THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS....FIRST SESSION

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—On motion of Mr. WILLEY, the bill for the admission of Western Virginia as a State was taken up, the pending question being the amendment of Mr. Sumner, that after July 4, 1863, within the limits of that State, there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude otherwise than as punishment for crimes, whereof the party shall be duly convicted.

Mr. SUMNER said that the bill proposed that all children born after 1863 should be free, but that the present generation of slaves should continue to be slaves, thus admitting another slave State, and he could not consent to the admission of a State with a Constitution recognizing slavery for a whole generation. He quoted from the speeches of Webster against the admission of slave States.

Mr. HALE said that Webster, in latar and perhaps wiser years, had repudiated every word of those speeches.

Mr. H. went on to say that as he himself did not have the good fortune to make the world, he was content to take it as he found it, and to deal with this subject practically. He would rather admit this State, inaugurating as it did this principle of gradual emancipation, than admit a State without slavery at all, as there was more joy in Heaven over one sinner doing penance than over ninety-nine who needed no repentance. He illustrated his position by the apocryphyal incident of Abraham driving the stranger from his house because of his sitting down to eat without grace, and God rebuking the patriarch therefor, asking "if he could not bear with the stranger one night, when He had borne with him for fourscore years?"

The discussion was continued by Messrs. Fessenden, Collamer, Wade and Willey.

Mr. FESSENDEN was in favor of the admission of this new State, but thought it should take steps for gradual emancipation beforehand. He wished to examine the subject, and on his motion it was postponed, and

The other amendments were then taken up.

Mr. FESSENDEN stated that the Committee of Finance had struck down the appropriations nearly one-third, appropriating sufficient to carry on the Government until January, leaving the rest until Congress meets again in December, on the principle of keeping these large appropriations in the power of Congress, and not from any mistrust of the Administration or the Secretary of War.

Among the Finance Committee's amendments was one to limit the number of rank and file of the army to 750 000.

Mr. HALE moved to add a proviso that the number of Major-Generals shall not exceed forty and Brigadier Generals shall not exceed two hundred.

Mr. FESSENDEN said that it was known there were a great many soldiers sick and wounded, and it had been suggested by the Military Committee that this amendment had better not be adopted, and he should not press it.

Mr. GRIMES hoped this amendment would not be stricken out. If men were needed Congress should provide them, and he would be willing to stay here or be called back to provide them. He was sorry to say he had not such unlimited confidence in the War Department, though he was willing to give all support to the Government needed in a constitutional way.

Mr. KING said the Military Committee had thought best at present not to make this limitation.

Mr. TRUMBULL did not wish the limitation stricken out. Congress ought not to give unlimited power to raise any number of men.

Mr. KING said we had not 500,000 men in the field, and not over 600,000 had been recruited.—Major Generals should be appointed only to the number of divisions there might be in the field.

The discussion was continued by Messrs. Fessenden, Dixon, Foster and others.

The proviso of Mr. HALE was adopted, and the amendment to limit the rank and file of the army was rejected.

The various items of appropriation, &c., were then proceeded with, and mostly adopted, as reduced by the committee.

On motion of Mr. KING, an amendment was agreed to appropriating $2,000,000 to provide for the comfort of discharged soldiers, who may arrive at home wounded, and for forwarding disabled soldiers home.

A message was received from the President recommending a vote of thanks by Congress to Com. Foote, for his brilliant services on the Western waters.

Mr. Foor moved an amendment excluding from the suspension of work on decorations on the capitol extension, the picture of "Emigration," which had been in course of execution under a contract made by the superintendent in July, 1861, with Leutze, the artist. Mr. F. stated that the contract was for $20 000, and five-sixths of the work had now been executed, and the artist had received $8,000 thereon, and was now, under the contract, entitled to draw $7,000 more, the sum of $5,000 remaining as a guarantee for satisfactory completion. Both economy and justice required that the picture should be completed, and the artist be allowed to complete his contract. The amendment was adopted.

The amendments were got through with, and the bill passed.

On motion of Mr. HARLAN, the joint resolution from the House in relation to a certain grant of lands for railroads in Michigan, by act of 1856, was taken up and passed.

Mr. WILKINSON, of Minnesota, offered the following resolution:

RESOLVED, That the President inform the Senate, if not incompatible with the public interest, whether Charles C. Fulton, an editor of the Baltimore *American* newspaper, has been arrested and confined in prison; and if so, upon what charges, and for what reason, and whether any charges have been preferred against him; and if so, what were those charges, by whom were they preferred, and the evidence upon which they are based.

Mr. KENNEDY, of Maryland, moved to amend by adding the names of Judge Bartol and Judge Carmichael to the inquiry.

The resolution was laid over.

