THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—Mr. McDOUGALL, of California, called up the Pacific Railroad bill from the House, reported yesterday from the special committee, and moved to make it the special order for Thursday next.

The motion was rejected—yeas 17, nays 19—and on motion of Mr. LANE, of Kansas, the bill was laid on the table.

Mr. WILKINSON, of Minnesota, reported from the Committee on Indian Affairs the bill to protect the property of Indians who have adopted the habits of civilized life, and asked that it be put on its passage.

The bill provides that when any Indian of a wild tribe having treaties with the United States, shall depredate on the farms or property of other Indians who have adopted the habits of civilized life, the Indian agent and superintendent shall assess the damages and retain the amount out of the annuity payable to such wild tribe as the depredator may belong to, and pay it over to the injured party.

Some discussion ensued in regard to the present mode in which difficulties were settled among the tribes, and,

On motion of Mr. RICE, of Minnesota, the bill was amended so as to require all such cases to be settled "with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior," and as amended the bill was passed.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, from the Military Committee, reported favorably on the joint resolution to provide for the presentation of medals of honor to the enlisted men of the army who have or may distinguish themselves in battle during the present rebellion.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, called attention to the resolution which he had offered some time since authorizing the President to present regiments to inscribe on their banners the names of battles in which they had been distinguished, and gave notice to the Senate that he is an amendment to his colleague's (Mr. Sumner's) pending resolution declaring it inexpedient that such inscriptions should be put upon banners on account of victories over our own countrymen.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, called up the bill to amend the seventy-second rule of July last, so as to allow the Secretary of the Treasury to prohibit the transportation of cotton merchandise by vessel or rail or other road, that might aid or reach the Rebels, and after some slight amendment, the bill was passed.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, called up his two resolutions, offered yesterday, directing the select committee on the confiscation of rebel property to consider the expediency of admitting testimony with regard to color, in matters of confiscation and also to inquire into the expediency of vesting real estate, and, on his motion, they were referred to that committee.

On motion of Mr. HOWARD, of Kentucky, his resolution of inquiry (for some time pending) relative to Kentucky citizens now in prison, arrested by order of the Secretary of State, was made the order for 12½ o'clock to-morrow.

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to which was referred the Senate resolution to inquire if any General of the army of the United States before Yorktown has exhibited himself drunk in the face of the enemy on duty; and if so, if any measures have been taken for the trial and punishment of such officer," reported that it became necessary either to summon witnesses to this city or to institute an inquiry at Yorktown or elsewhere, which latter course was deemed impracticable in view of the interests of the public service. The report says:

"The committee, therefore, anxious to discharge properly the duty assigned to them, visited the battle-field so unceremonitly exhibited himself, and also Fortress Monroe, where some of the witnesses had since been ordered, and after the fullest inquiry that the circumstances of the case would admit, they are fully satisfied that the charge is without foundation and unsupported by the slightest evidence.

"As the name of Brigadier-General William F. Smith has been prominently before the public as the person against whom the charge was brought, particular inquiry was made as to his general conduct, and all the witnesses concurred in the opinion that he was among the first officers of his rank, always ready and able to perform promptly any duty assigned to him.

"The committee fully and unequivocally acquit all the officers and others engaged in the taking of Yorktown from the charge named in the Senate's resolution, as the evidence before them was highly in favor of the gallantry and meritorious conduct of all engaged in reducing that strongly fortified place. It is understood that a court of inquiry has been ordered for the investigation of the charge."

On motion of Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, the Indian appropriation bill from the House was taken up. Various amendments of the committee were adopted; and another offered by Mr. Latham for once rating the Indians of California upon one reservation, and otherwise reducing the expenses, was also adopted. Also $15,000 for negotiating a treaty with the Indians on the Red river of the North, in Minnesota and Dacotah, and $20,000 for a treaty with the Boshone or Snake Indians in Utah, the latter occupying the route of the overland emigration, committing depredations, and threatening war.

Some appropriations for the Cherokees and Choctaws were withheld, it was stated by Mr. Wilkinson, on account of their having taken part with the Confederates in the present war. He remarked, also, upon the investments which had been made by Mr. Mannypenny, while Commissioner, of Indian trust funds in Southern State stocks, which he condemned, including Missouri bonds.

Mr. WILSON, of Missouri, remarked as regards the stocks of his State, that though under the circumstances of the war the interest was not at present paid, there is no doubt of the ultimate payment of the whole debt, and though the interest may not be paid at the next period, it was probable that it might be at the following period.

Without coming to a vote on the bill, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, by unanimous consent, called up the House bill with Senate amendments to establish a Department of Agriculture.

Mr. PARKER, of Missouri, moved to lay the Senate amendments on the table. Lost.

The bill then passed.

