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

## SENATE.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—The VICE PRESIDENT submitted a report of the Secretary of the Navy adverse to the completion of the Stevens battery, as contemplated by the act of April 17, 1862, appropriating $763,294. The Secretary reports that a committee of experts was appointed in pursuance of the resolution, consisting of Captain Charles H. Davis, U. S. N., President of the Board; Colonel Richard Delafield, U. S. A.; S. M. Pook, Naval Constructor; Samuel V. Merrick, Esq., of Philadelphia, and Moses Taylor, Esq., of New York. The Board met on the 23d of April and adjourned on the 2d of May. After acquainting themselves with the views and plans of Mr. Stevens, inspecting the vessel and models of the vessel and its armament, the Board are of the opinion "that the completion of the steamer of Mr. Stevens in such a manner as to 'secure to the public service an efficient steam battery,' will require modifications rendered necessary by recent important changes in the art of war, and with these modifications this object may be accomplished." The Secretary, therefore, does not feel authorized to expend the money appropriated, unless Congress shall so direct.

The VICE PRESIDENT also submitted a message from the President, in answer to the resolution of the 14th inst. for information relative to the arrest of persons in Kentucky, stating that it was not compatible with the public interest to furnish the same.

Mr. HARRIS, of New York, reported from the Judiciary Committee the bill prescribing the qualifications of attorneys and solicitors in the United States Courts, and also the bill prescribing an additional oath for grand and petit jurors in the United States Courts, with a recommendation that they do not pass.

Mr. WILKY, of Virginia, presented the memorial of the Legislature of (Western) Virginia, in regard to a division of that State, and the constitution which had been framed by a convention of the people in the section desiring to be set off into a separate State. He said he would hereafter enter some explanation of the measure and the circumstances attending it.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, called up the bill providing for the payment of certain bounties to volunteers, authorized by the act of July 22, 1861, and appropriating $5,000,000 therefor, and it was passed.

The bill donating lands to the several States and Territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts, was at 12 o'clock taken up as the special order.

Mr. WILKINSON, of Minnesota, addressed the Senate in opposition to the bill, urging that it would put the lands in the hands of speculators, which had been the great bane of the West. He thought the Homestead bill would have disposed of the land question, but here now were other schemes, which would monopolize the lands in advance of the opportunity of our soldiers in the field to avail themselves of the homestead privilege.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, said that he had learned from the proper department that the whole amount of public lands now in the United States was one thousand four hundred and sixty-two millions of acres, and desired to restrict the location of lands in Kansas, under this act, to one million of acres, which is about double the fair proportion of Kansas in a comparison of the public lands in that State.

The hour of one o'clock having arrived, the bill went over, and

The consideration of the internal tax bill was resumed, the pending question being on the motion of Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, to strike out the $20 license for retailers of liquor.

Messrs. Fessenden, of Maine; Foster and Dixon, of Connecticut; Clark, of New Hampshire; Grimes, of Iowa, and others contended that the license was simply a tax on the thing wherever it existed.—The clause gave no authority to sell liquor in violation of State law, and did not affect the local law in any way. If the State did not allow the sale of liquor within its limits, the procuring of this license would be of no effect.

Messrs. Pomeroy, of Kansas, Wilson, of Massachusetts, and Harris, of New York, controverted this view, and thought the license would be offensive to the public sentiment in a considerable portion of the country. Mr. Wilson dilated upon the evils of intemperance, and contended that under the act the liquor traffickers would claim the right to sell in spite of State prohibition.

Mr. Cowan, of Pennsylvania, said that the putting of this additional tax upon a person who retailed liquor was no more encouraging liquor selling than putting hobbles on a vicious horse was encouraging his viciousness.

Mr. HALE, of New Hampshire, said that recent experience had convinced him that prohibitory laws did not secure temperance. In the town in New Hampshire in which he resided he believed there were two-thirds more liquor sold now, every day and Sunday too, than ever before, and in a greater number of places.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Del., said he should vote the part of the bill section granting license for trade and business in the States, [illegible] to regulate license would give a show of authority for selling liquor, and in the Western States great evil would result from it.

The question being taken, the motion to strike [illegible] Mr. Atkins, granting the license section.

On motion of Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, the Senate went into Executive session, and after a few moments spent therein, the doors were opened, and the Senate resumed the consideration of the tax bill.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, offered an amendment as a new section, to wit:—"That any person who shall claim the service or labor for life of any person under the laws of any State, shall pay on account of each person so claimed, the sum of ten dollars."

Mr. S. held that this tax, in this form, would not be recognizing the persons held to labor as property. He would not support any measure that would do so; but thought that those who had their service should pay this burden.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, held that if they were not taxed as property then those called slaves must be taxed as persons—and that was the most odious form of taxation, and would be unequal.—The burden would fall on the loyal men in the border States, who own such service in others, as in the disloyal States it could not be collected. He looked upon this measure as an effort at emancipation; but when he had to meet that issue, he should do it openly, either by plain act of Congress or in co-operation with the President in his policy. The gentleman had voted against the tax on cotton, which as a slave product, and property, would be a much more legitimate subject of tax.

