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

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—Mr. KENNEDY, of Maryland, presented a petition from the St. Thomas Episcopal denomination at Hancock, Md., praying for compensation for damages done to their church edifice while in the occupancy of the United States troops.

Mr. GRIMES, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported back the bill to extend the time for carrying into effect the third section of the act relative to highways in the county of Washington and District of Columbia, approved May 3d, 1862, without amendment.

Also the bill to provide for the payment of fines and penalties collected by or paid to the justices of the peace in the District of Columbia, under the acts of Congress, approved the 3d and 30th of August, 1861, and for other purposes, with an amendment.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, introduced a resolution amendatory of a joint resolution in relation to public printing, approved January 23, 1860. Referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, introduced a bill making provision for raising property of the United States sunk in the waters thereof. [It authorizes the Secretary of the Navy to contract for the raising of the sunken vessels, and appropriates $100,000 therefor.]

The bill was considered and passed:

Mr. LATHAM, of California, from the Committee on Contingent Expenses, reported back without amendment the resolution for the payment of the first Senators elected from Minnesota, from the commencement of the session at which they were admitted to their seats.

The resolution offered by Mr. Sumner, of Massachusetts, yesterday, requesting the Secretary of War to communicate to the Senate copies of any commissions or orders from his Department undertaking to appoint Provisional Governors in Tennessee and North Carolina, with the instructions given to the Governors, was adopted.

On motion of Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, the bill from the House to punish polygamy in the Territories of the United States, and other places, and repealing certain acts of the Utah Legislature, was taken up. It had been heretofore reported on by the Judiciary Committee, with amendments.—The bill imposes a fine of not less than five hundred dollars, and imprisonment of not less than five years, upon parties convicted of bigamy.

Mr. BAYARD said that the bill, as it came from the House, went further than punishing bigamy, and proposed to punish cohabitation, which the committee thought had better be left to the local law and States. The third section is a new one, designed to prevent the growth of a theocratic institution inconsistent with our form of government in the Territories.

The bill limited the amount of property which a church establishment should hold to $100,000, and Mr. BAYARD moved to reduce the amount to $50,000.

Mr. HALE, of New Hampshire, said that it seemed to him that the bill was inconsistent with the Dred Scott decision made by the Supreme Court, which declares that Congress had no power over the relations of master and servant, parent and child, and husband and wife. The principles of that decision we had often had enunciated here as proper for our guidance.

Mr. BAYARD said he was duly familiar with the decision referred to, and considered the bill, as amended, entirely within its principles.

Mr. McDOUGALL, of California, feared that the bill, if passed, would produce difficulties in the country to which it applied, and especially among the Indian tribes.

The amendments were adopted, and the bill was passed—yeas 37, nays 2—the latter being Messrs. McDougall and Latham, of California.

The bill prescribing an additional oath for grand and petit jurors in the United States Courts, came up as the order of the morning hour.

Mr. HALE objected to the pending substitute of Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, as requiring a new form of oath different from that prescribed by the States. He thought it would be impossible to get a jury at all in some of the States on the conditions prescribed.

Mr. COWAN, of Pennsylvania, deemed the whole measure improper, and likely to be embarrassing and work injustice. All history showed that after a civil war we had either to treat the one section of our people which had been alienated from another with extreme leniency or extreme severity. Many a person who the rebellion had culminated in a *de facto* Government adhered to it from circumstances, who, in the outset, did not favor revolution. Thousands were in this position and could not take the oath of never having given any aid to or acted with the rebellionists, and yet would be glad of the restoration, and be as honest jurors, as any on the panel. It would not be proper to remind them continually by this sort of thing, and this sort of preliminary oaths, which they could not take, of that which was past. It would only serve to keep alive estrangement and resentment, which might break out in feuds in another generation. There can be no mixed policy. What is not to be punished, and those who are not punished, must be fully forgiven. That is the principle of forgiveness—or its opposite must be pursued.

Mr. DAVIS said the oath would secure loyal juries in Kentucky. As no man was compelled to take it, those who did would be loyal.

The morning hour having expired, Mr. DAVIS urged that the special order—the Tax bill—be postponed until a vote could be taken on the Oath bill, but several Senators opposed it, and the subject went over.

The Tax bill was then taken up, and the Senate proceeded to consider the amendments adopted in Committee of the Whole. The balance of the day was thus spent. All essential amendments of the committee were agreed to, but there are a few other miscellaneous amendments yet to be voted on.

On motion of Mr. BIDDLE, of Pennsylvania, Mr. John R. Stiles was sworn in as a representative from the 7th Congressional district of Pennsylvania, in the place of Mr. Cooper, deceased.

Mr. BROWNE, of Virginia, presented the usual documents for the admission of Western Virginia into the Union as a free and independent State. Referred to the Committee on Territories.

