THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.—FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, in compliance with a resolution of the 2d instant, giving information relative to the Military Asylum. It shows the entire expense for the erection of buildings and improvements at the "Soldiers' Home" to have been $226,404.99, and for account of its support for eleven years $771,364.13. There has been paid on account of the Military Asylum at Harrodsburg, Kentucky, since 1853, $32,401.15, and for the Asylum at New Orleans, $1,027,193.

Mr. WILLEY, of Virginia, proceeded at some length to explain the memorial which he presented yesterday from the Legislature of Western Virginia, adopted by that body on the 16th inst., asking to be admitted as a State, under a Constitution adopted by a convention of the people. He traced the history of the inception of secession in Virginia, of the unswerving loyalty of West Virginia, her defiance of and opposition to the storm of disloyalty that visited her people with violence and destruction, her sufferings and her initiatory action towards the formation of a new State. He stated that it was a mistake to suppose that this movement was new, or had begun since the present revolution in the country. The question had been mooted for fifty years, and had long ago threatened the public peace, arising from the diverse interests of the East and West, and their geographical antagonism. In 1831 it had been insisted that Virginia should adopt the mountains as her actual, as they were her natural, boundary. The present action was first initiated by a convention of the people of the State, held in June, 1861, when an ordinance was passed for vacating all the then disloyal State officers, in which and a subsequent convention, which framed the Constitution, were not only delegates from West Virginia, but also from the middle and eastern portions, from Fairfax and Alexandria, and from Northampton and Accomac counties. Great pains had been taken to conform to law.

Mr. WILLEY proceeded to give reasons for the admission of West Virginia into the Union. The proposed State consisted of 44 counties, with a white population of 334,921, and a slave population of 12,171 in 1860, and now the latter does not amount to 3 per cent. of the former. Thus had they the requisite population for a State. He held that there never could be a uniform system of internal improvements or of policy between the two sections of Virginia. Over the mountain barriers between them there never could be sufficient practicable means of communication. The channels to market of West Virginia are naturally westward, through the valley of the Ohio to Cincinnati, &c.

With regard to slavery, it was admitted that a system of laws different from those adapted to a people without that institution, was necessary.—Why then should there not be a separation? There were not perhaps now over 8,000 slaves in the territorial boundaries of the new State, which embraces two-thirds of the territory of Virginia. Mr. W. also referred to the great resources of Western Virginia, which this measure would serve to develop largely. The lands of Western Virginia were worth $71,000,000; and its assessed taxes were now $500,000. He urged that this development itself was a sufficient reason for the measure; besides, it would be doing but an act of justice to the people of that section, as well as those of Ohio and Pennsylvania adjacent thereto. The admission of this State would send such a thrill of joy through 300,000 hearts. The time would come when East Virginia and West Virginia, twin stars, would shine together in resplendent lustre in the zodiac of States.

The papers were referred to the Committee on Territories.

The Internal Tax bill again came up as the special order, the pending question being on Mr. Henderson's amendment to exempt States who adopt emancipation measures from Mr. Sumner's proposed tax on slaves. Rejected—yeas 15, nays 20.

Mr. FESSENDEN moved to reduce the proposed tax on slaves from five dollars to two dollars each.

Mr. FESSENDEN said two dollars would be equal to four per cent., and if made five dollars it would be ten per cent., which was certainly exorbitant. They had no right to think of punishment in this connection. The whole matter was simply a question of revenue.

Mr. POMEROY wouldn't tax the service of a person to another, which he held the latter had no claim to.

Mr. CLARK said it was a tax upon the income from the slave.

Mr. POMEROY said they had already taxed incomes, and asked if the income from this source was not included?

Mr. CLARK said that it might be; and the principle of taxing income being admitted, they could lay this tax.

Mr. POMEROY said: Then you would put a higher rate upon this kind of income than upon other kinds?

Mr. CLARK.—Exactly so.

Mr. COWAN urged that they had no right to tax one class of persons to the exclusion of others; and this proposed tax, call it what you would, and put it in whatever shape you may, is but a tax on the negro. If you are going to make a head tax, you must put it upon all the heads in the country—not alone on woolly heads. They might as well think of taking all the red heads, or white heads, in the country. If there is to be a head tax, it must be equal; and according to the constitutional representation of the slaves in Congress, where a tax of one dollar per head was put upon white men, it would be proper to put only 60 cents upon slaves—the three-fifths proportion of their representation as persons.

Mr. SIMMONS, of Rhode Island, said he considered their whole duty was to meet the exigencies of the Government. A more important duty never devolved upon the Senate, or the legislators of a country. All the Senators here represented the loyal people, from whatever States they came—and perhaps there were some things about which they should agree to disagree. He said there was nothing about which there had been more mistakes than the finances of the Government. He said that $120,000,000 was the amount of the public debt when the administration came in in March last, and that it is $485,000,000 now, or was on the 27th instant, according to an official statement, showing an increase of $365,000,000.

