THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.....FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—A communication was laid before the Senate from the President of the United State, stating that it was incompatible with the public interest to give at this time the information relative to our relations with Mexico, and the intervention of foreign Powers in that country, asked for by resolution of the Senate a few days since.

A message was also received from the President, which was not read in the Senate. ··[See House report.]

Mr. GRIMES, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported a resolution which provides for the employment of convicts in the manufacture of shoes for the army and navy, the departments paying for them at customary rates; and that all who behave creditably shall have one month for each year of service deducted from their time, to be discharged so much earlier than otherwise, on the certificate of the warden with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported back the Senate bill requiring an oath of allegiance in certain cases, and for other purposes, recommending that it do pass.

Mr. WILKINSON, of Minnesota, submitted a resolution directing the payment out of the Senate's contingent fund of the Senators first elected by the State of Minnesota.

On motion of Mr. GRIMES,

RESOLVED, That the Secretary of War be directed to inform the Senate how many officers and men belonging to the regular and volunteer forces of the United States are now confined in the penitentiary of the District of Columbia, for what offences, to what regiments do such persons belong, under the judgment of what court or courts, and by authority of what law have such commitments been made to said penitentiary.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, called up the joint resolution to suspend all payments to officers and men actually employed in the Department of Missouri, or Western Department. The bill authorizes the appointment of commissioners to examine claims.

Mr. HENDERSON, of Missouri, moved that the commission be required to report in sixty days.—Adopted.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, moved to exclude Kansas from the operation of the act, but without further action the bill went over.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, called up "an act to establish certain post routes," lying mostly in Western States and Territories, but some also in Pennsylvania, and the following in Maryland: From St. Nicholas to Broad Creek Neck, and from Queenstown via Wye Mills and Hillsborough, to Denton. The bill was passed.

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

The Finance Committee's proposed amendment striking out the tax of one cent per pound on cotton, was discussed at some length.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, urged the impropriety of any tax on cotton, as it was an agricultural staple, and other great agricultural staples were not taxed; and, besides, it would burden the coarser manufactures, used by the poor, unduly, and enable India cotton better to come into competition with the American article.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, moved to make the tax two cents per pound, contending that the tax would in no wise affect the manufacture or relative position of American cotton to other cotton and countries, as the prices of Indian cottons are regulated altogether by that of the superior American article. He desired especially to see this article, which had so much to do with the rebellion, taxed.

Mr. SIMMONS, of Rhode Island, opposed the tax, as destined seriously to affect the American manufacture of the article. On the cotton exported there is a drawback allowed, which was against the home manufacture.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, was surprised at the action of the House in putting on this tax of one cent, and more so of course at Mr. Chandler's motion. The House proposition would amount to a tax of $3,200,000 upon the manufacturers, and in addition they have to pay three per cent. directly on their manufactures. It is certain that our product of cotton is to be greatly diminished the next year, and perhaps for several years. This was disadvantage enough. He was for a large product of cotton in this country, and believed we could grow it better with free labor than without it.

Mr. CHANDLER said he should move to strike out the clause allowing a drawback on the foreign export, as he did not regard the tax, when imposed as an excise here at home, as coming under the constitutional prohibition for taxing exports.

Mr. CLARK, of New Hampshire, opposed the tax as too onerous to manufactures, especially as it was the same on the low qualities of cotton as on the high. The burden was thus greatest upon the quality of article used by the poor. If there was to be a tax, he thought it should be ad valorem.

Mr. HOWE, of Wisconsin, thought they should tax cotton as they had taxed wool, coal oil and other products.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, was glad to hear the tone of the debate, confessing the great importance of cotton, but predicted that whenever we would depend solely on free labor for it, the crop would never be one-half of what it had been. What the gentlemen from the manufacturing States had said, had shaken his faith in the propriety of taxing the article.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, said that the tax would not fall on the producer, those in the seceded States, and therefore it should not be urged on that ground.

After further debate, Mr. Chandler withdrew his amendment, and the committee's proposition to strike out the one cent per lb. on cotton was adopted—yeas 20, nays 16.

The tax on lard, linseed and mustard oils, was, on motion of Mr. SHERMAN, reduced from five cents to two cents per gallon.

The tax on sales of merchandise by auction was raised from one-tenth of one per cent. to one per cent., and on stocks, bonds and other securities a duty of one-tenth of one per cent. is imposed.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, moved to strike out the $20 license for retailers of liquors, and urged that it did not become the United States Government to give countenance to this evil traffic. They might as well license the slave trade and gambling houses.

