FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the City of Baltimore.

THE SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN WAR.

Another Meeting of the London Conference.

No Prospects Yet of a Peaceable Solution.

POPULAR MANIFESTATIONS IN GERMANY.

The Relations Between France and the United States.

Explanations of the French Government on the Mexican Question.

The Liverpool Ship-Owners Against the Anglo-Rebel Privateers.

The Inman steamer "City of Baltimore," Capt. Mirehouse, which left Liverpool at 4 o'clock on the afternoon of the 4th and Queenstown on the 12th May, arrived here on Monday morning.

The news is meager and generally unimportant.

Brilliant and forcing weather for the crops continued to prevail throughout England.

The schooner Samuel Martin, Capt. Jones, had reached Liverpool direct from Charleston, with 133 bales of upland cotton.

The Dano-German War.

The Conference again met on the 17th May, and continued in session from 1 o'clock till 4 p. m., all the members being present.

The Daily News says: "After another sitting of more than 3 hours the Conference can hardly be said to have advanced a single step toward effecting the object for which it was assembled—the prospect of its agreeing on any satisfactory terms of peace being apparently as distant as ever. The divergence of opinion, not only between the belligerents but between Austria and Prussia and the neutral Powers, is so wide that as yet they have not been able even to agree on any common basis of discussion.

"The German Powers repudiate altogether their treaty engagements toward Denmark, asserting that the war has liberated them from all international obligations relating to the Danish State, even those solemnly contracted in concert with the other Powers, and avowedly for European objects. On the other hand, the Danish plenipotentiaries necessarily insist on the provisions of the London treaty as binding on all its signatories, and in this view they are of course supported by the neutral Powers.

"It is clear, therefore, that unless Austria and Prussia modify their point of view in harmony with the judgment of the mediating Powers the deliberations of the Conference can have no result, as there will be no opportunity of discussing any scheme of compromise, or even of bringing forward any really fair and conciliatory proposal. If the Powers who signed the treaty of London are bound at all, they are of course bound toward Denmark, on whose behalf the treaty was made. If the Conference therefore is to do anything at all, the treaty of London must obviously be taken as a starting point. The Conference will not meet again until the 26th of May; more than half the time agreed upon for the cessation of hostilities will then have expired, and unless all preliminary difficulties are then overcome there will be little chance of the deliberations leading to any practical result."

The London Daily Telegraph says that "in the Conference France firmly holds to the conviction that the suspension of arms ought to be prolonged, if necessary, even beyond the stipulated period, and thus the nations will have full scope to ascertain their own interest in continued tranquillity, and to fasten the consequences on those whose obstinacy may break it."

The London Morning Post says "the time must soon come when Prussia and Austria must throw off the mask, and it will then be seen whether the objects which the German Powers have in view are of such a nature as the neutral States can with safety permit to be realized."

Advices from Denmark continue to assert that the Prussians in Jutland were still engaged in the plunder and confiscation of property two days after the time fixed for the cessation of hostilities.

It is stated that on the 14th the Prussian General at Wyborg threatened to imprison the Town Supply Committee on bread and water unless supplies were provided forthwith without immediate payment.

A communication from Admiral Tegethoff, the commander of the allied squadron, denies the statement published in several German papers that the British frigate Aurora maneuvered to separate the Austrian frigate Schwarzenberg from the allied squadron. The Aurora remained at anchor off Heligoland until the close of the engagement.

France.

Rumors of probable Ministerial changes had been rife, but *La France* believes itself able to assert that no change will take place, at least during the present session of the Corps Legislatif.

The great Paris poisoning case, in which Dr. La Pommerais was charged with poisoning a Madame Pauw in order to get the payment of several heavy policies of insurance on her life, terminated on the 17th May in a verdict of guilty. La Pommerais was condemned to death.

The Paris Bourse on the 17th was without fluctuation. Rentes closed at 66.80.

Italy.

The belief in an approaching fatal termination of the Pope's malady had greatly increased.

Austria.

The Paris *Moniteur* asserts that 30,000 Austrian troops were concentrated on the frontiers of Transylvania and Bukovina.

Latest... *Via Queenstown.*

Mr. Rofer Cunliffe, the head of the firm of Rofer Cunliffe, Sons & Co. of Bucklersbury, bankers and money dealers, died yesterday.

Major-Gen. Sir Alex. McTulloch is dead.

Lord Shaftesbury says in *The Times* that not one of the charges made by the gentlemen on "Primrose Hill" has, so far as his intercourse with Garibaldi is concerned, a shadow of foundation.

Lord Palmerston has greatly recovered from recent attacks of the gout, and returns to town to-day.

BERLIN, May 19, 1864.

The Crown Prince of Prussia has been appointed to the command of the 2d Army Corps.

Field-Marshal Von Wrangel has been raised to the rank of a Count.

It is asserted upon good authority that Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia has been appointed Commander-in-Chief in the Duchies.

