THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS....FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, reported back favorably from the Committee on Military Affairs the bill introduced last Friday, to legalize the acts of the President in accepting volunteers under the act of July last, and authorizing the acceptance of 200,000 volunteers in addition to those under that act.

Several bills and resolutions were introduced, among them a bill releasing the Government of all obligations to support slavery, and of all responsibility for it under the Constitution.

The consideration of the tax bill was resumed. The tax on telegraphic despatches was made one cent where the cost of the first ten words does not exceed twenty cents, and when above that, three cents. The tax on insurance policies was fixed at twenty-five cents. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The debate having been concluded, the House passed the bill which has been pending for some time, reported from the special committee on the subject, to confiscate the property of the rebels for the payment of the expenses of the rebellion, and for other purposes.

The first section provides that all the estates and property, moneys, stocks, credits and effects of the persons hereafter named, are declared forfeited to the Government of the United States, and declared lawful subjects of seizure and of prize and capture wherever found, for the indemnity of the United States against the expenses for suppressing the rebellion—that is to say—1st. Of any person hereafter acting as an officer in the army or navy of the Rebels now or hereafter in arms against the United States. 2d. Any person hereafter acting as president, vice president, member of congress, judge of any court, cabinet officer, foreign minister, commissioner or consul of the so-called Confederate States. 3d. Any person acting as governor of a State, member of convention or legislature, or judge of any court of the so-called Confederate States. 4th. Any person who having held office of honor, trust or profit in the United States, shall hereafter hold an office in the so-called Confederate States. 5th—Any person hereafter holding any office or agency under the so-called Confederate States, or under any of the several States of said Confederacy, or laws thereof, whether such office or agency be national, state, or municipal in its name or character. 6th.—Any person who, owning property in any loyal State or Territory of the United States, or in the District of Columbia, shall hereafter assist and give aid to such rebellion; and the said estate, property and moneys, stocks, &c., of these persons are declared lawful subjects of seizure and of prize and capture wherever found, and the President of the United States shall cause the same to be seized, to the end they may be confiscated and condemned to the use of the United States; and all sales, transfers or conveyances shall be null and void, and it shall be a sufficient bar to any suit brought by such person for the possession or for use of such property or any of it, to allege and prove that he is one of the persons described in this section. The second section provides if any person within any State or territory of the United States, other than those already specified, shall not within 60 days after public warning and proclamation by the President, cease to aid and abet such rebellion, and return to their allegiance, their property shall in like manner be forfeited to the use of the United States. The third section provides that to secure possession, condemnation and sale of any such property situated and being in any State or District, or Territory of the United States, proceedings in rem shall be instituted in the name of the United States, in any district court or territorial court of the United States, or in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia, within which the property may be found, or in which the same, if moveable, may be first brought, which proceedings shall conform to the proceedings in prize cases.

The next bill, also reported by the committee, was to free the slaves of all who are engaged in aiding in any way the rebels. Several amendments were offered, but rejected.

The bill was then lost—yeas 74, nays 78.

The House adjourned.

FROM COM. DAVIS' FLOTILLA.

Special Correspondence of the New York World.

GUNBOAT FLOTILLA, OFF FORT PILLOW, Wednesday, May 21.

It is over five weeks since we first arrived here from Island No. 10, and fondly imagined that we were to walk by Fort Pillow with hardly a pause. The hours have stretched into days, and the days into weeks, and we are still in the indentical position we took on our first advent. For weeks we fired mortars irregularly over Craighead Point, but have not now quit the practice altogether. We passing between the emplacements in tugs, and flags of truce then a little firing from the enemy, with now and anilven the quiet scene; but by far the greater portion of the time has been in idle, listless security.

JEFF. THOMPSON'S SALLY.

The little flurry which occurred the other day, seems to have broken the spell which held us fixed. Since that hour there have been signs of movement and a returning sense of the necessity of rendering the fort. We had waited so long for the Confederates to leave the place, or for some other corps to drive them out, that we had almost forgotten that it was any concern of ours. We may now look upon the sally of Jeff. Thompson's vams in its right light. It was simply an attempt on his part to effect something which would furnish material for self glorification, in which he was seconded by the Confederate Commodore Montgomery. The design was to capture one of our mortars which was daily towed down to the Point. In order to do this it was necessary to sink or destroy the single gunboat which stood off as its guardian. The attempt came near being a success, not, however, without teaching us a profitable lesson. We drove the enemy back with loss, and they will hardly renew the conflict.

