TRIALS OF THE SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

MR. RUSSELL'S PURSUIT, UNDER DIFFICULTIES, OF THE UNION ARMY—HIS REPULSE.

Correspondence of the London Times.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—Before I proceed to write the last letter, in all probability, which I shall have occasion to date from the United States of America, it will be necessary to state the circumstances under which I am compelled to abandon the post to which I have been so long faithful, under an ordeal, the severity of which can be known to none but myself. While there was a chance of my being useful in correcting the exaggerations and misstatements which were sent across the Atlantic, I endured the hostility that had been engendered against me, and I did not despair of the American people in the Northern States eventually doing justice to the integrity of my motives, particularly if fortune should give me an opportunity of recording a victory, instead of detailing the incidents and the close of a defeat. Although I had extenuated much, I was conscious I had never set down aught in malice concerning them.

I bore the attacks made upon me in silence, which I shall not qualify by any adjective, and from time to time my patience was rewarded by unexpected marks of sympathy and by tokens of friendship and good-will which I shall always cherish. But now a power is brought to bear against me which I cannot resist nor evade. The Government of the United States of America not merely refuses me permission to accompany its armies in the field—it not only gives me orders not to do so, but the Secretary of War, if not with the original sanction, at least without the dissent of the President, prevents the General in command of the Army of the Potomac receiving me in his camp, after he had invited me to attend the progress of his army, and, through me, treat the officer who was but a few weeks ago the idol of statesmen, journalists and people, as he is yet the favorite of the army, with marked discourtesy. The guest of Gen. McClellan is forbidden to embark on board the ship on which he had received a passage, by his express authority, and is removed by the express directions of Mr. Stanton from under the charge of the officer of the General's Staff to whom he had been consigned.

I shall now proceed to relate the circumstances under which I was made subject to this interference, without a word of comment, save such as may occur incidently in the way of correction in this brief narrative. On my return to Washington, after the time for winter quarters had passed away, and after I had waited vainly in daily expectation of an onward movement, I became aware that Gen. McClellan was about to take the field. I at once made application to him for permission to accompany the army, with any facilities he could grant me. To that request I received no reply for some time. Various officers of the army in command of corps or brigades, informed me they would gladly allow me to go with them if I could obtain leave of the Commander-in-Chief. After several days had passed, seeing the magnitude and completeness of the preparations, and feeling uneasy at the silence at head-quarters, I sought to obtain from the Secretary of War such letters as would be sufficient guaranty for my friends, to take me, if Gen. McClellan did not object to my presence with other corps in the field. Mr. Stanton, to whom I was introduced a fellow-house, gave me to understand that there would be no objection whatever on his part to my accompanying the army, and said that he would see whether he could grant my request to be allowed to purchase food and forage from the Commissariat at contract prices in case of need, in reserving at the same time that he had been obliged to refuse numerous applications from American journalists of a similar character, but that he would do everything in his power to meet my wishes. Previous to that interview I had seen Mr. Watson, the Under-Secretary of War, who told me Mr. Stanton had decided on leaving all applications for authority to accompany the army, and for facilities in doing so, in the hands of Gen. McClellan, that he might deal with them as he pleased, and that he had resolved not to interfere at all in the matter. This latter conversation took place at the War Department, in the presence of Mr. Adams. Not having heard from Mr. Stanton in reference to my request, I wrote to him again, begging he would be kind enough to decide the point, as time was passing rapidly away; and I also renewed my application to Gen. McClellan.

I adhered out in conversation to the authorities that I had not the means of accompanying the army which were possessed by the correspondents of the American journals, some of them actually in the public service on land and by sea, and all of whom were acquainted with officers, who received them in camp and adjust without any risk of exposing themselves to censure or attack by unpopular hospitality. Those officers with whom I was acquainted were the very last men I would care to expose to slander or disparagement by my presence, unless I had the sanction of higher authority for accepting their kindly invitations. I was a stranger, and I did not belong, as Mr. Seward had pointed out, to the press of the United States. Without some kind of recognition, I could not possibly take the field. At last, on the 22d of March, I received a letter from Gen. Marcy, Chief of the Staff, requesting me to call upon him that morning at his office, and on going he informed me that Gen. McClellan had directed him to say he had not the slightest objection to my accompanying the army, and he not only gave me permission to do so, but would be glad to be of any assistance in his power. The General made some remarks, which need not be repeated here, in reference to other matters bearing on my presence at Headquarters.