Mr. FESSENDEN said the gentleman might as well object to the tax on distilleries, or rectifiers, or jugglers, or anything else of the sort which is a regular business in most of the States. The Government accepts the fact that there are such businesses, and it was no encouragement to vice or luxury to burden it with taxes.

Mr. WILSON replied that the whiskey sellers would rejoice that they were thus countenanced by the Government.

Further discussion ensued, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. CRISFIELD, of Maryland, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill granting to the State of California a tract of land known as the "Colorado Desert," for the purpose of introducing a sufficient supply of fresh water for irrigation and other purposes.

Mr. CRISFIELD briefly explained the good effects the passage of this bill would accomplish. It was then recommitted to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. POTTER, of Wisconsin, from the same committee, reported the Senate bill to reduce the expenses of the survey and sales of the public lands in the United States; passed. The bill provides that contracts for the survey of the public lands shall not become binding upon the United States until approved by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, except in such cases as said Commissioner shall otherwise specially order.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

The insurrection which is yet existing in the United States and aims at the overthrow of the Federal Constitution and the Union, was clandestinely prepared during the winter of 1860 and 1861, and assumed an open organization in the form of a treasonable provisional government at Montgomery, Alabama, on the 18th day of February, 1861. On the 12th day of April, 1861, the insurgents committed the flagrant act of civil war by the bombardment and capture of Fort Sumter, which cut off the hope of immediate conciliation. Immediately afterwards, all the roads and avenues to this city were obstructed, and the capital was put into the condition of a siege.

The mails in every direction were stopped, and the lines of telegraph cut off by the insurgents, and military and naval forces, which had been called out by the Government for the defence of Washington, were prevented from reaching the city by organized and combined treasonable resistance in the State of Maryland. There was no adequate and effective organization for the public defence. Congress had indefinitely adjourned. There was no time to convene them. It became necessary for me to choose whether, using only the existing means, agencies and processes which Congress had provided, I should let the Government fall at once into ruin, or whether, availing myself of the broader powers conferred by the Constitution in cases of insurrection, I would make an effort to save it, with all its blessings, for the present age and for posterity.

I thereupon summoned my constitutional advisers, the heads of all the Departments, to meet on Sunday, the 21st day of April, 1861, at the office of the Navy Department, and then and there, with their unanimous concurrence, I directed that an armed revenue cutter should proceed to sea, to afford protection to the commercial marine, and especially the California treasure ships, then on their way to this coast. I also directed the commandant of the Navy Yard at Boston to purchase or charter, and arm as quickly as possible, five steamships for purposes of public defence. I directed the commandant of the Navy Yard at Philadelphia to purchase or charter and arm an equal number for the same purpose. I directed the commandant at New York to purchase or charter and arm an equal number. I directed Commander Gillis to purchase or charter and arm and put to sea two other vessels.—Similar directions were given to Commodore Dupont, with a view to the opening of passages by water to and from the capital.

I directed the several officers to take the advice and obtain the aid and efficient services in the matter of his Excellency Edwin D. Morgan, the Governor of New York, or, in his absence, George D. Morgan, William M. Evarts, R. M. Blatchford, and Moses H. Grinnell, who were, by my directions, especially empowered by the Secretary of the Navy to act for his Department in that crisis in matters pertaining to the forwarding of troops and supplies for the public defence. On that same occasion, I directed that Governor Morgan and Alexander Cummings, of the city of New York, should be authorized by the Secretary of War, Simon Cameron, to make all necessary arrangements for the transportation of troops and munitions of war in aid and assistance of the officers of the army of the United States, until communication by mails and telegraph should be completely re-established between the cities of Washington and New York. No security was required to be given by them, and either of them was authorized to act in case of inability to consult with the others.

On the same occasion I authorized and directed the Secretary of the Treasury to advance, without requiring security, two millions of dollars of public money to John A. Dix, George Opdyke and Richard M. Blatchford, of New York, to be used by them in meeting such requisitions as should be directly consequent upon the military and naval measures necessary for the defence and support of the Government, requiring them only to act without compensation, and to report their transactions when duly called upon. The several departments of the Government at that time contained so large a number of disloyal persons that it would have been impossible to provide safely, through official agents only, for the performance of the duties thus confided to citizens favorably known for their ability, loyalty and patriotism.