Mr. STEELE, of New York, introduced a bill to extend the charter of the Alexandria and Washington Railroad, and for other purposes. Referred.

Mr. DELANO, of Massachusetts, reported a bill authorizing the corporation of Georgetown to levy water taxes. Referred.

The SPEAKER stated the regular order was the consideration of the House bill to grant pensions. The bill passed.

The bill provides as follows: lieutenant colonel and officers of a high rank $30 per month; major $25; captain $25; first lieutenant $17; second lieutenant $15; and non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates $8. The pension for total disability for officers, &c., in the naval service, per month, is as follows: Captain, commander, lieutenant commanding and master commanding $30; lieutenant, chief engineer, surgeon and passed assistant surgeons $25; professor of mathematics, assistant surgeon, chaplain, paymaster and master $25; 1st assistant engineers, pilots and assistant paymasters $15; teacher, schoolmaster, passed midshipmen, midshipmen, captains, paymaster's clerk, second and third assistant engineer, master's mate, and all warrant officers, $10; all other petty officers, $8; and all commissioned officers of either service shall receive such, and only such, pension as is herein provided for the rank in which they hold commission. If any officer named has died since the 4th of March, 1861, or shall hereafter die by reason of any wounds or disease, his widow, or his children under 16 years of age, shall be entitled to receive the same pension, the widow to the widow during her widow hood, or to the child or children until they severally attain to the age of 16 years, and no longer.

Mr. TRAIN, of Massachusetts, called up the House bill to transfer the penitentiary buildings of the District of Columbia to the War Department, to be used as an arsenal.

Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, thought under the law this bill would amount to a general jail delivery.

The bill was then recommitted.

Mr. MALLORY, of Kentucky, from the Committee on Roads and Canals, reported a bill to facilitate the transportation of troops and mails from Washington City to New York, and ask that it be put upon its passage.

Mr. HICKMAN, of Pennsylvania, moved to lay the bill on the table, upon which the yeas and nays were ordered.

Laid upon the table by a vote of yeas 76, nays 43.

Mr. STEVENS, from the Committee of Conference on the disagreeing votes of both Houses on the Washington and Georgetown Citizens' Railroad bill, made a report.

Mr. STEVENS said that there were only seven corporators in this bill, and they were all from the District, and that the amount of the fare was fixed at five cents. The report was adopted.

Adjourned.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

(Regular Session.)

FIRST BRANCH.—Present—WM. S. CROWLEY, Esq., President, and all the members.

Mr. KIMBERLY presented a petition from E. L. Parker and others, asking permission to erect a flag-staff, one hundred feet high, in Franklin Square, from which to display a national flag.

The same gentleman offered a resolution granting the permission asked.

The rules were suspended and the resolution adopted.

Mr. KIRKWOOD called up the resolution appropriating $200 for repairs to the Lexington market. Adopted.

Mr. NORRIS called up the resolution adverse to the appointment of two additional Park Commissioners. Adopted.

Mr. KIMBERLY offered a resolution proposing to the Second Branch that when the Council adjourns on Friday next, it stand adjourned until the 16th of June. Adopted.

Mr. YOUNG called up the resolution to change the location of fire engine No. 2. Lost.

Mr. EVANS called up the ordinance authorizing the erection of a new Almshouse, and the purchase of a site from the Canton Company. Passed.

Adjourned.

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

A resolution allowing John J. Boyd to erect a frame shed on his premises, No. 5 North Carey street, was received from the First Branch and adopted.

Also, a resolution allowing W. C. Hopkins to erect a frame shed on his premises, No. 9 North Calhoun street.

Also, an ordinance regulating market-houses.

Also, a resolution allowing Sebastian Protzman to retain in use a frame stable on New street.

Also, a resolution adverse to the appointment of two additional Park Commissioners.

Mr. ROSS called up an ordinance providing for the appointment of one man from the "extra men" of each of the hook and ladder companies as "tiller man," which was passed.

Adjourned.

TRIAL BY A JURY OF HIS PEERS.—Parsons, a Chicago lawyer, was trying a case before a jury, being counsel for the prisoner. The judge was very hard on him, and the jury brought in a verdict of guilty. Parsons moved for a new trial. The judge denied his motion and remarked, "The court and the jury think the prisoner a knave and a fool." "Then," the counsel replied, "The prisoner stands as he is perfectly satisfied—he has been tried by a court and jury of his peers."

FROM THE SOUTH.

[TAKEN FROM NEW YORK AND OTHER PAPERS.]

Uselessness of Martial Law in Preventing Outrages—General Wise Makes an Arrest.

From the Richmond Examiner, May 2.

RIOTING ON HORSEBACK—OUTRAGEOUS PROCEEDINGS.

