THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.....FIRST SESSION

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Mr. POWELL introduced a bill to punish persons giving or offering to give members of Congress or officers of the Government any consideration for procuring contracts, office or place under the Government of the United States. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. HALE called up the joint resolution providing that a list of all contracts with the United States, except those made under regular Legislative enactments, be published in a newspaper, in Washington, once a week. It was considered and passed.

Mr. HARRIS called up the resolution relative to the compensation of Senators appointed to fill vacancies, and it was passed.

Mr. MORRILL called up the bill making further provision in relation to salvage. It provides that vessels belonging to loyal citizens which have been captured by rebels, and then recaptured by the Federal forces, shall be delivered over to their owners without the payment of salvage.

Mr. GRIMES thought the bill would take away salvage in many cases from sailors, whose they ought to have the benefit of it.

Mr. MORRILL said the bill was in accordance with the practice of all nations. The title did not change by such rebel captures.

Messrs. TEN EYCK and SUMNER favored the bill. It was then passed—yeas 25, nays 12.

Mr. WILKINSON introduced a bill for the repeal of the act of May 7, 1860, giving pensions to the widows of the late Generals Persifer F. Smith, Alexander Macomb, and Arabella Reilly. Referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. FOSTER, of Connecticut, called up the bill to give the widow of the late General Chas. F. Smith, (who was mortally wounded at Pittsburg Landing, and died some days afterwards,) a pension of fifty dollars per month—or twenty dollars more per month than the usual allowance by law.

It was discussed by Messrs. Foster, Grimes, Hale, Powell, Trumbull, Ten Eyck, Fessenden and others, and the bill passed—yeas 24, nays 11.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Committee of Conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the bill to prescribe an oath of office, made a report. The bill, as reported, prescribes the oath for all officers of the Government (including Congressmen), except the President of the United States.

After remarks by Messrs. Davis, Howe and Foster, in opposition to the committee's report, it was adopted.

On motion of Mr. FOSTER, the bill giving a pension of $25 per month to Louisa Abert Burn, widow of the late Lieutenant Burn, was taken up and passed.

The bill giving a pension of $8 per month to Lawrence B. M. Mauder, of Kentucky, was also passed. Before having been mustered into service, after enlistment, he was severely wounded in an attack on a secession freedoxrous in Kentucky.

Mr. WADE called up the bill to establish national arsenals at Columbus, Ohio, Indianapolis, Ind, and Rock Island, Ill.

An amendment by Mr. BROWNING was pending, proposing Quincy, Ill., in place of Rock Island.

Mr. TRUMBULL moved to substitute Alton, Illinois.

Some discussion ensued, and

Mr. KING urged that it was better to defer the passage of such a bill at this time, as the establishments were not likely to be of use during the present war.

Mr. GRIMES said there was no establishment in the West in which the necessary repairs to arms could now be made.

Both amendments were rejected.

Mr. HOWE moved to strike out the words "and repairs," with the view of establishing only repositories of arms.

After further discussion, Mr. KING moved to commit the bill to the special committee on national foundries and arsenals. Rejected—yeas 18, nays 19.

Mr. HOWE's amendment was then rejected.

Mr. BROWNING then moved to insert Springfield, Illinois, in place of Rock Island. Rejected.

The bill was then passed—yeas 31, nays 8.

The President *pro tem.* (Mr. Foote) called the attention of the Senate to the message of the President of the United States, received some days since, withholding his signature from the bill allowing the circulation of bank notes of less than five dollars in the District of Columbia, which the Senate had not yet acted on. The chair said it was a privileged question.

Mr. SHERMAN moved its postponement to take up the resolution fixing a quorum of the Senate. He said there were now but thirty-seven Senators accessible or present in the city. Some had gone home, and two were now sick—Messrs. Wilson and Doolittle—so that as thirty-five were now absent it would be necessary to do business—that is, a majority of the whole number comprising the Senate on a basis of full representation of all the States—some accident might leave the body without a quorum.

Messrs. HAVANS and DAVIS opposed the resolution as against precedent and former decision.

The President *pro tem.* stated that the question of what constituted a quorum of the Senate had been long settled after full discussion in the body, when Messrs. Clay, Underwood and other able Senators were there, and they determined that it required a majority of all the Senators to which the States were entitled to constitute a quorum.

Mr. HALE offered the following, which was adopted:

RESOLVED, That the Committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to inquire if the Superintendent of the Naval Academy, or any of the officers connected with the government or instruction thereof, have allowed or countenanced in the young men under their charge any manifestation or exhibition of feelings or sentiments hostile to the Government of the United States, and whether any of the officers of said Academy have manifested any sentiments of a like character.