On motion of Mr. GRIMES, the bill to equalize subsequently adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On motion of Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, in the Chair, and resumed the consideration of the Tariff bill. The following amendments were adopted:—Castor seed and beans fifty cents per bushel; on corks twenty-five cents per pound; on all sugar above No. 12 and not above No. 15 Dutch standard in color, three cents per pound; all sugar above No. 15, not stoved-dried, and not above No. 20 Dutch standard in color, four cents per pound; on all products or goods imported from beyond the Cape of Good Hope, ten per cent. ad valorem. All importers, at home or abroad, are required to have their invoices authenticated.

Mr. WOOD, of New York, offered an amendment to exempt all goods on shipboard and goods bonded in warehouse at the time this act goes into effect. Lost.

The bill goes into effect on the first day of August next.

The committee rose and reported the bill to the House with sundry amendments, when it passed.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill to construct a ship canal for the passage of armed and naval vessels from the Mississippi river to Lake Michigan.

On motion of Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, the bill was laid on the table—yeas 65, nays 63.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill relating to claims for the loss and destruction of property belonging to loyal citizens, and damages thereto by the troops of the United States, during the present rebellion.

On motion of Mr. WASHBURN it was postponed until the second Wednesday in December next.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, reported back, from the Committee on Ways and Means, the House Naval appropriation bill, with Senate amendments. The House concurred in some of the Senate amendments, and non-concurred in others. The bill goes to a Committee of Conference.

Adjourned.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

DESTRUCTIVE CONFLAGRATION.—One of the most destructive conflagrations which has befallen this community for a long time occurred yesterday about two o'clock. It broke out in a one-story-and-a-half brick warehouse, on the west side of Calhoun alley, between Pratt and Camden streets. This building was occupied by Denson & Buck, wholesale junk dealers, as a storehouse. It was entirely destroyed, with about $6,000 worth of goods. There was about $7,000 worth of goods in the building. The building was owned by Mrs. George C. Collins and Isaac M. Denson, and was insured for $1,500 in the Associated Firemen's office. The goods were insured to the extent of $2,500 in the Firemen's office. The flames rapidly spread in all directions, notwithstanding the efforts of the firemen, who were promptly on the spot.—The warehouse of Messrs. Meixsel & Grafton, general commission merchants, No. 149 Pratt street, was one of the most seriously damaged. This building was one story high in the rear, and was some years ago the Pratt street depot of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. In it was a quantity of flour, whiskey, mess pork, etc., the greater portion of which was destroyed, involving a loss of $2,000 or $3 000, including the damage to the building, which is insured in the Baltimore Associated Firemen's. Maryland and Howard Companies for $40,000; the loss on the stock is also fully covered by insurance in the Firemen's office. The building belongs to Mr. Henry Grafton. The store of Messrs. C. C. & R. H. Hyatt, No. 147 Pratt street, containing consignments of flour, fish, etc., belonging to various parties, was damaged to the extent of $700, which is covered by a policy of insurance in the Equitable office. The consigned goods, to the extent of $3,000 were destroyed. The loss to their own goods was slight, and is covered by a policy of insurance in the Firemen's office. Messrs. Bosley & Co., agricultural implement agents, No. 145 Pratt street, were sufferers to the extent of $100. This building is owned by the Messrs. Hyatt, and is insured. The store occupied by Freeland, Hall & Co., No. 143, was slightly damaged, probably to the extent of $400, which is covered by insurance. The building is owned by Mrs. G. C. Collins and Isaac M Denson, and is insured in the Firemen's office. Thomas Norris, dealer in agricultural implements, No. 141, corner of Calhoun alley and Pratt street, was slightly damaged. It was also owned by Mrs. Collins and Mr. Buck. A two-story-and-a-half dwelling-house in Calhoun alley, owned by P. G. Sauerwein, was also damaged. Nos. 76, 78, 80, 82 and 84 Light street, occupied respectively by Humphrey & Co., J. Brandt, Jr., Townsend, French & Co., Evans, Staum & Co., and James E. Colman, were all slightly damaged, the losses ranging from $50 to $100. There were a large crowd of spectators present to witness the scene, and it is but justice to the firemen to say that they nobly performed their duty in the premises.

THE CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH OF JULY.—The committee of the City Council appointed to carry out the object of the appropriation made by that body for the celebration of the Fourth of July, have made arrangements with Wm. Bond, pyrotechnist, for a display of fireworks from various points in the city. The following is the list of the fireworks which will be displayed. Rockets; the Grecian Star; Bomb shells; the Spanish Star; Rockets; the Magic Scroll; Bombshells; the Nubbin Pyrotechnic; Schwyntoobla's Battery; the Revolving Star of America; Rockets and Bombshells; the Gordian Knot; Rockets; Saturn and his Satellites; Schwyntoobla's Battery; the Diamond and Roses; Rockets and Bombshells; the Trojan Banner; Schwyntoobla's Battery; Everybody's Delight, "Washington and 1776." The committee having the matter in charge is composed of Messrs. Robb and George, of the Second Branch, and Messrs. Miles and Evans, of the First Branch.

