THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.....FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, introduced a bill to enable persons held to service and labor to establish their right to their freedom under the act of August, 1861, entitled an act to confiscate property, &c. Referred.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, offered a resolution that a select committee of five be raised to investigate the official conduct of Lorenzo Thomas, Adjutant-General of the United States. Laid over.

Mr. GRIMES introduced a bill to extend the time of carrying into effect the act of May, 1862, relative to the highways in the city of Washington.—Referred.

Mr. HALE, from the Naval Committee, reported back the resolution to compensate the crew of the United States steamer Varuna, sunk in a fight at New Orleans, for loss of clothing and other property. Passed.

Mr. WADE presented a memorial for the graduation of the State of Virginia.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Judiciary Committee, reported the House bill allowing an additional representative for the State of California. Passed.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, called up the bill for legalizing the acceptance of volunteers by the President, &c., and offered a substitute. The substitute provides "that the acts of the President in accepting the volunteers are confirmed; and authorizes a further acceptance of volunteers, limiting the whole number to 700,000; and, further, to provide for a premium of two dollars for every soldier enlisted, and for payment of the first month's pay in advance." He said there had been a list prepared of the number of men in the army, and the aggregate was 617,654, but we had a large number at home on leave and on the sick list, and he supposed we had about 500,000 effective men in the field.

Mr. FESSENDEN thought there was no necessity for paying premium on the enlistment of volunteers, and thought that the promise should only apply to the regular army.

Mr. TRUMBULL submitted an amendment that the number of Major-Generals and Brigadiers that have been appointed, or may be appointed, shall not exceed thirty Major-Generals and two hundred Brigadier-Generals; and that the law of August, 1861, relative to the appointment of said officers, be repealed.

The morning hour having expired, the whole subject was laid over, and the Senate resumed the special order—the consideration of the Tax bill.

Mr. HOWE moved to strike out the last clause of the 90th section these words: "That upon such portion of said gains, profits or income, whether subject to a duty, as provided in this act, of three per centum or of five per centum, which shall be derived from interest upon notes, bonds or other securities of the United States, there shall be levied, collected and paid, a duty not exceeding one and one-half of one per centum." Not agreed to.

Mr. COLLAMER moved to strike out the following in the fifty-first section: "That all beer, lager beer, ale, porter, and other similar fermented liquors which shall be made, and all spirituous liquors which shall be distilled within the United States or the Territories thereof, or the District of Columbia, the duties of which shall not have been paid, according to the true intent and meaning of this act, shall be forfeited, and may be seized as forfeited by any collector of internal duties. Also, that liquors and spirits shall not be liable to seizure and forfeiture in the hands of a *bona fide* purchaser, without notice that the duties thereon have not been paid or secured to be paid." Agreed to.

Mr. COLLAMER offered an amendment to exempt Savings Institutions from taxation. Agreed to.

Mr. FESSENDEN submitted an amendment providing that all spirits may be transferred from one district to another, before the duties are to be paid. Adopted.

Mr. HARRIS moved to strike out in section seventy-one the following, "and all gas companies are hereby authorized to add the duty or tax imposed by this act to the price per thousand cubic feet on gas sold, any limitation which may exist in the charter of said companies or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding."

Mr. FESSENDEN opposed the motion to strike out, and thought it was entirely unnecessary.

The amendment was lost.

Mr. WILMOT moved, at 5 o'clock, that the Senate adjourn.

On motion of Mr. FESSENDEN, the yeas and nays were ordered. Yeas 8, nays 27.

Mr. HARRIS submitted an amendment that no person shall be considered a wholesale dealer unless their stock shall consist of fifty thousand dollars.

Mr. HARRIS said there were many propositions in this bill, which, if passed, would change the political status of New York.

Mr. FESSENDEN replied that we were not here to legislate for party; at least he was not.

Mr. McDOUGALL deprecated the policy of bringing into the Senate these political questions. As for himself, he belonged to the Democratic party, which was born in eighteen hundred, and founded upon truth.

Mr. GRIMES rose to a question of order, that this discussion was not pertinent to the bill under consideration.

The PRESIDENT sustained the point of order.

Mr. HARRIS thought such a bill as this, if passed, would be unpopular, yet there were some good provisions in it. He thought a bill ought to be so framed as would meet the general approbation of the people.

The amendment was then rejected.