Messrs. FESSENDEN and COLLAMER indicated that the statement did not probably embrace the floating debt, and especially (as suggested by Mr. Collamer) the large amount of back dues to the army, many regiments not having received pay for three months or more.

Mr. SIMMONS estimated the floating debt in addition at perhaps $40,000,000. During the time the increased public debt has been accumulating, the Government was receiving nothing scarcely from customs, but now it was receiving at the rate of $50,000,000 from that source at New York alone, where two-thirds of the revenue from customs is collected. The ordinary sources of revenue would continue to improve. In the meantime, he now thought the expenditures about $1,600,000 per day, and by the end of the fiscal year, 1st July next, the whole public debt would probably amount to $575,000,000. Mr. S. continued at length to examine the sources of revenue, preferring a different system of taxation from that proposed in the bill, so as to make the taxation high upon such articles as liquors, tobacco, &c., which he held would not affect the consumer or producer, as the profits of the retailers were immense, and they could afford to part with a large share of them to the Government.

He estimated that the public debt at the end of the war would not exceed $800,000,000 to $850,000,000, as he looked for its close by the end of the year at farthest, and perhaps in three months.—The interest on $800,000,000 would be $50,000,000. He estimated that the items of revenue from the different special sources of taxation, including $100,000,000 from customs, fetching the whole up to about $250,000,000 per annum. Out of this he would set aside $50,000,000 per annum for a sinking fund, the interest to be invested half yearly, which would wipe out the whole debt by the end of the year 1870.

He should calculate hereafter for $100,000,000 per annum as the expenses of the Government, as they must keep up an increased navy and army, build new Monitors and other steam vessels. These burdens could not be expected to be got rid of in less than ten years, but they could be so disposed that the labor of the poor man would not feel them. The pending bill was not an exploded system which had been repudiated by England and other Governments which had exerted the utmost ingenuity in raising large amounts of taxes. The articles which he proposed to tax were of the very class relied upon by Great Britain, and from which she derived her greatest revenues.

The question being called for on the proposition to strike out five dollars and insert two dollars as the tax on each slave—

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, explained that he should vote against it, and subsequently against the whole tax.

Mr. McDOUGALL, of California, doubted if the whole tax was not in violation of the constitutional provision against a capitation tax.

Mr. GRIMES would vote for the reduction to two dollars, and would desire afterwards to exempt therefrom the States which should adopt gradual emancipation.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, held that this was not a capitation tax in the sense of the Constitution.

Mr. POWELL held that the tax was in violation of the Constitution, as a capitation tax could not be passed except it were proportioned among the States. It was a direct tax, not an ad valorem tax—a tax upon value. It was upon persons between certain ages named.

Mr. SAULSBURY said this legislation was calculated to irritate the border States, and intended to tax a man simply because he was a slaveholder. The insinuations against the latter came from such quarters as were only worthy of scorn and contempt.

Mr. ANTHONY, of R. I., said this was a mere question of finance; that which was bought and sold in the market was property, and a proper subject for taxation.

The vote was then taken, and resulted—yeas 28, nays 10—so the amendment to the amendment was adopted.

The question recurring on the original proposition to tax slaves as amended, Mr. BROWNING expressed his views in opposition, regarding the proposition both as a capitation and a property tax, and unconstitutional.

Mr. TEN EYCK, of N. J., held to the unconstitutional view also, and thought the proposition only a means of whipping the devil around the stump. By its terms, on every white apprentice, whose service was owned for a term of years, the tax must also be paid, and it would even be questionable if parents would not be subject to a tax on their own minor children. At any rate he must hold to what he considered a constitutional duty in the premises.

The vote being taken, the whole tax on slaves was defeated, yeas 14, nays 22, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Anthony, Clark, Fessenden, Grimes, Harlan, Howard, Howe, King, Lane of Kansas, Morrill, Simmons, Sumner, Trumbull and Wade—14.

Nays—Messrs. Bayard, Browning, Carlile, Cowan, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Foster, Hale, Harris, Kennedy, Lane of Indiana, Latham, McDougall, Pomeroy, Powell, Saulsbury, Sherman, Ten Eyck, Willey, Wilson of Massachusetts, and Wright—22.

The Senate went into executive session, and subsequently adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The SPEAKER laid before the House a communication from Hon. C. W. Walton, of Maine, stating that he was about to enter upon the duties of Associate Justice of the Superior Court of Maine, and resigning his seat in the House.

Mr. PETTIT, of Wisconsin, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported back a bill supplementary to an act granting the right of way to the State of Missouri through the public lands, to aid in the construction of certain railroads. Passed.

Also, reported adversely on the bill donating to the States and Territories public lands for the benefit of agricultural and mechanical colleges.—Referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Also, Senate bill to establish a land office in Colorado Territory. Passed.