Two or three days afterwards, S. A. R., the Comte de Paris, Aid-de-Camp of Gen. McClellan, was sent in from Alexandria to say that the General would be very happy to take me and some mutual friends with the expedition, and the message was duly delivered. Brigadier-General Van Vliet, the Quartermaster of the Army of the Potomac, and Aid-de-Camp of General McClellan, had meantime received authority from the General to take us on board his transport, as indeed General Marcy gave me to understand would be the case when I saw him. Each of us was to take his own land transport, blanket and provisions, to lay in a store, and to provide for himself without any charge to Government. The day afterwards I received from General Marcy a written pass for all places inside the lines of the army of the Potomac, which was intended as a general authority for me to go where I pleased within the Federal lines. Having made the necessary purchases and arrangements, I laid in a stock of stores, and prepared for all emergencies—minus the appearance of the Merrimac—the party, which consisted of Colonel Neville, Scott's Fallier Guards; Lieutenant-Colonel Fletcher, Scott's Fusilier Guards; and Mr. L'Amy, (I hope they will pardon this description of their names,) yesterday morning at 10.30, proceeded on board the steamer Canonicus, lying in the river, above the navy yard.

Gen. Van Vliet came down soon afterwards, and as his staff and horses, and our baggage, including a light wagon, &c., were on board, we were indulging in the hope of being able to get a glimpse of the desert-of Confederate batteries on the river before sunset, when a messenger from the War Department arrived to say that Mr. Stanton desired to see Gen. Van Vliet immediately. He went on shore promising to be back very soon, but more than two hours passed before he returned. I shall not dwell upon the kindly embarrassment and expressions of regret with which he fulfilled the duty he assured me was so disagreeable and distasteful to him, but in effect he told me Mr. Stanton had finally given him the most positive orders not to permit me to stay on board the transport. I reminded him as gently as possible that I was Gen. McClellan's guest, and that I had Gen. Marcy's written pass in my pocket. He was aware of the one fact and of the other, and I showed him the General's order as a formal step in the proceedings. But what could Gen. Van Vliet do? As he said, "If he are the Secretary of State's orders." He bade in his hand two papers, which he read, and which he permitted me to copy. They were as follows:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, April 2.

To Brigadier General Van Vliet,
Quartermaster and Aid-de-Camp:

The Secretary of War directs that no person not in the public service be permitted upon the transports, except by permission given by the War Department.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,
M C MEIGS, Quartermaster General.

The other ran thus:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
CITY OF WASHINGTON, D.C., April 2.

To Brigadier General Van Vliet,

Colonels Neville and Fletcher and Captain L'Amy, of the British army, having been invited by Major General McClellan to accompany the expedition (army force for expedition) from Alexandria, you are authorized to exempt them from the operation of the order of this date.

By order of the Secretary of War,
M. C. MEIGS, Quartermaster General.

It was obvious that the intention of Mr. Stanton was directly personal to myself, and that he had taken all this trouble to exclude me especially, although he was made aware that I was as much the invited guest of Gen McClellan, as Cols. Neville and Fletcher, or Mr. L'Amy. What his object may have been it is not worth while to inquire; but if he sought to make Gen. McClellan unpopular or expose him to a snub because of his courtesy to me, his motive could scarcely be reconciled with his own very great civility to myself a very short time before, and his assurance that he would give me every assistance in his power in carrying out what he knew I had in view. Nay, more, Mr. Stanton, but a few days previously, at the house of one of the Ministers, wrote me a pass which concluded with these words:

All officers and persons in the service of the United States are enjoined to treat Mr. Russell with every courtesy, and to extend to him every protection in their power. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Nothing whatever occurred meantime to alter such relations as had subsisted between us. However, there was no use in remonstrance. I went on shore, and, with the aid of Gen. Van Vliet and my friends, I got my baggage on the wharf, and drove back with my servant and wagon to Washington. I at once addressed a letter to the President of the United States, in which I laid all the proceedings, as above stated, before him, in a respectful manner, for his consideration, concluding with the remark that his kindness towards me led me to hope he would think the circumstances of the case, as well as my entire unconsciousness of any cause for the treatment to which I had been exposed, justified the appeal to him. That evening I received a letter from Mr. Hay, the President's private secretary, of which the following is a copy:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, April 2.

MY DEAR SIR: I submitted your communication of this date to the President, immediately upon his return to the city from Mount Vernon, where he has been passing the day. He directs me to say that, while he regrets your having been exposed to any inconvenience by the late order of the Secretary of War, he does not think it would be proper for him to overrule the decision of Mr. Stanton without further examination on the subject.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,
JOHN HAY.

Not having heard from the President's secretary up to the afternoon of (this) the next day, I wrote to Mr. Hay, again stating that I was only waiting in Washington to know the result, and that I would feel much obliged by his communicating it to me as speedily as might be convenient, or by his informing me when I might expect a communication of the President's decision. I also addressed a letter to Mr. Stanton, the Secretary of War, on my return, of which the following is a copy, as near as I can remember:

No. 437 SEVENTEENTH-STREET, April 3.