On motion of Mr. DAVIS, the Senate went into Executive session, and subsequently adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. HICKMAN, from the Judiciary Committee, asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the resolution of inquiry relative to certain statements in the New York *Tribune* concerning some of the members and the *National Intelligencer*, and asked that it be referred to a select committee.

Mr. ARNOLD, of Illinois, called up for consideration, the House bill to construct a ship canal for the passage of armed and naval vessels from the Mississippi river to Lake Michigan, and for other purposes.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, spoke in favor of the bill. He said we cannot calculate on the good feeling and friendship of Great Britain. That Government has rancorous hate towards us, and will seize any pretext to strike down their great commercial rival.—The people themselves, however, of that country are not thus influenced. He referred to the recent debate in Parliament, not with a hope of removing prejudices, but to show that it devolves upon us not to rely on the friendship of any foreign Power, but upon our own power and resources alone.

Mr. ARNOLD, of Illinois, referred to the fact that while the Atlantic coast is defended by fortifications and the navy, nothing has yet been done for the Northern lakes. He contended that the work contemplated by this bill is the most important which has ever engaged the consideration of Congress.

Messrs. ELY and POMEROY, of New York, advocated the bill.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, said the bill before us appropriates two hundred thousand dollars, and pledges the faith of the United States to the extent of ten millions. He was opposed to it—first, because he thought it unconstitutional; he would oppose it further because the debt, liabilities and expenditures of this Government to-day are too great to justify its further assuming such a burden as this bill contemplates.

He could see no reason for seeking to conceal the true facts of the indebtedness of the Government. The gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Davis), who was put forward as the special advocate for the Secretary of the Treasury, said in the early part of this session that it cost the Government, to support the war, two millions of dollars per day.—This was what gentlemen said who have access to the Departments. The total of actual debt and expenditures, and absolute or contingent liability, for which this administration is chargeable from March 4, 1861, to July 1, 1862—item by item—is $912,560,933 43. At the rate per month of $60,837,330, and for every day during the whole period of fifteen months $2,027,011. This does not include the debt previous to March 4, 1861—$72,289,000.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, opposed the bill.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE CASE OF CAPTAIN BENNETT.—The case of Captain Richard A. Bennett, of the bark Hugh Birckhead, indicted for an assault with intent to commit a rape upon the person of Mrs. Mary Ann Crofts, on the voyage from Valparaiso to Baltimore, in March, 1862, after four days' trial resulted in his triumphant acquittal, and the arrest of Mr. and Mrs. Crofts, two of the principal witnesses for the prosecution on the charge of conspiracy. The testimony of the witnesses for the defence proved most conclusively that this was a case of blackmail on the part of the prosecutrix and her husband, and that Samuel R. Alvey, the first mate of that vessel, who gave in his evidence as to the facts of the case, was in league with them and subsequently acted as agent for them in an attempt to extort money from the relatives of Captain Bennett, without his knowledge, by way of compromise.—The indignant refusal of the latter upon learning of the movement, to allow of any terms being made with the conspirators, and the determination expressed by him to vindicate his character in a court of justice, led to the trial, which terminated yesterday in an honorable acquittal. It is more than probable that neither the woman, whose general reputation, according to the testimony of one of the witnesses, "was of the vilest character," nor the man, her husband, would have ventured upon the attempt to substantiate the charge they had trumped up against Captain Bennett had they not been backed by Alvey, who desired to wreak in this way his revenge upon his superior officer, who had chastised him during the voyage for insubordination. It has been but too frequently the case of late years that masters of vessels have been brought before the courts on charges falsely preferred against them by vindictive seamen. In the present instance, the malice of the first mate Alvey, and his accomplices, most signally failed. Shipmasters of high standing and other respectable citizens testified in the strongest manner to the excellent character of Captain Bennett, and the decision of the jury acquitting him of the charge preferred against him was as prompt as it is universally acknowledged to be just.

CHARGED WITH CONSPIRACY.—Charles H. Crofts and his wife, Mary Ann Crofts, two of the principal prosecuting witnesses in the case of Captain Richard A. Bennett, decided yesterday in the United States District Court, were arrested by constable J. N. Mackenheimer, upon warrants issued by Justice Forrester upon the information and oath of Captain Bennett, charging them with maliciously, wickedly and corruptly conspiring together and combining to extort the sum of one thousand dollars from him. Crofts was arrested in the cars at the Philadelphia depot, and his wife while packing her trunk at their boarding-house. They were taken before Justice Forrester, who released them on bail in the sum of $2,000 each, Thomas F. Connolly becoming their bondsman. They are held to await the action of the Grand Jury.