The several orders issued upon these occurrences were promptly executed by private messengers, who pursued a circuitous way to the sea board cities, inland, across the States of Pennsylvania and Ohio, and the Northern Lakes. I believe that by these and other similar measures taken in that crisis, some of which were without any authority of law, the Government was saved from overthrow. I am not aware that a dollar of the public funds thus confided without authority of law to unofficial persons, was either lost or wasted, although apprehensions of such misdirection occurred to me as objections to these extraordinary proceedings, and were necessarily overruled. I recall those transactions now, because my attention has been directed to a resolution which was passed by the House of Representatives on the 30th of last month, which is in these words:

"Resolved, That Simon Cameron, late Secretary of War, by investing Alexander Cummings with the control of large sums of the public money, and authority to purchase military supplies, without restriction, without requiring from him any guarantee for the faithful performance of his duties, when the services of competent public officers were available, and by involving the Government in a vast number of contracts with persons not legitimately engaged in the business pertaining to the subject-matter of such contracts, especially in the purchase of arms for future delivery, has adopted a policy highly injurious to the public service, and deserves the censure of this House."

Congress will see that I should be wanting equally in candor and in justice if I should leave the censure expressed in this resolution to rest exclusively or chiefly upon Mr. Cameron.

The same sentiment is unanimously entertained by the heads of departments, who participated in the proceedings which the House of Representatives has censured. It is due to Mr. Cameron to say that, although he fully approved the proceedings, they were not moved nor suggested by himself, and that not only the President, but all the other heads of departments, were at least equally responsible, with him, for whatever error, wrong or fault was committed in the premises.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Washington, May 26th, 1862.

On motion of Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, it was referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

The House went into Committee on the bill to purchase a Hospital in the District of Columbia.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, replied to the speech made last week by Mr. Voorhees. He endeavored to show that Mr. Voorhees' figures were not correct.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, replied, alluding to Dawes' figures, saying that the Secretary of the Treasury did not affix his name to the statement.—It came from some clerk. The censor of this Administration had authorized a telegraphic despatch stating that the expenses of the Government do not exceed, if they equal, one million dollars per day.

Mr. DAWES replied, and said that the gentleman had no authority to say his statement did not bear the signature of the Secretary of the Treasury. Nor was it true that the data was furnished by a clerk in the Treasury Department.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM rejoined that when the gentleman would not say the statement bore the signature of the Secretary, he (Vallandigham) had a right to assume it did not have that official sanction. He then said he had the statements of Secretaries of Treasury and War, and Chairman of Ways and Means, to show that the expenditures were from two to five millions a day.

Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, made a few remarks to show that Mr. Vallandigham's remarks were not based on a correct foundation. He said an attack on the Administration could shake the credit of the people.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM replied he had voted to pledge the public faith to the extent of one hundred and fifty millions of dollars, but had voted against the Tax bill because its details did not suit him.

Mr. VOORHEES, of Indiana, said that the speeches which the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Dawes) replied to had but one object in view, namely, to give to the people of the country the information to which they were entitled, from the best lights before him. Let some other man than the one from Massachusetts lecture him. It had not been fifty hours since the Governor of Massachusetts, Andrew, being called upon for troops, gives a halting evidence of patriotism by annexing conditions infamous to him and to Massachusetts, and to an American citizen. The gentleman (Mr. Dawes) stood here to pluck the mote from his eye, instead of the beam from that of Massachusetts.

Mr. DAWES said the Governor of Kentucky has refused to respond to the call for troops.

Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky.—Oh! let Kentucky alone.

Mr. VOORHEES.—It was a leading example for Massachusetts to follow. The Governor of Kentucky resorted to no such infamous conditions. The gentleman from Massachusetts to-day said the expenditures were not a million dollars a day; yet this same member, in a speech in this House on the 13th of January, remarked that it took two millions a day to support the army in the field. Nobody then cried out treason against the gentleman. But the gentleman further said on that occasion, sixty days would bring about a consummation, as by that time it would be impossible for the treasury to meet and continue to meet this state of things. Where was such a statement as that in his (Voorhees') speech? He looked upon the gentleman's (Mr. Dawes') speech as an attempt to reconcile his Republican friends and heal their wounds, and present them as the pure, immaculate party of the country.

Mr. WADSWORTH, of Kentucky, said there was no comparison between the refusal of the Governor of Kentucky and the Governor of Massachusetts.

Adjourned.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE SEIZURE OF ARMS AT MOUNT CLARE STATION.—From information received from the officers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, it appears that the version given by the afternoon papers, of yesterday, of the seizure of a quantity of arms at the Mount Clare Station of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, on Monday night, was an untrue one. The facts are that two boxes, one of them containing muskets, and the other haversacks, were seized in the Company's warehouse at that depot, all belonging to the Government. No ammunition was found. These boxes came over the road about two months ago, and as no United States Quartermaster could be found to claim them, they were stored in the warehouse for safekeeping, subject to the order of Major Belger, United States Quartermaster, who was aware of the fact. They were probably seized by the Marshal in order to prevent the mob, which had created some trouble in that vicinity, from taking possession of them, as they did the watch and pocket-book of Mr. Ford, a freight conductor in the employ of the Company, after they had beaten him outrageously.