Adjourned.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

ATTEMPTED NEGRO INSURRECTION.—The private jail of Messrs. B. M. & W. L. Campbell, located on Pratt street, near Sharp, was the scene of considerable excitement on Saturday evening last, occasioned by about fifty negroes, runaway slaves, who had been put there by their several masters for safe-keeping, attempting to escape from the yard attached to the jail, which is about forty feet wide by eighty in length. The first intimation given of the difficulty was when Mr. Campbell, in company with his assistant, Mr. Wheeler, attempted to pass into the yard—which the negroes are allowed to occupy during the day—for the purpose of locking them in their cells for the night. The negroes made a rush for the gate, but were unable to reach it ere it was closed. They then commenced yelling and shrieking, intermingled with curses and threats, when a messenger was despatched to the Southern police station for Captain Manly, who shortly arrived at the scene of the difficulty with a posse of twenty-two policemen. Upon attempting to enter the yard with a view of giving the negroes warning of the consequences of the step they had undertaken, Captain Manly and his assistants met at the gate by the infuriated crowd in a threatening attitude. The officers drew their revolvers, when the most of the negroes fell back in the yard; but as soon as the officers had gotten fairly in, the negroes made an onslaught, with the appearance of a desperate resistance to the authority and power of the police. Orders had been given to the officers to avoid killing or severely wounding any one of them, if possible, but the fight was so terrific that the officers had to fire several shots in the direction of the negroes, but above their heads, before they would succumb, and they only gave way after several of them had been pretty roughly handled by the policemen. The negroes were principally armed with stools, clubs, flat-irons, portions of the benches which they had broken up, and the staves of a tub which had been torn to pieces. During the fight, Mr. Campbell received a blow in the back of the head and another over the left eye, both of which were given by a stout negro with an iron shovel. Officer George Taylor had one of his feet badly hurt. Officers Arnold, Springer, McLean and one or two others were knocked down and received several severe bruises. During the melee, while officer Arnold was down, several of the negroes caught hold of his sapan-toon, which was fastened to his wrist by a string, and had nearly succeeded in dragging him into one of the rooms, when he drew a knife and cut himself loose. One of the negroes was so badly beaten that Dr. Gough was summoned to his aid. The same physician attended officer Taylor. The action of the officers, under the circumstances, reflected great credit upon themselves; and their determined manner had the effect, apparently, of convincing the negroes that their "time," as they expressed it, had not yet come. There has not been any further difficulty with them.

PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—Within the last few week a large amount of Counterfeit bank notes, on the Bank of Williamsburg, New York, has been put afloat in this city, and up to Saturday last the police found it impossible to discover the parties engaged in issuing them. Captr Carmichael, of the Eastern police, by an ingenious plan detected the party who is the principal in the fraud. He traced one of the notes to a man named D. E. Edwards, bar-tender in the drinking-saloon of Mr. Charles Miles, on Centre Market Space. Sergt. Smith was placed on the watch, and discovered that a man named Lemuel J. Rusk would be at the saloon for the purpose of receiving some of the counterfeit money. The officer waited, and after Rusk had visited the place and got the money, he entered and asked if Rusk was there. Edwards replied that he had been, but was gone.—Smith then expressed his regrets, and said that Rusk had promised to furnish him with some of the Williamsburg money, and he wanted it immediately. Edwards replied that he could furnish him with it at the rate of thirty-five cents on the dollar. Smith took twelve dollars worth, and afterwards returned and purchased fifty dollars more. Sergeant Caddimore then entered and arrested Edwards, and took him to the Eastern Police Station, when Justice Spicer committed him to jail to answer. The premises were searched, but none of the counterfeit bank notes were found. There was a small amount of counterfeit coin found, most of which was in half-dollars. It is due to say that Mr. Miles was most surprised at the discovery. Edwards has only been in his employ a short time. Rusk was also arrested and held to bail for a hearing.

GEN. DIX REMOVED—GEN. WOOL TO TAKE COMMAND OF THIS DEPARTMENT.—Major General J. A. Dix, who has been in command of this Military Department since Gen. Banks took his departure, was on yesterday transferred to the Fortress Monroe Department. He left last night at half-past eight o'clock in the steamer Adelaide, which was detained for the purpose, for the Fortress. On the departure of the boat a salute was fired from Federal Hill, in respect to the General. Majors Ludlow and Van Buren will remain for a few days, when they will join the Staff of the General. It is understood that Gen. Wool will be assigned to this Department, and is expected to arrive from the Fortress this morning by the Bay line steamer.

DRAWER THIEF.—James Kraft, proprietor of a drinking-house in the Western section of the city, on Saturday morning entered the shoe store of Mr. W. H. Stoopes, Hanover street near Camden, and asked for a drink of water. The young man attending the store picked up a pitcher and went out to procure some water, when Kraft extracted sixteen dollars from the drawer with which he escaped. The police were informed of the occurrence and immediately proceeded to the boarding house of Kraft on Pearl street. In his efforts to escape he jumped from a third-story window, severely injuring his left arm. He was then taken into custody and arraigned before Justice Wilson, who committed him to jail in default of bail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

BY ORDER OF THE MARSHAL.—Levi Hoffman was arrested on Saturday by order of the Marshal of Police. The cause of his arrest is supposed to be his participation in a riot on Tuesday last, on the Potsdir road.