Mr. SIMMONS, of Rhode Island, suggested a modification of Mr. Sumner's amendment. He thought the proposed tax too high.

Mr. SUMNER accepted the following, suggested by Mr. Simmons, as a substitute for his amendment:

That an annual tax of five dollars shall be paid by every person or persons, corporation or society, for and on account of every other person between the ages of ten and sixty-five years, whose service or labor for a term of years or for life, is claimed to be owned by such first mentioned person or persons, corporation or society, whether in a fiduciary capacity or otherwise, under and by virtue of the laws or customs of any State; and said annual tax shall be levied and collected of the person or persons, corporation or society, making such claim, and of their goods, chattels, or lands, as is hereinbefore provided; but in no case shall the person or persons whose service or labor is so claimed, or their service or labor, be sold for the purpose of collecting said tax.

Mr. SUMNER further supported his amendment, indulging in epithets against slaveholders—and arguing that it was the service or labor of the persons which they held that was of value, and which he desired to tax.

Mr. SHERMAN repelled the general application of such epithets, and as long as slaveholders, so by State law, had rights under the Constitution, he should regard his oath in that as in other respects. The Constitution spoke of all persons held to labor under State law as persons, and they were represented herein part as such. Personally all knew he had a repugnance to slavery, but that did not influence him in his duty. Regarding the tax on cotton as reaching the extreme South, where rebellion originated, he moved, as a substitute for Mr. Sumner's amendment, the restoration of the tax of one per cent. on cotton.

Mr. KING, of N. Y., urged the tax both for slaves and cotton.

Mr. POMEROY, of Kansas, thought we should not tax an interest that we were not prepared to protect.

After further discussion by Messrs. Howe, Sumner, Fessenden and others, Mr. Sherman's amendment was rejected—yeas 15, nays 22.

Mr. HENDERSON, of Mo., offered an amendment exempting States from the tax on slaves which shall adopt gradual emancipation measures.

Pending the question thereon, the Senate adjourned.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The SPEAKER laid before the House a communication from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting the result of an examination, by a special Board, of the Stevens battery, as a means of coast defence. They think that for this purpose the plan will need essential modifications, owing to recent improvements in naval warfare. The Secretary thinks that the intention of Congress was only to apply the sum heretofore appropriated (namely, $800,000) upon the battery on its original plan, should it have been approved, and therefore does not feel authorized to expend the sum according to the suggestions of the Board. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. PORTER, of Indiana, moved to reconsider the vote by which House bill No. 472, to free from servitude the slaves of rebels engaged in or abetting the existing rebellion against the Government of the United States, was rejected on Monday last, and moved that the further consideration be postponed until Wednesday next.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, moved to lay that motion on the table, upon which motion the yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. BLAIR, of Pennsylvania, moved a call of the House, on which the House refused by a vote of 83 to 66.

Mr. EDWARDS, of New Hampshire, moved that the House adjourn.

The House refused to adjourn by a vote of yeas 7, nays 156—Mr. Edwards voting in the affirmative.

Mr. POTTER, of Wisconsin, moved a call of the House, upon which motion the yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. RICHARDSON, of Illinois, said such legislation would result in no practical good.

The House then refused a call by a vote of 63 to 77.

The question then recurred on the motion of Mr. HOLMAN, to lay on the table the motion to postpone.

Last—yeas 89, nays 73.

The bill was then postponed until Wednesday next.

The House, on motion of Mr. STEVENS, resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, and resumed the consideration of the Senate bill for the collection of direct taxes in insurrectionary districts within the United States, and for other purposes.

After the adoption of sundry amendments the Committee rose and reported the same to the House, with the recommendation that the bill pass.

The bill then passed. It provides that in all cases where the owners of lands shall not pay their proportion of tax and assessment expenses, the property shall be sold. Provision is made for their to redeem the said lands, if it be shown to the satisfaction of the Commissioners that the owner has not in any manner aided the rebellion, and that by reason of the insurrection he was unable to pay the tax. In cases of owners having left their lands to join the rebels, the United States shall take possession, and may lease them until the civil authority of the United States is established, and the people of the State shall elect a Legislature and State officers, who shall take the oath to support the Federal Constitution.

The House again resolved itself into Committee of the Whole and resumed the consideration of the House bill to purchase a hospital for the city of Washington.

Mr. EDGERTON, of Ohio, spoke against the address recently issued by the Democratic party, contending there was nothing conclusive in the address.

The committee rose and the House adjourned.