THE FIRST MARYLAND REGIMENT.—Private Seebold, of Company K, First Maryland regiment, arrived in this city last evening. He gives substantially the same version of the fate of Col. Kenly.—He says that he is certain that Lieut. Col. Dushane was killed; that Adjutant Tarr was the last field officer in the action, and was killed. Major Wilson, he represents as wounded and a prisoner.—Lieut. Harry Gillingham was killed, and Lieut. George, of Company K, was made a prisoner.—These are all the new facts of which he had knowledge. He describes the fight as a hotly contested one.

RESUMPTION OF TRAVEL ON THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.—The retreat of Gen. Banks to the Maryland side of the Potomac at Williamsport, has not resulted in any injury to the track of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Whatever Confederate force there may have been at Martinsburg has taken leave from that point, and no further interference with the travel over the road is apprehended. A passenger train will leave Camden Station for Wheeling this morning, at twenty minutes before nine o'clock, and regularly thereafter. A second train will start at six o'clock this evening.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—Corporal David Himmenger, of Company F, 85th Pennsylvania regiment; private Samuel Oliver, of Company F, 81st New York regiment; and private Daniel Chellis, of Company I, 5th New Hampshire, died of typhoid fever at the National Hotel Hospital on Monday night. All were interred in the Government lot at Loudon Park Cemetery. Patrick Haggerty, of Company E, 5th North Carolina regiment, died during Monday night at the same hospital of wounds received at the battle of Williamsburg. His body was handed over to friends, who will have it buried.

ARREST OF RIOTERS.—Gregory Barrett, Frederick Kraft, Wm. Singleton and William King, were arrested yesterday, charged with being engaged in the riot at the workshops of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, on Monday evening. They were held subject to the order of General Dix. These parties were employed in the Custom House, from which they, with others, have been discharged by order of the Secretary of the Treasury, in consequence of their active participation in the riots of the past two days.

THE CITY YESTERDAY.—The streets yesterday presented quite a different appearance from that which has characterized them since Saturday night. There were but few rioters out, and these were held in check by a large force of policemen, including a number of extra men; so that unoffending citizens were generally enabled to attend to their business on Baltimore street without fear of personal injury, with which every one had been threatened for two days past.

A COLLISION.—Mr. Joseph H. Amey, in company with two of his little girls, was riding in a family carriage along Baltimore street, below Green, last evening, when the carriage collided with a passenger car, causing the carriage to upset. All the occupants were thrown out. Mr. Amey was slightly cut about the head, and the eldest child, aged about 11 years, was badly cut on the head. The youngest child was slightly stunned.

ANNIVERSARY MEETING.—The eighteenth anniversary meeting of the Maryland State Bible Society was held last evening, at the Associate Reformed Church, Fayette street, between Charles and Lexington. The annual report, an abstract of which was published a few weeks since in this paper, was read, and an address delivered by Rev. Dr. McCron, of the First English Lutheran Church. The attendance was very good.

A CUTTING CASE.—William Barrett, an operator in the Police and Fire Alarm Telegraph office, was severely cut across the stomach while attempting to save another man from injury during the disturbance at Mount Clare depot on Monday last. He was removed to his residence on Mulberry street, near Fremont.

FIRE.—At half-past nine o'clock an alarm was sounded, caused by the discovery of fire in Lefler's foundry, on Gillingham alley, near Lombard street. A lot of mouldings, valued at $50, was destroyed. The loss is covered by insurance. The building was but slightly injured.

SEVERELY INJURED.—During the riot at Fritz's lager beer garden on Monday evening, Jacob Butler, residing on Lombard, near Bond street, had his skull fractured, and now lays in a dangerous condition at his residence. He is attended by Dr. Healy.

DIED OF HIS INJURIES.—Block Kenny, the man accidentally shot by a policeman during the riot at Fritz's beer gardens, on Monday evening, died at 7 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

THEFT OF WATCHES.—John Plater was yesterday committed by Justice Iliss, charged with stealing four watches from R. M. Manual, No. 314 North Gay street.

ASSAULT.—H. Newcomb was yesterday before Justice Showacre upon the charge of assaulting M. A. Slavin. He was committed for Court.

Amusements.