SIR: A few days ago you wrote me a pass at the house of Gen. ——, Minister, in which you desired all persons in the service of the United States to treat me with courtesy and to extend to me every protection in their power. To day I am refused, by your order, permission to go as the invited guest of General McClellan with the expedition under his command, along with my other friends, to whom he had exhibited similar courtesy. I am not conscious, in the interval that has elapsed, of any cause for the change of treatment which has occurred toward me. If there be, at least I should have, in justice to myself, an opportunity of knowing what it is before I leave for Europe, which I shall do in a couple of days. The very eminence of your position, and the immensity of your power should rather strengthen the force of this appeal from one so humble as myself in any case—particularly should it do so in the present instance.

To that I have as yet received no reply. I at the same time sent a letter to Gen. Marcy, Chief of the Staff, as follows:

WEDNESDAY, April 2, 1862.

SIR: Some days after you were good enough to inform me that General McClellan would have no objection to my accompanying the expedition under his command, I received, through S. A. R., the Comte de Paris, Aid-de-Camp to the General, a verbal message to the same effect, but more decidedly in its nature, which was also extended to friends of mine, who, with myself, regarded it as an invitation from the Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Potomac. Subsequently, I also received a general pass from you, Sir, and I at once set about making my arrangements for the expedition, which Brigadier-General Van Vliet was good enough to facilitate by procuring a passage for us in one of the transports. We embarked at 10.30 or 11 A. M., and were about sailing, when General Van Vliet was summoned to the War Office, and on his return, two hours afterward, told me, very kindly and courteously, that Mr. Stanton had ordered him not to let me proceed with my friends. I reminded General Van Vliet that I had your pass in writing, and the invitation of the Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Potomac, as he knew, to accompany the expedition. He then showed me two orders in writing, signed by Gen. Meigs, and addressed to him. The first directed him not to permit any one not in the service of the United States to enter upon any transport without the permission of the Secretary of War.

The second said that Cols. Neville and Fletcher, and Capt. L'Amy, of the British army, having been invited by Major General McClellan to accompany the expedition from Alexandria, they were to be exempted from the order of the same date of the War Department. There was no alternative left but to leave the vessel, which I had entered as your General's guest, or at least as one invited by him. I assure you, Sir, I don' desire at this moment to introduce so petty a question, so far as it relates to myself, upon your notice; but, on account of the graver circumstances connected with it, and on other grounds, I am induced, though with reluctance, to do so. You know, Sir, how scrupulous I was to obtain the leave of the General before I made any arrangement, and how utterly unexpected was such an interference with me. I have only to say, in conclusion, that I have referred the details of the transaction to the President of the United States, and that I have also made a direct appeal to the Secretary of War against his treatment, which was aggravated by its concomitant incidents. To the General I beg you will tender the expression of my sincere thanks for his intended kindness toward me, and say how much I regret I shall not have an opportunity of showing in Europe that he can lead the army he has trained so long to great and glorious combats. To you, dear Sir, I tender my best thanks for your unfailing courtesy.

It is now evening, and, as I have not received any reply I shall close the narrative as it stands, reserving the continuation, if any, till to morrow, with the sole remark that there will be, no doubt, an attempt made to prove that the rule, if observed, is not and was not specially intended for me. From words which fell in quarters it would be injudicious in me, having regard to their interests, to indicate particularly, I am led to believe that Mr. Stanton was actuated by a desire to show his power in a manner which might at once gain him the approbation of certain journals in the North, and at the same time make Gen. McClellan feel his authority at a point, and if the same authorities do not err, he is disinclined to the jealousy which has been openly attributed to him of that office can political and personal grounds. In conclusion, however, I may do Mr. Stanton an injustice, it is certainly the retrospective that the military authorities decided some time ago they would permit the known correspondents of public journals to attend the march of the Federal armies; and as I said before, the Aesis and Secretary of War informed me that Mr. Stanton had decided on leaving the question respecting them exclusively in the hands of Gen. McClellan. In reference to a remark of mine about the account of the final rout at Bull Run, he added: "I hear the only fault to be found with your account, from what I heard, is that it was but too true."

APRIL 4.—The President has decided the question; his decision is contained in the following letter:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, April 4, 1862.

MY DEAR SIR:—I have referred your communication to the President who has given it due consideration. He directs me to say that, with every disposition to oblige you, he is disinclined to overrule a decision of the Secretary of War, founded on what appear to the Secretary considerations of high public importance. To do so in your case alone would seem to all others an invidious distinction.

The Pre ident regrets that he cannot gratify you in this matter.

I have the honor to be, very truly, your obedient servant,
JOHN HAY.