*From the Baltimore American, May 26.*

## AN EXCITING SCENE AT EASTON.

### Arrest of Judge Carmichael and Others on The Charge of Treason.

On last Friday evening Deputy Provost Marshal James L. McPhail received orders from Major General Dix, commanding this Department, to proceed to the town of Easton, Maryland, and arrest Hon. Judge Richard Carmichael, Judge of Talbot county, and Isaac Powell, Esq., Prosecuting Attorney, upon the charge of treason. The Marshal at once made preparations for the execution of the order, and at 7 o'clock the next morning left in the steamer Balloon, with the following force:—Officers William Cassell, John L. Bishop, Eaton Horner and James Pryor, Lieutenant Colonel Baylor, Captain Ricketts, and two privates of the Second Delaware regiment. The military were not actually under military orders, but having been summoned to appear before the Court on the charge of improper conduct on the occasion of the last election held at Easton, went down in company with the others.

The party reached Easton on Saturday evening and engaged accommodations at the Easton Hotel. Early on Sunday morning it was rumored that the officers had come from Baltimore for the purpose of arresting Judge Carmichael, and a fellow named McNabb was actively engaged in exciting the people. Some of these called on the Marshal and stated that if any attempt was made to arrest the Judge, it would be resisted by at least one hundred armed men. On Monday the excitement was intense, and threats of violence were repeated. Still the officers were patient and quiet, but determined to make the arrests at all hazards. Early in the afternoon, officer Horner, acting under instructions, rode to the nearest telegraphic station, a distance of twenty miles, and telegraphed to General Dix for one hundred men.

The General ordered 125 of the 2d Delaware regiment to go, and they were soon under way per steamer, reaching Wye Landing at noon yesterday. The Marshal met them and gave the order to assemble in the town in one hour, but the officer in command misunderstood him, and marched to the landing an hour. In the meantime, the Marshal and his men went to the Court House where the Judge was presiding upon the bench, and ascending the place told the Judge that he must consider himself under arrest and a prisoner. The Judge seemed astonished and demanded the authority for such a proceeding, and was answered, by the authority of the United States Government. The Judge's reply indicated that he did not regard that authority under the circumstances of the case.—Here a call was made for the sheriff of the county, and the crier of the Court, seated near a window, was adding to the excitement, but was soon silenced with the threat that if he said another word he would be knocked down.

Officer Bishop receiving an order to take the Judge in custody, took hold of him, when the Judge kicked him. Bishop then drew his revolver and struck him upon the head several times with it. Others arrested Mr. Powell and two citizens named William Nabb and Alexis Pascault. The proceeding was prompt, decisive, and done in less time than is required to write an account of it, but the court-room presented a most singular scene, all present being greatly excited. The members of the jury who were sitting in the box asked for directions as to what they should do, but getting no answer, soon left the building. The arrests having been made, Judge Carmichael was attended by a physician of the town, who dressed his wounds. The military soon made their appearance, and the whole party, after a short delay, marched to the landing where the steamer Balloon was in waiting, and started for the city. Lieutenant-Colonel Baylor, Captain Ricketts, and the two soldiers who accompanied them, did not appear before the court in consequence of the proceedings narrated. The boat stopped at Fort McHenry about twelve o'clock last night, and placed the prisoners in charge of Col. Wm. W. Morris, commanding the post, where they now remain. Professor N. R. Smith was sent for to attend the Judge.

# CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE DAM.—The station yesterday [illegible] was unable to proceed [illegible] senger train which left [illegible] morning for Wheeling [illegible] Ferry, in consequence of rumors [illegible] further than Brunswick received by the officers of the Company. It is thought by them that they will be able to pass over the entire route in a day or two.

Since writing the above, it is learned that information was received yesterday at Sandy Hook, that the Opequan bridge, a wooden structure three hundred feet in length, two miles east of Martinsburg, and also the pillar-bridge at Martinsburg, six hundred feet in length, have both been destroyed by the Confederates. The telegraph operator at Martinsburg, who, it was supposed, was captured, has escaped, bringing away with him the telegraphic apparatus.

PROPERTY SALES.—Yesterday F. W. Bennett & Co., auctioneers, sold at the Merchants' Exchange Salesrooms, three lots of ground, situated on Baltimore street, near Stockton street, each lot having a front of 51 feet and a depth of 43 feet, to an alley. Each lot was improved by a three-story brick dwelling. Two of the lots were purchased by Messrs. Burns & Sloan for $500, and the third by Mr. Mayhew Miller, at the same price.

Yesterday C. H. S. H. Gover, auctioneer, sold on the premises a tract of ground situated on the Belair road, four miles from the city, containing [illegible] teen acres. The improvements consisted of a large and well constructed frame dwelling and out-buildings. Purchased by M. J. Eppler for $2,270.