HOLLIDAY STREET THEATRE.—The new and splendid play of *Pip and His Great Expectations* was repeated last evening to a full and fashionable audience. All the imperfections attendant on a first representation were corrected, and the piece now works as smoothly as clockwork. The last scene of this great play is in itself worth the price of admission to witness. The cast embraces all the popular favorites of the company, who do full justice to their respective roles. We have Great Expectations of *Pip* becoming exceedingly popular with our play-goers. It will be repeated to-night with a favorite farce, and a dance by the pretty Olivia.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

CRIMINAL COURT—JUDGE BOND.

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

The Court was yesterday engaged with the following business.

Louisa Dorsey, negress, indicted for the larceny of a lot of wearing apparel, the property of Mrs. Henry Creager, was tried and a verdict of "guilty" rendered. Sentenced to the penitentiary for two years.

Henry Beaver, a private of the 1st Maryland cavalry, indicted for the larceny of a silver watch, the property of Sergeant Wm. Stow, of the 4th New York infantry, was tried and adjudged guilty.—Sentenced to the Penitentiary for eighteen months.

George Faher, indicted for assaulting Alfred Miller, was fined $5 and costs, and sent to jail for one month.

Franklin Smith, indicted for the larceny of a pocket-book, the property of Elizabeth Schenckel. Plea of "not guilty" withdrawn and plea of "guilty" entered. Sentenced to the penitentiary for 18 months.

Charles Marshall, indicted for the larceny of a watch, the property of John Hughes, was tried before the Court. Under *curia.*

J. W. Duncan, Justice of the Peace, convicted of misfeasance in office, was fined $50 and costs.

Joseph Fitzpatrick *alias* Frank Bertram, indicted for assaulting Frederick Young with intent to kill him. After a jury had been obtained the Court adjourned until this morning at 10 o'clock.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE GILES.

United States *vs.* sloop Victory. Before reported. Decree of condemnation and sale ordered. No claimants.

Same *vs.* schooner Bride, of Odessa. Before reported. Decree of condemnation and sale ordered.

Same *vs.* schooner Express and cargo. Before reported. Decree of condemnation and sale ordered. Claimants entered an appeal to the United States Circuit Court.

Captain R. H. Respass, owner of the schooner Whig, and Captain W. J. Collins, owner of the schooner Bride, which vessels, after being libelled, were released by order of the Secretary of the Treasury, upon certain conditions, yesterday took the oath of allegiance, which was administered by the clerk of the Court. The vessels were then surrendered by the United States Marshal, after the payment of costs by the owners.

United States *vs.* schooner Reform and cargo.—Before reported. On trial.

CITY CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE KREBS.

Francis A. Simpson [illegible] petition filed for [illegible]

SUPE[illegible]

Patrick H. [illegible] trial.

Francis A. Gl[illegible] trial.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—JUDGE KING.

Patrick Keating *vs.* St. Vincent de Paul's Beneficial Society. Plaintiff's appeal from Peters. Judgment affirmed.

Dr. Russell *vs.* Catharine Elliott, administratrix of Wm. S. Elliott. Appeal from Gwynn. Judgment reversed.

Littleton Vessels *vs.* Alex. Bond. Appeal from Forrester. Under *curia.*

Lorenz Schneirbach *vs.* The German Harman Beneficial Society. Plaintiff's appeal from Hayward. Judgment reversed and judgment for appellant for $10 and costs.

Daniel Bailey and John Lee *vs.* William Boone. Appeal from McKinley. Judgment reversed and judgment for appellee for $10 and costs.

Reported for the Maryland News Sheet.

BALTIMORE COUNTY COURT—JUDGE PRICE.

TOWSONTOWN, MAY 27.—Richard J. Gittings, Esq., Attorney for the State.

The following business was transacted. Magistrates' appeal docket continued:

Whitelock *vs.* Sutton. Tried yesterday and held *sub curia.* Judgment reversed with costs.

The following cases were continued:

Pocock *vs.* Rogers. Piquit *vs.* Brown. Collins *vs.* Pryor and Williamson. Perkins *vs.* Knowlton. Knowlton *vs.* Perkins. Hawthorn *vs.* Wade. Lee *vs.* Wilson. Withers *vs.* Wm. Adreon & Co. McEhee *vs.* Turner. Norris *vs.* Montgomery. Wilhelm *vs.* Wilhelm. Rodgers *vs.* Miller. Baltimore and Harford Turnpike Company *vs.* Brodie. Disney *vs.* Ging. Worthington *vs.* Moale. Henneman *vs.* State of Maryland, use of Deidrich Zimmerman. Collins *vs.* Dennis, reported yesterday. After a long argument by the counsel on both sides, the case was submitted to the Court. Held *sub curia.* Wm. T. Preston, Esq., for appellant. James Malcolm, Esq., for appellee.