ARRIVAL OF SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—The steamer Elm City, from the White House, arrived here yesterday morning at six o'clock, having on board four hundred and sixty sick and wounded soldiers. The sick were taken from the hospital at the White House, and wounded were from the scene of the battle of Mechanicsville, which took place on Thursday last. The boat at first stopped at the wharf of the Norfolk boat, and about ten o'clock proceeded to Light street wharf, foot of Barre street. The soldiers were removed to the various hospitals. Among them were a number of the Zouaves recently quartered on Federal Hill.

ANOTHER ARREST FOR CONSPIRACY.—Samuel R. Alvey, another one of the principal witnesses for the prosecution in the case of Capt. R. A. Bennett, recently acquitted in the United States District Court of the charge of attempting an outrage upon Mrs. Mary A. Crofts, on board his vessel, the bark Hugh Birckhead, on the voyage from Valparaiso to Baltimore, was yesterday arrested by Constable Fleming upon the charge of being engaged in a conspiracy to extort $1,000 from Capt. Bennett.—He was taken before Justice Forrester, who committed him to jail, in default of $2,000 bail, to await the action of the Grand Jury.

IMPROVEMENTS.—The Norfolk Steamboat Company has commenced a most necessary improvement, that of paving the streets in the immediate vicinity of their wharf. This was much needed, as the pavements were in a very bad condition. During the past year, the streets have been much used by heavy wagons, carrying Government and other stores to the boats, and were literally cut up. The work of repair has been given to Colonel P. M. Holbrook, who is, no doubt, the best paver in the city, and he has a force engaged who are doing the work in a manner which will certainly be creditable to him and beneficial to the Company.

INTEREST OF THE NORTHWESTERN, VA., RAILROAD BONDS.—Yesterday afternoon, a communication was received in the the First Branch of the City Council, from the Mayor, covering one from Wm. McKim, Esq., Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Northwestern Railroad Company, in which he states that the Company is unable to meet the half yearly interest on $1,500,000 worth of bonds of the Company, for which the city is the guarantor, and asks that measures may be taken to meet the emergency. The communication was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

HONORABLY DISCHARGED.—Geo. Calvin, steward of the ship Annapolis, was yesterday before United States Commissioner Hanan for a further examination upon the charge of stealing a quantity of tobacco from that vessel in the port of Liverpool in 1861. The examination resulted in his honorable discharge.

RELEASED FROM FORT MCHENRY.—Mathew Hale, who was arrested at the house of his mother, by Deputy Provost Marshal McPhail, on Friday last, was discharged from Fort McHenry yesterday by order of Maj.-Gen. Wool. Judge Bartol and Chas. C. Fulton were also released last evening.

REMOVAL OF CONFEDERATE PRISONERS.—Yesterday afternoon, some thirty Confederate prisoners, who have been confined in the Baltimore city jail, were removed to Fort Delaware. There was no demonstration on their removal.

PERSONAL.—Gen. Stonneman, U. S. A., arrived in this city yesterday morning by the Fortress Monroe boat, and yesterday afternoon went to Washington, accompanied by his wife.

Amusements.

HOLLIDAY STREET THEATRE.—The attractive performances nightly given at this popular theatre appears to give universal satisfaction, if we may judge by the crowded and delighted audiences who nightly assemble. To-night the thrilling drama of the *Lost Ship* will be performed, in conjunction with a new comic piece, said to possess rare merit, entitled *Go to Bed, Tom*, in which Bishop will essay the character of the Persecuted Smith. Two pretty dances by Miss Oliria, and the great female minstrel scene will conclude this splendid programme. The manager is making extensive preparations for the celebration of the 4th of July.—He announces two grand performances, afternoon and night, when will be presented attractions of a high order. The splendid drama of the *Dawn of Liberty*, we perceive, is underlined on the bills.—We presume the manager intends to surprise us; in the meantime our advice is to lose no time in securing your seats in advance.

THE MELODEON.—One of the greatest attractions at the Meledeon is Miss Nelly Taylor. She is really beautiful in person, possessed of elegant manners, has a voice of exquisite sweetness, which she controls with taste and judgment. Seldom has there been a female vocalist in this city who has won so favorable a reputation. She appears to-night in several favorite songs. The rest of the company play with great spirit, making the performance very entertaining.

ROPE-WALKING.—Wm. H. Donaldson, the celebrated rope-walker, will make his last ascension to-night. He is one of the most extraordinary men in the profession, and it is not saying too much to assert that he has never had an equal. Those who have not seen him should visit the Bellevue Gardens this afternoon.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

(Regular Session.)

FIRST BRANCH.—Present—JAMES YOUNG, Esq., President *pro tem.*, and all the members.