ARREST BY THE GOVERNMENT.—Judge J. L. Bartol, of the Court of Appeals of this State, was arrested on Saturday evening last by John L. Bishop, one of the Provost Marshal's force. He had just alighted from the Washington train, at the Camden station, of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, having left Annapolis that afternoon. He was sent to Fort McHenry. What charge is made against him is not known.

One of the firm of Bendann Brothers, photographers, on Baltimore street, between Charles and Light streets, was also arrested yesterday afternoon and sent to Fort McHenry. It is not known what caused his arrest.

A rumor was current yesterday that a reporter of the New York *Herald* had been arrested here and sent to the same place of confinement.

ROBBED.—On Sunday night a man named John Silver, a member of the New York 5th artillery, visited a house of ill-reputation Eastern avenue—known as the Causeway—kept by a woman named Dolly Giles, where he made the acquaintance of a girl named Josephine Oakley, *alias* Gorsuch, with whom he remained. In the morning he was *minus* $75 in Treasury notes. The girl was arrested and taken before Justice Spicer, when she acknowledged the theft, and stated that she had given the money to a man named Thos. Rice, her friend. Rice was arrested and searched, but no money was found on his person. He and the girl were committed to jail for Court—the girl on the charge of committing the theft, and he as an accessory.

ARREST OF ONE OF THE PROPRIETORS OF THE BALTIMORE AMERICAN.—Mr. Charles C. Fulton, one of the editors and proprietors of the *Baltimore American*, was yesterday morning arrested by Government authority. The cause of his arrest is supposed to be the publication of certain unauthorized news, in his edition of yesterday morning, in relation to the movements of General McClellan. He is now in Fort McHenry. Mr. Fulton is agent, in this city, of the Associated Press, and on Sunday morning returned from a visit to the Army before Richmond. Rumors were rife last night that he had been released, but upon inquiry at the office the report was ascertained to be unfounded.

RUNAWAY.—Yesterday morning Dr. Arnold got out of his buggy on Second street, and left the horse standing in the street, while he entered a house to visit a patient. A small boy set off a firecracker near the horse, which frightened the animal, and he dashed off at a furious rate. He turned into Frederick street, and when near Fayette came near running over several children who were crossing the street at the time. He continued down Frederick street to Gay street, when the buggy came in collision with a large wagon. The buggy was overturned and considerably broken, and a gentleman who was passing succeeded in stopping the horse.

FOURTH OF JULY.—Yesterday afternoon, an invitation was received by the members of the First Branch of the City Council from a committee of citizens, asking them to participate in a celebration of the Fourth of July. The invitation was unanimously accepted. The committee of arrangements have determined to have an oration delivered from Washington's monument, and the Hon. Emerson Etheridge, of Tennessee, has been selected as the orator. The committee of the City Council who have charge of the arrangements for fire-works, &c., have per ceted them, and the celebration will no doubt be one of interest.

ACCIDENT FROM A RUNAWAY HORSE.—A horse attached to a wagon driven by two men named Sanks and Collins ran away, yesterday afternoon, on the Franklin road, near the toll-gate. The occupants of the wagon were thrown out and badly injured. The horse ran on into the city, and at the corner of Lexington and Fulton streets the wagon knocked down and ran over a child of Mr. James E. Hewes, hurting it about the head, but no bones were broken. The horse continued on his course until he reached the corner of Lexington and Stricker streets, where he came in contact with a tree-box, which stopped him. The wagon was somewhat broken.

A DELICATE SURGICAL OPERATION.—James Hewlett, a drummer boy in the 1st Maryland regiment, Colonel Kenly, wounded at the battle of Front Royal and made a prisoner, but subsequently escaped. He received a pistol ball in the back base of the cranium, the ball glancing upward and around the head, and lodging in over the right ear. Since his arrival in this city Dr. Baltzell has been tending him, and yesterday cut out the ball. The operation was one requiring great care, and was performed quite successfully.

THE FIRST OF THE SEASON.—The first new Wheat of the season made its appearance at the Baltimore Corn and Flour Exchange yesterday morning. It consisted of 60 bushels white, and was sold by Messrs. J. B. Brinkley & Co., and J. H. Sheets, at 160 cents per bushel, Messrs. J. & H. Warden being the purchasers. The first new Wheat last season was offered on the 28th June, two days earlier than the present, and sold at 180 cents per bushel.

THEFT ON THE HIGH SEAS.—Deputy U. S. Marshals Downes and Young, on Saturday evening last arrested George Colvin, steward of the ship Annapolis, upon the charge of stealing sixty or seventy pounds of tobacco from the ship Annapolis, at Liverpool, in 1861. He was taken before United States Commissioner Hanan, who released him on bail for an examination yesterday morning. The examination of yesterday was adjourned until this morning.