Baltimore and Harford Turnpike Company *vs.* Thompson. Tried by a jury. Verdict in favor of appellants for $32.50. Messrs. Gittings and Grason for appellants. No counsel present for appellee.

AN EXPOSITION OF THE NEW MILITARY PLANS AND PURPOSES OF THE CONFEDERATES.

The following article, from the Shelby (Ky.) *News* of last Wednesday, will be read with deep interest, especially as throwing much light upon the movements of the Confederate forces in Virginia. If the statements of the writer be true, we may look for more important movements elsewhere within a few days:

We do not desire to circulate rumors or fears that will cause excitement or increase the feeling of unrest which has taken possession of many of our best citizens. But facts are developing which show that traitors are determined to carry out, as far as possible, their deliberately concocted plans to keep the seat of war from their own peculiar soil—the cotton States. That has been from the first the leading object of the Southern traitors who lead the van in the treasonous attempts to overturn the Government and break up the Union. Foiled in their earlier attempts to carry out this darling object, new plans were recently formed, and all the energies of the traitors are expected to carry these plans into operation—partially, if not thoroughly. The measures recently adopted by the traitors, and which they are endeavoring to carry out, may be stated thus:

1. Withdraw all the forces from the Virginia and North Carolina coasts, and concentrate them at some central point in Virginia. These forces to form one wing of the Confederate army, to be placed under the command of Joseph E. Johnston, and to move in the direction of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, for the purpose of invading that State.

2. Withdraw all forces from the coasts of South Carolina and Georgia, and concentrate them at Chattanooga, or some adjacent point. This division to form another wing of the Confederate army, to be under command of Robert E. Lee, and to move in the direction of Louisville, for the purpose of invading Kentucky and Ohio.

3. Withdraw the forces from the coasts of Florida and Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas, and concentrate them at Corinth. This to move in the direction of Paducah, with the intent of invading Illinois and Indiana.

This plan was formed by a full council of leading traitors. It is unnecessary for us to give the source of our information. Suffice it, that our informant obtained it from a native of this State, now a resident of another State, and whose name has often been given in the newspapers in the Southern States as a trusted and confided agent of the traitors against the Union. Socially and politically he stood among the most prominent before the rebellion.

The objects to be gained in carrying out the plan was, first, to secure subsistence, of which there is none, or at best but very little, in the South—not enough to supply a tithe of the ordinary demand; and secondly, to force into their armies all the fighting men. The several commanders were to push forward their forces with all possible dispatch, and possess themselves of all the important military posts on the rivers and in all the loyal States, before these posts could be occupied by Federal forces, and thus, while the Union armies held and occupied the posts of importance in the States in rebellion, the forces of the traitors would advance into the very heart of the country.

We think the reader will agree with us that the recent movements of the forces of the traitors show that this development of their plan is correct. It is true that their attempt in forming the middle wing under Lane, at Chattanooga, has been at least for the present foiled, by the energetic movements of McClellan; but news from Western Virginia shows that Jo. E. Johnston is concentrating all the forces he can bring against Fremont's command, in that direction—leading directly toward Pittsburg, and the evidence is overwhelming that all the forces from those States to constitute Beauregard's army at Corinth are concentrating there rapidly, with the design and hope of overpowering General Halleck's army, if successful in the object then moving according to their plan. They will, by this means, cause the Federal authorities to move an army in that direction to meet them, during which time the traitors will rally, by persuasion, impressment, and under their conscription law, to their army every traitor and rebel in Tennessee and Kentucky.

With these facts before us we, and the reader also, can see why it is that Morgan, Wood, King and Scott, with their marauding bands, are thrown forward into Tennessee and Kentucky. They are ready to act in gathering up all the Confederate forces that can be mustered, fully enforcing the conscription law in the States whenever Beauregard moves forward, and also to cut off the small detachments of Union forces stationed at various points in Kentucky and Tennessee, and small bodies that may be sent out. They are, further, to steal and rob, intimidate and despoil loyal citizens, and act in conjunction with the traitors in the various communities in suppressing the Union element, and giving encouragement to the drooping spirits of the secession traitors.

A RECENT TRIAL AT THE OLD BAILEY IN LONDON—AFFECTING SCENE.

LORD CHIEF JUSTICE TINDALE PRESIDING.