The above communication was received about 11 o'clock, A. M. In acknowledging the receipt of it I took occasion to observe that the remarks appended were not intended as argumentative matter against the decision of the President, which I accepted with respect, but were intended to justify me against any charge of intrusive zeal in attempting to perform my duty. I pointed out that there could be no ground for any offence, nor would there be any invidious distinction in my case had I been permitted to go with the expedition. I was acquainted with Gen. McClellan, and had been, with others, specially invited by him to accompany his army in the field. Of this so invited by him I was the only person prohibited by the Secretary of War from going. The camps were full of correspondents of the American journals.

From Europe, so far as I was aware, there were only two gentlemen who desired to accompany the army as representatives of the Press: one was Mr. Vizetelly, an artist, whose sketches would scarcely be of much use to the enemy; the other was myself, whose letters would not be received in this country till a month after the events to which they referred had elapsed. There, with my acknowledgments of the courtesy I had received, all the more graceful from contrast, the correspondence ended. Mr. Stanton has sent no reply to my letter. It may be as well to add that the news of his refusal to permit Gen. McClellan to take me on the expedition was rapidly spread abroad, with many exaggerations and in many absurd forms, which, however, produced their effect on the minds of other officers prepared to afford me similar accommodation. So that I received letters that it would be necessary for me to obtain papers and passes before the invitations they had given could be fulfilled or properly fulfilled.

APRIL 5.—Before I leave the subject I may mention that last night Mr. Stanton sent advertisements to the papers to the effect that no persons are to be admitted on board the United States transports, which are now in the United States service, unless with his special order of the War Department—a good afterthought. It is further announced in the papers that Mr. Stanton has resolved not to permit the correspondents of "foreign journals" to accompany the army. The reason assigned for that decision is very flattering to their independence and truthfulness, whilst it speaks more than many volumes for the condition of the United States Press and the state to which it has been reduced. It was, in effect, that Mr. Stanton could not punish foreign correspondents if they stated anything which he considered at all objectionable, while he could deal in a proper manner with any native journalist who offended against his canons. At first it was asserted he would not allow any newspaper to have a representative in the camps; but this was only a pretence, although the statement was fortified by the appearance of an order from General Buell that no persons should be allowed to go with his forces in the West unless they were in the service or were employed by persons specially on duty, in which case they should be provided with written certificates.

The correspondent of the *Illustrated London News*, who had obtained the permission of a friend of his in command of a brigade to accompany him, was informed that he must procure the sanction of the Minister of War before he could make his promise good. He accordingly wrote a letter to the Minister, and waited up to him for an answer. The waiting took place on the steps of the door of the War Office. It was long, perhaps two hours or so, and at last a servant—I beg his pardon, "a help," but still one of an order which, in regard to pay and emoluments, must have been of the lowest strata of Republican animal life—came out and gave the following message: "Mr. Stanton says he has nothing at all to say to Mr. Vizetelly." As an illustration of the sincerity of the desire to exclude all correspondents, it may be worth while to state that the manager of an American paper told me he had five gentlemen with some army. "They take their horses with them," said he, "by passing them off as chargers for the field officers, and draw rations with out any difficulty."

THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.....FIRST SESSION

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, reported from the Committee on the Judiciary the House bill to punish the practices of polygamy in the territories of the United States, and other places, and annulling certain acts of the Legislature of Utah, with amendments.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, from the Committee on Commerce, reported back the House bill to amend an act to provide for the collection of duties on imports, and for other purposes.

[The bill authorizes the President to refuse clearance to any vessel when he believes the cargo is intended to reach the rebels; it also authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to prohibit the transportation on any railroads or certain goods which might reach the hands of rebels.

The bill was briefly considered until 12½ o'clock; when

Mr. SHERMAN's resolution, calling on the Secretary of War for the official reports of commanders of divisions in the battle of Pittsburg Landing, came up as the special order of the morning hour.

Mr. SHERMAN defended at length the Ohio troops engaged in that action from the charge of cowardice. Of the twenty-five regiments of that State participating in the battle, but three were chargeable with blame—the 53d, 71st and 77th regiments—which were raw troops, posted in advance, and unfortunately, as the result proved; at least the 53d and 71st, commanded by Cols. Appier and Mason respectively, owed their ill repute to the inefficiency and cowardice of their Colonels, who fled at the first fire, left their commands, and did not appear among their troops during the day.

The brigade in which they acted was attacked furiously by ten thousand Rebel troops, and were ordered to retreat, and subsequently from the disorder or loss of their officers (Lieut. Col. Ryle bravely falling at the head of the Seventh Ohio, after the desertion of Colonel Mason) fell into confusion.—Yet most of the men rallied and fought on Sunday and Monday. He said that he now had information that Colonel Appier, who was a captain in the three months' service, had been cashiered, and that when he fled in the fight on Sunday he retired to the boats, refusing to return, and saying that they might shoot him, but he would not fight. His regiment, after having fallen back at his order, reformed in rear of the Eighteenth Illinois and continued in the fight. The Seventy-seventh fought both days, and re-occupied their camp on Monday night, with a loss of 221 in killed and wounded.—He thought there was no doubt of the bravery of the Ohio troops, commended their yeomanry and good citizenship, sturdy quickness. M. S also referred to the gallantry of Generals Buell and Prentiss, as brave and competent officers.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, repelled the idea that he had reflected upon the State of Ohio by the remark he made some time since in repelling Mr. Wade's intimation against the bravery of some Kentucky troops.