RECOVERY OF STOLEN WATCHES.—A few days since at the hour of noon, the jewelry store of E. M. Manual, on Gay street, near High street, was entered and robbed of one gold and three silver watches. Mr. Manual had gone out for a moment when the robbery was committed. On yesterday a negro named John Platen was arrested while in the act of selling one of the watches, and he had two of the others in his possession. He was taken to the Central police station and Justice Hiss committed him for Court.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—Private Elijah Atkinson, of Company C, 5th North Carolina Regiment, died yesterday at the National hospital, of wounds received at the battle of Williamsburg. His remains were given to his friends for interment.—Private James Davis, of Company I, Pennsylvania Legion, died at the same hospital, of a fever. He was buried in Loudon Park Cemetery.

WHITE BOY STRUCK BY NEGROES.—Yesterday morning two negroes, named John Luckett and Charles Wilson, were arrested on the charge of assailing and quite severely beating a white boy named Charles E. Bloomer. They were taken to the police station and Justice Hiss ordered each ten stripes, which were effectually given.

ACCIDENT.—Yesterday morning a man named Lettee was engaged in unloading timber from a vessel lying at Ramsey's wharf, when one of the pieces fell on his right arm, crushing it near the wrist. He was taken to his home on Fells street, where Dr. Evans dressed the wound.

### Amusements.

HOLLIDAY STREET THEATRE.—The new play of *Pip and His Great Expectations* will be performed this evening for the last time, as other novelties, which have been some time in preparation, are to be produced by the enterprising manager in rapid succession. We advise all who have not seen this great production not to lose the present opportunity. We understand our good natured friend Bishop is to have a benefit on Saturday night.—Let his host of friends rally *en masse*.

# LAW INTELLIGENCE.

CRIMINAL COURT—JUDGE BOND.

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

The Court was yesterday engaged with the following business.

Frank Bertram, indicted for assaulting Theodore Jung, with intent to kill him. The affair occurred at Mechanics' Hall, Fayette street, near Eutaw, on the night of December 25, 1861. Robert C Barry, George H. Williams and William H. Cowman, Esqs., for defence. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty of a common assault.

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

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—JUDGE KING.

John Legg and Joseph Greer *vs.* William Bond and James Bond. Appeal from Myers. Judgment reversed.

Littleton Vessels *vs.* Alexander Bond. Appeal from Forrester. Judgment reversed.

L. P. D. Newman *vs.* H. James. Appeal from Myers. Judgment reversed.

SUPERIOR COURT—JUDGE MARTIN.

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 460 inclusive.

*Reported for the Maryland News Sheet.*

BALTIMORE COUNTY COURT—JUDGE PRICE.

TOWSONTOWN, May 28.—Richard J. Gittings, Esq., Attorney for the State.

The following business engaged the attention of the Court to day:

Magistrates' appeal docket continued.

Collins *vs.* Disney. Reported yesterday. Judgment affirmed.

Hare *vs.* Hofacker. Continued at the expense of appellant. Messrs. Boarman and Grason for appellant; Messrs. Gittings and Ensor for appellee.

Schaefer *vs.* Eberger. Continued.

Harvey *vs.* Whittle. Continued.

Gelbach *vs.* Sanderling. Judgment reversed and judgment for appellee for $24.67 with costs. R. J. Gittings, Esq., for appellant; R. Grason, Esq., for appellee.

Lammott *vs.* Ensor. Tried by a jury. Verdict in favor of appellee for $75. Messrs. Boarman and Wheeler for appellant; John T. Ensor, Esq., for appellee.

The Court having gone through with the appeal docket, took up the case of State *vs.* Hofacker, indicted for selling liquor on Sunday. Acquitted.

The New York *Herald* expresses fears that its correspondent with the division of General Banks was captured at Front Royal; he has not been heard from since the fight.

# FROM EUROPE.

## THE NEWS BY THE EUROPA.

CAPE RACE, May 27.—The steamship Europa, from Liverpool the 17th, via Queenstown 18th, arrived off this point this evening at 7 o'clock, where she was intercepted by the news boat of the Associated Press, and the following summary of news obtained:

On the 16th, in the House of Commons, Mr. Layard said the Government had received from Lord Lyons a copy of the report of the Committee of the United States House of Representatives on the operation of the Reciprocity treaty, and had no objections to lay it on the table.

Lord Palmerston also stated that the Government were also prepared to lay on the table all the information they possessed respecting the occupation of Mexico and China, and the intentions of the French Government on the subject, and said that what was being done by the British naval and military authorities met the approbation of their Government. He believed the steps now being taken would tend to the settlement of affairs at Shanghai.

The Spanish authorities in Mexico had notified President Juarez of their intention of leaving the country. Juarez responded by eulogizing their conduct, and offered them complete satisfaction.

Sir Benjamin Hawes, the Under Secretary of State for War, is dead.

Immense damage was being done by floods in Kew, county of Lincolnshire, by the giving way of a dam. Many thousands of acres of farm lands were inundated, and the crops destroyed. The loss of property was immense.