At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon Captain John F. Wren, of the Henrico Terribles, was riding into the city from Camp Winder, when he was informed that two soldiers on horseback had been firing their pistols and brandishing their sabres on Franklin street, and attempting to ride down several citizens. The rioters having then disappeared, Capt. Wren rode back to camp and ordered out a guard of twenty-five of his troops to hunt down and capture them. The troops separated into squads and scoured the upper part of the city, even as far as the Bacon Quarter Branch, without success. The rioters during this time had fallen back towards the centre of the city, and were amusing themselves tearing up and down Seventh street, and being joined by a third, performing all sorts of extravagances. One of them charged at and actually leaped his horse into the canal at the foot of Seventh street.

The other two continued their races up and down the street, occasionally firing a pistol to add zest to the sport, and attempting to ride over every pedestrian they encountered. They had entire control of this part of the city, not a detective, a policeman or musketeer appeared upon the scene to dispute their supremacy, and they might have continued their mad revel until murder had been committed, had they not been arrested in mid career by General Wise. This gentleman, who was passing up Grace street, between six and seven o'clock, had his attention attracted by the conduct of the rioters. One of them was in the act of attempting to run down some citizens, and was crying out, "Get out of the way if you don't want to be run over." The rider had at speed his horse in the middle of the street, and was getting out his pistol to shoot him, he said. General Wise, seeing at a glance the condition of affairs—that the men were drunk and intent on mischief—called on the half-dozen citizens present to arrest him, and ran into the street and seized the hand of the man who was about to shoot his horse.

Seeing this, the rioter who had been riding after the citizens, turned his horse, and dashing towards General Wise, made a cut at him with his sabre. General Wise caught the arm of his assailant just as the blow was descending. Mr. George Michard rushed to the assistance of the General, and jumping up behind the rioter, tumbled him from his horse and held him. By this time five other citizens had seized and disarmed the other rioter.

The two were then marched off and conducted to the Provost Marshal's office by General Wise, Mr. Michard and other citizens. We did not learn their names. We hear that one citizen, from whom we had expected better things, refused to help to arrest the rioters, and attempted to dissuade others from arresting them. We are at a loss to imagine the reasons for his singular conduct. This whole affair strikes us as a bitter commentary on the vigilance of the three Provost Marshals and their numerous subalterns, civil and military. Three soldiers, for hours, in the light of day, commit gross and noisy outrages in the very heart of this city, and are finally arrested by the interference of citizens without a policeman of any sort making his appearance.

The Second Parallel of Defence.

From the Richmond Whig, May 6.

The loss of every seaport city belonging to the colonies compelled Washington to say that where the enemy was in command of the ocean "the defence of the coast is impracticable." Such was his experience attested by the loss of armies and stores captured whenever exposed to the access of British fleets.

We have demonstrated the same truth, under very much the same circumstances. We have endeavored to contest the power of the enemy at every point susceptible of defence. That these defences should have been strengthened, or abandoned if untenable against modern projectiles—that the construction of iron-clad boats should have been hastened by the Navy Department—are facts deserving future investigation; but, at the present, we must deal with the situation which presents itself.

The coast defence has not been without good effect. We have introduced large military stores, and we have compelled the enemy to incur an immense addition to their expenditures. We now retire within our second parallel of defence. We withdraw troops from untenable positions; the enemy detaches troops to occupy them. We fall back to a healthier region; the enemy succeeds to the burning sun and deadly fevers which guard the coast. We can concentrate our columns with comparatively short marches; the enemy must advance with weakened columns and increased labor.

We withdraw from the reach of their fleet, scarcely less formidable than their army, and then compel the enemy to cope with us where his admitted advantages are reduced nearer to equality.

Should we gain a victory near Richmond or at Corinth, it will be impossible that the enemy should fall back to his gunboats, in time to escape the consequences of defeat. We shall in such a case gain a great deal that has heretofore been lost by joining battle near water lines.

We have fought the enemy on his own ground (!), let him now meet us on ours. Let him conquer the vast spaces of the Confederacy. Let him keep his columns together to avoid surprise, and he can inflict comparatively little injury except upon the track of his progress. Let him allow his men to wander over the country, and they will be subject to the demoralization of plunder or to be cut off in detail.

Hitherto the invasion has been comparatively without privation to the enemy. When they quit the water and advance into the interior, their toils and danger commence. Look at the army of Banks. It has been in the Valley of Virginia for more than two months, and it has not yet penetrated more than one hundred miles. It dreads ambushes, false attacks, or a loss of communication. It has been held in check by the small command of Jackson which confronted it at Kernstown. The invaders have abandoned the greater part of Northwestern Virginia for similar reasons. The other roads, and the difficulty of subsisting a large army from the rear, renders the progress of invasion slow and cautious.