The House resumed the consideration of the Senate bill to authorize the President to appoint diplomatic representatives to the countries of Liberia and Hayti.

Mr. KELLY, of Pennsylvania, advocated the bill.

Mr. McKNIGHT, of Pennsylvania, and THOMAS, of Massachusetts, submitted a few brief remarks in favor of the passage of the bill.

Mr. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, did not see the necessity of recognizing these Powers. He preferred to have a commercial treaty with them in the course of legislation here. Congress had legislated more for the negro than they had for the white man. He wanted to legislate for the benefit of the whole human white race.

Mr. GOODE demanded the previous question.

The bill then passed as follows:

BE IT ENACTED, &c., That the President of the United States be and he hereby is authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint diplomatic representatives of the United States to the Republics of Hayti and Liberia, respectively. Each of the said representatives so appointed shall be accredited as commissioner and consul-general, and shall receive the compensation of commissioners provided for by the act of Congress approved August 18, 1856: Provided, that the compensation of the representative at Liberia shall not exceed $4,000.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, introduced a bill to remove the branch mint of the United States from New Orleans to St. Louis. Referred.

Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, offered a resolution that this House, and the Senate concurring, adjourn on Monday, 16th of June. Adopted.

On motion, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the bill to purchase a penitentiary, and for a house of correction, in the District of Columbia.

Mr. PIKE, of Missouri, made an hour's speech on the financial question of the British Provinces.

Adjourned.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.—It has been ascertained that the damage done to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad track by the Confederate forces is of a very slight character, and as a large force of workmen is employed in making the necessary repairs, it is safe to state that the entire route will be in a condition for use by Saturday next. The telegraph line from Baltimore to Wheeling is in complete order. General Miles made a reconnoissance in force on Monday night, from Harper's Ferry to a point beyond Martinsburg, and found that the road had only been damaged to such an extent as to render the passage of trains impossible for a short period. Citizens along the route informed the officers that the Confederates stated that they did not design any serious interference with the road. The road from Harper's Ferry to Winchester will also be in working order in a few days. The work of repairing is under the immediate supervision of Mr. Wilson, Master of the Road, and his assistant, Mr. Quincy.

JURORS OF THE U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Marshal Bonifant selected the following named persons for Grand and Petit Jurors of the June term of the United States District Court, which commenced yesterday:—

Grand Jurors.—Alfred D. Evans, George Small, Edward Spedden, George J. Kennard, David Taylor, Charles W. Lantz, William Callow, Samuel E. Price, Thomas Ellis, Michael Warner, Thomas Sewell, Richard Bowie, John H. Bilde, Elisha Harrington, William C. Hickson, Samuel T. Hatch, John T. Mitchell, Benjamin F. Hynson, William E. Beale, Matthew Murray, John Hughes, Jacob W. Hugg, and Dr. James Armitage.

Petit Jurors.—John Tatham, Lot Ridgely, Dr. Ayres, Washington Hickman, W. H. Tarr, Joseph Daley, Thomas R. Rieb, John Norfolk, John L. Thomas, Richard Loane, John Thomas, John Harrison, Richard B. Walker, John R. B. Emery, S. Henry Stone, David Martin, H. Murray Hanan, William Howard, William Tate, Daniel L. Lazenby, Samuel Houston, Charles H. Clarke, George W. Gordshell, Edward Handy, Benjamin Boswell Alexander Tunis, Archibald Ferguson, John T. Tucker, Alonzo Calwell, Samuel T. Williams, George H. Hall, Francis Catarrh, Thomas Gambrell, Charles H. Craft, Samuel J. Soper.

DARING ATTEMPT AT ROBBERY.—One of the boldest attempts at robbery which has ever been recorded was made yesterday morning, between ten and eleven o'clock, by Eliza Barney, a negress. She entered the front door of the house of Mr. Henry A. Lucas, No. 199 St. Paul street, near Read, and passed up stairs to the chamber of Mrs. Lucas, on the second floor, from which she stole a box containing three watches, two gold ones and a silver one, with some articles of jewelry, valued in the aggregate at $800. In leaving the house she was observed by Catharine McKay, a domestic in the family, who immediately started in pursuit. She overtook the negress at the intersection of St. Paul and Centre streets, and took the box from her. A gentleman who was passing took the negress into custody, and conducted her to the Middle police station. She was arraigned before Justice Hiss, who committed her to jail in default of bail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

COL. KELLY.—A telegram from Martinsburg yesterday announced the arrival there of Col. John R. Kenly, of the 1st Maryland regiment, who had been paroled by the Confederates. He spoke of his treatment by his captors as being very humane. His wound is of a slight character. He is expected to arrive here to-day.