The Brazilian mail had reached Lisbon. Freights were higher. The stock of coffee at Rio had reached 160,000 bags; good first were quoted at 73‖100@74‖100.

The steamship Persia, from New York, arrived out on the 16th.

THE AMERICAN QUESTION IN EUROPE.

The London *Times*, speaking of the war, says the advantages gained in the West by the Federals have been such as it is impossible to overrate, and are in singular contrast with the slow progress in Virginia. It also expatiates on the importance of the capture of New Orleans, and says the North has a right to presume that the hour of final success is approaching, and that the Confederates, exhausted by long and laborious campaigns, dispirited by reverses, and separated from each other by advances of various Federal expeditions, will be glad to come to arrangements to re-enter the Union on easy and honorable terms, which the North would be glad to offer. This feeling sustains the Federals in all the difficulties of their position. They are accumulating debt for which no finances are providing, though their armies are threatened with a summer campaign should the Confederates hold out; and though no one pretends to explain how the Republican Government is to be worked with eight millions of persons brought into the Union by force, to see the means for the payment of the interest on the debt incurred for their subjugation, yet the elation caused by the recent military success is so extravagant at the North that no Federalist doubts full and final victory to be within the grasp of the Government.

As regards the South, the London *Times* says they are apparently as determined as ever; but from the manner in which the military leaders have allowed themselves to be worsted on the Mississippi, the confidence of their own people and foreigners must be shaken in the ultimate success of their cause.

The New York correspondent of the London *Times* urges that the fortunes of the South hang on the issues at Yorktown, Corinth or Memphis. The destiny of the Confederacy will be decided by the events at those places.

The London *Morning Post* reiterates its belief that the effect of the Federal occupancy of New Orleans on the war will be inappreciable.

The Persia's news transpired, via Queenstown, late on Friday afternoon, producing considerable sensation in London and Liverpool; but as business was over, its effect was not determined. American securities in London showed increased firmness, while cotton in Liverpool exhibited increased heaviness.

The London *Morning Herald* of the 17th believes the Confederate retreat from Yorktown will be found a piece of masterly strategy by the Confederates to gain time, when every week's delay is of the utmost importance. They compel the enemy to take up positions at a greater distance from his base of operations, thus depriving the enemy of his chief source of strength—the aid of the gunboats—and they obtain a perfect concentration of the whole Confederate army in Virginia around Richmond, so rendering each Federal *corps d'armee* converging upon the Southern capital exposed to a crushing attack from overwhelming numbers.

The London *Daily News* says the military problem which awaits solution is the same as before the evacuation of Yorktown. Richmond must be defended at all hazards. It is universally admitted now that if that city should fall the Confederates' cause on the eastern seaboard is lost. Towards this centre General Banks is advancing, McDowall is within sixty miles, with a severe struggler. The object of McClellan is to save Richmond, and by bringing the Confederates to bay, compel the Government to delay that disaster until the latest moment. It is hoped, no doubt, that the Federal victory will occur so late in the season, and that the victorious army will be so shattered that the time required for reorganization will make further operations this summer impossible.

The London *Times* remarks it would be a mockery to ask Lancashire to send ships to Beaufort for cotton, now that the great emporium of the Mississippi, accessible to millions of acres of cotton-growing land, is in the power of the Federals. It is, therefore, an obvious policy to trade with New Orleans, to get over Southern supplies of cotton for the wants of Europeans of planters who still assert their allegiance to the Southern Republic.

The *Morning Herald* says it is stated that the prospects of an adjustment of the American question becomes more probable than through an assumed intervention of France, by reason of the recent Federal successes.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.—The market is firmer, sales of Erie at 33¾; Illinois Central Railroad, 45 discount; United States 5's, 79@79¾; Massachusetts 5's, 95; Maryland 5's, 80¾; Virginia 6's, 52@54; Pennsylvania 5's, 70; do. bonds, 72@74.

PARIS, May 18.—The Bourse closed firm at 70f. 80c. rentes.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET, May 17.—Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co., Wakefield, Nash & Co., and others report: Flour dull and declined 6d @1s. per bbl.; State, 24s. 6d.@30s. Wheat very dull, and declined 3d. per quintal since Tuesday; red Western, 9s. 9d.@10s. 6d.; red Southern, 10s 9d.@11s.; white Western, 11s. 6d.@11s. 9d.; white Southern, 12s @12s. 6d. Corn dull, and declined 3d.@6d.; mixed, 27s.@27s. 3d.; yellow, 27s. 3d.@27s. 6d.; white, 32s.@32s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.—Beef nominal and downward. Pork quiet and easier. Bacon heavy and declined 6d.@2s. Lard has a declining tendency; quoted at 40s.@43s. Tallow easier, at 42s.@45s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—Ashes quiet at 33s. for pots. Rosin quiet and steady; common 13s. 9d.@14s. Spirits Turpentine firm at 70s.@70s. Sugar quiet. Coffee firm. Rice dull. Cod Oil—no sales. Linseed Oil steady at 39s.@39s. 6d.