It is noticeable that the Confederates aimed to accomplish their ends by means of rams with sharpshooters, without the aid of their regular gunboats. So far it may not be considered a really naval combat, being an encounter between rams and gunboats, where the former had all the advantage. Such a thing could not occur again. We ought to have captured the entire attacking party in the face of the gunboats which looked on below. The action was so short-lived, and the Confederates so glad to escape, that they were gone before we had fairly gotten ready for action. Our loss was greater than we had a right to expect—the Cincinnati so far strained as to be run ashore to prevent her from sinking, and the Mound City leaking badly from the collision with the rams.

NATIONAL RAMS.

The rams of the Confederates are to be met with similar rams on our side. On Monday six curious frail-looking boats arrived, which we were told were intended to butt the rebellious craft and run them down. These rams are simply powerful Pittsburg tow-boats, whose engines have been inclosed in a thick wall of oak timber, the pilot-house encased in boiler plate, and the forward part of the hull packed solid with bolted timber. An iron prow or cut-water has been placed on, with which it is expected they will split open the sides of any vessel they strike. One is naturally apt to ask how they are to be protected against heavy shot; but, like the Confederates, they depend upon their floating qualities and great speed for their defence. They are understood to be a private enterprise of the good citizens of Pennsylvania, which, if they prove successful, the Government is to pay for, and if not the loss falls on the hands of the projectors. Our impressions are not very much enlisted in their favor. They can only disappoint us agreeably. At present they lie steamed up in the Tennessee shore, but no one can predicate anything of their movements. It is not likely they will move before the gunboats, though it is asserted they are not under the orders of the Commodore.

MEMPHIS MUST BE TAKEN.

It is plain that we have waited long enough; all the fruits of the do-nothing policy ought to have been apparent by this time. It is difficult to say precisely whether we are waiting for Halleck, be for us, or both for Commodore Farragut. The probabilities are that a grand rush and struggle will be made for the first possession of the city of Memphis, and one of the two fleets be abreast of the levee in less than a week.

Accounts brought in yesterday by refugees state that the national fleet had left Vicksburg on Saturday last, in which case, by travelling in daylight, he ought to be in Memphis to-day. Should this prove to be true, we may expect a speedy co-operation on Fort Pillow. The belief is that the fort is very poorly garrisoned, and that a force of five thousand men could take it by assault.

The capture of Memphis is the legitimate business of this flotilla, and if, after the comparatively harmless encounters with Confederate boats and Confederate batteries, the Commodore does not speedily break through this defensive policy, he will probably have much to regret when the true strength or weakness of the enemy shall be discovered by another flotilla.

MORE FLAGS OF TRUCE.

Yesterday we sent down a hundred and eight prisoners to be released under a flag of truce. The flag-boat L. M. Kennett steamed down to the Point, when a Confederate tug came up, and, after some hours of delay, the men were taken off.

This morning a large steamer with single chimney, supposed to be the Habana, appeared in sight, and took position in the bight of the bend, so that she could observe the entire flotilla except the rams. Soon after the tug Jessie put out with her truce, and went down to the Confederate boat.—She afterwards returned with the Confederate correspondence to the flag-ship, and is now waiting for the answer.

I confess there are uneasy feelings prevalent, that instead of standing like so many black river police guarding against smugglers, and engaging in this amicable business of exchanging prisoners taken at Donelson and Shiloh in perilous battle, the gunboats might be put to some more honorable service. The prize is worth some risk, and besides, it is our highest interest, as well as duty, to possess the Mississippi from its source to the delta at the earliest moment.

We are looking anxiously for a little of the *élan* which has charac erized the Confederates in the late engagement. Something dashing would not only result in great success, but also fill the hearts of our sailors, who are dying of inaction, and chafing under the dull routine of watching and waiting.

There is a splendid opportunity for some leader to achieve enviable distinction by a timely assault of the fort, and we are much mistaken if many days elapse before something spirited be undertaken by the Commc dore of this flotilla.

THE REV. MR. SYLE OF WASHINGTON.—The Rev. Mr. Syle, rector of Trinity Church, Washington, has written a long letter denying the rumored charges against him, involving his disloyalty to the Government of the United States. He says that he simply declined to read a form of prayer provided for him by the Bishop, but offered appropriate prayers in obedience to the President's proclamation for thanksgiving. That he married a Southern lady is a charge based upon a transaction which he deems private, and outside of any right of public criticism. He says: "I am so loyal that I will resist all infringement of the law, whether of the Church which I love and honor, or of the Government of the land in which I sojourn, and to which I owe obedience and support."

SPEECH OF HON. BEN. WOOD, OF NEW YORK, ON THE STATE OF THE UNION.