George Hammond, a portrait painter, was placed at the bar, to be tried on an indictment found against himself by the Grand Jury for the willful murder, with malice aforethought, of George Baldwin, a rope-dancer and mountebank. The prisoner was a man of medium height, but slender form. His eyes were blue and mild. His whole bearing gave evidence of subdued sadness and melancholy resignation. He was 41 years of age, had a soft voice, and his appearance and manner bore evidence of his being a man of distinguished education, in spite of the poverty of his dress.

On being called out to plead, the prisoner admitted that he did kill Baldwin, and he deplored the act—adding, however, that, on his soul and conscience, he did not believe himself guilty. Thereupon a jury was empanneled to try the prisoner. The indictment was then read to the jury, and the act of killing being admitted, the Government rested their case, and the prisoner was called upon for his defence:

The prisoner then addressed himself to the Court and Jury:

"My Lord," said he, "my justification is to be found in a recital of the facts. Three years ago I lost a daughter, then four years of age, the sole memorial of a beloved wife, whom it had pleased God to recall to Himself. I lost her, but I did not see her die. She disappeared—she was stolen from me. She was a charming child, and but her I had nobody in the world to love me. Gentlemen, what I have suffered cannot be described; you cannot comprehend it. I had expended in advertising and fruitless searches everything I possessed—furniture, pictures, even to my clothes. All have been sold. For three years on foot I have been seeking for my child in all the cities and all the villages in the three kingdoms. As soon as by painting portraits I had succeeded in gaining a little money, I returned to London to commence my advertisements in the newspapers. At length, on Friday, the 14th of April last, I crossed the Smithfield cattle market. In the centre of the market a troupe of mountebanks were performing their feats.—Among them a child was turning on its head, supported on a halberd. A ray from the soul of its mother must have penetrated my own, for me to have recognized my child in that condition. It was my poor child. Her mother would perhaps have precipitated herself toward her, and locked herself in her arms. As for me, a veil passed over my eyes. I knew not how it was—I, habitually gentle, even to weakness, seized him by the clothes—I raised him in the air, then dashed him to the ground—then again; he was dead. Afterward I repented what I had done. At the moment I regretted that I was able to kill but one."

Lord Chief Justice Tindale—"These are not Christian sentiments. How can you expect the Court and jury to look with favor on your defence, or God to pardon you, if you cannot forgive?"

Prisoner—"I know, my Lord, what will be your judgment, and that of the jury; but God has pardoned me; I feel it in my heart. You know not, I know not then, the whole extent of the evil that man had done. When some compassionate people brought me my daughter in prison, she was no longer my child; she was no longer pure and angelic as formerly; she was corrupt, body and soul—her manner, her language, infamous—like those with whom she had been living. I did not recognize her myself. Do you comprehend now? That man had robbed me of the love and soul of my child. And I—I have killed him but once."

Foreman—"My Lord, we have agreed on our verdict."

Chief Justice—"I understand you, gentlemen, but the law must take its course. I must sum up the case, and then you will retire to deliberate."

The Chief Justice having summed up the case, the jury retired, and in an instant after returned into Court with a verdict of "Not guilty."

On the discharge of Hammond, the sheriff was obliged to surround him with an escort. The women were determined to carry him off in triumph. The crowd followed him all the way to his lodgings with defeaning shouts and huzzas.

From the N. Y. Express, May 26th.

FROM BERMUDA.

We have the *Royal Gazette* of May 13th. Admiral Sir Alexander Milne, with a very large portion of his fleet, left Hamilton on the 6th. It was a grand sight; at one time there were thirteen steam [illegible] in the North Side—viz: the Princess Royal's ship, the Nile, and the Kite the Hero, the leading ship of the second division. The Nimble went to St. Georges early in the day for the Admiral's despatches, which had just arrived in the R. M. steamer Delta.

Steamer Gladiator, from Nassau, N. P., with a cargo of cotton and rosin (from a Confederate port), sailed for Liverpool on the 6th.

The Bermudians are strong sympathizers with the Confederates,—as witness the following:

From the Royal Gazette.

"What's being done in America? is a question often put but seldom answered here. The Federals have now been more than twelve months in trying to accomplish what they at first boasted of their ability of doing in as many days, and instead of subjugating the South, they have forfeited their own liberties to a military despotism, have saddled themselves and their posterity with an enormous debt, and have deprived millions of honest workpeople in America and Europe of the means of procuring their daily bread. And why all this sacrifice and suffering? It is to force upon eight millions of people a government which they loathe. This is the simple truth of the matter. The under world is permitted to know very little of what is going on at the seat of war, and the scraps of news which are permitted to reach the public ear are more likely to be false than true.