Mr. PHELPS, of California, called up the House bill to allow the State of California an additional representative in the 37th Congress. Passed.

The bill is as follows: That as the census has never been reliably taken in the State of California until the year 1860, and as it appears that the said State had sufficient population to entitle her to three representatives under the said census in the 37th Congress, under the supposition that the said State was entitled to the same, and as appears by the certificate of the Governor thereof, and as direct taxes have been apportioned to, and paid by, said State under the census of 1860, therefore the said State shall be allowed three representatives in the 37th Congress; and for that purpose the whole number of representatives is hereby increased one, until the beginning of the 38th Congress.

Mr. HICKMAN, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill to provide for consular courts and to invest consuls with judicial powers in the disposition of property proven or evidenced to be used in or for the use of the slave trade. Passed.

Mr. HICKMAN also reported a bill to divide the State of Pennsylvania into three judicial districts, and to establish a district court to be held at the city of Erie. Passed.

Mr. WALTON, of Vermont, from the Committee on Printing, reported a resolution authorizing Congress to purchase one hundred sets of the annals and debates of Congress. Passed.

On motion of Mr. DELANO, of Massachusetts, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, and resumed the consideration of the House bill to purchase a hospital for the District of Columbia, known as the Douglas Hospital.

After some time spent therein, the committee rose and reported the bill to the House with recommendation that it do not pass.

The bill was then rejected.

Adjourned till Monday.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

Second Day.

The Convention re-assembled at nine o'clock. The opening exercises were conducted by Revs. J. N. McJilton and Mr. Colburn.

The election of seven members of the diocese as the Standing Committee for the ensuing year, was then proceeded with.

The Bishop appointed Revs. Mr. Wiley and Mr. Leakin as tellers for the clergy, and Mr. James Carroll, Jr., and Mr. Seabrezy for the laity.

The following persons were chosen:

For the Western Shore—Revs. Drs. Wyatt, Pinkney and Nelson, and Mr. Levin.

For the Eastern Shore—Messrs. Barbour, Crosdale and Dr. McKenner.

Two gentlemen, Revs. Dr. Coxe and Dr. Cummins, who were on this committee formerly, were dropped. Though put in nomination for re-election, they were rejected by the very large vote of more than three to one.

The Convention then proceeded to the election of four clerical and four lay Delegates to the next General Convention, which meets in New York in October next. Revs. Mr. Gordon and A. W. Clark were appointed tellers for the clergy, and Messrs. R. C. Tilghman and Jas. H. Stone for the laity. The following were chosen:—Clerical Delegates—Drs. Wyatt, Mason and Pinkney, and Mr. Hutton. Lay Delegates—Hon. E. F. Chambers, J. M. Campbell, J. M. Carlisle, Jas. Carroll.

Dr. Coxe, on the part of the Clergy, and Mr. Hugh Davey Evans, both of whom were formerly delegates to the General Convention, were defeated in an attempt to re-elect them, by a very large vote.

The Committee on New Parishes and Churches submitted a further report, admitting Mount Zion Church, Baltimore city, to union with the Convention (and re-uniting, as one Parish, All-Hallows and St. John's Parishes, Worcester county.

Dr. Cummins, from the Committee on Baltimore City Missions, read a report.

The Treasurer of the four Diocesan Committees submitted his report for the past two years.

The report of the Trustees of the Episcopal Fund was read, from which it appeared that the demand upon the fund had been very heavy, in consequence of which the Bishop had refused to receive more than $3,000 as his salary. At the suggestion of the Bishop, his salary was fixed at $3,000 instead of $3 500.

The report of the Committee on Diocesan Missions was read.

Also the report of the Bible and Prayer Book Committee.

The Committee on Canons, to whom was referred the resolution requiring a two-thirds vote and one day's notice to rescind any established rule of the Convention, asked to be discharged from the consideration of the subject, as they deemed it unwise to make any change in the canons at the present time.

On motion of Hon. E. F. Chambers, it was resolved that the next Convention meet in Grace Church, Baltimore.

Mr. D. Clarke offered a resolution providing for the repeal of a canon adopted at the session of 1859, entitled "A Canon of Proceedings on Rumor."

Hon. E. F. Chambers moved to lay on the table, when a vote was called for by "orders."

The Bishop made some explanatory remarks, after which the motion to lay on the table was defeated by the following vote: Clergy ayes 23, nays 46; laity ayes 26, nays 48.

The previous question was then called and discussed in the affirmative.

Judge Chambers offered a resolution declaring the previous officers of the Convention re-elected, which was adopted.

The Committee on Parochial Contributions submitted a report.

The Bishop nominated Rev. A. C. Coxe, D. D., to fill a vacancy in the Ecclesiastical Court. Dr. Coxe asked to be excused and Dr. Edward A. Dalrymple was nominated.