ADDITIONAL CARS.—With the warm weather the travel on the City Passenger Railway cars has greatly increased, and the company have found it necessary to increase the number of cars. Several cars have been placed on each line, and next week the number will be further increased. Those of our citizens who have never enjoyed a ride in the cars on the first trip in the morning should do so by all means. The fresh, keen air of Madison Avenue and Gay street and the Belair road is most enlivening, and it will repay any one to leave their hot beds, or rooms, and take a morning ride in the cars. Henry Tyson, Esq., the President of the company, is a most efficient officer. Robert Cathcart, the Superintendent, is untiring in his exertions to accommodate the public.

THE HOME OF THE FRIENDLESS.—It will be seen by advertisement that the lady mangers of this praiseworthy institution will give their annual Floral Festival on the afternoon of Thursday, June 5th, at 4 o'clock. The institution, corner of Ross and Townsend streets, will be thrown open to the public, and again on Friday throughout the day. Donations of fruit, flowers, (arranged or unarranged, or in pots,) ices, confectionary and fancy articles, will be thankfully received at the "Home," or through any of the managers. Madison avenue and Pennsylvania avenue car lines approach the institution within two squares.

PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—Yesterday, a woman named Dora Musch was arrested on the charge of passing a counterfeit three dollar bill on the Bank of Williamsburg, New York. She was held for a hearing by Justice Spicer. This is the same money which was put afloat by the man Edwards, the bar-keeper of Mr. Charles A. Miles. Edwards succeeded in passing on Mr. Miles a number of the notes, and also a quantity of bogus silver coin. It is not supposed that the woman was an accomplice, but she has been made the instrument of other parties.

FIGHT IN A DRINKING SALOON.—On Friday night a party of men congregated in a drinking saloon on Broadway near Lancaster street, kept by a Mrs. Weaver, and had been there but a short time when a fight commenced, in which chairs, billies and clubs were used very freely. The noise attracted the police, who entered the room and succeeded in arresting J. M. Weaver, Henry Grobe, Henry Miller, Lewis Epron and John Gumpron. They were taken to the Eastern police station, and Justice Spicer held them for Court.

A BALTIMOREAN KILLED.—It is stated that Capt. Charles W. Crocker, of the 3d Maryland regiment, was killed a day or two since in a skirmish at Harper's Ferry. Mr. Crocker formerly held the position of Sergeant Major in the Baltimore City Guard Battalion. He has, at different times, been connected with the press of this city, embracing the *Exchange, American* and *Clipper*. He has also been Reading Clerk of the Maryland Senate. It is said that he left this city on Saturday last for Harper's Ferry.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—About three o'clock on Monday afternoon, William Dixon, a man of 70 years, fell through the hatchway of the store of Messrs. Cadow & Co., corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Pearl street. Drs. Brewer and Perkins were called to his aid, but he died in about two hours. The body was removed to his residence, No. 22 Biddle alley. An inquest was held yesterday morning by Coroner Greenlee.

ASSAULTING A WOMAN.—A man named Henry Brackman was arrested yesterday afternoon on the charge of committing a violent assault on a woman named Frederica Marsh. She was standing in front of her premises, on Central avenue, near Bank street, when Brackman came up and assaulted her with a club. He was taken to the Eastern police station, and Justice Spicer committed him for an examination.

BROKE HIS LEG.—George Anderson, negro, was yesterday morning assisting a party to load a wagon at Lexington market, when the horse attached to the wagon began backing. In his endeavors to get out of the way he fell on the kerbstone and broke one of his legs. Officer Gosnell picked him up and conveyed him to the Western police station. Being quite old and without visible means of support, he was sent to the Almshouse.

DROWNING CASE.—Edward Hogg, a lad of nine years, fell into the water near Beacham's shipyard, on the west side of the basin, on Monday evening, while engaged in gathering chips. The body was yesterday recovered and conveyed to the residence of his parents, James alley, near Cross street market, where Dr. Battee, coroner, was summoned to hold an inquest. The jury rendered a verdict of death from accidental drowning.

THE WEATHER.—Yesterday, as the day previous, was a real summer day, and if it is a forerunner of what is to come, we may anticipate a very warm season. It was cloudy, with the exception of an hour or two, and there was scarcely a breath of air stirring. Those of our citizens who are blessed with a superabundance of flesh were really pitiable objects as they went panting through the streets.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—Yesterday morning a Mrs. Browning, who lives on Eden street, near Pratt, jumped from the third-story window. Fortunately she struck a grass plat in front of the house, thus escaping fatal injury. She has been insane for some time past, and has at different times thus threatened to end her existence. Dr. Martin rendered medical attention. At present it is not known what is the extent of her injuries.

PERSONAL.—A telegram received in this city yesterday announced the fact that General Prim, recently in command of the Spanish forces in Mexico, will arrive in this city to-day. He will probably visit Washington.