Having, therefore, reduced our coast defences and withdrawn our army, we are confident that the succession of disasters is broken. We may now look to equal and desperate combats, weakening the enemy at every step, and convincing him that freemen defending their homes are invincible.

The Tobacco in Richmond to be Destroyed.

From the Richmond Dispatch, May 7.

It has been deemed advisable, in case a necessity should arise for the destruction of the manufactured tobacco now stored in this city, that it should all be gathered together in certain prescribed warehouses, so that its destruction might certainly be assured if we are ever so unlucky as to have a visit from the Yankee vandals. When this course was determined on, all owners were notified that they could remove their tobacco from this city, but would not be permitted to spread it about in small lots for the purpose of retaining it here and evading the order respecting it. Yesterday Assistant Provost Marshal Alexander caused a lot of it to be seized which was being distributed in the wrong way.

Hon. John M. Botts—Conditions of His Release.

From the Richmond Examiner, May 2.

We mentioned some days ago that Mr. John Minor Botts, who had been confined for two months on a charge of high treason, had been released on his parole, but stated at the same time that we were unacquainted with the conditions attached to his parole, we, however, presumed, and so stated, that they were those recommended by the Court of Inquiry. We have since ascertained the exact condition of his release. He was to return to his family and make his business arrangements to take up his abode at some place "in the interior," to be indicated by the Confederate Government, holding no communication with others than his own family, except on strictly business matters. When his arrangements shall have been completed, he is to report himself to the Secretary of War for orders.

Union Prisoners to be Released from Richmond.

From the Richmond Examiner, May 1.

An order has been issued to send off, under a flag of truce, as soon as arrangements can be made by General Huger, every Yankee prisoner, the same being four hundred and seventy nine, now in our hands in this city. Considering the high price and increasing scarcity of provisions, this order seems eminently well-timed. The prospect of a speedy release had the most exhilarating effect on the inmates of the Libby prison. When we passed the building last evening the prisoners were singing and whistling like a cage full of mocking-birds. Yankee Doodle was, of course, the favorite melody.

Arrival of an English Nobleman at the Confederate Capital.

From the Richmond Examiner, May 1.

The Earl of Dunmore, who ran the blockade in the steamer Nashville, on her last inward trip, arrived in this city on Tuesday, and is stopping at the Exchange Hotel. The Earl will spend a few days in Richmond, and then leave for Canada, via Norfolk and Fortress Monroe. He says the Nashville brought twenty tons of powder, seven thousand Enfield rifles, and a great number of blankets and shoes.

The City Government Under Martial Law.

From the Richmond Examiner, May 2.

As a matter of public interest we have prepared the following list of government officers having in keeping the welfare and good government of this city. We have also appended, when known, the place of nativity of each:

Brigadier General John H. Winder, Commandant of the Department of Henrico, embracing the city of Richmond and the country for ten miles around	Baltimore.
Mr. Griswold, 1st Provost Marshal under General Winder	Baltimore.
Mr. Booker, 1st Assistant Provost	Baltimore.
Mr. Alexander, 2d Assistant Provost	Hampton.
Samuel McDubbin, Jr., Chief of Police	Baltimore.
George W. Clackner, detective	Baltimore.
Charles Carroll Hicks, detective, hailing from Georgia, but from	Baltimore.
Mr. Woodall, detective	Baltimore.
Edward J. Costello, detective	Baltimore.
Bernard Shaw (Col. Andrews), detective	Baltimore.
George McGhee, detective	Baltimore.
John Roach, detective	Baltimore.
Mr. Hammond, detective	Baltimore.
John Carter, detective	Baltimore.
Mr. Bryant, detective	Baltimore.
Philip Cashmeyer, detective	Baltimore.
R. J. Broome, detective	Baltimore.
William B. Hudson, detective	Baltimore.
G. H Hodecker, detective	Hanover.
Mr. Hicks, detective	Germany.
Edward Cook, detective	Richmond.
G. W. Thomas, detective	Richmond.
Edward Folkes, detective	Richmond.
Mr. New, detective	Richmond.
George Knauff, detective	Richmond.
Samuel Perdue, detective	Richmond.
Mr. Salmon, detective	Richmond.
Bob Crow, detective	Richmond.
George Freeburger, jailor	Richmond.
Dr. Rossyaily, special detective	Unknown.

Proclamation.

BY THE PRESIDENT.

To the People of the Confederate States of America:

An enemy, waging war in a manner violative of the usage of civilized nations, has invaded our country. With presumptuous reliance on superior numbers, he has declared his purpose to reduce us to submission. We struggle to preserve our birthright of constitutional freedom. Our trust is in the justice of our cause and the protection of our God.