STOCKHOLM, May 18, 1864.

Count Manderstrom, Minister for Foreign Affairs, has stated that on the 18th of April he sent secret instructions to Gen. Wachmeister in London, and that these dispatches were opened in Germany.

LONDON, May 19, 1864.

The Herald says: "The unsatisfactory progress of the Conference, and the doubt entertained of an equitable adjustment of the Dano-German question, induced sales by some parties which had the effect of creating heaviness throughout the several departments of the Stock Exchange."

LONDON, May 19.—There is no political news of importance.

Commercial Intelligence.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—The discount demand at the Bank of England was unimportant, and the belief in an early reduction in the rate gained ground.

The funds on the 17th continued firm, and closed at 91¾@91⅞, and there was no change from these figures to the afternoon of the 18th.

American Securities a shade firmer. Illinois Central, 90@92 dis.; Erie, 54@56.

LIVERPOOL, May 18—p. m.

COTTON—The sales of Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday add up 17,000 bales, including 3,000 for export and speculation. The market has been quiet, but without any quotable change in prices.

TRADE AT MANCHESTER.—The market yesterday was quiet, owing to the Whitsun holidays, but prices were steadily maintained.

BREADSTUFFS generally very dull, owing to the very brilliant weather. Messrs. Wakefield, Nash & Co., Richardson, Spence & Co. report Flour offered at 6d.@1s. decline, without leading to business. Wheat very dull, and generally about 2d. lower. Winter Red at 7s. 8d@8s. 2d. Corn dull at 28s. ⅌ 480 ℔ for Mixed.

PROVISIONS.—Beef and Pork neglected, but quotations unchanged. Bacon slow and partially rather cheaper. Lard unsettled and again lower. Tallow dull, and prices favoring buyers. Butter dull and nominal.

PRODUCE.—Ashes are quiet: Pearls, 34/6; Pots, 32/@32/6. Sugar steady at full prices. Coffee unchanged. Rice quiet but steady. Linseed Oil, 40/@41/. Rosin unsettled. Spirits of Turpentine quiet. Petroleum firm but quiet; considerable sales of Crude on private terms; Refined 2/.

LONDON MARKETS.—Wheat dull, and 1/@2/ ⅌ quarter cheaper. Flour also dull, but hardly cheaper for this. Groceries quiet, owing to the holidays. Tea firm. Tallow firmer and dearer; sales of Y. C. at 43/. The Indico sales closed with fair spirit at full rates. The Wool sales progress at firm rates. Linseed Oil, 39/.

LATEST.

LONDON, May 19, morning.—*The Times's* city article says it is understood that Wednesday next will be a holiday at the Stock Exchange. There were scarcely any applications for discount at the Bank yesterday, and little doubt has been entertained that a reduction of the rate of discount will take place to-morrow. In the Stock Exchange short loans on Government securities have been offered at 4 ⅌ cent. All the stock markets were very quiet yesterday, and general absence of business occasioned in most instances a fractional decline.

The suspension has been announced of Messrs. Jas. Hurst & Co., merchants of London and Mauritius. The simple anticipation of a possible reduction of Bank rate of interest to 6 ⅌ cent is beginning to cause a renewal of the swarm of prospectuses. One is to introduce a Floating Telegraph Station and Light-Ship Company, the stations to be near the ordinary track of vessels, such as the vicinity of the Scilly Islands, and off Cape Race, Newfoundland, and at the entrance of the English and Irish Channels. Another Company is formed to purchase the ship-building establishment and dock-yard of Messrs. J. & W. Smyth at St. Peter's, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, May 19, 1864.

COTTON—Sales to-day 8,000 bales, including 3,000 to speculators and exporters. The market quiet at unchanged rates.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is very dull.

PROVISIONS inactive.

PRODUCE—The market is quiet and steady.

LONDON, Friday, May 19, 1864.

CONSOLS closed at 91@90¾ for money.

The Bank of England has reduced its rate of discount to 6 ⅌ cent.

AMERICAN STOCKS—Illinois Central, 91@89 discount; Erie Railroad, 56@58.

LONDON, May 19—3 p. m., 1864.—The rate of discount of the Bank of England is 6 ⅌ cent.

Summary of News Sent per Kedar.

The English political news is a blank, Parliament not being in session.

The weather was intensely hot for the middle of May, and the Whitsuntide holidays were being very generally enjoyed in the manufacturing regions.

A large number of ship-owning firms in Liverpool had united in a memorial to the House of Commons, setting forth the danger to which shipping may be exposed under a state of affairs which permits a belligerent to construct and send to sea vessels of war from a neutral port, as in the case of the Alabama, &c., and praying that measures may be adopted by the British Government, in conjunction with that of the United States and other Powers, to prevent such a state of things. This memorial agrees in substance with a petition which the same parties sent to Earl Russell in June, 1863.