Mr. Wood obtained the unanimous consent of the House to have printed the following remarks:

Mr. WOOD.—Mr. Chairman, I have hitherto avoided troubling this House. Content to be a listener, without any other participation in its proceedings than to oppose my solemn individual negative against measures which my conscience and my principles would not approve, I have said nothing. Indeed, sir, I have not had the heart to rise here and speak. A glance at this Hall, of itself, has been enough to prevent. When I look around and see one-third of the Union unrepresented here, and find myself in a body, though purporting to be one branch of the Congress of the United States, really in fact but a fragmentary part of it, my heart sinks within me. It appears to be a sectional body—a gathering of the representatives of a sectional party. With these feelings, and with this spirit, I have until now avoided participating in debate.

Besides, sir, during the earlier period of this session, disaster had accompanied the efforts of the Federal arms. I felt that the hour of defeat was not a fit one in which to strive to awaken the great soul of the North to thoughts of peace; I felt that something was due to the sense of mortification, something to the natural desire to retrieve the shame of discomfiture. I hoped, too, that when victory should perch upon our banners, others than myself would seize the occasion to urge a plea in behalf of peaceable measures; and that this Government itself, feeling secure and strong enough to be magnanimous, would take the lead and be the pioneer in opening a path for the settlement of our difficulties without further recourse to bloodshed. I even hoped that the leaders of the new dominant party, moved by the sore distress which has visited our country, would relent from the stern rigor of their doctrine of subjugation, and, in the flush of triumph, would lean a little towards a gentler policy than that which they have hitherto championed with so much zeal and with so little forbearance.

I hoped in vain. The triumph came, a long train of successes has relieved the North from its humiliation. The Government claims now to stand as a rock against which the tempest of opposition must waste itself in futile efforts. The partisans of the ultra war party laugh to scorn the idea that any effectual resistance can be offered to the onward march of our triumphant armies, and yet no single effort has been made in these Congressional Halls to stay the effusion of blood. It has been left for me, powerless as I am, to speak the first conciliatory word in behalf of my suffering countrymen. And I do it, sir, in the hope that others, more capable, will not be so much engrossed with the lust of conquest and the pride of victory to follow my example.

Sir, it is an ineffaceable reproach to those either deluded or wicked men who, in the North, by their unwearied agitation of abolition schemes, have stirred the embers of this strife; it is an eternal reproach to them that, through defeat and victory, throughout every phase of this unhappy struggle, with the groans of their distressed and tortured country smiting upon their ears, they have cried, and still cling, with unpitying pertinacity, and even with ferocity, to the doctrine which has been the germ of all the mischief. With the first exulting shouts of Federal victories they set up the echoing cry of emancipation. With all the energy of fanaticism, with all the subtle arts and intrigues of scheming demagogues, with all the appliances of cunning, intellect, and overweening arrogance at their command, even at this eventful crisis, when every patriot can brain should be at work to bring about a fair and honorable peace, they have not thought, no hope, no duty but to propagate their creed, extending its influence into every nook and cranny of the land, and to poison the atmosphere of these sacred Halls with its interminable discussion. Openly and in secret, by the agency of the press, the pulpit, and the political rostrum, in the camp in the city, and in the open field, they are spreading the contagion; they are innoculating the country with this moral pestilence which has already brought us where we are at the very brink of the grave of nationality.

Sir, to these apostles of abolitionism will be traced hereafter whatever of evil has befallen or may befall our country. They are building its sepulchre with the bones of their slaughtered countrymen. I do believe there are gentlemen within my vision now, who are even purposed, whose first desire, paramount even to the success of Republicanism, is emancipation. They, and their direct plies first threw the spark of discord. They applied the torch, and are now more busy than ever with throwing fresh fuel to the flame? Should victory crown the efforts which God forbid, the record of this country's ruin will prove will assuredly be the strangest to those that read which shall tell of the madness and wickedness of the abolitionists. In the fanatic worship of this one idol, would, in itself, be a final repudiation of the first principle of republicanism. Prosecute this war until you have accomplished the object of holding a subdued section in subjection, and the world will look in vain for a republic on the western hemisphere.

Sir, I love to entertain the hope that our Union will be restored upon the foundation laid down by our fathers; and I desire no changes in the plan of that glorious superstructure. But I am not so unnatural a worshipper of the Union as to seek its salvation with the destruction of those for whose welfare it was conceived; to build it up upon the dead bodies of my countrymen, when other means are at hand for its reconstruction. I would purchase its redemption otherwise than by anarchy and ruin. I would not fling away the substance to perpetuate the name. Every drop of blood that is shed in this struggle will weaken the keystone of the fabric for whose sake the blood is pretended to be shed. One word of conciliation at this crisis will do more to save the country than all the achievements, past and to come, of your victorious soldiery.