Mr. HARLAN, of Iowa, repelled whatever Mr. Sherman had said in behalf of Gen. Grant as likely to influence the keeping of such an incompetent person in command. He said that there were eleven regiments from Iowa in the Pittsburg Landing battle, and read from private letters from members the reef, stating positively that the Federal army was surprised on that occasion, and that information to gathered from soldiers showed that General Grant had refused to place guards and pickets, and take necessary precautions, declaring that "the aforesaid and Johns were not such dolts as to attack them there." Prior to General Grant's arrival, pickets had been out. He mentioned some previous actions in which that General was deficient in caution and discretion.

Mr. BROWNING of Illinois defended Gen. Grant, as well as Mr. Sherman, saying he did not think newspaper libels of officers in the field should be dignified with Senatorial endorsement.

The resolution was passed.

The bill providing for the education of colored children in the District of Columbia coming on as the unfinished business, the question was again taken on its passage, (amended so as to put the colored population on the same footing with the whites in all trials and punishments,) and it was passed—yeas 28, nays 7.

Mr. HALE, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill to regulate the appointment of second lieutenants in the marine corps.

Mr. FOSTER, of Connecticut, from the special committee on the subject, reported a resolution which was agreed to, ordering order on the impeachment of Judge West H. Humphreys, of Tennessee, concurring in the action of the House, and notifying the body accordingly.

Mr. FESSENDEN called up the bill from the House making a appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the year 1863, and for deficiencies of 1862. Several amendments of the Finance Committee were adopted.

A proposition from the Committee on the District of Columbia to amend by adding $25,000 for the purchase from Amos Kendall of thirteen acres of land adjacent to the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind of the District, was, after some debate, rejected.

Mr. FESSENDEN thought that near $2,000 per acre was too high a price for land outside the city limits, but the principal objection was the making of such appropriations at this time.

An amendment appropriating $3,000 for the year's salary of the new Assistant Secretary of the Interior was adopted.

The bill was then postponed.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, the bill to facilitate the discharge of enlisted men for physical disability, was taken up, amended, and passed.

Mr. DO LITTLE called up his bill for the collection of taxes in insurrectionary districts, and some debate ensued on its relations to the confiscation subject, and the propriety of referring it.

The Senate went into Executive session, and subsequently adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, offered the following:

RESOLVED, That it is with feelings of devout gratitude to Almighty God that the House of Representatives hear from time to time of the triumphs of the supremacy of the Constitution and the integrity of the Union.

2. Resolved, That we hold ourselves prepared satisfaction intelligence of the recent victories achieved by the armies of the Potomac, associated from their localities with the Southern States, and that the sincere thanks of this House are hereby tendered to Major General George B. McClellan for the display of the high military qualities which secure important results with but little sacrifice of human life.

Adopted unanimously.

The SPEAKER stated that the regular order was on ordering the demand for the previous question on the bill to render freedom national and slavery sectional, which was pending when the House adjourned.

Mr. LOVEJOY withdrew the demand, in order to modify the bill so that slavery or involuntary servitude shall cease forever in all places over which the United States shall have exclusive jurisdiction.

Mr. ALLEN, of Ohio, moved to lay the bill on the table. Lost.

Mr. LOVEJOY demanded the previous question, on ordering the passage of the bill. Not agreed to.*

Mr. LOVEJOY moved to recommit the bill. He said he had but very few words to say. He believed that Congress had the exclusive right.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, opposed the bill. He believed it a suicidal one, and, one calculated to help the enemies of this Union. We want the conservative men of this House to come up and strike down these measures. He wanted to see the conservative elements of this House vote all these things down, and put an end to them at once. The people wanted the Union as our fathers made it.

The people are tired of this sort of legislation about the negro. Nothing has been done there except abut the negro. Our whole business the session was to raise the revenue of the country. What have we been doing? We have been doing all we can to postpone the proper bill for the raising of the revenue, and all our time has been wasted upon the discussion of this damnable negro question from one end to the other.

Scarcely had the prayer ceased, at the opening of the session, when a Republican member got up here with this negro question. There may be a time hereafter, when this war is ended, that may cause a reform in some of our notions as to slavery. If gentlemen will come up and vote these in quitous measures down, which have nothing but destruction in them, we can end them. He moved to postpone.

Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky—Postponed until next session, and then it will be sold.