A so-called "cigar steamship" was being built on the Thames for Mr. Winans, and will be launched with her steam up and ready for sea by about the middle of August. Her length over all is 235 feet, and her engines will be so powerful that it is estimated she will steam at the rate of twenty-six knots, or nearly thirty miles an hour.

A case of scandal had come to light in the War Office. Gambling by means of dice for large sums of money was discovered to be a common practice among some of the employees in the Department, and two persons occupying high positions in the office were accordingly summarily dismissed, while sundry junior clerks had a milder punishment meted out to them.

The Daily News says the cotton question is becoming one of serious interest, as there is a general disposition to believe that the war in the United States is approaching a final issue, and the restoration of peace will simply end in the reopening of the greatest cotton market in the world. *The Daily News* shows that unless the greatest prudence is exercised the sudden influx of an artificially scarce commodity, and the consequent heavy fall in prices, may prove most disastrous.

THE DANO-GERMAN WAR.

A Copenhagen dispatch announces that the Danish North Sea squadron arrived at that city on the 15th, in an undamaged state. The vessels were greatly cheered by the people, and the King went to board them.

A line-of-battle ship, a frigate and a ram, with two gunboats (supposed to be an Austrian squadron) passed Deal on the 15th for the North.

Austrian seamen had been sent to reinforce the crews of the vessels lately engaged with the Danes of Heligoland.

The British Custom-House authorities had issued instructions to Collectors at the various ports not to admit any prizes captured either by Danish or German vessels; and not to allow a vessel of one of the belligerents to be followed to sea until the expiration of at least 24 hours.

The Daily News hints that recent confidential correspondence between the Cabinets of St. Petersburg, Vienna and Berlin, reveals such duplicity on the part of Russia, that her action in the Conference becomes gravely suspicious.

The Daily News gives reasons for supposing that a "holy alliance" has really been established between the three Powers.

The *Nord* denies the statement that the Emperors of Austria and Russia are about to meet.

The Prince of Augustenburg had entered Altona in the midst of much enthusiasm, and a manifesto in his favor had been issued bearing the signatures of 1,350 members of the different representative bodies of Germany.

FRANCE.

The Paris correspondent of *The London Morning Post* writes as follows: "Your readers have been frequently informed of the determination of the Emperor Napoleon to observe the strictest neutrality in the policy of the French Government toward Washington. Of this determination, Mr. Dayton, the American Minister, has had many proofs from time to time. On a late occasion I drew attention to certain representations made by the United States Minister to M. Drouyn de Lhuys, concerning the building of vessels of war in a French port, supposed to be intended for the use of the Southern cause.

"The Minister of State, in a late debate in the Legislative Chambers, thus refers to the fact: 'Later in that year the United States Minister made an application to M. Drouyn de Lhuys, alleging his reasons for supposing that these vessels were intended for the use of the Confederates. An inquiry was instituted, and, as the explanations of the builders were not thought clear enough, the authorization was withdrawn. Soon after, the builders declared they were intended for Sweden; but, as the exactitude of that declaration was not sufficiently demonstrated, the Government gave orders only ten days ago that the ships would not leave France till their destination was clearly established. Such, gentlemen, has been the plain and unequivocal conduct of the Government in this particular case.'

"This assertion is interesting, as showing how, up to the present day, the policy of France toward America remains the same, although its sympathy may be for the cause of the South. In all that may take place on this question, France will follow England. If a recognition of the South were to occur in England, France would immediately echo such a resolution."

In the Corps Legislatif M. Rouher had given his reasons for believing that the American Government would not interfere in the settlement of the Mexican question, and he concluded his remarks as follows: "The Monroe doctrine embodies the principle that every country should be its own master at home. Well, is not Mexico at home? Why talk to her of a sovereign placed under the sovereignty of France?

"The Emperor Maximilian is sovereign by popular election. Why, then, should not the United States respect his crown? The United States will derive greater benefits than any other country from the prosperity of Mexico. American enterprise will find abundant occupation in the Mexican seas, and instead of indulging apprehensions of war between the two countries, it would be wiser to examine what are the conditions required in the future for a closer intimacy between America and Mexico. The new sovereign may therefore, without uneasiness, prepare the prosperity of his country, and the day when that shall have been secured will be the signal for the return of the French troops."

The Bey of Tunis is said to have refused to allow the French Admiral to land troops at Tunis.

French advices report complete anarchy in Abyssinia.

ITALY.

The Pope has again been unwell. The workingmen of Turin had held a meeting and voted thanks to the workingmen of England for their acception of Garibaldi.

INDIA.

The Bombay mails to April 29 had arrived at Suez. Cotton had fallen 30 rupees. Cotton goods were quiet but steady. Shipments of cotton for the fortnight, 40,000 bales. Freights to Liverpool, 35/. Exchange, 2/11.

CALCUTTA, April 28, 1864.

Shirtings and twist dull. Freights failing. Exchange, 2/11.