Recent disaster has spread gloom over the land and sorrow sits at the hearthstones of our countrymen; but a people conscious of rectitude and faithfully relying on their Father in Heaven, may be cast down, but cannot be dismayed. They may mourn the loss of the martyrs whose lives have been sacrificed in their defence, but they receive this dispensation of Divine Providence with humble submission and reverent faith. And now that our hosts are again going forth to battle, and loving hearts at home are filled with anxious solicitude for their safety, it is meet that the whole people should turn imploringly to their Almighty Father and beseech His all-powerful protection.

To this end, therefore, I, Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States of America, do issue my proclamation, inviting all the people to unite, at their several places of worship, on Friday, the 16th day of the present month of May, in humble supplication to Almighty God that He will vouchsafe His blessings on our beloved country; that He will strengthen and protect our armies; that He will watch over and protect our people from the machinations of their enemies; and that He will, in His own good time, restore to us the blessing of peace and security under His sheltering care.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the Confederate States, at Richmond, on the third day of May, A. D., 1862.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

WESTERN MARYLAND.

Correspondence of the New York Times.

CUMBERLAND, MD., May 4.—The weather, for the past two or three days, has been beautiful, and the foliage has come forward with great rapidity. Even in this mountainous section of country, which is usually far behind the seasons of lower latitudes, the ground is carpeted with verdure, and the little flowers peer forth from their nooks behind the rocks, reminding me that the spring time is verging into summer.

Cumberland is a very pleasant town, situated upon the eastern slope of the Alleghany Mountains, and about equi-distant between Baltimore and Wheeling, either place of which is reached by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad; and from this end, toward Grafton, the mountain scenery is perfectly magnificent, combining the triumph of art with the beauties of nature. From the window of the room I occupy, a magnificent prospect is obtained. To the east lies a gap in the mountains, through which the great National road passes, perfectly solid in formation, well graded yet scarcely wide enough for two wagons to pass abreast.

At the base of the mountain the railway winds its serpentine course, while just beyond the graveyard, on a distant hill, appear the tents of a regiment of infantry. Below me stands the town, compactly built of brick and wood, somewhat irregular, yet with its irregularity beautifully located. A quaint-looking brick church towers above all other buildings, situated on a high hill, with tall spire and gilt cross, looking heavenward, while beneath it a number of white dwelling-houses cluster as if safe in its fancied protection.

The inhabitants of Cumberland appear to be a quiet, orderly sort of people, and are courteous in their address. They are somewhat secesh in their proclivities, but many good Union people reside here. There are two excellent hotels, both Union houses, and well kept, and the traveler who wishes to view the magnificent scenery of Cheat Mountain and Tiger River Valley, by daylight, should take the cars from Baltimore, and remain over night at Cumberland, and after a good breakfast start again for Wheeling, stopping at Strawberry Summit, Oakland, on the summit of the Alleghanies, and at the magnificent Viaduct on the Cheat Mountain grade. At this latter point, the trains stop sufficiently long enough for the visitor to get an idea of the mountain scenery of Maryland and Virginia. No difficulties will be met with on the road, which is well guarded by soldiers, and travel flows along undisturbed.

A SECESH FAMILY.

About two miles from this town, near the base of the mountains, while on a stroll a day or two since, your correspondent stopped at the door of a private house as he supposed, but which he afterwards found out was a place where they occasionally "took in travelers." A rather good-looking woman about the middle age of life, plainly but neatly dressed, responded to a request for a drink of water with somewhat of rudeness in her manner. She observed, as she handed it to me: "You are a Yankee, are you not?" Upon replying in the affirmative, she said: "You Northern men will meet with a judgment for freeing those negroes in the District of Columbia; you are all alike—all abolitionists, and if you do conquer us now, we will arise again, and yet be acknowledged free and sovereign States." I tried to convince her of her error, but found there was no use in trying to arrest a woman's tongue. The gentleman of the house was mild and conciliatory in his tone, and treated me in a courteous manner. On the piano in the room was a pile of music, and I found secession songs in abundance, and asking a young lady who was present if she would favor me with a song, she sang the following (the words of which I give *verbatim et literatim.*)

MY MARYLAND.

The despot's heel is on thy shore,
Maryland, my Maryland!
His torch is at thy temple-door,
Maryland, my Maryland!
Avenge the patriots' gore
That flecked the streets of Baltimore,
And be thabt-Battle Queen of yore,
Maryland, my Maryland!

I hear the distant thunder hum,
Maryland, my Maryland!
The old-line bugle, fife and drum,
Maryland, my Maryland!
She is not dead, nor deaf, nor dumb—
Huzza! She spurns the Northern scum!
She breathes—she burns! she'll come! she'll come!
Maryland, my Maryland!

The music of this wonderful song was about equal in composition to the poetical part of it. Of course, your correspondent was perfectly satisfied with one example, and, unlike "Oliver Twist," did not ask for more.