VIOLATING THE CODE.—The police of the Southern police station on Sunday night, about ten o'clock, arrested a party at the house of Moses Keyser, corner of Sharp and Pratt streets, upon the charge of violating the Code of Ordinances on Sunday night. They were taken before Justice Showacre who fined Mr. Keyser $5 and costs, and released the others.

THEFT.—Elizabeth Brown, a negro servant in the family of Mrs. Margaret Flaxcomb, No 8 Schroeder street, was yesterday arrested by officer Frazier, charged with stealing from Mrs. Flaxcomb forty dollars. She was taken before Justice Logan, who committed her to jail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

MALICIOUS MISCHIEF.—On Sunday afternoon a youth named Robert Elen was arrested on the charge of destroying tree-boxes in front of the premises of Mrs. Sarah Colburn, on Aisquith street. He was taken before Justice Hiss, who imposed a fine of $10 and costs, in default of payment of which he was committed to jail.

RELEASED FROM FORT MCHENRY.—Mr. Joseph T. Pierson, who was arrested and sent to Fort McHenry about four weeks ago, upon the charge of uttering treasonable sentiments, was yesterday released by order of Major General Wool, upon giving his parole not to aid in any manner those in arms against the Government of the United States.

ARRESTING AN OFFICER.—Yesterday, Justice Logan upon the charge of assaulting and abusing policeman Rhodes. He was released on bail for Court.

FRESH WEST INDIA FRUIT.—Among the arrivals at this port yesterday were the Swedish schooner Amalia, and the American schooner C. Stewart, both from St. Barts, each having full cargoes of fresh tropical fruit.

Amusements.

HOLLIDAY STREET THEATRE.—One of the most useful, and at the same time acceptable, members of "Old Drury," Mr. O. B. Doud, presents his claims for public patronage this evening. Mr. Doud has, by close application to his studies, gained a good position, and we trust it will not have the effect, as it does in some young actors, to make him retrograde, but keep remembering a little can be learned every day. We give this advice with the best of feeling to the beneficiare, who has laboured most assiduously all the season; never being out of the bill and sometimes in two or three different characters. Mr. D. is exceedingly young and is destined to attain a very enviable position in the profession he has chosen; possessing a deal of genuine talent he blends it with modesty—a very great desideratum. The bill he has selected is very attractive, consisting of Buckstone's thrilling drama of the *Bear Hunters*, in which he appears as Estaven, he will also appear as Bryan O'Lynn in the farce of the *Irish Mormon*. The popular and versatile young actress, Miss Mollie Williams, will appear in a favorite character. Bishop, Mrs. Bishop, Mrs. Vincent, Miss Olivia and all the favorites will appear in this gala entertainment. As this is Mr. Doud's first benefit in his native city we trust it may be a bumper.

THE MELODEON.—The Melodeon Hall was crowded last night, and the audience was very enthusiastic. Notwithstanding the hot weather the people appear determined to have their nightly amusement. The performance is really excellent and the liberal patronage which has been bestowed upon it is well deserved. Those who have not yet seen Sharpley should call at the Melodeon and spend an hour in the most happy manner.

TOUR-ROPE.—Wm. H. Donaldson, the famous tight rope walker, will give one of his interesting performances this afternoon at Bellevue Gardens. Mr. Donaldson is certainly one of the most extraordinary performers in his profession, and those who desire to see rope-walking to perfection should visit the Gardens this afternoon at five o'clock. He excels the famous Blondin, who created such a wonder in this country some few years since.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

(Regular Session.)

FIRST BRANCH.—Present—Wm. S. CROWLEY, Esq., President *pro tem.*, and all the members.

Dr. SCHWARTZE presented a petition from John Boyer, asking permission to erect a steam engine on his premises, No. 392 Canton avenue. Received.

Mr. YOUNG presented a petition from the Trustees of the African church on Stockton alley, asking permission to erect a frame extension to their church. Referred.

Mr. HOOPES presented a petition from J. T. Adams, Clerk of the Circuit Court of the city, asking for an appropriation to purchase an index.—Referred.

Also, a petition from John A. Robb, asking the return of taxes paid in error. Referred.

Also, a petition from Steiner, Brothers & Co., asking permission to dig a sink on their premises No. 292 West Baltimore street. Referred.

Mr. NORRIS presented a petition from William Durham, asking permission to erect a stable on his premises on Garden street, between Biddle and Preston streets. Referred.

Also, a petition from a number of merchants on Hanover street, asking the prohibition of express wagons standing in front of their premises. Referred.

Mr. KIMBERLY presented a petition from William H. Kennard and others, asking a reduction of water rents on all houses over 22 feet front which are not assessed at over $1,300. Referred.