The British Envoy of Bootan had been publicly insulted by the chiefs of that State, and was subsequently imprisoned and compelled to sign a treaty ceding British Assam to Bootan.

The steamer Candia, with mails for Calcutta, had been seriously damaged by a cyclone on the 29th of April, and had put back to Aden and transferred her mails to a French steamer.

THE BRAZILS.

The French mails had arrived at Lisbon with dates from Rio to April 25. Coffee was quoted at 7$500@7$900 for good firsts. Stock 30,000 bags. Exchange on London 27½@27¾.

BUENOS AYRES, April 14.—Exchange, 50⅞. Hides, 40@42 for Dry American. Wool firm. Tallow, 14⅞. Flour in demand at 7½@8. Freights dull and unchanged.

FROM HAVANA.

Capture of Monte Christi, San Domingo—The Pirate Florida at St. Thomas.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, May 25, 1864.

Since the departure of the Eagle, little has transpired of interest here. From Santo Domingo, via Santiago de Cuba, we have the following official dispatch about the movements of Gens. La Gandara and Primo de Rivera, dated May 18:

"Monte Christi is in our possession since 1 o'clock yesterday. We have taken from the enemy the town, the forts, and their breastworks, which were defended by a force of more than 3,000 men, with thirteen cannon. The honors of this day belong to Gen. Primo de Rivera and Brig. Izquierdo, and the brave battalion of "Habana" and "Union," to Gen. Hungria and a few forces of the reserves of the country. We have had a loss of 100 men in killed, wounded, and stragglers. Gen. Primo de Rivera was wounded. The day was a laborious one of fatigue and heat. The comportment of the naval service has merited all my eulogies; it has lent us in all our undertakings its efficacious aid and valiant fraternal cooperation. All the troops of this division have fulfilled their duties to my entire satisfaction."

All of which, by order of H. E. (Gen. Polez), is published in the official gazette for the knowledge and satisfaction of the public.

The Brigadier Chief of Staff.

May 21, 1864. JOSE O. DE ROZAS.

It is reported that of the thousands of soldiers brought to Santiago de Cuba, sick or wounded, during the past year, nine hundred are so far re-established in health as to be able to join the army again. I doubt if even this small proportion is correctly given. The sickness contracted in Santo Domingo is usually one that leaves its effects for life. I know several who are suffering still, though it is over two years since they left that island.

By the English steamer from St. Thomas I received from St. Pierre Martinique the news that the Rebel pirate Florida came in on the 24th of April to that port, and would remain for several days. She was favorably received and every attention offered her officers. Morris is in command.

WHISKY AND THE TREASURY.

Letter to a Member of Congress.

NEW-YORK, May 30, 1864.

Hon. ——, M. C.

DEAR SIR: I learn from the reported proceedings of Saturday that the Senate has refused to concur with the House in their action taxing Whisky on hand.

I admit that there are objections to adopting the principle involved in such a tax. But the Treasury needs the money, and every additional million which the people contribute to the Government is another prop to sustain our rapidly-sinking currency. Can we afford to discard one so valuable as this.

The only objection to this tax which I hear urged is that it must be paid to a large extent by those who have lately purchased spirits at prices which have been materially enhanced by prospective taxation.

Whisky is worth in this market to-day $1 30 per gallon. The cost of production is 45c. per gallon; adding the present tax, 60c. per gallon, makes the cost $1 05, leaving 25c. per gallon to cover freight, insurance, leakage, interest, and profit, the latter being about 15c. per gallon. It is evident, therefore, that a tax of 30c. per gallon could not be paid out of the profits of stock on hand.

Now, if it can be shown that the value of all the stock on hand may easily be appreciated so that holders can *afford* to pay a tax of 30 cents or 50 cents per gallon, then it occurs to me that all objection to its imposition will be removed.

The pending bill proposes a tax of $1 per gallon from June 1 to October 1; $1 25 from October 1 to January 1, and thereafter $1 50 per gallon. Under this provision stills will be run to their utmost capacity to January 1, when production will cease until the stock previously produced is well nigh exhausted; holders realizing the additional 25 cents per gallon, instead of the Government.

If the $1 50 per gallon were put on *now* the value of all stock on hand would be raised at once to: cost of production, 45 cents, tax, $1 50=$1 95 per gallon. Of this $1 45, the cost to the holder did not exceed $1 20, and he could, therefore, afford to pay 30 cents to the Treasury, and then realize a handsome profit.

But I would go further, and make the tax $2 per gallon on all spirits produced after June 1, and assess 50 cents per gallon on all stock on hand. This would work no injustice nor hardship to any individual, and I am unable to see in it anything improper or impolitic.