Mr. LAMDEN presented a petition from Henry Bateger, asking permission to retain in use a frame shed on his premises, Dallas street. Referred.

The PRESIDENT presented a communication from Fire Inspector Col. F. H. Baudagle, of the water course on Charles street near John street. Referred.

Mr. YOUNG presented a communication from his Honor the Mayor, covering a communication from the President of the Northern Central Railroad Company. Referred.

Also one from William McKim, stating that the Northwestern Virginia Railroad Company cannot pay the interest on $1,500,000 worth of bonds, for which the city of Baltimore is the guarantee.

Mr. YOUNG presented a report from the Committee on the Fire Department, with a resolution granting permission to Jacob B. Sumwalt to continue in use a frame shed on his premises, No. 17 Townsend street. Adopted.

Mr. SULLIVAN presented an ordinance prohibiting any city official from being a contractor for supplies to any of the departments. Laid on the table.

Mr. NORRIS presented an ordinance authorizing the City Comptroller to bid, on account of the Mayor and City of Baltimore, on real or leasehold property sold for taxes, to the amount of the taxes. Laid on the table.

Adjourned.

SECOND BRANCH.—Branch met. CHAS. J. BAKER, Esq., President, in the chair, and all the members present.

Mr. GEORGE, from the Committee on the Fire Department, submitted a report with a resolution allowing J. B. Sumwalt to erect a frame shed in the rear of his premises, No. 17 Townsend street, which was adopted.

Adjourned.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE GILES.

The Court was engaged yesterday in hearing the argument upon a motion for arrest of judgment in the case of Captain Miskelly, of the ship Scotia, convicted of cruelly beating a seaman. Mr. Addison appeared for the defence. The Court will probably give its decision to-day.

SUPERIOR COURT—JUDGE MARTIN.

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

CRIMINAL COURT—JUDGE HOND.

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

This Court was yesterday engaged with the following business:

William King, charged with an assault, was adjudged not guilty.

Henry Weitzel and A. Oppenheimer, separately indicted for selling liquor on Sunday, gave bail in the sum of $500 each, and the former removed his case to Baltimore county.

George Hyser and Peter Brannan, charged with assault, gave bail in the sum of $500 each.

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

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to the New York Herald.

REPORTED INTERVENTION OF FOREIGN POWERS IN AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

It is understood that the Government has been notified, by the Ministers of two leading European Powers, that the war must immediately be brought to an end. A fact of this sort demonstrates the hypocrisy of the Powers in question, which have heretofore put forth the idea that there would be no intervention if there was a reasonable prospect of crushing out the rebellion. It seems, however, that the advice of a British quarterly has been followed—that intervention should only take place when it should become apparent that the rebellion was about to prove a failure. It will be gratifying to the Union men of the country to know that the Administration is a unit against the world in arms for the preservation of our whole country.

GENERAL SIGEL APPOINTED TO THE COMMAND OF FREMONT'S CORPS.

General Rufus King has declined the command of the *corps d'armee* recently commanded by Gen. Fremont, preferring to remain at the head of the brigade which he has so carefully disciplined and brought to a high state of efficiency. Gen. Sigel has been assigned to the corps lately under Fremont's command.

CHEESE, WHISKEY AND ONIONS FOR THE TROOPS.—Dr. Vollum, Medical Inspector of the Army of the Potomac, has strongly recommended the Surgeon General to add cheese to the army ration, and to furnish a bountiful supply of onions, as a preventive against scorbutic diseases. He has also recommended that the whiskey ration shall be resumed under the direction of the Medical Department.

The steamer Northern Light, from Aspinwall June 25, arrived at New York on Monday afternoon. She brings little news of importance. The riot and Morquera excitement at Panama had nearly ceased, and things were regaining their wonted state. Business is very quiet.

The steamship Blackstone arrived at New York on Monday evening, from New Orleans, having sailed on the same day as the Marion, which arrived on Saturday. She brought 140 bales of cotton, and 667 hogsheads and 86 barrels of sugar.

The New York *World* states that among the killed in the recent battle before Richmond was Lieutenant Frank, of the 11th Regular Infantry, well known as having killed Jackson in Alexandria, at the time Colonel Ellsworth met his death.

FROM EUROPE,

BY THE CITY OF BALTIMORE,

THE WAR IN AMERICA.

BRITISH OPINION OF THE CAMPAIGN ON THE PENINSULA, &c., &c.

From the London Times, June 13th.

THE AMERICAN QUESTION.