ACCIDENT TO COL. KENLY'S HORSE.—Otto Murray, hostler to Col. John R. Kenly, of the First Maryland regiment, arrived in this city on Saturday morning, having in charge the Colonel's horse. He states that when Col. Kenly received the wound which disabled him, which was across the back part of his head, he dismounted, and handing him his horse directed that he should endeavor to get back to Baltimore and present his horse to his (Kenly's) sister. He fails to repeat the "ambulance" story. An "intelligent contraband" arrived about the same time, with the horse of Adjutant Tarr. He gives no information. Both horses were saddled and bridled, just as they were when the officers dismounted.

POLITICAL ARREST.—On Saturday, when the 69th New York (Irish) regiment was passing along Lombard street, at the intersection of Frederick street, Mrs. Ellen Walsh, who lives in the vicinity, remarked to the soldiers as they were passing that it "would be better if they were in Old Ireland fighting for their homes than to be here fighting for the Yankees against the South." An officer heard the remark and arrested her. She was taken to the office of the Provost Marshal, where she was detained for a short time, and then sent to her home.

FIRE.—An alarm was sounded about 11 o'clock on Friday night, caused by the discovery of fire in the house owned and occupied by Patrick Grady, No. 241 Columbia street, near Scott. A quantity of clothing, valued at $25, which had been hanging in an upper chamber, was destroyed. No material damage was done to the building. It was the result of accident.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—The following are the names of the soldiers who have died at the National Hotel Hospital since Saturday morning last: James Gillian, Company H, Henry Dilyart, Company D, of 104th Pennsylvania; A. R. Brownton, Company I, 9th New York cavalry; C. W. Rickards, 8th New York battery; all of typhoid fever. James Mackin, of Company A, 69th New York, of injuries received by a railroad accident.

FEMALE PRISONERS SENT SOUTH.—Mrs. Rose N. Greenhow and daughter, with Mrs. Baxley and Mrs. Morris, who have for some time past been in confinement in Washington as political prisoners, arrived in this city on Saturday, *en route* for the South, in charge of a guard. They stopped at the Gilmor House until yesterday afternoon, when they took passage in the the Norfolk boat. They were in charge of Lieut. McCollum.

FOR COURT.—James Donelson and George Smith *alias* Sheck were on Saturday before Justice Logan upon the charge of resisting officers and endeavoring to rescue a prisoner. They were committed for Court.

AMUSEMENTS.

HOLLIDAY STREET THEATRE.—The singularly attractive scenic play of *The Net of Ice, or, a Mother's Prayer*, which created a marked sensation at this Theatre some five or six years ago, is to be reproduced to night with all the splendor which characterized its original performance. It is a really fascinating production, and, if given as promised, cannot fail to prove highly agreeable to the playgoing portion of the community.

BALTIMORE MELODEON.—This place of amusement, situated on Baltimore street, near the Bridge, is to be opened this evening for a regular season under the management of Mr. Lea. The company has been selected in New York, and is said to embrace some of the best talent in the country, among them the celebrated songstress Miss Eva Brent, and Mr. Sharpley, who, as a delineator of negro character, is represented to be without an equal. The prices of admission have been fixed at the lowest figures, and with a superior company, good order, and a determination to please, the proprietor of the Melodeon certainly deserves success.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

CRIMINAL COURT—Judge Bond.

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

William Wetherstine, charged with an assault.—Discharged.

Mary Reeder, charged with an assault. Case compromised.

William Conlton, charged with an assault. Discharged; prosecuting witness to pay costs.

Fred. Rubland, charged with an assault, prayed a jury trial, which was granted.

William E. Wallace, charged with assaulting his wife. Compromised.

Jas. Sadler, charged with assaulting a small boy. Discharged.

John Kaise and John Kaise, Jr., charged with assaulting Adam Weiller. Cross-case. John Kaise, Jr., and Weiller were discharged, and John Kaise ordered to pay all costs.

H. Newcomb, charged with an assault. Compromised.

N. Schaeffer, charged with an assault. Under *carire*.

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

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Judge KING.

J. D. Gilmour *vs.* Joseph Judich. Appeal from Logan. Under *curia*.

George Gates *vs.* Robert N. Baer. Judgment reversed and judgment for appellee for $65 and costs.

George Jackson *vs.* Mary Pistel. Appeal from Irving. Judgment reversed.

A. Rosenthal *vs.* H. Hahn. Appeal from Ensor. Judgment reversed.

J. A. Unforsacht *vs.* same. Plaintiff's appeal from Ensor. Judgment reversed.

Assignment for to-day from No. 1 to 65 jury appeal trials.

Reported for the Maryland News Sheet.

BALTIMORE COUNTY COURT—Judge PRICE.

TOWSONTOWN, May 31.—Richard J. Gittings, Esq., Attorney for the State.