Why should not that word go forth, even now, in the name of the triumph of the Federal arms. If there has ever been a period in the history of republics when prolonged civil strife has failed to crush the spirit of the masses, I have not read that history aright. Already, with one year's bitter experience, we have beheld some of the dearest privileges of American citizenship wrested from our grasp. And how long, at the same rate, before upon the convenient plea of necessity, we shall be stripped of other rights which heretofore have made us deem ourselves freemen? How long, while personal liberty now depends on the nod of an official? How long, while freeborn American citizens can be left to languish in bastiles, beyond the reach of the constituted tribunals of the land, and at the mercy of the Executive for their liberation? How long, while the press, the guardian of liberty, is fettered, and the masses, shackled, gagged, cowed into sullen silence, or, worse yet, become the minion of a party? How long, while editors are arrested at the polls by military process, and legislators are imprisoned off to prison before they can assume their sacred functions? How long, while the partisans of the immaculate abolition party are coining money out of the blood of their countrymen, parading their showy patriotism and shouting "Union," with their arms up to the elbows in the public Treasury? How long, sir, will the people of the North, taxed beyond endurance, robbed and cheated by an ever-craving horde of political hyenas—how long will they have a choice between freedom and anarchy, between a republic and a despotism? Alas! we still cling to the name of a republic, but have we the reality? It is consequence of the Government having taken possession of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, that there were no passenger trains to or from Washington yesterday. Whether there will be one to-day is not known.

SALE OF A VESSEL.—The schooner Algonquin, which was recently condemned in the United States District Court, for violation of the blockade, was yesterday sold at public auction at Smith's wharf by Marshal Bonifant. It was purchased by John T. Burt for $170.

Amusements.

HOLLIDAY STREET THEATRE.—The new drama of *Pin and His Great Expectations* was performed to a very good audience, considering the prevailing excitement. It was most capitally acted throughout. The scenery and effects are of a novel description and elicited the warmest applause of the audience. It was dramatized with great skill and judgment by the author of East Lynne, and will prove a complete success. We recommend our readers to witness it and secure their seats in the day-time.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

CRIMINAL COURT—JUDGE BOND.

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

The Court was yesterday engaged with the following business.

Henry Pollock, indicted for forcing two checks upon the house of Martin Gillett & Co., was tried and adjudged guilty. Remanded for sentence.

Charles Marshall, indicted for the larceny of a watch, valued at $5, the property of John Hughes, was arraigned and pleaded not guilty.

James Johnson and James Jones, indicted for the larceny of a pocket-book, containing $10, the property of Henry Carlisle, were arraigned and pleaded not guilty.

Bernard Bradley, indicted for the larceny of a gold watch, a pistol, and several articles of clothing, was arraigned and pleaded guilty. Remanded for sentence.

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

SUPERIOR COURT—JUDGE MARY N.

Patrick H. Kelly *vs.* Francis A. Gibbons. On trial.

Francis A. Gibbons *vs.* Patrick H. Kelly. On trial.

Assignment for to-day from No. 393 to 450 inclusive.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE GILES.

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

In the case of the United States *vs.* a sum of money found on board the captured sloop Velma, and claimed by parties who were represented to be passengers and crew of the vessel, the Court decreed that $120 in bank notes, as claimed by Horace A. Brock, be restored to him; that $123, money claimed by S. D. Lankford, be restored to him; and that $705 in bank notes and $965 in bank notes, claimed by W. J. Whittington, be condemned as forfeited.

Reported for the Maryland News Sheet.

BALTIMORE COUNTY COURT—JUDGE PRICE.

TOWSONTOWN, May 26,—Richard J. Gittings, Esq., Attorney for the State.

The magistrates' appeal docket was taken up this morning, and the following cases disposed of:

O'Brien *vs.* Kelley. Judgment reversed by consent, with costs. Rogers and Grason for appellant; Hoarman for appellee.

Carter *vs.* Woolston. Judgment reversed and judgment for appellant for $20 and costs. Carter for appellant; Grason for appellee.

Morrison *vs.* Hooke. Judgment affirmed with costs. Grason for appellant; Gittings for appellee.

Whitelock *vs.* Sutton. Tried before the Court and held *sub curia*. Grason and Boarman for appellant; Wm. B. Bond, Esq., for appellee.