The PARISHER presented a communication from John Dukehart and others, a committee, inviting the members of the Branch to participate in the celebration of the Fourth of July. Accepted.

Mr. DUKEHART offered a resolution instructing the Committee on City Property to examine into the condition of Battle Monument, and if anything is needed for its preservation to report to that effect. Adopted.

Mr. HOOPES offered a resolution appropriating $500 to pay for the killing of stray dogs. Referred.

Adjourned.

SECOND BRANCH.—Branch met pursuant to adjournment. Chas. J. BAKER, Esq., President, in the chair, and all the members present.

Mr. GEORGE presented a petition from J. B. Sumwalt for permission to erect a frame shed. Referred.

The PRESIDENT laid before the Branch a communication from John Dukehart and others, inviting the members to attend a celebration of the Fourth of July at Mount Vernon Square. The invitation was accepted.

Adjourned.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

CRIMINAL COURT—JUDGE BOND.

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

This Court was yesterday engaged with the following business:

John C. and Harriet Ledler, indicted, in two cases each, for cruelly beating their child, forfeited their recognizances.

John Ruskell, indicted for selling liquor on Sunday, pleaded guilty.

Thomas J. Broomwell, indicted for a similar offence in three cases, was adjudged guilty in one case, and the others were *stetted*.

Emanuel Irons, indicted for a similar offence in three cases, was adjudged not guilty.

Malachi Johnson, negro, indicted for the larceny of a pair of shoes, the property of Robert Brazier, was adjudged guilty and ordered to received five lashes.

Adam Dietrich pleaded guilty to an indictment for stealing a watch and other articles from Henry Graff, and was sent to the penitentiary for four years.

George Johnson, negro, indicted for larceny, pleaded not guilty.

Antoine Green, indicted for the larceny of 25 cotton bags, the property of J. H. Heald, pleaded not guilty.

Nathan Lee, John Wesley, Richard Boston, Thomas Johnson and George Williams, all negroes, indicted for the larceny of a lot of shirts from the steamer Thomas Sparks, were arraigned and pleaded not guilty, and Boston was released on $500 bail.

Mary Jones, negro, indicted for larceny, was adjudged guilty.

William King, indicted for an assault, gave bail in the sum of $1,000.

The petit jury was finally discharged.

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

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE GILES.

The United States vs. Captain R. A. Bennett, of the bark Hugh Birckhead, indicted for an outrageous assault upon Mrs. Mary A. Crofts. Upon the assembling of the Court yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, Mr. Whitney proceeded to address the jury for the defence, occupying about two hours and a half. He was followed by Mr. Price for the Government, who spoke for over an hour, when the case was given to the jury. After an absence of about half an hour the jury returned with a verdict of not guilty. The verdict was received with cheers by the large crowd present. The Judge, however, was prompt to suppress the demonstration. Captain Bennett was then discharged and his numerous friends crowded around him to offer their congratulations.

The Court then adjourned after the petit jury had been finally discharged.

SUPERIOR COURT—JUDGE MARTIN.

Charlotte Levy, &c., vs. William W. Taylor, security for Thomas R. Rich. Action to recover on an injunction bond. On trial.

Correspondence of the New York Tribune.

THE SITUATION BEFORE RICHMOND.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 27.—They who have known the reason for delay on the Chickahominy, and have experienced no disappointment that the impending battle has not been fought, begin to turn in expectancy toward the quarter that has an long engaged the attention of the world. The period of delay is drawing to a close. The volcanic state of things along the whole line denotes that the eruption is near at hand. The present danger, or probability, is that a general engagement will be brought on, not by a direct attack, or any movement having that for its sole purpose, but by a preliminary step, the seizing of a position—the shifting and setting of the scenes, the immediate prelude to raising the curtain on the last act of the drama. While Gen. McClellan is now prepared to accept a general engagement should the enemy regard one of these movements as a challenge, he is not yet quite prepared to make the unmixed challenge by taking the initiative and following it up to the bitter end.

It will not be long before he will arrive at this point in his preparations, when there will be no motive for further delay. We have a variety of rumors, one of which is that Stonewall Jackson has appeared on McClellan's right, and is menacing the White House. Taking Confederate representations for authority, there is some reason for believing that Jackson has arrived in the neighborhood of Richmond, and joined his forces with those of the main army, though the logical supposition is that he would continue to employ the Union forces in the upper part of Virginia, as he has hitherto done. I have no direct authority for saying that the White House will soon cease to be the point of the particular interest which it at present has, as the base of the army of the Potomac, yet I am left to infer as much from a variety of reasons. The breaking up of the hospitals there, by sending away the large number of patients in that vicinity, may not be proof in itself of such an intention, though such fact, taken in connection with others, might go to strengthen such a supposition. To-day the State of Maine arrived, with between 300 and 400 invalids, but few of them wounded, to be followed by 1,200 or 1,500 more. This may be simply measure of reform, resulting from a new *regime.*—While it may be that, it may be something more.