The tax on spirits in England is ten shillings sterling per gallon; equal to nearly five dollars in our currency. The import duty under the new tariff will be about the same, and on cheap spirits will amount almost to a prohibition. The American market, therefore, will be monopolized by our own distillers, and American spirits, after paying a tax of $2 per gallon in currency, will still be cheap enough to keep the luxury of getting "half seas over" within the reach of persons of very limited means.

My proposition would put into the Treasury nearly or quite a hundred millions during the coming fiscal year, which consumers would pay, and not the traders or producers.

The fact should not be overlooked that the increase in the rates of tax on incomes and licenses, the addition of pianos, watches, &c., imposed by the pending bill, cannot, under its provisions, be assessed until May 1, 1865! and very little revenue will be realized therefrom during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1865. The published statements to the effect that this bill will yield $300,000,000 the coming year I conceive to be excessively erroneous. It *should* yield $200,000,000, provided its provisions are intelligently and vigorously enforced; and that sum is, in my judgment, the maximum. The changes which I suggest should make it yield nearly $100,000,000 more.

Ale and beer are worth $5 to $9 per bbl., according to quality, paying a tax of $1 per bbl. At six cents per glass, a barrel retails for more than $25. Why will they not bear a tax of $2 or $2 50 per bbl.? In order to make the same quantity "go further," brewers would, in the event of this increase, probably add more *yeast*, the tendency of which would be to make a less quantity produce a higher "elevation."

I submit, very respectfully, that this is not a time when the clamors of individual or local interests can be permitted to stifle the urgent calls of the Government. We are not now called upon to settle questions with reference to ordinary Governmental policy, but to provide whatever is necessary to sustain and invigorate the nation in this struggle for its life. Permit me to assure you that the determination of the people to suppress the Rebellion, and their willingness to submit to whatever burdens are necessarily imposed to that end, cannot be overestimated. Congress, not having been instituted as a Moral Reform Society, is not expected to pass sumptuary laws; but it is surely good policy to tax heavily those products, like whisky, beer, and tobacco, which may be dispensed with without personal or public detriment, and lightly such esteemed necessities as salt, sugar, soap, candles, clothing, etc.

Very respectfully, ——.

The Tariff Bill.

The following is the conclusion of the new Tariff bill. The first part we printed on Saturday morning:

On all wool manufactured, and all hair of the Alpaca goat, or other like animals manufactured, the value whereof at the last port, or place from whence exported to the United States shall be 12 cents or less per pound, 3 cts. per pound; or exceeding 12 cts. and not exceeding 24 cents per pound, 6 cents per pound; exceeding 24 cts. per pound 10 cts. per pound, and in addition thereto ten per centum ad valorem; provided that any wool of the sheep, or hair of the alpaca goat, or other like animals which shall be imported in any other than the ordinary condition as now and heretofore practiced, or which shall be changed in its character or condition for the purpose of evading the duty, or which shall be reduced in value by the admixture of dirt or any foreign substance, shall be subject to a duty of 10 cents per pound, and 10 per centum ad valorem, anything in this act to the contrary notwithstanding; provided further, that when wool of different qualities is imported in the same bale, bag, or package, and the aggregate value of the contents of the bale, bag or package shall be approved by appraisers at a rate exceeding 24 cents per pound, it shall be charged with a duty of 10 cents per pound, and ten per centum ad valorem; and when bales of different qualities are embraced in the same invoice at the same price whereby the average price shall be lessened more than ten per centum, the value of the whole shall be appraised according to the value of the bale of the quality, and no bale, bag or package shall be liable to a less rate of duty in consequence of being invoiced with wool of a lower value; and provided further, that wool which shall be increased in value by being scoured or cleaned, except while on the sheep, shall pay in addition to the duties herein provided 50 per centum of the amount of such duties. Sheep skins, raw or manufactured, imported with the wool on, washed or unwashed, shall be subject to a duty of 20 per centum ad valorem, and on flocks, waste or shoddy, 3 cents per pound. On Wilton, Saxony and Aubusson, Axminster, patent velvet, tournay velvet and tapestry velvet carpets and carpeting, and Brussels carpet, wrought by the Jacquard machine, and all medallion or whole carpets valued at $1 25 or under per square yard, 50 cents per square yard; valued at over $1 25 per square yard, providing that no carpet, carpeting or rugs of the foregoing descriptions shall pay a duty of less than fifty per centum ad valorem; on Brussels and tapestry Brussels carpets and carpeting, printed on the warp or otherwise, 35 cents per square yard; on all treble ingrain, three-ply, and worsted chain Venetian carpets and carpeting, 40 cents per square yard; on Venetian and two-ply ingrain carpets and carpeting, 35 cents per square yard; on hemp or jute carpeting, 8 cents per square yard; on druggets, backing and felt carpets and carpeting, painted, colored or otherwise, 25 cents per square yard; on carpets and carpeting of wool, flax, or cotton, or parts of either or other material not otherwise specified, 40 per centum ad valorem; provided that mats, rugs, screens, covers, hassocks, bedsides, or other portions of carpets or carpetings, shall be subject to the rate of duty herein imposed on carpets or carpetings of like character in description; and on all other mats, screens, hassocks, and rugs, 45 per centum ad valorem.