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

The jury in the case of State *vs.* Conrad Turnbaugh, before reported, after being out all night, came into Court this morning with a verdict of not guilty. B. Carter for defendant.

The argument on the part of the plaintiff in the case of Gill *vs.* Gill, before reported, occupied the attention of the Court to-day. Messrs. Wheeler and Keech for plaintiff; Messrs. Gittings, Grason and Gill for defendant.

The argument in this case will be resumed on Saturday next.

The Court then adjourned until Tuesday morning, June 3d.

Reported for the New York Times.

THE ARMY.

IN CAMP TEN MILES FROM RICHMOND, Saturday, May 24, 1862.

Matters seem to be very near the culminating point, with the army of the Potomac, to-day. We can advance but very few miles without bringing on a general engagement, if the enemy remains in his present position. There seems to be no longer a doubt of the intention of the Confederates. They have concentrated their forces, and, like a desperate gambler, concluded to stake their all on the hazard of a die.

The hope that many entertained of their retreat to a point further South seems to have vanished, and we are looking for the bloodiest battle of the war before our gallant troops shall march to the music of the Union up the streets of the coveted city.

Will General McClellan offer immediate battle? It is to be hoped not. When so much is at stake it were folly to venture on an uncertainty, when a few days' time will enable him to make our success a certainty. There are heavy Parrotts at Yorktown that can soon be brought here, whose extended range would startle the confident denizens of Richmond, when once planted on the banks of the Chickahominy. In other words, it may not be impossible—it to-day seems probable—that our troops will have to go into the trenches again. Better that than defeat.

The events of last summer and fall are reversed. Theirs is now the beleaguered capital, and the "Why-don't-you-take-it?" envelope, with its canine illustration, will probably be issued by some enterprising stationer at Rebeldom. They looked wistfully at our seat of Government from Munson's Hill—we get as good a view from Prof. Lowe's balloon of the present stopping-place of their itinerant bogus so-called Confederate Government. Our left having safely passed the Chickahominy, on the Bottoms Bridge road, it was thought that no stand would be made.

Yesterday, we learned differently. Our extreme advance, under Gen. Stoneman, made a reconnoissance to the right of our line, in the direction of the Mechanicsville Turnpike, and found the enemy in force. A spirited artillery fight ensued, which ended with no other result than to show the position of the enemy. The New-Bridge Road, and, in fact, *all the approaches on their left*, are well covered and protected by their guns. As to the number of their forces, there can be but little doubt but what they have concentrated sufficient to outnumber us greatly. This is not particularly disheartening, when we remember that in this force there are many who are conscripts, and more who are undisciplined and poorly equipped.

THE CALL FOR TROOPS.

Governor Andrew, of Massachusetts, has published the following telegrams:

[TELEGRAM I—COPY.]

WASHINGTON, May 25.

To Governor Andrew:

Send all the troops forward that you can immediately. Banks is completely routed. The enemy are in large force advancing upon Harper's Ferry.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

[TELEGRAM II—COPY.]

WASHINGTON, May 25.

To the Governor of Massachusetts:

Intelligence from various quarters leaves no doubt that the enemy, in great force, are advancing on Washington. You will please organize and forward immediately all the volunteer and militia force in your State.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

[TELEGRAM III—COPY.]

WASHINGTON, May 25, 1862.

To Governor Andrew:

Your telegram received. The orders you desire will be given by the Adjutant-General and Quartermaster-General. In addition thereto I hereby authorize you to make requisitions upon the respective quartermasters and commissaries, at your discretion, and do and perform whatever acts and things may be necessary for the raising and forwarding troops for the Government. This telegram to be your warrant and authority.

E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

[TELEGRAM—COPY.]

WASHINGTON, May 27, 1862.

Governor Andrew, Boston:

The President directs that the militia be released and the enlistments made for three years or during the war. This, I think, will, practically, not be longer than a year. The latest intelligence from General Banks states that he has saved nearly his whole command, with small loss. Concentrations of our forces have been made which, it is hoped, will capture the enemy.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

The British steamship Stettin, of London, which was captured on the 24th of May, while attempting to run the blockade at Charleston, and arrived at this port last evening in charge of J. D. Hally, has on board a valuable cargo of wines, brandy and saltpetre, shipped at Nassau. The Stettin is an iron propeller of eight hundred tons burthen, and was built in London six months ago. She has been placed in charge of the Prize Commissioners.—*N. Y. Post.*

FROM EUROPE.

BY THE HIBERNIAN.

INTERESTING FROM ROME—POPE SICK.