Mr. DIXON, of New York, was in favor of abolishing slavery everywhere where Congress had the power.

Mr. ARNOLD, of Illinois, advocated the bill. He said that slavery was the cause of the war.

Mr. KELLOGG, of Illinois, said if this bill was to emancipate slaves, why not look the question boldly in the face, and put the matter come out.

Mr. ARNOLD, of Illinois, resuming, said he was in favor of going to the fullest extent of the law to abolish slavery.

Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, said the military authority had been appealed to by persons whose slaves had run away from Maryland, since the passage of the Delaware emancipation bill, to get them, and the Marshal had been ordered not to return them, on the ground of the military authority being supreme. We are now under a military despotism, so far as the power of the Constitution is concerned, under the operation of this bill.

Mr ARNOLD.—Were their owners loyal?

Mr. WICKLIFFE.—I am so informed.

Mr. DIXON, of New York, thought a great question like this ought to be well considered. The bill was not properly drawn.

Mr CHRISFIELD, of Maryland, said we were to day reaping and eating the bitter fruits. He had not risen to indulge in such language as had been used by the gentleman from Illinois, (Mr. Arnold.)

He did not rise to add one spark to the flame, but to pour oil on the troubled waters, and bring back peace. This measure was nothing more nor less than a measure indirectly to emancipate the slaves of Maryland. It would be more manly to meet the responsibility of this directly. It was a measure that would have the direct effect of interfering with the institutions of the State. It is doing indirectly what you cannot do directly. Do you believe that the people of fifteen States will stand this?

He would hold the friends of this measure to their pledge not to interfere with the institutions of a State. What is the Government for, but to protect its people in their rights and property? If you take one right from us, what guarantee have we that you will not strip us of another right? He would denounce this measure, and here declare that those who advocate them are seeking the ruin of our constitutional liberties.

Mr. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, replied that the fifteen States would be made to stand it by the great military power, which is now putting down the rebellion.

Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, said he had just been informed that eight hundred slaves from Maryland had made their escape into this city, and the military authorities had arrested those who attempted to recover them. Two men had been recently arrested for endeavoring to recover them, and placed in prison and released without any explanation.

Mr. SHERFIELD, of Rhode Island, opposed the bill. He opposed slavery, but the gentlemen in those States differed with him, and they had a right to differ; he would not interfere with their institutions. He thought it better for us to attend to more substantial business, and not meddle with these. The passage of this bill will only irritate those in arms. There is no practical result to be attained from the passage of this bill.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, advocated the bill.

Pending the motion to recommit, the House adjourned until Monday.

[After the House adjourned, the Clerk read a notice that all conservative members of both Houses were requested to meet in this Hall to-morrow at two o'clock, to devise the best means of putting down the abolitionists and secessionists.]

BOARD OF TRADE.

Committee of Arbitration for the month of May.

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

Mercantile and Commercial Markets

BALTIMORE, May 9, 1862.

At the Stock Board to day 101⅜ was bid for United States 6's 1881, but there were no sellers, for Maryland 6's, coupons of 1870 and inscribed of 1870 and 1890, 100 was bid, with the same result; for Missouri 6's 52 was bid. In City stocks we notice the sale of $3,500 6's 1875 at 99⅝, which is a decline of ⅜ per cent on the highest rates of yesterday, the closing rates were 99 bid, 99⅝ asked; for the old and new issue of 1890 99⅜ was bid, 100 asked; for the coupons of 1890 99 was bid, without sellers. The only sales of Railway bonds were $1,000 North Central 6's 1885 at 78⅜, and $2,000 do. do. at 78⅜; closing at 78⅜ bid, 79⅜ asked; for Baltimore and Ohio 6's 1862 65 was bid; do. do. 1867 92 bid; do. do. 1875 99 bid; do. do. 1885 87⅜ bid, 88 asked; for Northwestern Virginia 6's, first mortgage, city guaranteed, 99 bid, 93 asked; do. do. second mortgage, guaranteed by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, 87 was bid. In Railway shares the only sale was 30 shares Baltimore and Ohio at 46⅝; the closing rates being 46⅞ bid, 46⅝ asked regular way; 46⅝ bid, 46⅞ asked, buyer's option 60 days; for Northern Central 22⅝ was bid, 22⅞ asked. We notice the sale of 25 shares Citizens' Bank at 48⅜. The only transaction in Mining stocks was 1,000 shares Baltimore and North Carolina at 30 cts., buyer's option 60 days. For Baltimore Gas Co. $106 was asked. For Canton 34⅜ bid. In other stocks there is no change to notice.