On woolen cloths, woolen shawls, and all manufactures of wool, of every description, wholly or in part of wool, not otherwise provided for, 20 cents per pound, and in addition thereto, 35 per centum ad valorem. On goods of like description, when valued at over $2 per square yard, or weighing less than ten ounces per square yard, a duty in addition to the foregoing rates, of 5 per centum ad valorem; provided that goods of like description, composed of worsted, and weighing over eight ounces to the square yard, shall be subject to pay the same duties and rates of duty herein provided.

For woolen cloths on endless belts, or felts for paper, and blanketing for printing machines, 35 per centum ad valorem.

On flannels uncolored, valued at 30 cts. or less per square yard, 12 cents per pound and 30 per centum ad valorem; valued at above 30 cents per square yard, and on all flannels colored, printed or plaided, not otherwise provided for, and flannels composed in part of cotton, 20 cts. per pound and 35 per cent advalorem; on flannel composed in part of silk, 50 per centum ad valorem.

On hats of wool, 35 per centum ad valorem.

On woolen and worsted yarn, valued at 50 cents and not over $1 per pound, 20 cents per pound, and in addition thereto 25 per centum ad valorem; valued at over $1 per pound, 20 cents per pound, and in addition thereto 30 per centum ad valorem. On woolen and worsted yarn for carpets, valued at less than 50 cents per pound, and not exceeding in fineness No. 14, 16 cents per pound, and in addition thereto 25 per centum ad valorem.

On clothing ready made and wearing apparel of every description, composed wholly or in part of wool, made up or manufactured wholly or in part by the tailor, seamstress or manufacturer, except hosiery, 20 cents per pound, and in addition thereto 40 per centum ad valorem.

On blankets of all kinds, made wholly or in part of wool, valued at not exceeding 28 cents per pound, 12 cents per pound, and in addition thereto 20 per centum, ad valorem; valued above 28 cents and not exceeding 40 cents per pound, 20 cents per pound and 30 per centum, ad valorem; on balmorals and goods of a similar description or used for like purposes, composed of wool, worsted, or any other material, 20 cents per pound, and in addition thereto 35 per centum ad valorem; on all manufactures not otherwise provided for, and ladies' dress goods, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted or mohair, or goat's hair, gray or uncolored, not exceeding in value the sum of 40 cents per square yard, 4 cents per square yard; and in addition thereto 20 per centum ad valorem; exceeding in value 40 cents per square yard, 4 cents per square yard, and in addition thereto 25 per centum ad valorem; on all goods of similar descriptions, if stained, colored or printed, not exceeding the sum of 40 cents per square yard, 4 cents per square yard, and 30 per centum ad valorem; exceeding in value 40 cents per square yard 4 cents per square yard, and in addition thereto 35 per centum ad valorem; on all manufactures of wool, or of which wool shall be a component material, not otherwise provided for, 20 cents per pound, and in addition thereto 5 per centum ad valorem; on bunting, and all other manufactures of worsted, or of which worsted shall be a component material not otherwise provided for, 40 per centum ad valorem; on oil cloths for floors, stamped, painted, or printed, valued at 50 cents per square yard, 30 per centum ad valorem; valued at over 50 cents per square yard, and all other oil-cloth, 40 per cent ad valorem; on cotton, raw or manufactured, 2 cents per pound; on all manufactures of cotton, except jeans, denims, drillings, bed-tickings, ginghams, plaids, cottonades, pantaloon stuff, and goods of like description, not bleached, colored, stained, painted, or printed, and not exceeding 100 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, and exceeding in weight 5 ounces per square yard, 5 cents per square yard; if bleached, 5½ cents per square yard; if colored, stained, painted, or printed, 5¾ cents per square yard, and in addition thereto 10 per cent ad valorem.

On finer and lighter goods of like descriptions exceeding 100 threads and not exceeding 200 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, unbleached, 5 cents per square yard; if bleached, 5½ cents per square yard; if colored, stained, painted, or printed, 5¾ cents per square yard; and in addition thereto 15 per cent ad valorem.

On goods of like descriptions not exceeding 200 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, unbleached, 5 cents per square yard; if bleached, 5½ cents per square yard; if colored, stained, painted, or printed, 5¾ cents per square yard; and in addition thereto 15 per cent ad valorem.

On all cotton jeans, denims, drillings, bed-ticking, ginghams, plaids, cottonades, pantaloon stuffs, and goods of like description, or for similar use, if unbleached, and not exceeding 100 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, and exceeding five ounces to the square yard, 6 cents per square yard; if bleached, 6½ cents per square yard; if colored, stained, painted or printed, 6¾ per square yard, and in addition thereto 10 per cent ad valorem.