"Having regard to the extent to which the censorship of the press carried on in America, we need not to be surprised if no news unfavorable to the Federals is allowed to transpire. That the Federals have not gained any great advantage of late is certain, else we should have heard of it, and no less a sudden compromise be made, we fear the 'ninety days' will elapse without our being favored with the slightest glimpse of the approaching end of the conflict."

This islander has been reading the editorials of the London *Herald* or the London *Times.* We cannot imagine where else he could have derived so muddled and ridiculous an idea of "What's being done in America."

The crew of the English steamer *Bermuda,* which was captured while trying to run the blockade, have arrived in Philadelphia, where they will be detained as witnesses until the case of the vessel shall come up for adjudication.

BOARD OF TRADE.

Committee of Arbitration for the month of May.

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

Monetary and Commercial Review,

BALTIMORE, May 27, 1862.

Universal dullness again characterized the Stock Board to-day. State and Government securities were dull and no transactions reported. For North Carolina 6's 70 was bid, 74 asked. City securities were also dull, and no sales were effected; for 6's of 1875 98¾ was bid, 99¾ asked, and for the old issue of 1890 98¾ was bid, 100 asked. The only transactions in Railway bonds were $12,000 Northern Central 6's 1885 at 78¾, closing at 77¾ bid, 79 asked; others remain about as last quoted. We notice a sale of 17 shares Bank of Baltimore at $59¾. For Canton Company $14¾ was bid, $14¾ asked. Mining stocks are very dull, and no sales reported.

SALES AT THE BALTIMORE STOCK BOARD.

TUESDAY, May 27, 1862.

12,000 Northern Central Railroad bonds '85.....78¾
10 shares Bank of Baltimore.....98¾

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	55¾	00
Missouri 6's	51¾	51¾
Tennessee bonds	57¾	58
North Carolina bonds	72	00
American gold	104¾	00
Canton Company	14¾	00
Erie Railroad	36¾	35¾
New York Central Railroad	87¾	86¾
Reading Railroad	48¾	47¾
Rock Island	00	00

The Philadelphia Press of yesterday says:

Early to-day, as the contents of the newspapers were read and discussed, many predicted a fearful fall in the stock market. Many of the large operators looked thoughtful and severe, and not a few dreaded to appear at the usual hours of business, fearful lest, meeting their fellows, their foreboding should assume a tangible shape, by the appearance of a flood of stocks and securities at ruinously low prices; a few, however, were hopeful, anticipating the retreat of General Banks, though perhaps a little more disastrous than was intended, was only a part of the programme, as so settled their features into something like quietude. When the board opped, more, and apparently worse news was received from the neighborhood of Harper's Ferry; but, instead of the expected feverish depression, a feeling of security was evinced, which soon grew into a general sense of relief when 103 was bid for United States 6's, 1881; 104 for 7.30 and 99 for City 6's. At the close of the board a decidedly better feeling was exhibited. At the second board United States 6's and 7.30's each advanced ¼, and Reading ¼. In these exceptions, prices remained the same as on Saturday, and the market closed firmly, after a day not remarkable for large sales.

The following is the statement of the Philadelphia banks for the past week, as compared with that of the preceding week:

	May 26.	May 19.		
Capital stock	$11,715,795	$11,715,745	Inc.	$50
Loans	31,538,603	31,121,363	Inc.	417,040
Specie	5,587,012	5,529,221	Inc.	57,791
Circulation	5,120,902	4,804,956	Inc.	315,946
Due to other banks	5,472,165	5,597,984	Dec.	125,359
Deposits	23,973,478	23,385,089	Inc.	588,409
Specie	4,186,055	4,045,696	Inc.	140,359

The following is a comparative statement of the condition of the banks of New York city from May 17 to May 24:

	May 17.	May 24.		
Loans	$142,290,782	$142,950,149	Inc.	$659,367
Specie	30,280,607	30,672,760	Inc.	392,063
Circulation	3,727,328	3,592,076	Dec.	134,652
Deposits	120,003,929	122,602,861	Inc.	2,598,932

The New York *Post* of yesterday says:

Wall street is calm and self-reliant, the startling news from the Potomac producing little effect upon stocks or money matters. On the first impulse there was considerable pressure to sell stocks before the board, but as business proceeded an astonishingly calm feeling obtained, and towards the close prices recovered nearly all the decline of the morning. New York Central, before the board, sold as low as 86¾, but closes at 87. Erie went down to 35¾. Michigan Central to 59. There is a sharp rally from these prices. Toledo and Wabash shares are 1¼@2 per cent. higher. The large earnings of this road, Chicago bonds are very firm. Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago [illegible] 60 [illegible] 60 [illegible] 60