LONDON MARKETS.—Wheat heavy and declined 1s.@2s. per quarter; red Western 56s.; white Western 58s.@60s. Flour 25s.@30s. Iron dull for bars and rails.—Sugar quiet and steady. Coffee buoyant. Rice quiet. Tea—Common Congou is downward, with a decline of 1d. Tallow quiet. Spirits Turpentine excited; quoted 74s. 6d.@75s. Sperm Oil dull. Linseed Oil advancing and quoted at 39s. Linseed cakes declining; quoted £9 10s.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.—Sales of Cotton for the week, 6,000 bales; Orleans tres ordinaire 158fr; bas 151fr. The market is irregular and nominal. Stock in port, 48,000 bales.

# ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER NEW YORK.

The steamship New York, from Southampton May 14th, arrived at New York on Tuesday morning. The news, though no later than that brought by the Kangaroo, which left Queenstown on the 15th, and was yesterday telegraphed off Cape Race, contains many items not hitherto published.

The London press discuss the fall of New Orleans in accordance with their respective views of the American question. The papers all argue, however, that it is a hard blow to the South and a decided victory for the North. The *Times* seems to be changing its tune; its comments are copied below.

## HOW ABOUT THE COTTON—WILL IT COME DOWN?

*From the London Times, May 12th.*

If we could hear that the surrender of the city had been followed by any proof of submission, we might think it was something more than a damage. But it would appear that the Southern heart is by no means softened by this new punishment. The cotton for which the Northern fleets convoy capacious hulls was not brought down to the coast or shipped in the river. "All the cotton and steamboats, except such as were necessary to transport coin and ammunition, were destroyed." Eighteen millions of dollars in specie were carried off as the invader appeared, and this was a prize which Mr. Stanton must eagerly have longed for. The Federals in getting possession of New Orleans have got possession of a city which in time of peace is the most valuable city, perhaps, on the whole continent, for it is the natural port of the most fertile valleys which are permeated by the internal waters of the American continent.—But it is now many months since this city has been as worthless to the world as any village on the shore of Lake Superior. Its value was not for itself, for it is an unhealthy and even a deadly swamp. Its value was an outlet. That it has long ceased to be. It was blockaded, and now it is garrisoned. This is the only difference its capture makes to the city itself. Undoubtedly it increases the Federal power of doing harm. From New Orleans destructive inroads can be made with a fatal facility, and fire and sword carried to every part of the neighborhood where ships can float. But the grip of Secession is not less fast than before. You may gash the body, and even cut off the legs of this bulldog Secession, and he may be bleeding to death, but you do not seem to be losing his hold. How will this new exploit affect us? The American Ministers at London and Paris are, we are told, to assure the cabinets of St. James' and the Tuileries that plans are now being matured for the mitigation of the blockade and for facilitating the transmission of letters. This promise has been made from time to time at Paris for some weeks past, and, as we can well understand, with the most sincere desire on the part of Federal Government to fulfill it. If the Federals are in possession of New Orleans, there is, of course, an end to the blockade of that city. All the world can go in and go out, and, paying the appointed duties, import and export wherever they can find buyers and sellers. There is only one thing now wanting, and that is that the cotton should come down to the New Orleans market.

If the Southern planters should resolve to trust their cotton to the guardianship of Gen. Butler's volunteers or of Commodore Foote's gunboats, we should no doubt get sufficient to give some relief to our Lancashire manufacturers. But if these obstinate planters remove or destroy their stocks, or even if they refuse to bring them to market, it is hard to say what any one has gained by the capture of New Orleans. The capture of this city is creditable to the skill with which the Northerners use their naval supremacy; it is also an item in the great revenge of the Federal people; but if New Orleans is now to be blockaded on the land side by the Confederates as it was before on the seaside by the Federals, and if the cotton is not to reach us, we fear we shall not gain much by this long-promised "mitigation" of the blockade.

M. MERCIER'S VISIT TO RICHMOND.

*Paris (May 11) Correspondence of London Herald.*

The *Opinion Nationale* states that, in spite of all assertions to the contrary, M. Mercier's trip to Richmond was solely undertaken to look after a large quantity of tobacco purchased by the French Government at Richmond and New Orleans. The Government at Washington had assured M. Mercier that, "in spite of the blockade," they would allow the tobacco to be shipped to France; but the Confederate authorities refused to permit it to be removed. This is all very plausible, but I have certain information that more than a month ago despatches were received here from the French envoy, asking permission to proceed to Richmond and make an attempt at conciliation, and that he was authorized to do so. The tobacco was a pretext, the convenience of which was obvious if the negotiation was all to end, as it did end, in smoke.