To the Editor of the Times:

SIR,—I beg to thank you, in the name of innumerable readers of the *Times*, for the admirable article which appeared in your paper to-day upon American affairs. The opinion which you express, that the time is approaching when England, in concert with France, must offer her mediation to the fratricidal belligerents, if not, also in concert with our neighbor, recognize the Confederate States as a Power of the earth, has steadily been gaining strength in the minds of thinking people in this country of every condition. It has been my occupation for some time past to feel the popular pulse upon the matter, and ascertain the general sentiments of society on the American contest. The result which has been forced on me is that English men and Englishwomen, if not with perfect unanimity, at all events by a very preponderating majority, desire to see the strife terminated in the only way which justice and possibility combine to indicate—namely, in the establishment of the Southern Confederacy of sovereign States as a recognized and independent Power. Rich and poor, High Tories and Conservatives, Whigs and advanced Liberals, Churchmen, Dissenters, Roman Catholics, have all expressed the same desire to me in the strongest language.

In the spring of the year I was lecturing upon American matters to several hundreds of the inhabitants of a wealthy town of between 20,000 and 30,000 inhabitants, surrounded by the leaders of the two political parties in the place, and I found the meeting unanimous and enthusiastic in its support of a very outspoken argument for Southern independence. The growing distress in Lancashire has since that period intensified public opinion, while the endurance of the South on the one hand, and the brutal violence on the other of such Proconsuls as Butler, have tended to raise what was then a strong conviction into a foregone conclusion that the South cannot be, and ought not to be, dragooned into submission. Common sense pleads that men who prefer to burn their crops to allowing them to pass into the enemies' hands, are not likely to be wooed back to Republican Union by the voice of authority stigmatizing the patriotism of their wives and daughters as harlot y. Besides, "Union" itself is no longer the fashionable formula among the fiercer partisans of the war in the North.

"Empire" is the word, and in the name of empire it is confessed that the conquest of the South is compassed. What the significance to England, to Canada, and our other North American colonies, to the British West Indies, and to Europe at large, of a Yankee empire, starting with the old United States as its first possession, would be, I do not pause to inquire. I venture to assume that the bulk of the Northern people may not have realized the whole significance of the delusive lure thus dangled before their eyes by the interested partisans of this well calculated warfare. I shall continue to trust that they have not with their eyes open committed themselves to principles which are intended by their advocates to be a defiance to all restraint Christendom. There is one thing of which I am certain—that all over the North there is a party, undoubtedly and unhappily a minority, but still a minority possessed of a moral strength which may make itself felt in a moment of crucial trial, which hates the war, and which accepts (whether liking it or not) the future independence of the South as an irreversible fact. These are the men who still think as Mr. Everett thought when he was the "Union party" candidate for the Vice Presidentship in 1860, and wrote in his address:

"The suggestion that the Union can be maintained by the numerical preponderance of one section excited to coerce the other into submission is, in my judgment, as self-contradictory as it is dangerous. It comes loaded with the death-smell from fields wet with brothers' blood;"

—and as Mr. Everett continued to think on February 22, 1861, four days after Mr. Jefferson Davis had been installed Southern President, when he wrote to the Boston *Courier*:—

"To expect to hold 15 States in the Union by force is preposterous. The idea of a civil war, accompanied as it would be by servile insurrection, [in this he was mistaken,] is too monstrous to be entertained for a moment. If our sister States must leave us, in the name of Heaven let them go in peace."

Of such men there are, I believe, hundreds in the Northern States to every one Unionist in the South, and in their silent and necessarily cautious, but sincere co-operation, Europe must confide as a potent auxiliary in any measure of intervention. I pass over the impending cataclysm of Northern finance, and the contingent disaffection of the West, for these are elements in the consideration which every one can supply for himself.

Permit me here to testify how much it is to your own credit, and to that of other organs of public opinion, that among all the temptations of this unnatural struggle you should have so persistently refrained from giving full rein to the current of popular opinion, and should have so systematically moderated the expression of what you must have been well aware was the national sentiment. It has been a somewhat hard trial to proud and free England to stifle her natural feelings, and in stilling them to see her children starve, out of deference to the unreasoning petulance of a nation sprung from herself, which has systematically been meeting our greatest sacrifices with vituperative ingratitude.—But we made those sacrifices and we surrendered our cherished national pride from love of peace and a keen sensitiveness of honor. There is a point, however, in the intercourse of nations where the love of peace degenerates into poltroonery, and the sensitive feeling of honor into self-injurious scrupulosity. I do not at all say that we have reached that point; but a little more delay may bring us into dangerous proximity to it.

Duty and policy alike combine to show to England and to France the safest and the noblest way. Tens of thousands here are pining to see the day which shall dawn upon the first great step towards allaying the frightful passions of the combatants, restoring peace to a continent, and giving free course to the indications of nature and of Providence. Do we wish to ask any one to give up the Southern Confederacy, having conquered them, would in itself be a final repudiation of the first principles of republicanism? Such is the language of a man who sees the madness of his countrymen, and will save them if it be possible. May he find followers as bold and plain spoken. Then, indeed, we shall begin to believe in the ninety days of Federal prophecy. Let the Northern people once perceive that the choice is between a peaceful settlement and a bootless war, gathering new horrors every day, and they will not refuse the advice even of England."