On motion of Hon. E. F. Chambers the convention adjourned *sine die*.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

UNION CITY CONVENTION.—The Union City Convention met in Temperance Temple on Wednesday night last. Mr. Sauerwein, from the committee to prepare business for the consideration of the Convention, presented the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, the vote being taken on each resolution separately:

WHEREAS, The Union men of the city of Baltimore have recently, by large meetings in their respective wards, chosen this City Convention to represent their political interest for the ensuing year, and it is proper that amid the rapid progress of events, and in these times of emergency and peril, we should more definitely settle and define our position and principles in the face of the country. Therefore,

Resolved, By the Union City Convention of Baltimore, That we reaffirm our unconditional adhesion to the Constitution and Government of the United States.

Resolved, That the National Government ought not to lay down its arms, until its authority shall be acknowledged and obeyed in every portion of the National territory.

Resolved, That the attempt to revive a political organization under the leadership of men, who have by their votes and speeches encouraged the rebellion, or carped at the necessary measures of the Government in its hour of trial, or failed to sympathize in the great uprising of the people to defend the Union—ought to be discouraged by every true patriot, as a selfish and disloyal effort to obtain power in the future, by conciliating those who are now in flagrant rebellion.

Resolved, That we cordially approve the firm and vigorous efforts of the administration to maintain the integrity and honor of our country, to crush rebellion and to anticipate and defeat the acts of traitors, and we are fully persuaded that, so long as the insurrection is raging, leniency is wasted alike upon the rebels in arms, and upon their malignant sympathizers at home; and that all efforts at conciliation will prove unavailing till the Government shall have fully demonstrated its power.

Resolved, That we approve the wise and conservative policy proposed by the President in his message of the 6th March, 1862, and sanctioned by Congress, tendering pecuniary aid to such States as may choose to adopt a system of gradual emancipation; and that it is not only the *duty* of the loyal people of Maryland to meet the Government in this endeavor to relieve them, in the only practical way, from the evils which armed insurrection has brought upon the land, thus sustaining the Government as well against the treason of secession, as against the radical and violent projects of fanatical abolitionists, but that it is likewise for the *interest* of all the people of this State, more especially of the slaveowners, promptly to accept the aid thus tendered, and remove from our midst an institution which has ceased to be profitable, and is now injurious to our political and material interests, and dangerous to our peace and safety, by inaugurating such a plan of emancipation and colonization as will be equitable to those interested, and as will tend to secure the industry of the State to the white labor of the State.

Resolved, That the Legislature, at its late session, in failing to adopt stringent measures for the suppression of treason; in failing to make adequate provision for the families of our volunteers; in failing to organize the military of the State; in putting forth unnecessary protests calculated to embarrass the action of the Government and throw doubt upon the position of the State, and in neglecting to comply with its constitutional duty to provide for a vote on the question of a Constitutional Convention, did not meet the demands of the crisis, or answer the just expectations of the loyal people of Maryland.

WHEREAS, The principle of equal rights underlies the foundation of republican institutions; and whereas, notwithstanding the eight counties (this city included) lying north of the Sassafras and Patapsco rivers, contain about three fourths of the white population and wealth of the State, and pay more than three fourths of the taxes; yet, according to the basis of representation under the present Constitution, the Southern counties, containing one-fourth of the population and wealth, and paying less than one-fourth of the taxes, possess the virtual control of the whole State, sending 34 out of 74 Delegates, and 14 out of 22 Senators to the Legislature; being an average of one Delegate to 3,831 white persons in the Southern counties against one Delegate to 9,641 in the Northern, and one Senator to 9,205 in the former against one Senator to 48,205 free white persons in the latter; and, whereas, in the present arrangement of representation, according to which Baltimore city has no more voice in the Senate than counties containing hardly more voters than one of her wards, and was deprived of fifteen Delegates to which she was entitled, which were distributed among the Southern counties exclusively. *The object was to secure the power of the State to the slave owners*, constituting less than 16,000 individuals, as is apparent from the fact that the number of slaves in this city is less than 1 per cent. of the whole population, and that the proportion of slaves to the whites throughout the Northern part of the State is less than *four of* the former to one hundred of the latter, whilst the proportion in the favored counties is fifty-six slaves to one hundred white people; and whereas, the Governor, the Judges of the Court of Appeals, and the United States Senators, are elected according to a similar unjust arrangement for the same purpose of confirming and perpetuating this domination of the slaveholding counties; and whereas, in pursuance of the same partial and iniquitous scheme, the owners of slave property are exempted from equal taxation, whilst they are compensated to its full value in the case of convict slaves—all of which is an intolerable burden to the majority of our people, who are nevertheless without remedy, under the present constitution; therefore,

Resolved, That the State Constitution ought to be changed so as to correct the present unequal representation of the people in the Legislature, and to secure the right of representation in proportion to white population to all parts of the State.

On motion, the Committee on Business were instructed to prepare an address (embodying the resolutions referred to above) to the people of Maryland.

