pennsylvania do. 120@122 cts. per bushel. Corn—Prime dry white Corn suitable for shipment continues to bring full prices; all lots not coming up to the standard sell slowly at a decline of 10@13 cts per bushel. Yellow is in moderate request at our quotations. Sales to day of 3,800 bushels good and prime dry white at 60@63 cts.; 16,000 bushels inferior to fair do at 46@52 cts.; and 2,600 bushels good and prime yellow at 53@54 cts. per bushel, at which range of prices we quote at the close. Oats—The demand for good and prime Oats rules fair, and under light receipts the market exhibits no change—sales of 4,000 bushels at 39@40 cts. for good and prime Pennsylvania; 38@39 cts. for Maryland, and 36@37 cts. per bushel for Virginia do. Rye—No sales. Pennsylvania closes dull at 71@72 cts., and Maryland at 67@68 cts. per bushel.

MOLASSES.—We notice a sale of 50 hhds. Muscovado Molasses at 29 cts per gallon. There is a very fair jobbing demand, but with light stocks the market is firm at our quotations, viz: Cuba clayed 24@26 cts. Cuba Muscovado 28@32 cts.; Porto Rico 36@42 cts. The market is entirely bare of New Orleans and English Island.

PROVISIONS.—We have 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 6¾@7 cts. per lb.—Bacon.—We notice some little inquiry for Bacon Sides; Shoulders are quiet; we quote Shoulders at 5 cts; Sides at 6¼ cts.; Hams at 6¾@7 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;