SALES AT THE BALTIMORE STOCK BOARD

$500 Baltimore city 6's	75	99⅝
3,000 do. do.	75	99⅝
1,000 Northern Central Railroad bonds	85	78⅜
2,000 do. do.	85	78⅜
25 shares Citizens' Bank		48⅜
35 shares Balt. & Ohio Railroad stock		46⅝
1,000 shs. Balto & North Carolina	100	30

The following are the rates at which the Baltimore Brokers are buying and selling Gold and Bank notes:

BUYING.		SELLING.	
Gold	2⅜ per cent. prem.	3	per cent. prem.
Md. notes	⅜@¼ " " dis.	⅜	" " dis.
Pa. "	⅜ " " dis.	⅜	" " dis.
Va. "	⅜ " " dis.	⅜	" " dis.
Wheeling	2⅜ " " dis.	2	" " dis.
Va. & Southern 10's	50, per ct. dis.	50@40, unsettled.	

PRICES AND SALES OF STOCKS IN NEW YORK

Through WILLIAM FISHER & Son, Stock and Bill Brokers No. 22 South street.

	1st Board	2d Board
Virginia 6's	59	00
Missouri 6's	62⅞	62⅞
Tennessee bonds	58⅞	58⅞
North Carolina bonds	72	00
Arkansas bonds	16⅞	00
Cotton Company	14	00
Erie Railroad	38⅞	38⅞
New York Central Railroad	88⅞	88⅞
Reading Railroad	47⅞	47⅞
Rock Island	00	00

steady, firm.

The New York *Herald* of yesterday says:

The stock market was comparatively inactive to day, and lower on nearly all the speculative list. Government securities were dull. The coupon 6's of 1881 advanced to 102⅜ at the first board, with sales of over $250,000 at that price but fell back to 102 at the afternoon board. The 7.30's rose to par and close yesterday's quotation. Tennessees fell to 58⅞ and the Missouri to 52⅞, while North Carolinas rose to 72. The decline in the railroad share ranges from ¼ to 1 per cent. Hudson River was, however, an exception to the general movement, and, under a well distributed demand, rose steadily to 41⅞ at the second board, closing at that price. On companies to divide dividends on the first of yesterday, we notice Galena 2 5-10 per cent, to Pittsburg Mail, of ⅞ in New York Central, of ¾ in Erie common and preferred, of ⅞ in Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana, of ⅞ in Reading, of ⅞ in Michigan Central, of ¾ in Illinois Central, of ⅞ in Galena, of ⅞ in Toledo, of ⅞ in Rock Island. Bank shares and railroad bonds were fairly active, with a decline in some descriptions and an advance in others.

REVIEW OF THE BALTIMORE MARKETS

FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 9.

ALCOHOL.—The market is now dull, the demand being confined to jobbing lots. We quote at 50 cts per gallon for 50 per cent proof. From store, jobbing lots are sold at 50@55 cts.

ASHES.—We are advised of no transactions in Ashes this week. The latest New York quotations are $5 50 for Pearl, and $5 62½ per lbs lbs. for Pot, which is a decline.

BEESWAX.—There is very little doing in Beeswax, with light stock on hand. We now quote at 30@35 cts per lb.

BREAD.—Bread is selling at 5 cts. for Navy; 5½ cts. for Pilot; and 6½ cts for Water Crackers, less the usual discount. The local demand is active, but there is very little inquiry for it for export

BARK.—The supply of Bark is moderate, with a fair demand for shipment to Europe. The only sale reported during the week was 80 bags Old Quercitron at $27 per ton. The market may now be quoted firm at $26@27 per ton for No 1, and $24@25 for No 2.

BRIMSTONE.—There is many a moderate demand. We quote Four Sulphur at 5 cts., and Refined 4 and 4 cts per lb. Scully may be quoted at 10@12 per ton.

CATTLE.—The offerings of Cattle at the live stock scales to day were 600 head. The supply was considerably above the demand, and only 300 head were taken, at prices ranging from $3.75 to $5 per 100 lbs. for good to very fat bits. Of the balance 150 head were driven to Washington this morning and the remainder were held over.

HOGS.—There was an ample supply of Hogs at market, and with a very moderate demand prices ruled lower fair to prime live Hogs sold at from $4 to $5.25 per 100 lbs.

SHEEP.—There was a fair supply of Sheep on sale, and the market, with only a moderate demand, was easier fair to prime sold at $3.50 to $4.50 per 100 lbs. gross.

COFFEE.—The market opened on Saturday with a brisk demand from the trade, and sales of 250 bags Rio were made at 19@20 cts. per lb net cash. The market has been rather dull, holders being firm in demanding extreme rates, some small sales have been effected, amounting in the aggregate to only a couple hundred bags Rio at the above rates. We quote common to prime Rio at 19@20 cts; Laguayra at 21@22 cts., and Java at 29@32 cts. per lb. The stock of Rio on hand is about 29,000 bags, which has been further increased by the arrival of the bark Washington, just in from Rio, and other descriptions there is little or no stock in first hands.