The London *Daily News* defends General Butler's New Orleans proclamation as to the treatment of ladies against the strong interpretation which had been put upon it by secessionist sympathizers in England, and expresses the opinion that as soon as authenticity of Butler's proclamation was ascertained at Washington, he was superseded as military commandant at New Orleans.

The Daily *Telegraph* urges that Butler's proclamation has not been properly noticed, as President Lincoln does not appear to have cancelled it, or to have cashiered the General.

The Liverpool correspondent of the London *Times* (Mr. Spence), whose effusions are strongly secessionist, writes in favor of the policy of mediation, although he admits that this is not the time to put it in force. He thinks that when mediation is proposed it should be done by the general voice of Europe.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* says:

"Lord Lyons, our able and zealous Minister at Washington, may be expected in London shortly. The American journals will, no doubt, make many extraordinary surmises, and indulge in many strange statements respecting the motives of his Lordship's journey at this moment. We believe he is coming home on private business, as he has not been in England since the death of the Admiral, his father."

In the House of Commons, on the 16th, Mr. Hopwood gave notice that on the 1st of July he should move a resolution that it was the duty of her Majesty's Government to use every exertion consistent with the maintenance of peace to bring the warfare now raging in America to a conclusion.

FRANCE.

It was reported in Paris that M. Persigny had failed in his mission to London respecting American affairs.

Conflicting statements were circulated relative to the proceedings of the French army in Mexico.—Some of the journals, so far from admitting any repulse at Puebla, claimed decided victory over the Mexicans at that place. Paris letters, however, assert that the French Government had undoubtedly received official intelligence, of a disastrous nature, and this is in a measure admitted by the *Moniteur*.

The *Moniteur* states that measures would be taken immediately for sending considerable reinforcements to Mexico.

Pressing orders had been given to prepare ships-of-war to convey troops to Mexico, and according to the *Patrie*, these reinforcements will number five thousand men, and would be embarked in the course of a week.

The discussion on the budget had been commenced in the Corps Legislatif, and an additional article was presented, opening to the Ministers of War and Marine a credit of fifteen millions sterling for the expedition to Mexico. The Chamber unanimously voted the credit.

The general discussion of the budget was brought to a close on the 17th, and the first article was agreed to. The budgets of several of the Ministers were also voted.

A project is on foot for a grand universal exhibition—not a permanent character—in Paris, to commence next year. A building much larger than that in London is proposed.

The Paris Bourse was dull. Rentes on the 17th closed at 68.35.

BELGIUM.

The King's health continued to improve. He had been able to sign several decrees and to receive a few visitors.

RUSSIA.

Accounts from St. Petersburg describe a series of disastrous fires which had taken place throughout the last week, and which are attributed to revolutionary incendiaries. According to some estimates nearly a third of the entire city has been destroyed. Happily, however, the parts burnt are those of a poor and inferior, though crowded character. The hardware dealers are said to have lost everything, and some warehouses containing drugs have been included in the conflagration. The loss thus far is roughly estimated at from £500,000 to £1,000,000. Business of all kinds had been brought to a complete stand.

Rumors had been current in London of a revolution having broken out in St. Petersburg; but the latest telegrams report the city quiet; no more fires, and the people becoming more composed.

The *Northern Bee* of the 10th says:—Two Sunday schools, in which the teachers justified incendiarism, have been closed by order of the Emperor.

Reports of conflagrations having taken place at Moscow are denied.

THE VERY LATEST.

LIVERPOOL, June 19.—The Kangaroo arrived at Queenstown and the New York at Southampton to-day.

There is no news of importance.

CALCUTTA, May 29.—Cotton firm. Freights to London, 65s. Exchange, 2s. 0¾d.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—The funds on the 17th were steady, and consols improved ¼—closing at 91¾@¾. In the rate of discount less likely. A good steady demand for money still prevailed.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, June 18, A. M.—The cotton market has been active and buoyant, and prices, influenced by the statements of the "mediation" stories, and the American news, have advanced half a penny per pound, and Tuesday add up 30,000 bales, rather more than half being for speculation and export.

STATE OF TRADE AT MANCHESTER.—Trade at Manchester yesterday showed more animation, and a fair amount of business was done at ¼d.@¼d. advance, both in cloth and yarn.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—Messrs. Wakefield, Nash & Co; Richardson, Spence & Co., and Bigwenther has been more favorable, but is still unsettled, steady—best red winter and Philadelphia is 2d. per cental dearer: red Western 9s. 4d.@10s. 8d.; Southern 10s. @12s. 11d.; white Western 11s 6d; Southern 11s. 6d. 10s; white source and steady at 32s.@33s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.—Beef and Pork very dull. Bacon continues almost nominal, and where forced sales are made, lower prices are submitted to. Lard neglected and nominal. Tallow steady at 44s.@45s. for prime.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—Sugar inactive. Coffee dull. Rice firmer. Asbes—sales of 35s. for pots. Turpentine quiet and nominal.