Hare *vs.* Lammott. Appeal dismissed. No counsel present for appellant. R. R. Boarman, Esq., for appellee.

Butler *vs.* Perry. Tried by a jury. Verdict in favor of appellant for $6. John T. Ensor, Esq., for appellant; Messrs. Wheeler and Keech for appellee.

Collins *vs.* Dennis. On trial.

On motion of R. J. Gittings, Esq., Mr. Oliver C. Warfield was admitted as attorney of the law, and to practice at this bar.

Monetary and Commercial Review,

BALTIMORE, May 26, 1862

The Stock market has been very inactive to day, and but few transactions have taken place. For City 6's 1875 98 was bid, 99¾ asked, and for the old and new issue of 1890 93¾ was bid, 99¾ asked. The only sales reported were 20 shares Merchants' Bank at $100, and 750 shares Springfield Mining at $2.55. In other stocks we have no change to notice, prices remaining about the same as on Saturday. The excitement of the last few days has had the effect of causing a dullness in all operations.

SALES AT THE BALTIMORE STOCK BOARD.

MONDAY, May 26, 1862.

20 shares Merchants' Bank.....100
750 shares Springfield Mining Co.....b20..2.55

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.....	56	00
Tennessee bonds.....	50¾	51
North Carolina bonds.....	57	57¼
American gold.....	71¾	00
Canton Company.....	104	00
Erie Railroad.....	14¾	00
New York Central Railroad	35¾	35¾
Reading Railroad.....	86¾	87
Rock Island.....	48	48¼
	00	00
	heavy.	steady.

The New York *Herald* of yesterday says:

The market opened better on Saturday, and higher prices were given for almost all descriptions of securities. In the afternoon, however, lower rates again prevailed, the brokers being pressed to sell by reason of large numbers of items having been sold. The market closed heavy. Money was active, but the price as before, 6@7 per cent. on call. Exchange closed firm at 114¾ gold 108¾@109¾.

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

IMPORTS.	1860.	1861.	1862.
For the week.			
Dry goods.....	$1,702,345	$568,983	$470,142
General merchandise.	2,369,913	1,904,093	2,829,291
Total for the week...	$4,072,258	2,473,076	3,299,433
Previously reported.	91,215,143	66,431,138	65,340,450
Since January 1.....	$95,287,401	68,907,214	68,639,883
EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE AND PRODUCE.			
For the week.....	$1,536,119	2,607,381	2,453,500
Previously reported..	39,691,103	47,213,318	44,394,026
Since January 1.....	$32,227,222	49,820,699	46,848,406
EXPORTS OF SPECIE.			
For the week.....	1860. $1,251,177	1861. —	1862. 538,632
Previously reported.	14,915,867	2,835,747	17,256,666
Since January 1.....	$16,167,044	2,835,747	18,101,698

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

MONDAY, May 26

COFFEE.—We are without transactions to report today, although there has been some inquiry for prime Rio from the trade and also from the West. We now quote prime Rio at 21@21¼ cts.; fair to good do. 19¾@20¾ cts.; Laguayra at 22@23 cts., and Java at 25¾@26 cts per lb, very little of other descriptions here.

FLOUR.—The market was dull and unsettled to day, and we hear of no sales. We continue to quote as follows: Howard Street Super at $5 25@5 37½; do. shipping Super at $5 25@5 37½; do. retailing do. at $5 75; Ohio Mills, good to fancy brands Super, at $5@5 12½, and Extra do. at $6 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 to day on 'Change amounted to 25,000 bushels, viz: 3,600 bushels Wheat, 12,000 bushels Corn, 9,000 bushels Oats, and 400 bushels Rye. There was a fair demand for Wheat, and with rather light supplies the market ruled firm at last quotations. The sales reported were 1,500 bushels good to choice white at 150 @162 cts., and 2,000 bushels fair to prime red at 130@125 cts., and prime to choice do. 136@138 cts.; fair to prime Southern red 123@126 cts., and Pennsylvania do. 120@122 cts. per bushel. Corn—Sales of 6,600 bushels good fair do. at 60@62 cts.; 3,000 bushels common and inferior do. at 58@59 cts., and 3,000 bushels fair to prime yellow at 51@53 cts per bushel. We quote good to prime white 60@62 cts.; inferior to fair do. at 58@60 cts., and good to prime yellow at 150@153 cts. per bushel. Oats—Sales of 2,000 bushels Pennsylvania and Maryland at 39@40 cts. for good prime Pennsylvania, and 36@39 cts. for fair to prime Maryland. Rye—We quote at 33@37 cts. for common to strictly prime quality. Cloverseed—We note a sale of 600 bushels Virginia at 5 cts. per lb. Flaxseed—We quote at 127 cts. at the close we quote Pennsylvania at 71@72 cts., and Maryland at 66@67 cts. per bushel.