COTTON.—The demand is limited to the actual wants of manufacturers. The sales during the week amount to some 300 bales Upland and Gulf on a basis of 23 cts. cash for middling. We notice that in the New York market the article is very dull, and no sales have been effected for some days.

CHEMICALS.—There is only a moderate demand for Chemicals, and prices are a shade lower. We quote Sal-Soda at $2 per 100 lbs; Bi-Carb Soda at $4 50@4 75, and Soda Ash at $2 70@2 75 per 100 lbs. Bleaching Powders are scarce and in demand, and may be quoted nominally at 3¼ cts per lb.

CANDLES.—There continues to be a moderate demand for Candles, and sales are making at quotations, viz: 15 cts for Adamantine; 23@25 cts. for Chemical Sperm; 30@32 cts. for Sperm; 25@28 cts. for Paraffine; and 40@42 cts. for Western, and 12½ cts. per lb. for Balmoral.

COAL.—There is nothing doing in Cumberland Coal there being very little here, but Anthracite is in good demand. It is selling by the cargo for steam purposes at $3 90@4, and from the yards for domestic use at $5 25 per ton of 2,240 lbs. The stock here is unusually light in consequence of the non arrivals owing to the damage to the Harper's Ferry bridge, but that structure having been repaired supplies are beginning to come in.

COPPER.—We notice a steady demand for Copper at our previous quotations, viz: Baltimore refined Ingots at 25@24 cts per lb cash, Sheathing at 30@31 cts. for Baltimore, and 25@27 cts. per lb for English; Yellow Metal Sheathing may be quoted at 32 cts. for English and American; we quote Copper Nails at 40 cts., and Copper Bolts at 32 cts per lb. The stock here is moderate.

FEATHERS.—There is a fair demand for Feathers. We quote common mixed lots at 25@30 cts., and fair to prime Live Geese at 32@40 cts per lb.

FISH.—There is a good stock on hand, and with a slight demand the market rules dull. We have not heard of any cargo sales taking place, but some small lots have changed hands on private terms. We quote as follows: Codfish $3 25@3 50 per 100 lbs; Hake $1 50@2 00; Pickerel $3 50@3 75 per bbl.; Herrings, scaled, 25@30 cts; do. Labrador, $3 25@4 25, do. Eastern, $2@3; No 1 Mackerel $9 50@10; do. No. 2 $7@7 50; do No 3 large $5.75@6.50; do small do $3@3 75 per bbl. Susquehanna Herrings from store, are selling at $4@4 50 per bbl

FRUIT.—The market remains unchanged. With a good demand and fair supply prices are steady, at $3@3 for oranges, and $4 75@5 per box for Lemons according to quality. We quote Bordeaux Almonds at 18⅞ cts; Ivica do. at 13⅞ cts. Alicant do. at 12 cts; Sicily soft shell at 10 cts, and shelled in boxes at 24@25 cts per lb; Filberts 8½ cts; Palm Nuts 9 cts; Sicily Walnuts 10½@17 cts per lb; Cocoanuts $50 per thousand; and African Peanuts at $2 25@2 50 per bushel. There is not much doing in Dried Fruit. We quote Dried Apples at 5@7 cts, per lb, unpeeled Peaches at 7 cts.

FLOUR.—On Saturday there was considerable inquiry for good brands of Howard Street Super, and with light sales mostly of the descriptions, the market was very firm; the demand subsided on Monday, at $5 50; other descriptions remained unchanged with the exception of Howard Street Extra, of which there was a sale of 250 bbls. at $5 62½ — On Monday the market was rather dull, with sales of 250 bbls Howard Street Super at $5 37½ and 100 bbls extra, for retailing brands, at $5 50 per bbl. There was a moderate demand for export on Tuesday, but the only sales reported were 400 bbls. shipping brands Ohio Extra at Street Extra at $5 75 per bbl. On Wednesday the market was very quiet, the demand being chiefly for retailing brands of Howard Street; the only sales reported were 400 bbls. Howard Street Super and Extra, the former at $5 50, and the latter at $5 87½ per bbl. The market was very quiet on Thursday, and there were no sales reported; prices, however, remained unchanged We are advised of no transaction today. With light receipts the market closes firm at our quotations, viz: Howard Street Super, $5 50; do do Extra, $5 62½@5 87½; do do. Family, $6 75@6 75; Ohio Super, $5 37½; do. Extra, $5 62½@5 75; good to fancy brands City Mills super, $5 12½@5 25; shipping brands Extra do, $5 25@5 50.

FAMILY FLOUR.—We continue to quote Family Flour, by the dray load, at $8 25 for Baltimore, and at $7.75 for high grade Extra.

RYE FLOUR.—There has been some inquiry for Rye Flour during the week, and we