LONDON MARKETS.—Wheat again 1@2s. per quarter dearer since the previous Monday. Sugar quiet and drooping. Coffee firm. Tea in good demand at full prices. Rice quiet but firm. Tallow firm. Linseed Oil, 39s @39s.6d.

THE LATEST MARKETS.

LONDON, June 19, 1862.—Consols for money 91⅞@92. Illinois Central shares 44¼@43¾ discount; Erie shares 32@33.

Cotton buoyant and still advancing and ¼d. higher since Friday. Sales yesterday and to day 30,000 bales, including 16,000 to speculators and exporters.

Breadstuffs firm and unchanged.

Provisions very dull.

From the New York World, July 1.

THE ATTACK ON CHARLESTON POSTPONED.

It will be unwelcome news to the country to learn that Gen. Hunter has transferred the troops from James Island to Hilton Head, thus giving up for the present the inlets that lead to the rear of the forts in Charleston harbor. This doubtless means that there will be no attack on that city until an iron clad gunboat fleet can co-operate, which will not be before Richmond is taken. It is much to be regretted that the well disciplined troops in Gen. Hunter's department cannot be made use of at some critical point of the war. Fifteen thousand trained soldiers on the James river might give us certain victory where now the result is doubtful.

From the tone of the Charleston papers on the last fight, it was evident that, had the attack been recommenced the day after the repulse, the battery would have been taken. The *Mercury* had sent its press away to Columbia, and the citizens evidently supposed that Charleston would pass into the possession of the Union troops. It was fated, however, not to be so. It now seems as though Sumter is to be the last as it was the first place to float the Confederate flag.

From the New York Herald, July 1.

ARRIVAL OF THE PRIZE STEAMER CIRCASSIAN, OF LONDON.

The prize steamer Circassian arrived at this port yesterday. The Circassian was captured May 4th, twenty miles east of Havana, by the United States gunboat Samoset, and taken into Key West, where she was condemned by the Admiralty Court, and was sent to this port to be sold. She was formerly employed in the line between this port and Galway. The London *Daily News* treats the affair as a decided victory for the Federals, and advances evidence to show that McClellan was taken by surprise. It says there can be little doubt that the Confederates intended to inflict a crushing blow and that they failed in their object. The article concludes by treating the news as illustrating the soundness of British policy in refraining from useless mediation at the present juncture of affairs.

The London *Morning Star* claims a victory for the Federals, and the London *Daily Telegraph* thinks that the balance is against the Confederates.

The London *Morning Post* takes a contrary view and says:

After an interval of but six days the unpleasant task has been again imposed on the Federal General of confessing themselves worsted by opponents whom they affected to despise. No one can read the despatch of General McClellan without being convinced that it tells the story of a surprise and defeat.

The London *Morning Herald* thinks that General McClellan's plans have been disturbed, and it may even turn out that they have been spoiled by the vigilance and enterprise of the enemy.

The London *Herald* believes that the Confederates are likely to defend Richmond to the last extremity; and that one attack will now succeed another until the city is entered, or the Federals routed and driven across the Chickahominy.

In a second article on the affair before Richmond the London *Times* argues that such battles cannot fail to have a strong effect on the mind of the Northern people, as showing the difficult task they have undertaken. "The truth is," says the *Times*, "that every successive month shows more clearly the impossibility of restoring the Union by force of arms." After expatiating on the delusion of the North as to the powers of resistance in the South, the loyalty of the slaves to their masters, &c., the article concludes as follows:—

"The Americans are too shrewd not to see and understand these things; and should the hot weather lead to a suspension of hostilities, we are inclined to hope that the voice of reason will once more be heard. Our letter from New York gives, no doubt, a truthful picture of the terror which restrains men from saying what they think. But when we find that a member of Congress and a representative of New York has the courage to rebuke the savage passions of his people, we are encouraged to hope for some change. The speech, or rather pamphlet—for it was never spoken—of Mr. Benjamin Wood is but the repetition of what we have been saying for months. He asks, 'What is the use of a Union of unwilling States, driven into companionship at the point of the bayonet and held in subjection, having conquered them, would in itself be a final repudiation of the first principles of republicanism.' Such is the language of a man who sees the madness of his countrymen, and will save them if it be possible. May he find followers as bold and plain spoken. Then, indeed, we shall begin to believe in the ninety days of Federal prophecy. Let the Northern people once perceive that the choice is between a peaceful settlement and a bootless war, gathering new horrors every day, and they will not refuse the advice even of England."

Shipping Intelligence.