Around the depot, and all places of public lounging may be seen the sentry pacing to and fro. Sentries have now become an "institution" among us. At first they were the novelty—now they are an onerous countrymen, but since the war has continued, even the small boys have stopped irritating them and parading up and down the walks with sticks, calling out "Left, left," &c. Now they look at the soldier with nonchalance, singing out, in a teasing manner, "Soldier, won't you work?" while the countryman passes them by as if an ordinary man, so habituated has custom made us to the "pomp, pride and circumstance of war." There are in and so about Cumberland some several thousands troops, but of what particular regiments I cannot designate. Gen. Kelley is in command here. I saw him at the station yesterday, and his health is improving fast, but he still suffers from the effects of his wounds.

Twenty-three miles west of this town is New Creek station, and here comes in the road from Romney and other points, celebrated in the history of this war for the success of our arms. As we passed this point night before last on our way down from Wheeling, the white tents of our soldiers lined both sides of the railway for over a mile. Who and what this legion was I cannot inform your readers, nor do I know their destination. I understand that since I came here, they have departed for parts unknown. We stopped only a moment at this station, and two officers got in, when away we started with lightning rapidity for Cumberland. One of these officers was Blenker. The other, dressed in a Colonel's uniform, having on his breast several glittering orders, wore a brown felt hat, looped up at the side with bullion, and sporting two long brown ostrich feathers, and was said to be one of Gen. Fremont's staff. Where they were going I did not see, but I missed them in the crowd at the Cumberland depot, and did not see them again.

Australia and Van Dieman's land have long been celebrated for bush fighting, many accounts of which have been given with interest; but it seems now to have been transferred to the mountain districts of the United States. Since General Fremont has had command of the Mountain Department, he has instructed several of the Maryland and Virginia regiments to institute this mode of fighting as the foes of the Confederates on their own ground and fight them in their own manner. The 6th Virginia regiment, Colonel Wilkinson, has fifteen companies of riflemen, stationed at different points between Wheeling and Grafton, who, besides guarding the railroads, are scouring the mountains in every direction. Most of them were born in the country and know every mountain-road and valley-path, so for this mode of warfare cannot be excelled. This regiment has already brought in over one hundred skulking secesh, consisting of horse-thieves, robbers and marauders of every description, and every day skirmishes take place in the mountain districts of Western Virginia between the Union army and the secesh bushrangers.

Between Newburgh and Cranberry Summit you come upon the sharp grade known as the Cheat Mountain grade. Starting at the bridge which crosses Cheat River, near Rowlsbury Station, you behold a beautiful valley lying between two ranges of lofty mountains, the chief of which, Cheat Mountain, the loftiest of the Alleghanies, rears its proud head above all others. Passing slowly up the grade, which here is 116 feet to the mile, you turn at the magnificent iron viaduct, and, stepping out on the platform, view the magnificent mountain scenery which lies spread out as a panorama before you. In front is Cheat Mountain, the road winding along its sides in a serpentine manner, until it is lost in the trees on the summit, looks like a bronzed girdle variegated with the emerald hue of the early spring foliage. Far, far below you runs the limpid Cheat River, gurgling with a musical sound over rocks and pebbles, while a few rods south a cascade leaps gracefully some fifty feet into the ravine below. Above you are fleecy clouds and patches of sunshine, while the various parti colored hues of bright and shade flit rapidly across the mountain side, forming a gorgeous kaleidescope which the eye never tires in beholding.

Why Church, our own Church, in his gorgeous conceptions of the Arctic regions or mountain scenery of the Andes, has passed by this magnificent scenery of the Alleghanies, I cannot imagine. There was an artist here last summer, whose name I forget, who collected enough sketches from the scenery of Cheat River and Strawberry Point to last him for years, one small sketch of which a foreign gentleman offered him $1,000 for. To the fishermen, for trout, there is no finer field in the whole of America; for the waters of the brooks are as cold as the coldest ice-water, and the trout as hard and firm as any that can be caught in the neighborhood of the White Mountains. In the glades on the top of Cheat Mountain, and in the little brooks which run into Cheat River, they are abundant. There is a good hotel at Oakland Station, and you will, in one hour's walk, find yourself in the solitude of the wilderness. You need not be afraid of secesh guerillas, for troops are abundant; still there would be no harm in carrying a Colt's revolver or two. Your correspondent does not intend to return to his Western home without spending one day in trout-fishing in this beautiful Cheat Mountain country, despite the secesh; and he would advise all lovers of good trout-fishing to give it a trial.