Amusements.

HOLIDAY STREET THEATRE.—The grand romantic spectacle of the *Sea of Ice* was performed again last evening, to a fine audience. The field of ice, the aurora borealis, the storm and breaking up were warmly applauded. The scenic illusions were with interest, most capitally performed by the company, and we predict for it a long and prosperous run.

THE MELODEON.—The entertainment which is now offered at the Melodeon is one of a high order given in this city. The company numbers some of the most noted performers in the profession, and those who are fond of negro minstrelsy should visit the Melodeon.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPERIOR COURT—Judge MAGRUDER.

Daniel C. Bruce vs. Robert H. Pinkney. Verdict for defendant, *vs.* William Fisher and J. Thomas Fisher. Not concluded.

Assignment for to-day from No. 415 to 470 inclusive.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Judge KING.

George W. Showacre and Ichabod Jean vs. Eliza Warfield. Appeal from Gwynn. Judgment reversed.

Assignment—Twenty open cases on trial calendar.

There was nothing of consequence done in the other Courts.

Reported for the Maryland News Sheet.

BALTIMORE COUNTY COURT—Judge PRICE.

TOWSONTOWN, June 3.—Richard J. Gittings, Esq., Attorney for the State.

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

State *vs.* John W. Long, indicted for an assault and battery upon the person of Micajah Pearce. Tried before the Court. Adjudged guilty. Fined $5 and costs. R. Grason, Esq., for defendant.

State *vs.* John Bordley, colored, indicted for an assault and battery upon the person of George Bayne. Tried by a jury. Verdict of guilty. Not sentenced. J. T. Ensor for defence.

State *vs.* John W. Davis, colored, indicted for an assault and battery upon the person of Stephen Gill. Tried before the Court. Adjudged guilty. Not sentenced. R. Grason, Esq., for defendant.

State *vs.* James M. Blanch, indicted for selling liquor on Sunday. Judgment of the Court—not guilty. R. R. Boarman, Esq., for defendant.

Montgomery Johns, surving executor of John Johns, *vs.* Caleb Pearce. Judgment by default.—Amount of damages assessed under writ of inquisition $121.75. W. A. Stewart, Esq., for plaintiff.

State *vs.* John C. Mayes, indicted for the forgery of a stallion license. On trial. R. Grason, Esq., for defendant.

COURT OF APPEALS OF MARYLAND.

JUNE TERM, 1862.

ANNAPOLIS, June 3.—No. 1. John Ridgely of John *vs.* Joshua B. Bond and wife. Appeal from the Equity side of the Circuit Court for Howard county. The argument in this case was continued and concluded by A. H. Hobbs for the appellees and by Thomas Donaldson for the appellant.

No. 2. Isaac D. Jones, administrator of Caleb E. Horsey, *vs.* Samuel B. D. Jones and others. Appeal from the Equity side of the Circuit Court for Somerset county. This case was argued by Isaac D. Jones for the appellant, and on notes by J. W. Crisfield for the appellees.

No. 49. (Docket December term.)—Edward Kenly *vs.* Samuel Kirby *et al.*, executor of Wierman. Appeal from the Equity side of the Superior Court of Baltimore city. Justice Cochran delivered the opinion of this Court. Decree reversed without prejudice.

No. 159. Central Bank of Frederick *et al.* *vs.* George W. Copeland and wife. Appeal from the Equity side of the Circuit Court for Frederick county. Justice Cochran delivered the opinion of this Court. Decree reversed and bill dismissed as against Mrs. Copeland with costs, and cause remanded for such further proceedings against Geo. W. Copeland as may be necessary for the final determination of the appellants' proper rights and claims.

THE HOSPITALS ON THE PENINSULA.

A correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, who dates his letter "Six Miles from Richmond," May 30, says:

I saw Oehl's (a wounded Federal soldier) wounds dressed, in the hospital near here, and I think he will get well. And I saw 20 men in the same room where the surgeons worked at him, pale and red with various diseases, in various stages of mortality and convalescence. And in the very centre of all was a large opened box of hard crackers, absorbing poison, the sole supplies of a hospital, in and around which were at least one hundred sick and wounded Northern soldiers. But I shall not say anything about this hospital—nor about the hospital behind this hospital, where, when the steward complained that he had not a single utensil to cook any description of food for the sick, a brigade surgeon replied "d—n you! don't you know that the organization of this army compels you to steal pots and kettles? Do your duty, and go out and steal!"—nor about the hospital across the Chickahominy. Nor shall I say a word to the well-exhibited managers of the Sanitary Commission.—They have an opportunity of being useful in the track of this suffering and sickening army—such simple and hard opportunities as an utter want of food in a hospital for thirty-six hours, can give benevolent and active gentlemen in the public business of relieving distress. But I am going to keep this hospital experience of mine for a special future use. It is not quite ripe yet—not quite ripe.