On finer or lighter goods of like descriptions exceeding 100 threads, and not exceeding 200 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, if unbleached, 6 cents per square yard; if bleached, 6½ cents per square yard; if colored, stained, painted, or printed, 6¾ cents per square yard, and in addition thereto 15 per cent ad valorem.

On goods of like descriptions exceeding 200 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, if unbleached, 7 cents per square yard, if bleached 7½ cents per square yard; if colored, stained, painted, or printed, 7¾ cents per square yard, and in addition thereto 15 per cent ad valorem; provided that upon all plain woven common goods included or not included in the foregoing schedules, unbleached valued at over 16 cents per square yard, bleached valued at over 20 cents per square yard, colored valued at over 25 cents per square yard, and cotton jeans, denims and drillings unbleached valued at over 30 cents per square yard, and all other cotton goods of every description, the value of which shall exceed 25 cents per yard, 35 per cent ad valorem.

On spool thread of cotton, 6 cents per dozen, the spools containing on each spool not exceeding 100 yards of thread, and in addition thereto 30 per cent ad valorem; exceeding 100 yards, for every additional 100 yards of thread on each spool or fractional part thereof in excess of 100 yards, 6 cents, and 30 per cent ad valorem on the excess.

On cotton shirts and drawers, woven or made on frames, 35 per cent ad valorem.

On cotton velvet 35 per cent ad valorem.

On cotton, braids, insertings, lace trimming, or bobbinet, and all other manufactures of cotton not otherwise provided for, 35 per cent ad valorem.

On brown and bleached linens, ducks, diapers, lawns, or other manufactures of flax, jute, or hemp, valued at 30 cents or less per square yard, 35 per cent ad valorem; above 30 cents, 40 per cent ad valorem.

On flax or linen carpet yarns valued at 21 cents per pound, 25 per cent ad valorem; above 24 cents, 30 per cent ad valorem; on flax or linen thread, 40 per centum ad valorem; on tarred cables or cordage, 2½ cents per pound; on untarred cordage, 3½ cents per pound; on hemp yarns, 5 cents per pound; on coir yarn, 1½ cents per pound; on seines, 6½ cents per pound; on cotton bagging valued at 2 cents per square yard, 3 cents per pound; at over 2 cents a square yard, 4 cents per pound; on sail cloth, 30 per centum ad valorem; on Russia and other flax or hemp sheetings, 35 per centum ad valorem; on jute yarns, 20 per centum ad valorem; on other manufactures of jute or Sisal grass, 25 per cent ad valorem; on silk in the gum, 25 per cent ad valorem, on floss silks, 25 per cent ad valorem; on sewing silk, 50 per cent ad valorem; on silk or silk velvets, 50 per cent ad valorem; on silk ribbons, braids, buttons, and fringes, 50 per centum; on earthenware and stoneware, 25 per centum; on china and porcelain ware, ornamented, 30 per centum; on china and porcelain, plain white, 40 per centum; on all manufactures of slate, 40 per centum; on unwrought clay pipe or fire-clay, $5 per ton; on fullers' earth, $3 per ton; on white chalk, $10 per ton; on French chalk, 20 per centum; on all other chalks, 25 per centum; on plain or molded glassware, 35 per centum; on glass, cut, stained, gilded or silvered, 40 per centum; on unpolished, cylinder, crown and common window glass, from 1½ to 3 cents, different sizes; on fluted, rolled or plate glass, from ¼ to 2 cents per square foot for different sizes; on cast, polished plate glass, unsilvered, from 3 to 50 cents per square foot; on cast, polished plate glass, silvered, or looking-glass plates, from 4 to 60 cents per square foot, with 30 per centum ad valorem for frames in addition; on porcelain or Bohemian glass, or watch crystals, or glass jars filled with sweet meats or preserves, 40 per centum; on almonds 6 cents per pound; shelled, 10 cents; on arrow root, 30 per centum; on crude brimstone, $6 per ton; in rolls, $10 per ton; on chicory root, 4 cents per pound; ground or prepared, 5 cents per pound; on chlorodyne, 80 cents per pound; on collodion or ether, 75 cents per pound; on cologne water, $7 50 per gallon, and 50 per centum ad valorem; on honey, 20 cents per gallon; on sugar of lead, 10 cents per pound; on oil croton, $1 per pound; olive oil, $1 per gallon; cloves, $1 50 per pound; on petroleum, crude, 10 cents per gallon; refined, 20 cents per gallon.

On spirits turpentine, 30c. per gallon.

On near of sulphur, $20 per ton, and 15 per cent ad valorem.

On tartaric acid, $1 50 per pound.

On vinegar, 10c. per gallon.

On oxide of zinc, 2½c. per pound.

On artificial flowers, glazer, jellies, cheesemen, kid and other gloves, 50 per cent ad valorem.

On books, engravings, and papers, 25 per cent ad valorem.