From Rome, under date of the 6th, we learn that both the Pope and King Francis were slightly indisposed. The latter is suffering from an attack of measles. His Holiness caught cold during his visit to Porto d'Anzo. A camp has been formed near to the latter place, and a sham fight took place for the edification of the Pope. It is stated that Mgr. de Merode, who was of course present at the great military spectacle, is effecting wonders in the reorganization of the Pontifical army, in spite of the heterogeneous elements of which it is composed, and that the Pope also does his utmost to secure the enthusiasm and affection of his soldiers. He frequently walked through the camp and conversed affably with the men. Whilst Pio Nono is thus getting his army ready to encounter his enemies, the politicians of Paris are speculating as to what place he will select for his residence after his departure from Rome. Seven or eight places have already been mentioned, but the favorite notion is that his Holiness will, in order to spite both his lukewarm friends and more open foes, seek a refuge under the flag of Great Britain at Malta.

TROUBLE IN THE HESSE-CASSEL.

The half-insane Elector of Hesse-Cassel has been playing a very bold game, and the result is that he has brought down upon himself the intervention of Prussia. Failing to procure a Chamber which would sanction his abrogation of the liberal constitution of 1831, he issued, in March last, an ordinance for a new election to take place under conditions which he knew would prevent the great majority of the electors taking part in the proceedings—hoping that thus, by the aid of his own creatures, he should procure a Chamber which would comply with his wishes. The Prussian Government remonstrated against this course; but the Prince, thinking that the electoral turmoil in Prussia would distract the attention of that Government, resolved to go on. General William was, therefore, sent to Cassel on a mission; but the Prince at first refused to see him, and then the Berlin Government mobilized two *corps d'armes* to support the mission of the General. In this emergency the Federal Diet has held an extraordinary sitting, and has ordered that the projected elections in Hesse Cassel shall be adjourned.

VICTOR EMMANUEL'S VISIT TO SALERNO.

The visit of King Victor Emmanuel to Salerno (the second city of his Neapolitan dominions) seems to have called forth even a more striking and magnificent demonstration of the popular feeling than the capital itself furnished. Along a great part of the route and in the city of Salerno itself, everything was done which loyalty and imagination could suggest to prove the devotion and joy of the people. The whole spectacle is said to have been enchanting. At the chief points the inhabitants of the neighborhood congregated in thousands, and when the royal carriage came up and the King chatted in a kind and familiar manner with the people they seemed as if they would go mad with delight; many shed tears of joy, and others called out to the King, in the most heartfelt manner—"Stop with us, your Majesty." Into Salerno the royal cortege entered at a walking pace, and amidst a sea of people shouting their enthusiastic *vivas* and flinging their bouquets into the carriage of the King. As he passed through the crowded streets, the ladies from the windows showered down upon him, not only bouquets, but handkerchiefs and shawls full of petals of flowers. The scene is admitted to have been indescribable, causing a species of delightful intoxication.

FURTHER FROM KEY WEST AND SHIP ISLAND.

BLOCKADE OF MOBILE—APPROACHING BOMBARDMENT OF FORT MORGAN—SECESSION FEELING AT KEY WEST—CAPTURE OF CONFEDERATE STEAMER SWAN, ETC.

From the New York Express.

We learn the following particulars from passengers on board the steamer Baltic, which arrived this morning from Ship Island and Key West:

Commodore Porter's division of the mortar fleet was at anchor off Ship Island when the steamer left. They were hourly expecting orders to join the blockading fleet outside Mobile, preparatory to an attack on Fort Morgan. All the arrangements had been made for bombarding the fort and capturing Mobile. It was anticipated by several officers of the fleet—among them Capt. Porter—that the conflict would be long and terrific, as the scene of operations would necessarily be the open roadstead—which is thoroughly under the command of the fort, and within range of its fire.—No doubt, however, was expressed as to the final result, and the capture of the fort would be but a matter of time.

There was a large amount of secession feeling exhibited at Key West, but the presence of several Union regiments made the inhabitants somewhat cautious. It was whispered from ear to ear that Northern papers were not allowed to be sent there on account of a great reverse which our troops had sustained at Corinth; and bogus victories of the Confederates were the main topics of conversation. It was generally credited that the secessionists here were enabled to correspond freely with their friends in rebeldom.

The ground between Fort Taylor and the inner shore has all been filled up with earth and stone from the interior, and now there will be a complete line of communication with the fort.

The steamer Harriet Lane left Key West the day before the Baltic, for a cruise after the Confederate steamer Swan, which had run the blockade at Mobile, after being chased by one of the vessels of the mortar fleet. The Swan, in the chase, was obliged to throw overboard forty-five bales of cotton to accelerate her speed, which the pursuing steamer picked up. This cotton was afterwards put on board the Baltic, and is consigned to the Government agent in this city.

The Baltic took from Key West a detachment of United States seamen, and left them on board the blockading steam frigate Colorado, outside of Mobile.

While at Key West the officers of the Baltic learned that the Confederate steamer Swan had been captured by the brig Bainbridge, about thirty miles from Havana. Several of the Confederate steamer's passengers were among those on the Baltic. The vessel and cargo of the Swan were valued at $15,000.