The Buffalo (N. Y.) *Courier* says that the story of the three men going over the Falls on Sunday last, is nothing less than a merciless hoax. It has been definitely ascertained that a huge log floated over the cataract on the day on which the terrible fatality is said to have occurred.

FROM EUROPE.

THE BRITISH JOURNALS ON THE AMERICAN WAR.

The London journals continue to expatiate on the fall of Yorktown. The *Times* treats the retreat from Yorktown as a great reverse to the Confederates, and says if Richmond is captured it will be a tremendous victory to the Federals. It metaphorically enlarges on the difficulties that must arise in governing the South when the Federals, by continued victories, have brought the Confederates within their power.

The London *Post* (government organ) thinks the present the time for compromise.

The Liverpool *Post* regards the war as virtually over.

THE "THUNDERER'S" VIEW OF THE SITUATION.

From the London Times, 17th.

The Confederates abandoned Yorktown, doubtless, because the superiority of the Federals in gunboats and iron-clad vessels made it unlikely that even the Merrimac and her sisters would be able long to prevent the enemy's flotilla from coming up the rivers on each side, and making their position untenable. The one iron-thatched vessel, the Merrimac, is said to have cooled the courage of the Federals more than any other defence of their enemies, and we may well conceive that at sight of the Merrimac was injured or overmatched, the Confederates would believe themselves in danger from holding so advanced a position. York river is now in possession of the Federals, their gunboats having gone up simultaneously with the land forces. In spite of the Merrimac, it is probable that the James river will be soon equally in the power of the invaders, and the Confederates are therefore wise in retreating to a place—if they can find any such on the road to Richmond—where their great army may be established in some advantageous position, and enable them to defend the Capital of the Confederacy until the advancing summer bids the invaders pause. It must be said for the South that the capture of Donelson made the people only more determined in resistance, and that they never enlisted in such masses and made such exertions in the cause of independence as since their first great misfortune. It remains to be seen whether the fall of New Orleans will produce anything like the same effect. The spirit of Secession must be strong indeed, if this be the case, and the people who furnish the armies of Yorktown and Corinth must be made of sterner stuff than the Louisianians, who have suffered the enemy to take possession of Baton Rouge without striking a blow. We may expect to hear that the Confederate Congress has taken up some new position between the Chickahominy and the James River, beyond the reach of the Federal squadron, and that General McClellan is cautiously advancing against him. A great battle can hardly fail to be fought somewhere on the line between Williamsburg and Richmond, but whether the South will be victorious, or whether, if defeated, it will have the energy to protract the campaign, are matters on which it is useless now to speculate.

BACKING UP THE CONFEDERATES.

From the London Herald (Derbyite).

Is the Confederate retreat from Yorktown a confession of hopeless weakness, or is it the development of a masterly strategy? We believe it to be the latter. By the aid of the Confederate Generals gain time, when every week's delay is tremendously the utmost importance; they compel the enemy to take up their positions at a greater distance from his basis of operations, and thereby materially add to his difficulties of transport; they deprive the enemy of one of his chief sources of strength, the aid of the gunboats; they obtain a perfect concentration of the whole Confederate army in Virginia around Richmond; and, by so doing, render each of several *corps d'armee* converging upon the Southern capital exposed to a crushing attack from overwhelming numbers. And without gunboats the Federal armies have achieved nothing. No pitched battle that they have ever fought on land has been a decisive victory on their side; and when the Confederates give battle they will probably fight on ground carefully selected months ago for such a purpose, naturally strong, and rendered still more defensible by all the means that engineering science and skill and abundance of labor can furnish. We do not wonder therefore, that General McClellan is awaking to the increasing difficulties of his position. We know that the battle is not always to the strong, nor the race to the swift; and it would be monstrous for Englishmen thousands of miles away to attempt to predict the results of the imminent conflict. But the chances of the Confederates appear to us to have in no way diminished because Yorktown is given up and Williamsburg abandoned. We believe, on the contrary, that when the long postponed engagement takes place, the Confederates will fight with every advantage on their side, and more especially with that superiority which will tell most in armies so composed as those of the North and South—the superiority of numbers.

THE SURRENDER OF FORT MACON.

From the Manchester Guardian, 17th, (Cotton Spinners' Organ.)

The capitulation of Fort Macon, on conditions, is substantially a triumph for the Confederate arms. This place has been wholly useless to the Southerners since the capture of Beaufort, whose harbor it defends, and there could not have been any conceivable motive for clinging to it, except a desire to save the honor and services of its garrison. Of course, that object has been fully attained, if, as we are told, they surrendered on condition of being allowed to retire with the honors of war. Such little changes of position as this are, however, immaterial to the real issue which must be fought out on the great battle-fields in the first place, and, secondly, in the hearts and minds of the people of the Southern States.