The committee appointed to correspond with the Rev. W. G. Brownlow, reported that they had held a meeting, in conjunction with the Mayor, and had been informed by him that he had corresponded with Parson Brownlow, and received a reply that he would visit this city in a few weeks.

A resolution directing the Executive Committee to wait upon General Dix, and use their exertions to secure a release of the loyal citizens who are confined in Fort Mollenry, and failing to secure their release from General Dix, the committee are authorized to appeal to the President of the United States, was adopted.

After the transaction of minor business, the Convention adjourned.

A NEW DODGE.—The pickpockets and highway robbers have recently seized upon a new dodge for facilitating their nefarious practices. It is this: A citizen is approached, called a secessionist, knocked down and his watch or money stolen; a policeman appears, arrests the so-called traitor and hurries him off to the station-house, with threats of hanging, etc., while the thief makes off with his booty. Numerous cases of this kind occurred during the riots which took place in the early part of the week. On Wednesday a crowd of these fellows visited the house of Dr. Damman, on Saratoga street, near Fremont, and inquired for the Doctor. Learning that he was absent, they forced an entrance into his office and stole a case of instruments valued at $40. The military and police authorities are on the alert for the robbers.

DEPARTURE OF THE BRAZILIAN WAR STEAMER.—At an early hour yesterday morning the Brazilian corvette Paraenza, which has been lying in port for a week, hoisted anchor and started down the bay. The Brazilian Minister was on board, and the steamer is no doubt bound for Hampton Roads. While in this city, the officers of the vessel visited a large number of our citizens, who kindly and with great pleasure entertained them. Several pleasure parties visited the vessel and were most hospitably received and generously treated. The officers left, assuring their new made acquaintances that the visit had been marked by great pleasure, and it would be a souvenir in their remembrance.

FUNERAL OF A POLICEMAN.—Policeman James Kenny, who was accidentally shot on Monday evening last, while engaged in quelling a riot which was in progress at a lager beer saloon, kept by a man named Fritz, on the Belair road, died of the wound on Wednesday evening. His funeral took place yesterday morning at ten o'clock. About one hundred policemen were in attendance, who marched in a body, bearing flags draped in mourning. The band of the 3d New York regiment, Col. Alford, were present, having volunteered their services for the occasion, and discovered mournful music on the occasion. The remains were taken to Baltimore Cemetery, where they were interred.

DISCHARGED FROM THE SERVICE.—George Couchman, of the Purnell Legion, was yesterday before Judge Giles, of the United States District Court, in obedience to a writ of *habeas corpus* issued upon the petition of his father, George Couchman, who alleged that his son was a minor at the time of his enlistment in the United States Army, and that he did so without his knowledge or consent. The evidence sustained the allegation of the petition and the boy was discharged from the service upon the condition that his father should pay all costs in the case and return whatever property he was in possession of which belonged to the Government.

AN IMPROVEMENT.—Colonel Mann has just completed an entire renovation of the interior of his famous restaurant on Baltimore street, near North street. The walls have been papered and all the apartments newly painted, which gives it a very inviting appearance. The Colonel is an acknowledged caterer, and with his efficient assistants, Wayne Thomas and William Doolittle, has made his house one of the best in the city. Every luxury of the season is to be found at his board, and are prepared for the epicure in a manner which admits of no objection.

KNOCKED DOWN AND ARRESTED.—M. T. Gosnell, a subordinate in the Custom House, and John H. Tormey, formerly deputy clerk in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court, about noon yesterday had some words in relation to politics, when Gosnell knocked Tormey down, whereupon a policeman ran up and arrested the party who had been knocked down, and carried him to the station house, upon the charge of using treasonable language. The affair occurred in front of the *Clipper* office.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—About one o'clock yesterday a son of Mrs. Elmwold, aged about five years, fell from the roof of a three-story back building attached to her residence, No. 13 Brown street, near Light. His head struck upon the pavement producing concussion of the brain. He was picked up in an insensible condition, and Dr. Baldizzi was called to his aid. He still lay in a stupor last evening, and it was difficult to form an opinion of the probable result of the case.

HOME OR THE FRIENDLESS.—We learn that a rare treat is in store for the public during the coming week, in the annual Floral Exhibition at the "Home of the Friendless," corner of Ross and Townsend streets. It is the intention of the lady managers to throw open the Home to the public, adorned and embellished with the fairest ornaments from garden and hot-house. No attraction will be wanting of fruit and flowers to render the occasion one of beauty and enjoyment.

THE SPECIAL POLICE FORCE DISMISSED.—Owing to the fact that quiet has been restored in the city, the special police force, appointed by the Board of Police Commissioners during the troubles which prevailed on Sunday and Monday, has been dismissed, and the regular police are alone acting. Marshal Van Nostrand, Deputy Marshal Lyons, and Captain Joseph Mitchel, rendered very effective service in quelling the riotous element.