FRANCE.

Prince Napoleon had gone to Naples. The Paris papers publish a telegram from Vera Cruz of the 9th of April, stating that the health of the allied troops was satisfactory. The conduct of Juarez is characterized as "deplorable," and it is asserted that the Mexican population is impatiently waiting to be delivered from his odious tyranny.

The session of the French Chambers will probable be prolonged until July.

The *Times'* Paris correspondent says: "A good deal was said, and is still said about Prince Napoleon's visit to Naples. The papers more or less in the confidence of the officials have attributed a certain amount of importance to it. The *Patrie*, for instance thought it meant something more than was generally known. The *Presse* spoke of a remodelling of the treaties between France and Italy.'"

Complaints are becoming more numerous among the trading classes in Paris.

Business last week had not been worse since 1848.

ITALY.

The King of Italy has received in an audience the officers of the French fleet, who presented to his Majesty their farewell compliments. The fleet is about to proceed to Palermo. Brigandage in the district of Jargano has been completely broken up—fifty brigands passed the Pontifical frontier last night, and penetrated as far as the outposts before Marino. Being repulsed, they recrossed the frontier with the loss of their arms and baggage.

The Pope received the Viceroy of Egypt on the 10th with royal honors. Said Pacha left immediately for Civita Vecchio.. The concession for the Calabrian and Sicilian railways has been given to an Anglo-Italian company.

Great preparations are making at Messina for the King's arrival. The announcement of his visit was received with extreme joy.

King Victor Emmanuel has been splendidly received at Palermo and other towns in Sicily. *Te Deums* and illuminations marked his progress.

RUSSIA.

A report is current that a military conspiracy in favor of Poland has been discovered in St. Petersburg. A great number of officers, all of whom are Russians, are said to be seriously implicated, more especially those of Kalisch. A full and searching inquiry into the affair has already been instituted.

BELGIUM.

The health of the King is improving, but he will have to undergo another operation.

The Duke of Brabant had returned to Brussels.

SYRIA.

Despatches from Beyrout of the 9th instant assert that matters had reached such a crisis at Aleppo as to render disturbances imminent.

The Christian priests and population had been insulted and provoked.

The same despatch adds, that the Prince of Wales, while in Syria, was cheered by the Druses.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

In the Madrid Chamber of Deputies the proposal to amnesty the participators in the rising at Loja has been rejected by 142 to 34.

It is now certain that a marriage is projected between the King of Portugal and the Princess Maria Pia, of Savoy, fifth child of King Victor Emmanuel.

WEST COAST OF AFRICA.

The King of Dahomey had attacked and burnt Ishags. He beheaded about one thousand inhabitants, and took the remainder, about four thousand, prisoners. The Hadans had destroyed Ijaye. An English missionary was made prisoner, and a ransom equal to £2,000 was demanded for his release, but the Governor of Lagos was taking the necessary steps to enforce his release.

King Bowline is dead. The new king of Bathurst is inimical to British interests.

The coast was very unhealthy.

INDIA.

Mr. Laing introduced his Budget April 16th, which is highly satisfactory.

The financial year commences with a deficit of £6,000,000. The present estimates show a surplus of £9,000,000, although nearly £1,500,000 to be spent on public work, in excess of the estimate for the current year, will be produced by the Budget. The grant to £500,000, and by bringing the public assignment up to £4,250,000.

The import duty on piece goods and yarns are to be reduced to five and three and a half per cent. respectively, with immediate operation. The paper duty is abolished. The rates on beer and claret are reduced one half, and on tobacco to twenty per cent. *ad valorem*.

The income tax is reduced to two per cent., and as regards small incomes is abolished altogether. The total repeal of the tax is promised at the close of five years from its enactment. The cash balances for the year closes up £17,600,000.

Furrah had been taken by the Persians.

It is stated that Nana Sahib's nephews have been captured in Cashmere.

In the Maherajah libel case a verdict has been given for the defendant.

CHINA.

Hostilities are actively carried on near Shanghai against the rebels, who were again defeated on the 14th. There are at present eighty thousand refugees in Shanghai. It is reported at Ningpo that the rebels are preparing to attack Ningpo.

A telegram from Hong Kong says:—The Stade, from Shanghai for New York, with a cargo of tea, was lost on the Pinta Shoal, March 29. Crew

## A NEGRO AID ON THE STAFF OF GEN. PATRICK.

A correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, in giving an account of a recent reconnoissance made from Fredericksburg by Gen. Patrick, says:

Before starting, however, he sent for Henry Tyler, an intelligent royal black slave of the famous, or rather infamous, Alfred Bernard of Fredericksburg, mounted him upon a good horse, put a pair of spurs upon his heels, placed him on his right, and told him he had appointed him as chief aid and guide for the day.