FROM WINCHESTER, VIRGINIA—ENTRANCE OF THE UNION TROOPS.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* contains the following, furnished the editor by Rev. Mr. Trueman, Chaplain of the 1st Virginia cavalry, who left Winchester last Saturday morning at 10 o'clock:

The Confederates came there Friday evening and encamped around on the hills. There were but about 500 infantry and two companies of cavalry in the place. They slept there that night, without supposing there was any considerable force near.—Mr. Trueman left next morning, intending to go to Washington City.

From straggling soldiers who overtook them before reaching the Baltimore road, he learned that about forty minutes after he left, the Confederate cavalry—the infantry having quietly surrounded the town—dashed through the streets, cutting down the Union soldiers with their sabres. Banks was at this time between Winchester and Strasburg. The enemy advanced on Winchester from Front Royal, which is off to the left of Winchester, and about the same distance from it as Strasburg. At the same time Banks advanced from Strasburg toward this same point.

The Confederates were ahead, and reached Winchester first, thus completely flanking him. One brigade crossed over to the Strasburg road and fell upon his rear. How he fought his way out of this difficulty, Mr. T. did not know. He thinks Banks did not pass through Winchester at all. From what he said, we infer that the retreat was dreadfully harassed and our men cut to pieces. Banks' force did not exceed 9,000 or 10,000. He thinks the Confederate force amounts to 30,000 infantry and about 3,000 cavalry.

Mr. T. says the Confederates are commanded by Johnston, Jackson, Ewell and Early, and Ashby commanding the cavalry. The people at Winchester evidently expected, from the fire they were making preparations to feast some body. Secession flags, too, appeared very numerous. He learned that simultaneously with the rush of cavalry through the streets, these flags were thrust from almost every window. He says they are a treacherous people, with the exception of three Union men, who were true as steel, and whose fate he shuddered to think about.

From all we can glean, the whole affair appears sad and disastrous in the extreme.

THE PRIZE STEAMER CONSTITUTION.—By statements made in our city journals it would be construed that the above vessel, which arrived last night, was another valuable prize; but in justice to parties concerned, we wish to make a correction, as follows: The Constitution was formerly the George Washington, of Albany, and plied between Newburg and Troy, and at the time of her capture was under United States Government charter, having a cargo of five hundred bushels of oats and a few sutlers' stores for Port Royal. She is only 175 tons burthen. When off Lockwood's Folly Inlet, which is fifteen miles from Wilmington river, N. C., she was hailed by the United States gunboat Penobscot, and ordered off that port. The pilot, not knowing his course, became confused. She was again hailed by the Monticello and gunboat Victoria, when she became suspicious, and was taken in charge by Executive Officer Alfred Emerson.—*N. Y. Herald, May 31.*

GEN. BUTLER'S ORDER RELATIVE TO THE WOMEN OF NEW ORLEANS.—It seems from the telegraphic column that the celebrated order of Gen. Butler, threatening to treat the women of New Orleans as harlots, in case they insulted our soldiers, is a genuine document, and really did emanate from the General. The belief has been general that it was a Confederate forgery, for the purpose of making capital for their cause. We shared in that belief, and are astonished that an officer of General Butler's alleged prudence and good sense should have put his name to a document of that character. So reluctant was the New York *Times* to believe that such an order had been issued that it declared, if it was genuine, Butler should be dismissed from the army.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

A PRISONER FURNISHED WITH MEANS TO COMMIT SUICIDE.—The Irasburg *Standard* says that David Fleming, confined in the Irasburg (Vt.) jail, awaiting trial for the murder of Stephenson, of Craftsbury, has shot himself, placing the muzzle of the gun under his chin and blowing the back of his head completely off. He was allowed to have a gun in the cell to shoot birds from a martin house opposite the windows.

A STEAMSHIP CAPSIZED.—The British steamship Labuan, lying at Pier 14, North River, New York, on Saturday morning capsized alongside the dock, and now lies half full of water. The accident was caused by them removing the coal in the lower hold to the between-decks. The Labuan was recently released by the Prize Commissioners.

THE IRON HORSE IN OREGON.—The first locomotive which Oregon has seen, says the Portland (Oregon) *Times* of April 5, which has just come to hand, came up on the steamer Pacific. It belongs to a private individual, and is to be put on the road over the Cascades portage.

The New York *Post's* Baltimore correspondent states that Col. John R. Kenly will be made a Brigadier-General at once.

THE UPPER POTOMAC.