MOLASSES—We have very little inquiry for the demand, but with light stocks the market is firm at our quotations, viz: Cuba clayed 24@26 cts.; Cuba Muscovado 27@28 cts.; Porto Rico 36@42 cts. The market is entirely bare of New Orleans and English Island.

PROVISIONS.—We continue 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; prices are quiet; we quote Shoulders at 5 cts.; Sides at 6¾ cts. and Hams at 6¾@8 cts for plain and sugar-cured, and 8¾ cts. per lb. for fancy. Beef.—The demand is very light; we quote Baltimore No. 1 at $18.50@19 per bbl., Mess at $16@16.50, and Extra Mess do at $16.50 per bbl; Prime 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 (private 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 6@7¾ cts. for good to prime; there is a fair supply of East India Rice here, and we quote it at 5¾@5¾ cts. per lb.

SEEDS.—The season for Cloverseed is now over, and the sales now making are scarcely worth reporting. Cloverseed may be quoted from store at $4.75@5; Timothy Seed at $2.12½@2.25, and Flaxseed at $1.85 per bushel.

SALT.—The demand for the 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 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.—The stock is rather light, and the market rules firm at our quotations, viz: Cuba and English Island common to good grocery, $7.50@7.75; do. do. fair to good grocery, $7.50@7.75; do. do. prime, $8; Porto Rico, fair to good, $7 50@8; do., prime to choice, $8 25@8 62½; Havana boxes, Nos. 9 to 10, $7.12½@7.62½; do. fair to good, $7 50@8; do. prime, $8; Brown Muscovado, 6¾@7 cts.; Molasses, for distillation, 27 cts. per gallon.

WHISKEY.—The market is very unsettled to-day, and we hear of no transactions. We quote both Ohio and City nominal at 24 cts. per gallon.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

BUFFALO, May 24.—Flour quiet and steady. Wheat firm, for the better grades; sales 8,000 bushels Chicago Spring, at 80 @ 82½ cents; 4,000 bushels Milwaukee Club, at 90¾ cents. Corn closed quiet but very firm; sales 20,000 bushels new, at 32¾@33 cts. Other grains quiet. Whiskey unchanged at 23½ cents.

OSWEGO, May 24.—Flour unchanged, at $4.50 for fancy from spring wheat. Wheat is in moderate milling demand. Sales 13,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring at 83 cts.; 3,000 bushels Canada Club at 85 cts. Corn quiet; no sales above our quotations of late. Other grains quiet.

CHICAGO, May 24.—Flour dull and nominally lower. Wheat 2@4 cts. higher, under active shipping and speculative demand. Sales 85@84 cts. for No. 1; 74@75 cts. for No. 2—Corn, ¾@1 cent higher; sales at 27¾@28 cts. for mixed, in store.

MILWAUKEE, May 24.—Flour unchanged. Wheat active, at 82 cts. for No. 1; 76 cts. for No. 2.

Shipping Intelligence.

PORT OF BALTIMORE, MAY 26.

Arrived.

Steamer Baltimore, Gould, fm York River—to Friend Rickets & Co.

Steamer Adelaide, Cannon, from Old Point Comfort—M N Falls.

Steamer Martha Stevens, Dougherty, New York—J A Shriver.

Schr Somerset, Stirling, 13 days from Cienfuegos—to M A Mitchell; sugar to Spence & Reid.

Barge Monitor, Smith, from Havre de Grace—ice to W H Oler.

Barge Susan Hinks, Watson, fm the Susquehanna—oak ship timber to Hickman & Clarke.

Canal boat J E Carmany, Crilson, from the Susquehanna—lumber to McDougall & Clarke.

Cleared

Steamer Fanny Cadwallader, Pierson, New York—J A Shriver.

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

Steamer George Weems, Weems, Patuxent river—master.

Ship David Stewart, Prentiss, for Amsterdam—F I. Brauns & Co.

Schr W H Mailler, Arey, for Ponce, P R—Stirling & Ahrens.

Schr Stephen S Lee, (new, 235 tons) Somers, Cohasset—Wm. Rhoads & Son.

Schr E Waterman, Brynnan, for Yorktown.

Schr Jas T Boyd, Catlin, for York River—W Rhoads & Son.

Schr Melbourne, Hunt, for White House, Va—Kelsey & Gray.