Indeed, now, especially since the recent raids, have felt that the White House was a position too much exposed to be the depot of so much property as the Confederates would be able to destroy by a successful attack. A general removal from White House to West Point is not improbable, if it has not already taken place. It was holding out the highest inducements almost imaginable to the enemy, who, we may reasonably suppose, would omit no occasion or effort to strike at a point so vital. McClellan's right is unquestionably his weak side. Whether there is any real grounds for the alleged apprehension concerning the White House, as the case, we may well suppose that, as one of the moves on the board, and among the last ones in the great game now drawing to a close, the Confederate leaders may conclude that Jackson can employ his forces in no way so well as to abandon the campaign in the Shenandoah, and make a rapid descent toward the White House on McClellan's right flank. The prize which the immense stores there offer would not be the only motive, for the movement would be the favorable one for the Confederates to attack our entire line, weakened, as they, within which the sudden appearance of Jackson, or some one else, in our rear would tend to produce.

If Jackson has abandoned the Shenandoah and is co-operating in the neighborhood of the Chickahominy, there will of course be no reason why the forces, or a large share of them, in the upper part of Virginia, divided into four departments, under as many Major Generals, should not be at once moved forward to strengthen McClellan. Without undertaking to say that precisely this is being done, I will say, the country may rest assured that in case Jackson has made his appearance in the quarter alleged, he will find troops to oppose him; and their embarkation on the Rappahannock or the Potomac, or both, would only prove the vigilance and resources of the Government in checkmating the wily enemy.

The next ten days will in all probability be marked with important events. If plans have not failed, a sharp and important enterprise will have been accomplished, as a part of the plan of operations against Richmond, before this reaches the public eye, in which the navy, on one of our inland streams, will have played a conspicuous part. The Confederate army is apparently little disposed to make another retreat. It may have been largely reinforced. The last fang, however, would not save it from the inevitable result of suffering McClellan to go forward slowly, yet surely, with siege operations, leaving the only question in the case that of time. The attack, therefore, is not unlikely to be made by the enemy, and that, too, at an early day.

Gen. McClellan has done a good thing by issuing the following:

TO GEN JOHN A. DIX: This army has been subjected to much inconvenience and annoyance from persons visiting the camps and having no military business. The General Commanding has accordingly ordered that no such persons will be allowed to land at the White House, or be permitted to take the cars to the camps. He would be glad to have you take steps to prevent such persons riding on Government transports coming up the York river.

R. B. MARCY, Chief of Staff.

In accordance with this order, large numbers who have arrived here by the morning boat have been turned back, not even Mr. Secretary Stanton's pass proving sufficient to take them on. We may conclude that we have seen the last of junketers and all sorts of pleasure excursionists to the army. As an alternative for this order, it was proposed, I understand, that all such on landing at the White House, should be at once compelled to take musket or spade, and proceed in detachmen's under any officers to the front, there to do their share in putting down the rebellion. Those who want to go to Richmond by this route should be made to work their passage.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

From the True Delta, 20th.

IMPORTANT SLAVE CASE.

Mr. Latham was arraigned before the Provost Court on a charge of kidnapping. From the testimony of Gen. Butler, who appeared as prosecutor and principal witness, it seems that shortly after the arrival in this city of the Union forces, the accused went to General Butler, and represented that his slave boy was in the St. James Hospital in Dr. Pickman's possession; that being his body servant, he was very anxious to get him back, and would willingly furnish a substitute. To this Gen. Butler replied, that if the boy was in the service of an officer of the United States, he did not consider it right for him to interfere; but he would send his compliments to Dr. Pickman and suggest that he permit the proposed exchange. He further remarked to the accused, that when the army of the United States wanted anything for its service it must be had; but in case a favorite servant or horse should be taken, and the owner wish to get either back, by furnishing a substitute, he, Gen. Butler, would order the change, and that he had no doubt Dr. Pickman would act in a like manner. Subsequently witness learned that Mr. Latham, with the aid of police officers, had taken his boy from the custody of Dr. Pickman, and that he then ordered his arrest.

The testimony of Dr. Pickman and others corroborated the latter portion of the General's statement as to the recovery of the boy by his master.