The Harper's Ferry correspondent of the New York *Times*, under date of the 29th ult., writes as follows:

The magnificent wooded, rock-ribbed hills, environing us here, are put to the base use of covering Confederates, principally cavalry, in unguessed numbers. A few nights ago, lights were seen along the ridge of Loudon Heights, rising rugged and perpendicular across the Shenandoah, directly opposite and close to our village. One or two small forts are erected, although no batteries have yet been placed, and two companies of the 1st Maryland Home Brigade, sent up Tuesday night to hunt the guerillas out, were set upon by a party of Ashby's Cavalry—as is supposed—from ambush, and made to fly, with the loss of Sergeant Mehrling killed, and with bullet holes through caps and clothes of other men. Our men were at the disadvantage of knowing nothing of the roads and paths, even in the day time, and they were caught as they were going through a cut in the hill, and fired down upon from both sides of the road at once. A heavy battery occasionally throws a shell into the woods of Loudon Heights, and sometimes Confederates are seen running through the woods like disturbed rats, thereat.

Two civilians, who accompanied the retreat of Gen. Banks, told me that from Strasburg to Winchester it was something of a rout, but that afterwards all was in good order. The Confederates followed to about two miles this side of Martinsburg, and had forces lying in ambush in the woods on both sides of the way, firing upon our troops as they passed, almost the entire distance. It is denied that the loss of the fifty wagons is attributable at all to the panic among the negro teamsters. The Confederates waited in ambush until the train had nearly passed, and then dashed out upon the rear portion, or near the rear, some of the extreme rear escaping.

FROM BUENOS AYRES.—We have received by the Uranis, which arrived at this port last night, files of Buenos Ayres papers to the 10th of April, but they contain no news not already published. The first news of probable war between England and the United States caused great depression of business among American and British shipping. The latter was not more able to obtain freights than American; and the Swedish, Danish, French and other vessels in Montevideo, were taken up at high rates for Europe and elsewhere, as soon as they arrived in port,—in some instances before they had commenced to discharge their inward cargoes. Mr. Helsper, the Buenos Ayres Consul appointed by President Lincoln, was reported to have arrived at Montevideo when the Uranis left. Several American vessels had changed owners at ports on the River Platte, and were loading under Buenos Ayrean and Montevidean colors.—*New York Times.*

AN OVERHAULING OF THE PRESS.—The President has, we see, appointed a military tribunal for the trial of those newspaper editors and correspondents who have been aiding the strategic movements of the Confederates by violating the government regulations in regard to the press. The investigation promises to be a very funny and interesting one.—We are curious to know who will be arraigned first. If there is one class of delinquents more than another that is entitled to precedence it is the correspondents of the St. Louis, Cincinnati and Chicago journals. They have done more than all the rest of the newspaper confraternity put together to keep the enemy enlightened as to the movements of our troops and to thwart and defeat in every possible way General Halleck's plans.—*New York Herald*

DEATH OF J. W. GRAY.—Mr. J. W. Gray, so long the editor and proprietor of this paper, who has been suffering for a long time from one of his eyes—the sight of which he has lost several years ago—was taken alarmingly ill a few days since with nervous congestion of the brain and lungs, brought on, no doubt, by the long suffering he has endured from the above cause, and from the anxiety that he should eventually become totally blind, expired this afternoon at 2 o'clock, at his residence on Superior street, near Erie. We have no time to say anything further to-day.—*Cleveland Plaindealer, May 26th.*

BOARD OF TRADE.

Committee of Arbitration for the month of May

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

Monetary and Commercial Review,

BALTIMORE, May 31, 1862.

There was considerable activity at the Stock Board to-day. Government and Maryland securities were again dull, and we have no transactions to report; for Maryland inscribed 6's 1890 100 was bid, but there were no sellers. We notice the sale of $3,000 Tennessee 6's at 58, at which rate the market closed with bidders, but there was no disposition to sell; for Missouri 6's 51¾ was bid, 52¾ asked. In City stocks we notice the sale of $500 6's 1890 at 100¼, and $3,400 do. 1875 at 100, closing at 99 bid, 99 asked for those of 1870, 99¾ bid, 100 asked for 1875, 100 bid, 100¾ asked for the new issue of 1890, and 100 bid, 100¾ asked for the old issue. The largest business transacted was in Railroad bonds, of which $2,000 Baltimore and Ohio 6's 1885 sold at 87; $2,000 Northern Central 6's 1885 at 79¾, and $9,000 do. do. at 79; for Baltimore and Ohio 6's 1862 65 was asked; do. do. 1885 80¾ was bid, 87¾ asked; do. do. second mortgage, 87 asked; for Northern Central 6's 1885 79 was bid, 79½ asked; Western Maryland 6's 1890 91¾ was bid; do. do. not guaranteed by the city 66 was bid, 70 asked. For Canton $14 was bid, $14¾ asked. There is no change worthy of notice in other stocks. In Mining stocks there is nothing doing; for Gardner $1 was bid; for Guilford 45 was bid, 65 asked; North State 30 asked; Rudisell $1 asked; Silver Valley 25 cts. asked; Springfield $2 25 bid, $2.50 asked; Maryland $1.10 bid, $2 60 asked.