Schr Bloomfield, Starns, for Alexandria—James Sullivan.

Sailed.

Schr S N Smith, Liscum, for New York.

Departures from Baltimore.

Steamer Wm Woodward, Windiff, New York 24th inst.

Schr Sea View, (Br) Menlac, Halifax 18th inst.

Schr R F Stockton, VanCleaf, Providence 23d inst.

Barge Falcon, Jones, New York, 24th inst.

Clearances for Baltimore.

Schr S M Sherman, Sherman, Boston 24th inst.

Schr Julia Anna, Harding, Boston 24th inst.

Memoranda.

Steamer Geo Peabody, from Hatteras, arr'd in Hampton Roads 24th inst.

Ship Susan L Fitzgerald, Green, arr'd at Caldera 18th ult, to finish loading for United States.

Bark Wheatland, Peacock, fm Palermo for New York, was at Bermuda 16th inst, repairing.

Bark John C Brune, Gayle, remained at Buenos Ayres 1st ult, disch.

Bark George & Henry, 49 days from Baltimore, for Valparaiso, was spoken 17th ult, off Pernambuco.

Brig Lanthe, Eldridge, from Cardenas, arrived at New York 24th inst.

Brig Tallulah, Plummer, from New York, was at Rio de Janeiro 13th ult.

Schr S Smith, Carson, hence for Port Morris, arrived at New York 23d inst.

Eastern Ports.

NEW YORK, May 24—Arr ship Martha, fm Liverpool; brigs Ianthe, from Cardenas; Pennsylvania, from Hull; schrs Angelica, fm Palermo—Cl'd steamships British Queen, for Liverpool; Arago, for Aspinwall; ships Lalla Rookh, for Bordeaux; Missouri, for Glasgow; Centurion, for Liverpool; barks Crusoe, for Cette; Melinas, for Bordeo; Gazelle, for Cienfuegos; Cossack, for Montevideo; Gen Barnes, for San Salvador; Robt Peel, for Manzanilla; Wm Moore, for Santa Cruz.

NORFOLK, May 24—Arr bark Elizabeth Levitt, from Cardenas; brig Alliance, from Havana—Cl'd ships Clarissa Currier, for Liverpool; Ohio, for New Orleans; J W Harris, for St Jago.

PHILADELPHIA, May 24—Arr ship Chancellor, from Liverpool; bark Augusta C Small, from Trinidad; brigs Eliza Ann McAdam, from Cienfuegos; Mountain Eagle, from Bermuda; schr E P Smith, from Yorktown.

PHILADELPHIA, May 23—Arr bark Victorine, from Genoa; schr Fanny Crozet, from Arecibo—Cl'd steamship Suwanee, for New Orleans; bark A Manderson, for Ship Island; brig Amelia, for Alexandria; schr Clara, for Falmouth, Ja.

24th—Arr ships Tempest, from Palermo; Wm Cummings, from Port Royal—Cl'd ship Northampton, for Liverpool.

BOSTON, May 23—Arr ship Wm Witheree, from Trapani; barks Salacia, from Buenos Ayres; Hazard, from Rio de Janeiro; brigs Foster, from Gonaives; Maria, fm Miragone—Cl'd barks Sylph, for West Coast of Africa; Warren White, do; Radiant, for Rotterdam; Starlight, for Sagua.

24th—Arr ships Susan Hinks and Canada, fm Trapani; barks Merrimac, from Havana; Sparkling Sea, from Palmyra; brigs Ganges, do; Hancock, fm Cienfuegos—Cl'd ship Star of Peace, for Madras.

PORTLAND, May 24—Ar schr Canima, from Cardenas.

25th—Arr brig Olive, from Matanzas—Cl'd schr Campbell, for Trinidad.

1862 DEAN, CRABBE & CO., 1862

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

DRY GOODS,

236 BALTIMORE STREET,

BALTIMORE,

Now offer for sale, cheap for cash, their stock of NEW AND DESIRABLE SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

m14-1Jy1*

1862.

SPRING GOODS FOR GENTLEMEN.

W. F. OWENS,

305 BALTIMORE STREET,

Will open this day an additional supply of FANCY AND BLACK TIES, SCARFS, GLOVES, HOSE, UNDER-SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, FRENCH STITCHED AND EMBROIDERED BOSOMS, Together with a LARGE and CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF FURNISHING GOODS, selected expressly for city trade, of the very latest importation.

SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER.

Finished in the best manner and warranted to fit.

WILLIAM F. OWENS, 305 Baltimore street.

m16-tf

Special Notices.