All things must have an end—journeys as well as descriptions—and though I started this letter at Cumberland, I will conclude it on the road. Having obtained a view of the Alleghany country, through the courtesies of Mr. Cole, one of the gentlemanly officers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, who took pains to point out to me every point of interest, with incidents connected with them, we returned to Cumberland, and after a hearty breakfast at the Revere, started for Harper's Ferry. Arrived at the Potomac, we were detained half an hour by the ferry, as all passengers and baggage have to be carried over by the process of a rope ferry. On the boat were a number of officers of the Tenth Maine regiment, besides the commandant of the port, Col. Dixon H. Miles, of the regular army, a polished and courteous officer.—There was also on the boat a young lady, the very counterpart of "Dora," as illustrated by Porte Crayon, and, as a curious coincidence, she happened to have come from Berkley Springs, near which place "Porte" hailed from, and knew his cousin "Dora" well, whom, she assured me, was an original. But I must leave your readers, until I can work up some more sketches, for I have a fund of them. Till then, adieu.

FROM SAVANNAH RIVER.

HOT WEATHER—APPREHENSIONS FOR THE HEALTH OF OUR TROOPS, ETC.

All is quiet along the Savannah: Fort Pulaski is having the rubbish removed from the outer wall, where such dreadful havoc was made by the bombardment, and preparations are making for repairing the breaches. The guns at the batteries on Tybee are being removed for operations elsewhere. If it is not the programme to take Savannah, I can see no reason whatever for the continuance of the batteries on Jones' and Bird's Islands, or for the occupancy of Tybee and Dawfuskie by our troops.

The weather is becoming exceedingly warm, and though, comparatively speaking, the health of the soldiers has been good, it cannot be long before the influence of the malaria will be felt, and much sickness must ensue. No precautionary measures, however wisely planned or effectually carried out, can prevent the attacks of Southern fever. The houses here are constructed on pillars, five feet above the surface of the ground, leaving a free passage of air, and in addition to that they are on elevated ground; and yet with all this sanitary precaution the insidious foe finds his way to the occupants and marks them for his victims.

If such be the fact, then, with regard to the nature of South Carolina, what is to be expected in relation to the health of the Northern soldiers, whose place of habitation is a tent pitched on the sand? It cannot but be that a frightful mortality is coming to our poor soldiers. Better, infinitely better, that they were fighting every day with Confederate foes, where the odds were two to one against them, than to be smitten by disease.

I have learned that General Hunter contemplates the formation of a colored regiment.—*Correspondence New York Commercial Advertiser.*

The once famous Ellsworth Zouaves have come to naught. All that were left of them, after a sad, unsoldierly dragging on in quarreling, inaction and half mutiny, are, it is stated, to be disbanded shortly and sent home.

BOARD OF TRADE.

Committee of Arbitration for the month of May.

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

Monetary and Commercial Review.

BALTIMORE, May 13, 1862.

There were no transactions to day in Government, State or City securities. For Maryland inscribed 6's 100 was bid, and for Missouri 6's 52¾ was bid, 53¾ asked; for City 6's 1875 99¾ was bid; do. do. new issue of 1890 99¾ bid, 99¾ asked. There were sales of $6,000 Western Maryland bonds 6's first mortgage, guaranteed by the city, at 105; and $1,000 Northern Central 6's at 78¾, the latter closing at 78¾ bid, 79 asked, and the former at 94¾ bid, 95 asked. In Bank stocks we notice sales of 4 shares Mechanics' Bank at $17; 10 shares Merchants' Bank at $103¾, and 10 do. at $100. Nothing done in Railway shares. Baltimore and Ohio closed at 68¾ bid, $69¾ asked, regular way; and Northern Central at $22¾ asked, seller's option 60 days. Other stocks remain without change. Mining shares are very dull.

The Exchange brokers are asking the following rates to-day: New York exchange, par to 1-20 premium; Boston exchange, do. do.; Philadelphia exchange, do. do.; Pennsylvania currency, ¾@¾ discount; Maryland currency, ¾@1 do.; American gold, 2¾@3¾ premium; one-year certificates, 99¾@100; 7 3-10 Treasury notes, 105¾@106¾; United States coupon 6's 1881, 105¾@105¾.

The Union Manufacturing Company of Maryland has declared a dividend of $2.50 per share, payable on 15th instant.

SALES AT THE BALTIMORE STOCK BOARD.

TUESDAY, May 13, 1862

$1,000 Northern Central Railroad bonds '85.....78¾
4 shares Mechanics' Bank.....17
10 do. do. do.....100
AFTER THE BOARD.
6,000 Western Maryland bonds guaranteed.....95

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	00	00
Missouri 6's	52¾	52¾
Tennessee bonds	60	52¾
North Carolina bonds	74	00
American gold	103¼	00
Canton Company	14¾	00
Erie Railroad	40	39¾
New York Central Railroad	89¼	89
Reading Railroad	49	48¾
Rock Island	00	00

weak, dull.