ARREST ON A CHARGE OF TREASON.—Mr. William H. Cowan, a lawyer of this city, was yesterday arrested upon the charge of treason. On Wednesday last Mr. Cowan, while engaged in the defence of a client in the Criminal Court, made the remark that any man had a right to drink the health of "Jeff. Davis" or any other man. This remark is said to have caused his arrest. He was sent to Fort McHenry.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—Augustus C. Keyser, of the 11th Maine regiment, and D. K. Sturges, of the 85th Pennsylvania regiment, died yesterday at the National Hotel Hospital of typhoid fever. David Crawford, of the 7th Maine regiment, died yesterday of chronic diarrhœa, received at the battle of Williamsburg.

Amusements.

HOLLIDAY STREET THEATRE.—The manager presents a highly attractive bill to-night, consisting of Tom Taylor's comedy of the *Unequal Match*, so capitally rendered by the excellent company of this establishment some time since, and was only withdrawn, as we understand, on account of other engagements; the romantic drama of *Nick of the Woods*, in which Studley appears as the Avenger, assuming six different character; and a dance by the pretty Olivia. Again we must remind our readers that the obese Bishop takes a benefit tomorrow evening, when that very funny son of Momus, Stuart Robson, will appear for his brother actor.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

CRIMINAL COURT—JUDGE BOND.

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

The Court was yesterday engaged with the following business.

John Tooney was declared by a jury of inquisition to be a lunatic and a pauper.

John White and Martha Hammond, negroes, were severally arraigned for larceny, and pleaded not guilty.

Francis Smith, a sailor, indicted for larceny, was also arraigned and pleaded not guilty.

Miss Carrie Lynder, indicted for treason, gave bail in the sum of $500 to answer.

John Singer, indicted for assaulting officer Kraft, was fined $1 and costs.

The motion for a new trial in the case of Thos. Link, convicted of passing counterfeit money, was argued. The Court overruled the motion, and sentenced him to three years in the Penitentiary.

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

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—JUDGE LONG.

Margaret Bordley, &c. *vs.* Levi Y. Condon.—Appeal from Griffin. Judgment reversed without prejudice.

Eliza Goldsmith *vs.* W. T. Edwards. Appeal from Forrester. Judgment reversed and judgment for appellant for return of property. One cent damages and costs.

Mayor and City Council *vs.* John Philip Hildt. Appeal from Hayward. Judgment reversed.

SUPERIOR COURT—JUDGE MARTIN.

Patrick H. Kelly *vs.* Francis A. Gibbons. On trial.

Francis A. Gibbons *vs.* Patrick H. Kelly. On trial.

Assignment for to-day from No. 393 to 461 inclusive.

Reported for the Maryland News Sheet.

BALTIMORE COUNTY COURT—JUDGE PARCE.

TOWSONTOWN, May 29.—Richard J. Gittings, Esq., Attorney for the State.

The following business engaged the attention of the Court to-day:

Mary Ann Coates, colored, convicted of enticing a slave to run away, the property of Dr. Hitch, was placed at the bar and sentenced to the Penitentiary for six years.

William Weeks, colored, convicted of an assault with intent to kill upon the person of Mr. William Fisher, was placed at the bar and sentenced to the Penitentiary for eight years.

Elias Bason, colored, confined in jail, was discharged by order of the Court, the Grand Jury of the March term having failed to find a bill against him. Frederick Stump, Esq., counsel for prisoner.

State *vs.* David Palmer, indicted for an assault and battery upon the person of Jacob Marsh.—Tried by a jury. Verdict of guilty. Fined $25 and costs. R. R. Boarman, Esq., for defendant.

State *vs.* Conrad Turnbaugh, indicted for the forgery of a stallion license. On trial. Messrs. Carter and Grason for defendant.

It is charged that the trustworthy gentleman in Gen. Halleck's army, who has for some time furnished news of our movements to Beauregard, is the brother of Gov. Yates of Illinois. This brother fell in love with one of two sisters named Irwin, who pretended to be loyal, but were really Rebels. Fascinated by them he was made to reveal the secrets of the army, which were at once conveyed to the wrong side. *Omnia vincit amor.—New York Tribune.*

Business on Lake Superior is said to be very brisk, but a scarcity of working men is very sensibly felt. Marquette county (the iron district) sent off last season some 300 men to the war, and now wants twice that number back again, to keep its mines and furnaces running. The company advertises for one hundred laborers and promises to pay from nine to twelve shillings per day.

The fire in Atlanta, Georgia, which occurred on Sunday, the 11th inst., was very destructive. Two large store houses, three grocery stores, one boarding house, and a brick warehouse, full of stores belonging to the Confederate Government, were destroyed. Among other articles consumed were 1,085 bales of cotton, 690,000 pounds of bacon and 200 casks of rice. Loss about $150,000.

FROM GEN. McCLELLAN'S ARMY.