What of military successes on either side, we cannot expected to produce in us the conviction that the very reverse of this has been the consequence of every battle-field of which the invaders remain master, and every town which falls into their possession, it follows that the further the Federal Government prosecute their present policy, the further they will find themselves from the object which they have in view. We would hope the time is nearer than it seems to be at which the conviction of this truth will incline them to listen to counsels of peace.

WILL. *Westminster, 17th.—(Bankers and Stock Jobbers' organ.)*

Though the South have undergone great military disasters, and will probably undergo others hereafter, their great strength—their geography—still remains. Actual conquest is impossible. It is, we believe, *admitted* to be so. The means by which it is proposed to attempt is to secure all the great seaports and principal centres of trade, to protect commerce and industry there, to invite all classes in the neighborhood to return to their allegiance, to elicit what Unionist sympathy may still remain latent at the South, and, especially to connect themselves with the many persons whose subsistence is endangered and whose property is destroyed.

But whatever may be the effect of these delicate influences, they require time for their action. Even supposing that they may ultimately be effectual, they have a stupendous and Herculean labor to accomplish. A civil war is like a family quarrel; it fosters an enmity long and bitter. The South disliked the North before the war; now that blood has been shed that dislike has intensified into a hatred intense and rancorous. The instinct of trade is strong, but is not omnipotent, or there would be no civil war in America at the present moment. Men will sacrifice their wealth to their passions; and even if the North should ultimately be able to half coerce and half over-persuade the South, the time must be long ere it can accomplish a work so difficult.

Thirdly, is it likely that the South will, even *at the last extremity*, yield? At present we cannot say that it is. The turns of sentiment in the United States, both North and South, are quick, sudden, and surpassing European prediction. But, so far as we can see, there is no likelihood of any such change. We cannot conceive of the reorganization of a Federal Union, after all which has come and gone.

NORTH AND SOUTH BOTH "GREEN" IN THE ART OF WAR.

From the London Morning Post.

How is it, the question is now frequently been asked, that States evincing in their aggregate capacity such indomitable perseverance and self-sacrifice should nevertheless find armies which so inadequately represent them as to retreat from each other's attack, in some cases ere it commenced? The disgraceful flight of the Federal troops at Bull Run has no counterpart in modern times. The circumstances under which Fort Donelson and more recently Fort Pulaski, were surrendered by the Confederates, reflect no credit either on the gallantry or courage of the Southern troops. The late battle at Pittsburg Landing stands out from the list as an honorable exception, and the unexpected and steady perseverance with which that battle was fought for two consecutive days goes far to excuse the high-flown language in which the New York press spoke of it as "the bloodiest battle of modern times." Even there, however, the Federal troops retreated beyond their encampments at the first onset of their opponents, and owed their safety to the timely protection of the gunboats stationed in the river at their rear, and to the reinforcements which most opportunely came to their assistance under General Buell. As the recent surrender of New Orleans without the firing of a single shot is likely to be confounded in the same class with those other achievements which have cost the Federal troops so little, it may be worth while to consider whether its tame surrender was, in truth, discreditable to Southern arms.

From the New York Post.

THE NEW ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF WAR.

The appointment of Mr. C. P. Wolcott, the late Attorney-General of Ohio, as Assistant Secretary of War, is "one eminently fit to be made." Mr. Wolcott is a gentleman of the highest integrity of character, of great ability and energy, and brings to the discharge of his duty a mature judgment and a thorough knowledge of the wants and requirements of the Government. He is a native of Steubenville, Ohio, an eminent lawyer, just forty years of age, and a man of family, having a wife and four children. He is known through the State, and to all who have come in contact with him in business, as a thoroughly honest, firm and energetic man, with great business talent and administration capacity. He is an old Democrat, but left that party after the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and has been since a thorough-going Democratic Republican. He was the agent of the State of Ohio in this city for the purchase of arms, &c., last year. He has the unbounded confidence of the National Administration, and has long been known to several of its members, having acted with Mr. Chase while the latter was Governor of Ohio.

The Nashville correspondent of the New York *Tribune* gives the result of his association with the negroes there, by saying:—"On the other hand, I must own that the un-shot of their talk upon the change they expected was, that they hoped to be 'like their masters,' that is, 'live well and work little.'"

The President has officially recognized Martin Klinkowstroem as Vice Consul of Russia, for the port of San Francisco, California.

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

New York Correspondence of the London Times.

At this moment common rumor and the newspapers accuse no less than six of the most prominent men in the country of habitual intoxication.