PORT OF BALTIMORE, JULY 1.

Arrived.

Steamer Adelaide, Cannon, Old Point Comfort, Va—M N Falls

Steamer Elm City, ——, from Old Point, with sick and wounded

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

Steamer Richard Willing, Claypole, Philadelphia—Jas A Shriver.

Schr T H Northern, from Norfolk—staves and shingles to W H Perot

Schr Emily Murray, ——, from Norfolk—manufactured tobacco to order

Schr Mora, ——, frm White House, Va—damaged corn to order

Barge L A Birely, Dorman, from Havre de Grace—ice to W H Oler

Canal boat A C Monroe, Kessinger, fm the Susquehanna river—lumber to W S Cross

Canal boat Geo P Watson Wilson, frm the Susquehanna—lumber to McDougall & Clarke

Below.

Off Swan Point ship James Cheston, Bryan, from Liverpool—to Jas Cheston & Son

Cleared

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

Steamer Wm Woodward, Cundiff, New York—James A Shriver.

Steamer Richard Willing, Claypole, Philadelphia—Jas A Shriver.

Bark Quasi Ross, (Italian) for Belfast, Ire—John Hughes

Brig Queen Victoria, (Br) Hitch, for the West Indies—R & H H Tucker

Schr Union, Chesley, for Boston—W Rhoads & Son

Schr Little, Taylor, for New York—W Rhoads & Son

Schr Catherine, Latchum, for New York—W Rhoads & Son

Schr Geo R Conover, Homan, for Port Morris, N J—W Rhoads & Son

Schr Erina, Bacon, for Fortress Monroe—W Rhoads & Son

Schr Flight, Todd, for White House—master

Schr Federal Hill, Smith, for Washington

Schr Brunette, Johnson, for Washington—James Sullivan

Sailed.

Ship Ellen Stewart, Coffin, for Havre, in tow of steamtug Emma

Bark Margarita, (Argentine) Oliver, for Montevideo or Buenos Ayres, in tow of steamtug Mary

Cleared this morning.

Steamer Franklin, Young, New York 30th ult

Brig Handy, Handy, New York 28th ult

Schr Sidonia, Wall, Boston 29th ult

Schr Sea Breeze, Coombs, Boston 29th ult

Schr Petrel, Robinson, Boston 29th ult

Schr Julia Ann, Harding, Boston 29th ult

Schr Hamilton, Ogden, New York 29th ult

Barge Alice, Christopher, New York 30th ult

Clearances for Baltimore.

Steamer Martha Stevens, Dougherty, New York, 30th ult

Steamer Fanny Cadwallader, Pierson, New York 30th

Schr H W Benedict, Ellis, New York 30th ult

Schr Yorktown, Weglam, New York 28th ult

Schr Johanna Ward, Gillespie, New York 28th ult

Schr Charles Crowell, Boston 28th ult

Schr Sarah Helen, Sherman, Bangor 26th ult

Memoranda.

Brig Tangent, Tibbetts, for Alexandria, cleared at Bath, Me. 26th ult

Schr Hugh W Fry, Phillips, from Aux Cayes, arr'd at Boston 29th ult

Schr H W Morse, Benton, from Georgetown, D C, arr'd at Taunton 28th ult

Schr Mohawk, Staples, for Baltimore, next day, was at Mayaguez, P R, 14th ult

Schr Richard Borden, Borden, from Georgetown, D C, arr'd at Providence 27th ult

Schr S F Merwin, Thomas, hence for Boston, arr'd at New Haven 27th ult

Eastern Ports.

NEW YORK, June 30—Arr steamships City of Baltimore, from Liverpool; Northern Light, from Aspinwall; Matanzas——Cl'd ships John Bright, for Liverpool; Beaulieu, for Bellfast, E; W Frothington, for Havre, barks Philippe de la Noye, for Hong Kong; Albis, for Shanghae; Heredilla, for Glasgow

PHILADELPHIA, June 30—Arr brig Abby Watson, fm Havana; schrs F A Heath, from Beaufort, N C; R W Dillion, from Port Royal; John Dorrance, from Fortress Monroe; James S Hewett, from Port Royal——Cl'd bark Rositer for Belfast

BOSTON, June 28—Arr ship Rainbow, from Liverpool; brig Fresto, from Rotterdam——Cl'd ship Harrisburg, for London; bark Revolution, for New Orleans; brig Samuel Cook, for Port au Prince

29th—Arr ships Hampden, frm Cape Verde; City of Boston, from Liverpool; Thomas Jefferson, do; J Webster Clark, from St Thomas; brigs Daniel Boone, from Cienfuegos; Umpire, from Cardenas; schr Hugh W Fry, from Aux Cayes

Southern Ports.

NEW ORLEANS, June 20—Cl'd ship Western Empire, for New York

NEWBERN, N C