Special Correspondence of the New York Times.

NEW BRIDGE, CHICKAHOMINY, RIVER, VA.,
Monday Evening, May 26, 1862.

Within the past three days the disposition of the whole Confederate army before Richmond seems to have been changed. Instead of the Confederates retreating, with all their supplies and camp equipage toward the city, they are coming from it in large numbers, and are evidently determined to make a stand between it and the Chickahominy river. It was ascertained beyond a doubt that five days ago, but a small force of the enemy—say six thousand men—occupied the ground between us and Richmond. It was then supposed that our march into the city would be easy and rapid, and that an opportunity would soon be given the Union citizens of that place to demonstrate their delight at being liberated from the secession yoke. But now the aspect is completely changed, and numerous indications favor the belief that our onward progress to Richmond is to be hotly disputed by the larger part of the Confederate army. Every hour troops are pouring out of Richmond and disposing themselves along the line of the Chickahominy, being at some points only a half a mile from it.

Gen. Stoneman, who, for the past three days, has been encamped a short distance north of Mechanicsville, thought it prudent to retire to a point about half a mile this side of the town. This fact alone, however, does not prove that the enemy is gaining ground, for it was expected when the General occupied his position beyond the town, that he would not remain there a long while.

Gen. Stoneman with his force still holds——, but how long he will be able to do so, unless reinforced, it is impossible to say. He may with his command, the strength of which it would be imprudent to state here, be able to seriously retard the movements of the Confederates, but he will certainly be expecting too much from him to combat successfully a whole army. A deserter just arrived from a Georgia regiment states that between Richmond and Mechanicsville and about one and a half miles from the latter place, three Georgia regiments have encamped since morning. He also says that Beauregard arrived in Richmond last Thursday, and that a most vigorous attempt will be made to save the city. Last night our gunboats on James river threw a few shells into the Confederate batteries, but with what effect we did not learn.

From the New York Express, May 28.

THE GREAT SCARE.

The public mind is coming down to the conclusion that the Administration had a great scare, because of Gen. Banks' defeat, and so communicated the scare to the whole land. Bells were tolled in some parts of Massachusetts, as we see—as if the Secesh were coming on Boston Common—and the further off from Washington, the greater the scare. Gen. Banks, it is now seen, has been sadly beaten back from the whole valley of the Shenandoah—because of bad management in Washington—and has lost a great deal more in wagons, munitions, and men, than his despatches were to do. But the worst of all is not these losses, as they can be readily repaired, but the bad news we send to Europe of our own fright, and the abandonment of our Union Virginia men, in the Valley, which, next to that of Jacksonville, Florida, is the most deplorable event that has happened.

The Lowell (Mass.) people, when the news of the Banks retreat came along, were so excited that they rang the (church) alarm bells! The fright could scarcely have been greater if "Stonewall Jackson" had turned up on Boston Common.

A MUNIFICENT BEQUEST.—The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* states that the will of the late Commodore Levy came up before the Surrogate in New York, on Tuesday, for probate. The estate at Monticello, Va., formerly belonging to President Thomas Jefferson, with all the residue of his estate, is bequeathed "to the People of the United States," or such persons as Congress shall appoint to receive it, and especially all his real estate in the city of New York in trust for the sole and only purpose of establishing and maintaining at the farm in Montucello, Virginia, an agricultural school, for the purpose of educating as practical farmers children of the Warrant Office of the United States Navy, whose fathers are dead; the children to be supported by this fund from the ages of twelve to sixteen."—For fuel and fencing said farm school, the will bequeaths two hundred acres of woodland of his Washington farm, Virginia. The will gives to the New York Historical Society several valuable paintings. After leaving various legacies to friends and relatives, the Commodore directs his executors to erect a monument to his memory, in Cypress Hill Cemetery, to cost not less than $6,000. Ashel S. Levy (his nephew) receives the Washington farm, in Albemarle, Va., with all the negro slaves, &c., and $5,000 in cash; also, his gold box, with the freedom of the city of New York.

THE VIGILANCE OF THE CONFEDERATES.—The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *North American* telegraphs as follows:

There is a marvellous facility on the part of the Confederates in learning all about the movements of the Union forces. They know, long before we do, what point is so weakened as to be open to attack. The strategy we practise blinds us very often, but it never blinds them. Every movement proposed on our side might as well be trump told from the dome of the capitol the moment it is resolved on, for although it may be temporarily kept from the great body of loyal people, maintaining everybody here in a state of unconsciousness, in difference or unreasonable apprehension, the Confederates are not so afflicted.

They know the meditated movement at once, and manage to get to the ground and take position long before we get there. The moment we doubled our column to clear the way against unexpected forces at Yorktown, they doubled theirs in the country from which ours had been drawn, dashed upon General Milroy, who was barely saved, and upon General Banks' divided fragments, driving them back nearly to the end of the valley at which they entered.