* * * * * * *

People would not be so free with accusations of this kind if the vice were not common. Yet, notorious as the city of Washington may be, as well as some other cities further South, it is doubtful whether the public will be prepared to accept the same character for the whole Union, which it must do if the statistics of the Chamber of Commerce in this city, presented to Congress in the form of a memorial, are to be considered authentic. Dissatisfied with the tax bill now before the Senate, the Chamber, on the motion of Mr. Opdyke, Mayor of New York, appointed a special committee to consider and report upon the whole subject of taxation by the Central Government. That committee has made its report, stating its belief that an annual revenue of no less than $250,000,000, or upwards of £50,000,000 sterling, will be hereafter necessary to sustain the credit of the country, and that the sum can be more easily and advantageously collected under seven distinct branches than under the multifarious and complex system which has passed the House of Representatives and now remains in abeyance in the Senate. Two out of the seven refer to the drinking capabilities of the American people, which would seem to be as boundless as their ambition. By means of an excise duty of 25 cents per gallon on "whiskey and other liquors," the Chamber calculates that an annual revenue of $25,000,000, or upwards of £5,000,000 sterling, can be raised without any difficulty, and by means of a similar tax of 5 cents per gallon on malt liquors it estimates the receipt of an annual sum of $8,000,000, or £1,600,000 sterling.

Surely, with all deference to the arithmetical genius of the Chamber of Commerce, it must have made a mistake in its figures? If they be true, the American people must annually consume no less than 100,000,000 gallons of whiskey, spirits, and wines, which, with a population under 30,000,000, will amount to nearly 3½ gallons per head for every man, woman and child, white or black, in the Federal and the Confederate States. Other countries, as the committee remark, and England among the number, levy a duty five times greater on these articles. The population of the British Isles being about equal to that of the United States, and the revenue derived from spirits and wines being about the same as that on which the Chamber calculates if its scheme be adopt d by the Government, it will follow that Americans drink five times as much spirits and wines as Englishmen.

Nor when we come to malt liquors does the temperance of the Americans, if these figures are accurate, appear in brighter colors. Not only must each man, woman and child drink this inordinate quantity of spirits, but they must furthermore consume among them, somehow or other, no less than 160,000,000 gallons of beer, ale, and "lager" per annum, or 5¼ gallons per head round, infants at the breast included. Figures, it is said, may be made to prove anything, but if these figures do not prove great intemperance on the part of the American people, the fault must either be in the figures or in the Chamber of Commerce, which is, forsooth, composed of men who know how to deal with them. The general idea is that the Chamber of Commerce, and it only, is to blame for the picture here presented.

A further consideration of the project to which the Chamber has lent the sanction of its name does not tend to strengthen the reliance of the student of arithmetic and political economy in its wisdom or trustworthiness. Adopting the seriously the report of its special committee, it submits to Congress as that the sum of $264,000,000, nearly £3,000,000 sterling, in excess of the national requirements, may be easily and equitably raised by its schedule, which it divides as follows:

1. A tax of 1 per cent. on all sales of goods, merchandise and other property, whether by public or by retail	$115,000,000
2. The tariff of Customs' duties	50,000,000
3. An excise, or tax, on cotton of 2 cts. per lb	24,000,000
4. An excise, or tax, on tobacco of 20 cts. per lb	30,000,000
5. An excise, or tax, on whiskey and other liquors at 25 cts per gallon	25,000,000
6. An excise, or tax, on malt liquors of 5 cts. per gallon	8,000,000
7. A direct tax on real and personal property	12,000,000
	$264,000,000

As regards the first great source of revenue, the Chamber calculates that the annual sales of goods and merchandise of all kinds, wholesale and retail, throughout the United States, amount to at least $11,500,000,000, or £2,300,000,000 sterling. This calculation, which may or may not be correct, presupposes that the same article may be sold several times over,—first, by the manufacturer; secondly, by the wholesale merchant; and thirdly, by the retail dealer. If this be so, the consumer would have to pay a 3 per cent. tax, augmented by the interest of the moneys thus invested in excess of the natural price, by the various dealers through whose hands the commodity would pass before it reached its ultimate destination. The Chamber, in its enthusiastic admiration for this part of its project, asserts that, while it would produce a very large sum to the public treasury, it would bear so lightly upon the individual consumer that the people would scarcely feel it. When it is considered that a man could not sell a ship, valued, say at £50,000, without paying £500 to the Government on the transaction—it can scarcely be said that the tax would not be felt in that instance—or that a broker selling, say $1,000,000 worth of railway, canal, or bank shares, would have to deduct $10,000, or £200, from the sum to be paid to his clients on settling with them, it does not appear that the Chamber can have any very acute or accurate perception of what is light taxation or what is heavy.