MECHANTS' BANK, BALTIMORE, May 20th, 1862—At an Election held yesterday the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year: A. R. Stump, Wm. H. Graham, H. L. Whitridge, Austin Dall, Jos. Cushing, Jr., Decatur H. Miller, and John M. Orem. And at the meeting of the Directors this morning JOHNS HOPKINS, Esq., was re-elected President.

D. SPRIGG, Cashier.

NOTICE.—Neither the Captain nor Consignee of the British bark GLENALVON, will pay any debts contracted by crew of said vessel. m15-tf

NOTICE.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE BALTIMORE CITY PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY are hereby notified that an Election for SEVEN DIRECTORS to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M. of said day. By order of the BOARD OF DIRECTORS. (up stairs.) m13 t28

MECHANICS' BANK, BALTIMORE, 9th May, 1862.—An Election for TWELVE DIRECTORS of this Bank for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, on MONDAY, 26 day of June next, from twelve to one o'clock. By the charter a majority of the Board are required to be practical machinists or manufacturers.

C. R. COLEMAN, Cashier. m10 2aw12Jd

OFFICE OF THE CANTON COMPANY.

BALTIMORE, May 9th, 1862. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Stockholders of this Company, that their annual meeting (required by the 5th day of June next, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of the Company, in the city of Baltimore, for the election of NINE DIRECTORS for the ensuing year.

The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed on the 25th day of May instant, and remain closed until after said election.

J. H. PLEASANTS, President. WILLIAM DEAN, Secretary. m9 2aw3w

NOTICE.—Neither the Captain nor Consignee of the Bremen bark ANNA H. Raschen, master, will be responsible for any debts contracted by the crew of said vessel. m7 1m

NOTICE.—Neither the Captain nor the Consignee of the Bremen ship ERNESTINE, E. Frerichs, master, will be responsible for any debts contracted by the crew of said ship. m1 1m

Agricultural.

TREGO'S CEREAL AND PLANT FOOD and RUST PREVENTIVE, Tested and approved by DAVID STEWART, M. D., CHEMIST, MARYLAND STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

P. MALCOM & CO., General Agents, BALTIMORE.

This compound contains all the SEVEN ELEMENTS necessary to twelve days time, maturity of the plant, and is peculiarly adapted to the corn crop requiring an early and vigorous start to brain them to perfection. For late seeded (especially Corn grounds) where the soil is naturally food but FIRE WHEAT FROM RUST and insures a good yield of the best quality of Grain. ap18-1tf

RAY'S COMBINED REAPER AND MOWER, FOR THE PRESENT SEASON—1862.

The undersigned presents to the public this new machine, the lightest and strongest that is made. As a Reaper it works from six to seven hundred pounds—as a Mower from three to four hundred pounds. It has a continuous bar, forming frame and finger bar, made of wrought-iron, to which is attached the driving power. This Combined Reaper and Mower is composed of all cog gearing, which renders it both simple and durable, unlike all other Reapers with their complicated gearing, which is hard to understand or explain. This machine, is made of the best of material, principally wrought iron: it is warranted to do its work better than can be done by hand, it having a peculiar guard, which enables it to cut wet grass as well as dry.

I challenge the world for competition.

Hundreds of certificates could be given in reference to its value, which I deem unnecessary. A trial of this machine is all the Farmer requires—last season it was impossible to meet the demand. It received the highest premium at the "Maryland Institute Fairs" of 1859, 1860 and 1861; also various premiums through the Southern and Western States.

My Factory is at the corner of LEADENHALL AND HENRIETTA STREETS, South Baltimore.

Information can be had at any of the Agricultural Houses in the city in reference to the Reaper, or I have fitted up a large Shop to manufacture these REAPERS, and orders sent in early there will be no difficulty in getting a machine. All orders addressed to

FRANCIS RAY, No. 401 West Lombard street, Office 181 West Pratt street, Baltimore, Md.

Will meet with prompt attention. Catalogues embracing hundreds of certificates can be had by applying for them.

Price of Combined Machine, $120. Mower, $90.

A large discount taken off for CASH m16 5 eotlJy

GUANO

We inform Dealers, Farmers and Planters, that we have made unusual arrangements to supply one numerous customers with genuine and unadulterated GUANOS

Our stock is unequalled in its extent, variety, and quality, by any house in the trade.

A1 PERUVIAN GUANO, OF DIRECT IMPORTATION FROM PERU, THIS YEAR, AND DELIVERED DIRECT FROM OUR AGENTS' WAREHOUSES.

ICHABOE GUANO, ELIDE ISLAND (CALIFORNIA