WHAT THE UNION MEN WANT IN BALTIMORE.—Gregory Barrett, Frederick Kraft and Wm. King, arrested upon the charge of being participants in the riot on Monday, at the work-shops of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, were confined in the Central Police Station, subject to the order of the Provost Marshal or Gen. Dix. Both are good Union men, and there seems to be some hardship in their arrest. They should have been apprehended. *They are now in Fort McHenry, but will probably be liberated in a day or two.* The Union men say they are strong enough to take care of themselves, and think that the Government should not be so stringent with them. They draw comparisons between the times of today and the times of last year, when Secessionists were never molested, no matter how many Union men they attacked.—*Cor. New York Tribune.*

FROM HAVANA.—The steamer Columbia, from Havana, arrived here last evening. The news she brings from Mexico is somewhat later, but of no particular importance. The Mexicans are said to be burning and destroying everything in their retreat from the advancing French army. The people are organizing rapidly for the defence of the country against the invaders. Great improvements were going on in Havana. The streets were being greatly enlarged in some places, and trade was gradually increasing. Commerce with New Orleans was being slowly developed. Gen. Prim, recently commander of the Spanish forces in Mexico, was to leave Havana for New York on the 25th instant, and may be expected here to-day or to-morrow. Several Confederate vessels had arrived at Havana. There was some sickness prevalent, but no yellow fever.—*New York Herald.*

The "Blockade of Charleston" must be one of the pleasures of the imagination. It can have no existence in reality. Vessels come and go now as heretofore, apparently without let or hindrance.—The steamer New York, from Charleston, arrived advises us of the arrival at that port, on the 12th inst., of the British screw steamer Economist, from Charleston on April 2nd, with 837 bales of cotton and 414 barrels of rosin.—*New York Express.*

Monetary and Commercial Review.

BALTIMORE, May 29, 1862.

There was some little activity at the Stock Board today. As usual, for some time past, Government and State securities were extremely dull, and no disposition whatever was evinced to operate. City stocks were more active, and both the old and new issue of 1893 again went up to par. We notice sales of $7,000 city 6's 1890 at 100 and 1971, redeemable at pleasure, at 97; the closing rates were for those of 1870 98 bid; do. 1875 99 bid, 99¾ asked; do. old and new issue of 1890 100 bid, without finding sellers; for the 6's, redeemable 1838 70, 70¼ was asked. In Railway bonds we notice the sale of $1,000 Northwestern Virginia 6's, first mortgage guaranteed by the city, at 93, closing at 93 bid, 94 asked, and $5,000 Northern Central 6's 1885 at 79; closing at 79 bid, 79¾ asked; for Baltimore and Ohio 6's 1862 65 was bid; do. do. 1885 87 was bid, 89 asked; for Western Maryland 6's 1890, first mortgage guaranteed by the city, 94¾ was bid; do. do. not guaranteed, 68 bid, 70 asked. The only sale of Bank stock was 4 shares Bank of Baltimore at 99½; others remain as last noted. There was nothing done in Railway shares; Baltimore and Ohio closed at 56¼ bid, 56¾ asked; Northern Central $22 bid; $23 asked; Pennsylvania 56 bid, 56¼ asked; Reading closed at 45 cts., 1,000 bushels white at 53 cts.; 2,200 bushels Indiana at 32½ cts., and 18,000 bushels No. 1 Illinois at 37 cts., 7,000 bushels at 35½ cts., 4,000 bushels Indiana at 33½ cts., and 18,000 bushels No. 1 Illinois at 37 cts., to be delivered within 60 days. Rye unchanged; sales 1,200 bushels Canadian at 62 cts. Barley quiet.

ALBANY, May 28.—Flour in good demand. Wheat—sales 6,000 bushels white Michigan at $1.30 afloat. Corn—sales 1,100 bushels Canada East at 70 cts. Oats—sales 4,000 bushels Canada West at 43 cts. Barley—sales 4,000 bushels Canada West at 45 cts. Pork—sales 200 barrels mess at $11. Whiskey 23 cts.

BUFFALO, May 28.—Flour dull and unchanged.—Wheat and Corn dull, and parties apart; no sales. Oats 22 cts. Whiskey steady.

Shipping Intelligence.

PORT OF BALTIMORE, MAY 29.

Arrived.

Steamer Georgeanna, Pearson, Old Point Comfort, Va—M N Falls.

Steamer F W Brune, Foster, from New York—mdse to A Shriver.

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

Schr Arctic, Perkins, from Newburyport—ballast to master.

Barge I. A Birely, Dorman, from Havre de Grace—Ice to W H Oler.

Canal boat New Ironsides, Orendorf, from the Susquehanna—white pine timber, plank and joist to McDougall & Clarke.

Cleared.

Steamer Georgeanna, Pearson, Old Point Comfort Va—M N Falls.

Steamer Richard Willing, Claypole, Philadelphia—Jas A Sh