Mr. Latham stated in defence that he was not aware that he violated any law of the United States by recovering his slave. That by the laws of Louisiana he was authorized to recover his property. He admitted that he had given the boy permission to hire his time, but it was with the condition that he was to work in a barber-shop by piece-work, and that he (his master) was to have his services occasionally, when wanted. That Dr. Pickman informed him that it was his intention to take the boy with him and keep him an indefinite period; and that then he took measures for recovering his property.

The Court decided that this was a case coming under the statute against inveigling slaves from their masters, the minimum penalty for which was two years' imprisonment in the Parish prison. The decision was so rendered.

SUCCESSFUL EXPEDITION OF THE TWELFTH MAINE.—The expedition of Col. Kimball, with four companies of the 12th Maine regiment, against the camp at Manchac, returned yesterday, having been eminently successful. There has been for some weeks about eighteen hundred men encamped there, with quite a large number of heavy guns. These men have made a great deal of trouble in the neighborhood—robbing the hen-roosts, and stealing the eggs, of the planters thereabout. Complaints having been entered against them, these companies were sent out to disperse them.

Upon the approach of this small force the whole camp took to its heels, leaving camp equipage, regimental colors, and most of their nether garments scattered about. The camp was broken up, the colors taken, the guns spiked, the bridge at Manchac Pass burned, and several copies of the order No. 13 of the Military Commandant fixed to the trees in the vicinity, and two corporals of company C left to read and explain the order to such of the Confederates as might return. Thus, easily, without the loss of a man, has this nest of vipers been crushed out. Col. Kimball looks refreshed by his trip, and we hope that before many moons have waxed and waned he will have another opportunity to "ply the paddle o'er the limpid lake."—*Delta 20th.*

GEN. BUTLER STANDS BY THE PROFESSION.—C. C. Morgan, who is an attorney-at-law, was brought before the Commanding General, charged by Mrs. Monroe, wife of the ex-Mayor, with having attempted to extort money from her. It was shown that Mrs. Monroe called at the office of Mr. Morgan to secure his services in getting the Mayor released from Fort Jackson. Mr. Morgan agreed to undertake the case for $2,000, of which $1,000 was to be paid as a retainer. It is alleged that Mrs. Monroe, being instigated by outside parties, made the charge against Morgan of attempting to extort money.—The General held that, as an attorney-at-law, Mr. Morgan had a right to demand what fee he pleased, and that, as an honest man and a loyal citizen, he should be protected. The charge was dismissed.

RAILROAD TRACK TORN UP.—From the 8th Vermont regiment, stationed at Algiers (opposite New Orleans), we learn that on Monday night a party of eighty horsemen, disguised, rode up to the track of the Opelousas Railroad at Lafourche, and took up some ten rods of the rails and put the cross-ties. Colonel Thomas sent a detail of men to Lafourche and arrested three men who were present at the outrage, if not actually engaged in it. One of them was brought before the General to day and examined; but his participation in the crime was not conclusively proved. General Butler instructed Colonel Thomas to proclaim to the people at Lafourche that he should hold these three prisoners as hostages, and if the outrage is repeated that he shall hang them.

BOARD OF TRADE.

Committee of Arbitration for the month of June.

A. L. HUGGINS, HENRY JAMES,
JOHN MANN, SAMUEL ORENDORF,
J. C. GRAFFLIN.

Monetary and Commercial Review.

BALTIMORE, June 30, 1862.

There is nothing of special moment to notice in Stocks to day. Government and State securities are very dull; for Tennessee 6's 59 was asked, without finding buyers. The rates for City securities are well maintained—$3,000 6's 1890 sold at 102, and $500 do. do. at 101¾, closing at 101¾ bid, 102 asked; for Park 6's 1895 ¾ was bid, but there were no sellers at this figure. In Railway bonds we notice the sale of $1,000 Northwestern Virginia 6's 1885 at 98¾, and $5,000 Northern Central 6's at 83, the latter closing at 83¾ asked. Nothing done in Railway shares—the closing rates for Baltimore and Ohio were 56¼ bid, $57 asked, and for Northern Central 82¾ bid, $25 asked. Other stocks remain unchanged. Mining stocks continue very dull.

The Peabody Fire Insurance Company of Baltimore, having been organized on a firm basis, has taken an office on Second street, adjoining the Postoffice, and is now prepared to issue policies on buildings, furniture and merchandise in either the city or country. The Board of Directors consists of our most substantial business men, and under the presidency of Mr. George Carey, who has had long experience and thorough familiarity with the insurance business, the Company will, doubtless, go forward on a safe and prosperous course.

The Union Bank of Maryland has declared a dividend of three and a-half per cent. for the last six months, payable 8th inst.

The Franklin Bank of Baltimore has declared a dividend of two and a-half per cent. for the last six months, payable 17th July.