The Philadelphia *Press* of yesterday says:

United States loans advanced rapidly at the stock board to day, the 7 3 10 Treasury notes selling at the first board at 106¼, and the coupon 6's of 1881 at 105¾, a single sale of $100,000 of these being made at that price. Pennsylvania 5's, City loans, Beaver Meadow Railroad stock, Delaware Division Canal, Arch street Passenger Railway, Pennsylvania Railroad shares, and some other securities advanced ¼. Camden and Amboy Railroad shares gained 2; Reading Railroad stock, Schuylkill Navigation preferred, and Catawissa preferred, rose ½. The business transacted was heavy in amount, and the tone of the market exceedingly strong and excited.

The following is the statement of the Philadelphia banks for the past week as compared with that of the previous week:

	May 12.	May 5.	
Loans	29,966,347	29,924,452	Inc. 41,895
Specie	5,728,028	6,049,635	Dec. 321,607
Circulation	4,081,291	3,823,629	Inc. 1,157,662
Due to other banks	5,118,541	4,231,837	Inc. 886,704
Deposits	27,002,283	21,316,614	Inc. 5,685,669
Circulation	3,867,200	3,759,592	Inc. 107,608

The following is a comparative statement of the condition of the banks of New York city from May 3 to May 10:

	May 3.	May 10.	
Loans	$133,496,418	$138,948,211	Inc. $5,541,793
Specie	25,175,828	32,139,868	Dec. 3,035,960
Circulation	8,482,782	8,830,321	Inc. 347,539
Deposits	169,634,535	175,539,298	Inc. 4,904,671

The New York *Herald* of yesterday says:

The stock market was very active and excited yesterday, and prices rose considerably. Seven-thirties sold at 106, and coupon sixes at 105¾. The general list was 1@2 per cent higher than the second board, with much animation, especially in Erie, Galena, Hudson, Toledo, &c. Money was very abundant at 4 per cent. Exchange—Sterling at 114. $5,921,000 in their deposits yesterday; the average deposit line last week was $115,559,608.

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

TUESDAY, May 13.

COFFEE.—There continues to be a moderate demand for Coffee, but we hear of no sales worthy of reporting. The market is very firm, holders evincing no disposition to press sales. We now quote at 18¾@20¾ cts. for Rio, 21@22 cts. for Laguayra, and 26@27 cts. per lb. for Java. The stock now in first hands is about 35,000 bags Rio.

FLOUR.—The market has been exceedingly quiet today, and prices are slightly weaker. The only sale reported on 'Change was 150 bbls. Howard Street Extra at $5.62½ per bbl. Late yesterday there was a sale of 600 bbls. Ohio Extra at the same rate. Good to choice City brands are held at $5.37½@5.50; shipping brands of Ohio and Howard Street Super at $5.62½; family brands of City Mills Super at $5.12½, and shipping Extra do. at $5.50 per bbl.

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.—We have no transactions to report today. The market is very quiet at $3.50@3.75 per bbl., according to quality.

CORN MEAL.—There is nothing doing, and we now quote nominally at $3 per bbl. for both City and Brandywine.

GRAIN.—There is nothing of special moment to notice in Grain to-day. Prime Wheat if there would command full rates, but the supplies of the better descriptions continue very light, and it is more than likely will continue so until the new crop commences coming in. Corn was not so active, only about one half of the receipts being taken at the current rates. The receipts footed up 19,678 bushels, viz: 865 bushels Wheat, 8,713 bushels Corn, and 10,100 bushels Oats. There were no transactions in Wheat, but the market may be set down as steady at the following rates, viz: inferior to fair white 128@145 cts.; good to prime do. 150@158 cts.; strictly choice do. 162@164 cts.; fair to prime Pennsylvania red 130@133 cts., and Southern do., of which there is very little here, 133@135 cts. per bushel. The sales of Corn embraced some 4,000 bushels good and prime white at 62@63 cts., and 500 yellow sold at 60 cts. per bushel. In the absence of export demand the market closed dull at 61@63 cts. for fair to prime white, and 59@60 cts. per bushel for good and yellow. There was only a moderate demand for Oats, the market closing dull at 38@40 cts. for Pennsylvania, 36@39 cts. for Maryland, and 35@37 cts. for Virginia, and Maryland at 68@70 cts. per bushel.

MOLASSES.—The demand for Molasses is merely nominal, and with very light stocks the market is firm at our quotations, viz: Cuba clayed at 23@25 cts.; Cuba Muscovadon 26@30 cts.; and Porto Rico at 35@40 cts. The stock of New Orleans is entirely exhausted, and at present there is no English Island here.

PROVISIONS.—The stocks of Lard and Bulk Meats have been considerably reduced, and are now quite light; the market for these articles rules very fir