This conspicuous position and sudden promotion rather embarrassed he faithful black at first, but in a few moments your correspondent could not discover, so far as majesty of deportment, and the prompt execution of all orders committed to him was concerned, but what he acquitted himself as well as any one else upon the Staff, and that is saying a great deal, or a more gallant and gentlemanly Staff than Gen. Patrick's there is not in the army of the Rappahannock. During the entire reconnoissance Gen. Patrick consulted Henry every few moments with regard to the position of the roads and paths, the names of the occupants of the different dwellings we passed, whether they were loyal or disloyal, the amount of corn on hand, and the number of slaves to consume it, and on many other subjects of value to an officer making a reconnoissance.

*From the New York Tribune.*

## FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

### THE OBSTRUCTIONS IN JAMES RIVER.

*Fortress Monroe, Old Point Comfort, Va.*
*May 26, 1862.*

A letter from the James river flotilla states that the obstructions between Drury's Point, where of such a character that it will take years to remove them, even if they ever can be. Therefore, it would be of no avail to take the batteries, even if the attempt were practicable. Situated at great heights, our gunboats would be unable to do much damage, should they conclude to attack them. Both sides of the river, for several miles below the batteries, are lined with rifle-pits, from which the sharpshooters annoy our boats a good deal as they goup and down. Though the enemy are driven temporarily from the pits by shells from our boats, they are speedily reoccupied. The question of evacuation or defense of Richmond will be determined in all probability before this reaches the type-setter.

WHAT MANCHESTER THINKS.—The Manchester correspondent of the London *Morning Times*, writing on the 13th, says:

"Many sellers are inclined to treat the news from America lightly, and express an opinion that it will not lead to an increased supply of cotton; but this is not the opinion of merchants, or if it is, they do not back their confidence to that effect by operations in the cloth market. The impression of some of our shrewdest men of business (some of whom have private agents in Charleston and New Orleans) is that the blockade will be raised on the fall of these ports, and they say there can be little doubt that if the Mississippi is opened many of the planters, who are much pressed for money, will undoubtedly ship all the cotton they can on the first opportunity."

The Democracy of Pennsylvania will meet in Convention at Harrisburg on the 4th of July, "to nominate candidates for Auditor General and Surveyor-General, and to adopt such measures as may be deemed necessary for the welfare of the Democratic party and the country."

# Monetary and Commercial Review,

BALTIMORE, May 28, 1862.

There was a little more activity in Stocks to-day. Government and State securities remain very dull, and we have no transactions to report. In City stocks the only sale reported was $637 6's sold at 99¾; for those of 1875 99¾ was bid, 99¾ asked, and for the old and new issue of 1890 99 was bid, 100 asked. There was some little movement in Railroad bonds; $1,000 Baltimore and Ohio 6's 1880 sold at 90; $1,500 do. do. 1862 at 62; $5,000 Northern Central bonds 1885 at 79; for Baltimore and Ohio 6's 1862 61 was bid, 62 asked; do. do. 1880 90 asked; do. do. 1885 86¾ bid, 89¾ asked; for Northwestern Virginia 6's 1873, guaranteed by the city, 92¾ was bid, 91 asked; do. do. second mortgage, guaranteed by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, 87 was asked; for Northern Central 6's 1885 78¾ was bid, 79 asked; Western Maryland 6's 1890, first mortgage guaranteed by the city, 91 was bid. For Canton Company $14¾ was bid, $15 asked. The only transaction in Railway shares was the sale of 5 shares Baltimore and Ohio at $62, closing at $60 bid; $65 asked regular way; for Northern Central $22 was bid, $22¾ asked regular way. In Bank stocks we notice the sale of 3 shares Farmers and Planters' Bank at $27, and 10 shares Bank of Baltimore at $90. Other stocks remain unchanged, Mining stocks are very dull; for Gardner $1 was bid, $1 50 asked, and for Spring Hill $9 00 was bid, $9 50 asked.

At the first board in New York to-day Virginia 6's were the same as at the first board yesterday; Missouri declined ¼ per cent.; Erie ¾; New York Central ¼; Reading Railroad ¾; Tennessee ¾, and North Carolina 1 per cent. The market closing steady at the decline. At the second board, as compared with the prices at the same board yesterday, Missouri 6's declined ¼, while Erie, New York Central and Reading advanced a shade, the market closing heavy.

SALES AT THE BALTIMORE STOCK BOARD.

WEDNESDAY, May 28, 1862.

$657 Baltimore city 6's '75.....99¾
1,000 Balt. & Ohio Railroad 6's '80.....99
1,500 do. do. do. do. '62.....62
5,000 Northern Central Railroad bonds '85.....79
5 shares Balt. & Ohio Railroad stock.....62
8 shares Farmers and Planters' Bank.....27
10 shares Bank of Baltimore.....90

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