On cork bark, or wood, 25 per cent.

On hatters' furs, 15 per cent.

On fire crackers, $1 per box of 40 packs.

On gutta percha, manufactured, 35 per cent.

On gunpowder not above 20c. per pound, 6c. and 20 per cent; above 20c. per pound, 10c. per pound and 20 per cent ad valorem.

On marble and statuary, $1 25 per cubic foot; on Venice marble, 75c. per cubic foot and 20 per cent ad valorem.

On mineral or medicinal waters, per quart 3c. and 25 per cent ad valorem.

On palm-leaf fans, 2c. each.

On clay pipes, 35 per cent; meerschaum pipes, wood or porcelain pipes, $1 50 per gross, and 50 per cent ad valorem.

On toilet or shaving soap, 10c. per pound, and 25 per cent ad valorem.

On starch of potatoes or corn, 1c. per pound, and 20 per cent ad valorem.

Some other articles are taxed in this bill.

The decision of the Collector of Customs at the port of importation, as to the rate and amount of duties, is final, unless notice of dissatisfaction is made to the Collector in ten days from the payment of duty, and appeal taken to the Secretary of the Treasury within thirty days.

A discriminating duty of 10 per centum is levied on all goods brought in foreign vessels.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—MAY 27.—Before Judge NELSON.

THE ANDREWS CASE.

Calom Pepper, esq., Counselor at law, of Alexandria, Va., and formerly of this city, one of the main witnesses on the part of the Government in the Andrews case, applied to the Court this morning for an order to show cause why the Marshal should not pay and allow the applicant his witness fees in the case.

Judge Nelson said he could not entertain the application; that the term would close on Monday.

Mr. Pepper—The Marshal might be required to show cause to-day.

The Judge said there was sufficient business before the Court to occupy all of to-day, and it was a matter with which he would not interfere.

Mr. Pepper withdrew.

SURROGATE'S COURT—MAY 27.—Before Surrogate TUCKER.

WILLS ADMITTED.

During the past week the wills of the following named persons have been admitted to probate, viz.:

Bridget McGinnis, Christian Hart, Robert W. Halstead, Emil Diemel, and Sarah E. Bessenger.

There were no provisions of any importance contained in any of the above wills.

DECISION.

In relation to the estate of Ferdinand Hoffman, deceased.

An application being made for letters of administration as to one of intestacy, and before their issue another petition being filed pronounding a paper claimed to be a will, the first application will be held under advisement till the probate proceedings are terminated.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MAY 27.—Before Justice DAVIS.

DECISIONS.

Hamilton agt. Colbron.—Complaint dismissed, with costs. Plaintiff to have twenty days to make a case, &c.

Ogden agt. Gebhard.—Judgment for defendant. See decision on file.

CHAMBERS—MAY 27.—Before Justice BARNARD.

Wilhelmina Frank agt. Philip Frank. Report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

Mary A. Armstrong agt. William Armstrong. Report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted. Custody of the children awarded to the plaintiff.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—May 27.—Before Judge CARDOZO.

DECISION.

Catharine S. Scherrn agt. Charles Kitschett.—Application to resettle denied. No costs.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—MAY 28.—Before Judges NELSON and SHIPMAN.

SENT TO JAIL.

Potter et al. agt. Schwartz.—The defendant in this case was restrained and enjoined from manufacturing, &c., certain sewing-machines, alleged to be an infringement of the plaintiff's patent.

This morning, on proof of his violation of the injunction order, he was committed to prison for 30 days, and fined $50, to stand committed until paid.

ADMITTED TO PRACTICE.

At the opening of the court this morning, Mr. Ethan Allen, Assistant United States District-Attorney, moved the admission of Adam C. Ellis, esq., to practice in this court.

The motion was granted and the applicant ordered to sign the roll.

SENTENCE OF A COUNTERFEITER.

James Welsh, who, on last Monday, pleaded guilty to the charge of counterfeiting United States Treasury Notes, was brought up for sentence this afternoon. The Court, after severely admonishing the prisoner for his grave offense, sentenced him to the State Prison at hard labor for three years, and fined him six cents. He was then removed to prison by the Marshal.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MAY 28.—Before Justice GARVIN.

DECISIONS.

Ezra Bliss et al. agt. Patrick Callaghan.—Motion to amend answer granted on payment of $20 and $10 costs of opposing this motion. Defendant to take short notice of trial for the next Trial Term of this Court.

Joseph G. Mills agt. Nathaniel Dole, &c.—Motion to vacate attachment denied, with $10 costs to abide the event.

Eugene Didier agt. Dennis Lenain et al.—Motion for leave to issue execution denied without costs.

John Firth et al. agt. George E. Hayden.—Motion for attachment denied without costs, with liberty to plaintiffs to renew their application for injunction.

Nicholas P. Trist agt. Josefa de Cabezas.—Motion to set aside referee's report and judgment, denied without costs.