The following are the bidding and asking rates at the Baltimore Stock Board to-day, as taken from the books of ISRAEL COHEN, No. 7 South street:

STOCKS	PAR	BID	ASK	STOCKS.	PAR	BID	ASK
Government & State Stocks.				*Railroad Stocks.*			
U. S. 6's 1881	....	....	....	W. Virginia 6's	....	....	....
Md. 6's int.	....	....	....	Wash'n Br'ch 6's	....	....	....
do. ins.	....	....	....	Balt'l W'n R'l	50	....	....
do. ins.	....	....	....	*Bridge Bonds*			
Md. 6's new	....	....	....	B. & O. 6's	....	....	....
Va 6's	....	....	....	do. do.	....	....	....
do. coup.	....	....	....	do. do.	....	....	....
Missouri 6's	....	....	....	do. do.	....	....	....
N. Carolina 6's	....	....	....	do. do.	....	....	....
S. Carolina 6's	....	....	....	do. do.	....	....	....
Georgia 6's	....	....	....	N.W.Va.im.	....	....	....
Tennessee 6's	....	....	....	do. 2d im.	....	....	....
Kentucky 6's	....	....	....	do. 3d im.	....	....	....
Louisiana 6's	....	....	....	do. 4th im.	....	....	....
City Stocks				do. inc.	....	....	....
Balt. 6's pl'ns	....	....	....	N. Mil. 6's int.	....	....	....
do. 1885	....	....	....	do. do. im.	....	....	....
do. 1890	....	....	....	*Turnpike Stocks.*			
do. 1895	....	....	....	Balt. Ful. Ros.	....	....	....
do. 1900	....	....	....	do. do.	....	....	....
do. 1885	....	....	....	Frederick	....	....	....
Balt. new 6's	....	....	....	Washington	....	....	....
do. old, 1858	....	....	....	*Mining Stocks.*			
Park 6's	....	....	....	Md. & N. C.	....	....	....
Balt. 5's	....	....	....	Cumberland	....	....	....
Bank Stocks.				Consolidated	....	....	....
Baltimore	....	....	....	Franklin	....	....	....
Commerce	....	....	....	Gardner Hill	....	....	....
Chesapeake	....	....	....	Gilmor	....	....	....
Citizens'	....	....	....	Maryland	....	....	....
Co. & Far'rs	....	....	....	North Copper C.	....	....	....
do. short	....	....	....	Sykesville	....	....	....
Farmers' & Mf.	....	....	....	Maryland	....	....	....
Far. & Mer'ts	....	....	....	Virginia	....	....	....
Far. & Plan.	....	....	....	Silver Valley	....	....	....
Gold's St. S.	....	....	....	Chesapeake	....	....	....
Franklin	....	....	....	*Miscellaneous.*			
Howard	....	....	....	Canton Comp'y	....	....	....
Mar'ne	....	....	....	Balt. Gas Light	....	....	....
Mechanics'	....	....	....	Balt. Gas Scrip	....	....	....
Merchants'	....	....	....	B. & Cuba S. S.	....	....	....
People's	....	....	....	George's Cre.	....	....	....
Union	....	....	....	Patapsco Co.	....	....	....
Western	....	....	....	Santa Clara M's	....	....	....
Insur. Stocks.				Sun Canal Sc.	....	....	....
Atlantic	....	....	....				
Balt. Fire	....	....	....				
Balt. Life Ins.	....	....	....				
Railroad Stks							
Balt. & Ohio	....	....	....				
North. Central	....	....	....				

SALES AT THE BALTIMORE STOCK BOARD.

MONDAY, June 30, 1862.

$3,500 Baltimore city 6's '90.....102
900 do. do. '90.....
1,000 Northwestern Virginia 6's '85.....98¾
5,000 Northern Central Railroad bonds '85.....83

The following are the rates at which the Brokers were buying and selling Gold, Silver and Treasury notes to-day:

Buying.		*Selling.*	
Gold	88¼@9 prem.	9¾ prem.	
U. S. notes	¼ "	½ "	
Silver	5 "	6 "	

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	56¾	00
Missouri 6's	51	58¾
Tennessee	..	57¾
North Carolina bonds	..	00
American gold	109¾	00
Canton Company	..	00
Erie Railroad	38¾	38¾
New York Central Railroad	92¾	92¾
Reading Railroad	58¾	58
	Dull.	Unsettled.

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

IMPORTS.	1860.	1861.	1862.
For the week	$3,505,813	1,332,763	3,754,157
Previously reported	104,051,390	76,367,753	79,965,543
Total since Jan. 1st	107,557,203	77,733,516	83,719,700
EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE AND PRODUCE.			
For the week	$1,494,177	2,308,081	3,016,380
Previously reported	140,250,