The Mechanics' Bank of Baltimore has declared a dividend of four per cent. for the past six months, payable on or after the 16th inst.

SALES AT THE BALTIMORE STOCK BOARD.

SATURDAY, May 31, 1862.

$3,000 Tennessee 6's	58
500 Baltimore city 6's '90	100¼
3,400 do. 75	100
2,000 Balt. & Ohio Railroad bonds '85	87
2,000 Northern Central Railroad bonds '85	79¾
9,000 do. do. do. '85	79

PRICES AND SALES OF STOCKS IN NEW YORK.

[Reported for Messrs. PARKER & CO., Stock and Bill Brokers No. 22 South street.

	1st Board	2d Board
Virginia 6's	56	00
Missouri 6's	51¾	52
Tennessee bonds	58¾	59
North Carolina bonds	71	00
American gold	103¾	00
Canton Company	00	00
Erie Railroad	36¾	37¾
New York Central Railroad	87¾	88¾
Reading Railroad	49¾	49¾
Rock Island	00	00
	firm.	firm.

The New York *Post* of Saturday afternoon says:

The stock market opened firm on government securities this forenoon, and a further advance of ⅛@¼ per cent. on the 6 per cents. of 1881 and 7.30 per cent. Treasury bonds, and ¼@⅜ per cent. on the 5 per cents. of 1874. The price of gold is 103¾@103⅞ per cent. The market for exchange left off yesterday afternoon at 114¾@114¾ per cent. on London. Some additional business was done this morning before the closing of the steamer's mails at or within this quotation. We understand that the rapid rise in the long 6 per cents. of the government, noted above, is already inducing the further conversion of United States notes into this year 6 per cents. at par. The amount applied for at the Sub-Treasury today is not yet reported. The sales of 7 30 per cent. Treasury bonds are large outside the board of brokers.

The Borussia and City of Baltimore, which left this port to-day for Europe, took out $237,000 in specie. The Borussia took $310,000 and the City of Baltimore $427,000.

Imports of foreign dry goods at New York for the week ending May 29 and since January 1.

	1860.	1861.	1862
For the week.			
Entered at the port	$972,824	$466,075	$654,172
Thrown on market	797,894	266,617	477,048
Since January 1st.			
Entered at the port	$44,590,239	28,681,380	29,783,069
Thrown on market	44,673,930	27,401,424	23,973,065

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

COFFEE.—There were no transactions reported to-day. There has been some little inquiry for Rio from the Jerseys. We now quote prime Rio at 21@21½ cts.; fair to good do. 19¾@20¾ cts.; Laguayra at 22@23 cts., and Java at 25¾@26 cts. per lb.

FLOUR.—There was a little better inquiry for Flour to-day, and we notice sales of 600 bbls. Ohio Super at $5.25, and 200 bbls. choice Howard Street Super at $5 37½ per bbl. There was a sale made late yesterday, not before reported, of 400 bbls. ordinary Howard Street Super at $5.25 per bbl. We hear of nothing doing in Extra Flour. The market closes dull at our quotations, viz: Howard Street Super at $5 25@5 37½; shipping and retailing Extra do. at $5.50@5 75; Ohio Super $5 25; shipping and retailing do. $5 50@5.62½; City Mills good to fancy brands of Super $5@5.12½, shipping brands do. $5.50 per bbl.

FAMILY FLOUR.—We continue to quote Family Flour by the dray load, at $8 50 for Baltimore, and at $8 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.—We notice some inquiry, but hear of no sales. We now quote it at $2.75@2.87½ per bbl. for both descriptions.

GRAIN.—There was a general dullness at the Corn Exchange to-day. The receipts amounted to only 14,200 bushels, viz: 2,600 bushels Wheat, 8,700 bushels Corn, 2,700 bushels Oats, and 300 bushels Rye. In the absence of demand for export, the market ruled rather dull for both Wheat and Corn, the only sales of the former reported being 1,400 bushels Pennsylvania red at 120 cts., and 200 bushels Southern red at 121 cts. per bushel. We now quote medium to fair white at 110@125 cts.; good to prime do. at 130@135 cts., and choice do. at 140@143 cts.; common white may be quoted at from 85 to 105 cts.; fair to prime Pennsylvania red at 116@120 cts., and Southern do. at 120@122 cts. per bushel. Corn was very inactive, and a decline of 3 cts. per bushel in white was submitted to. The sales were 1,200 bushels prime white at 60 cts.; 600 bushels fair do. at 59@59½ cts., and 800 bushels fair to prime yellow at 59@59½ cts. per bushel. In the absence of any export demand the market closed heavy at 58@59½ cts. for good and prime white, 45@52 cts.