And, as regards the retail trader, it strikes many persons of less imagination than these romantic merchants of New York that there would be a very considerable difficulty in collecting the percentages from all the trading stores and warehouses, great and small, scattered over the vast territories of the Union, even though the shop and store keepers should settle the matter with their customers by charging them a dollar and a cent for every dollar's worth of tape, ribband, hardware, &c. The difficulty for this project is that it would reduce expenses in collection, and obviate the appointment of 20,000 collectors of special revenue." The Chamber will have to explain how this can be, if ever its project is seriously entertained by the Legislature.

The second branch of the schedule is not unlike that the United States were to frame a Customs' tariff on free-trade principles, or with a view to revenue only, and not to protection, it might collect from its vast and annually increasing foreign trade a much larger revenue than $50,000,000. But the people of the North have not yet learnt even the alphabet of free trade, and cannot be expected to read its book.

The proposed Excise of two cents per lb. on cotton, and twenty cents per lb. on tobacco, which form the third and fourth sections of the schedule, and from which the Chamber anticipates an annual revenue of $54,000,000, would fall very heavily on England and France. The Chamber, which betrays far too much political passion to be accepted as a safe exponent of scientific finance, maintains "that the leading products of the South, which have been among the causes of the existing rebellion, should be made to contribute towards the speedy restoration of peace and to the final payment of the public debt." This is mere revenge, as every one in England will understand, and not political economy. The Chamber is also in error in believing that a tax of two cents per lb. on cotton "will not encourage competition in the growth of this staple in foreign countries," for nothing that the Government of the United States could do, supposing it to conquer and re annex the South, would more greatly tend to stimulate the cultivation of cotton in India, Australia, Egypt, and the West Indies than so suicidal a tax as this—a tax that if seriously proposed would at one time have been almost sufficient to compel the Governments of Great Britain and France to recognize the Southern Confederacy; and that might do so even now, were it not a matter of certainty that the world is wide enough to produce all the cotton required, even though the Southern States should cease to yield a bale of it.

The direct tax upon real and personal property in the last section of the schedule, from which it is proposed to draw no more than $12,000,000, is so palpably insufficient as to show, without other evidence, the incompetency of the Chamber to deal with the subject. It would be far better, as the recent experience of Great Britain ought long ago to have taught the people of America, to raise, not $12,000,000, but $60,000,000 from this source and from all incomes above a certain sum, than to tax the great staples of trade and industry, such as cotton and tobacco, and put the whole of Europe in a position of commercial antagonism to the republic.

Success may continue to attend the Federal armies. They may capture Yorktown and Richmond as they have captured New Orleans; they may tie together by cords of straw or of iron the broken fragments of the Union; but the question of taxation is the one that will earliest and most severely try the temper and the patience of this people, and the stability of their institutions.—Fifty millions sterling per annum for ever is a heavy price to pay for the subjugation of the reluctant South; and still more heavy—still more deplorable—if the South, only subjugated for a while, should return more than half ruined to its allegiance, and nurse for a future day the dream of independence and the desire of vengeance.

The South with slavery and the North without it never did, never will, never can exist peaceably together in the same Union. The Abolitionists were right who, before the all absorbing passion for empire took possession of their minds, asserted that either slavery or the Union must perish. The North has not yet opened its eyes or its understanding to this hard, unmerciful piece of logic; for it does not really hate slavery in the South, or wish to abolish it, however much it may object to it within its own borders; but the day will come when it will acknowledge that the "fanatics" were logically right, and that they would have done a wise thing, and escaped the huge burthen of national debt, as well as all participation in the guilt of slavery, by simply allowing the uncongenial and antagonistic South to have gone about its business without bloodshed. Many thousands of Americans, who have something to lose and nothing to gain by war, are of this opinion, but they are chary of expressing it. When the Federal tax-gatherers attempt to draw $250,000,000 per annum from their pockets, they will speak out more boldly; unfortunately, it will then be too late.

The Atlanta (Ga.) *Confederacy* says that William Gilmore Simms, the South Carolinian author, poet and novelist—is among the most unfortunate men of the day. He lost all his property and sources of income by the disruption of the country, the publishers and the holders of his copy rights residing in the North. He had fourteen children. Lately he buried nine of them; and a few days ago his house and all of his effects were consumed by fire. Nothing was saved from the general ruin but his library.

The Northwestern Bank of Pennsylvania, located at Erie, was closed on Monday last. On Monday night a mob collected in front and effected an entrance, but failed to break open the safe containing the assets of the institution. The President has gone to New York, where the principal stockholders reside, for the purpose of endeavoring to make arrangements whereby holders of the notes will be secured.

IMPORTANT TO HOLDERS OF U. S. NOTES.

The following notice is issued by the Treasury Department, at Washington, May 18, 1862. To guard against frauds upon the Government, and to secure the just rights of holders, the following rules, for the redemption of mutilated United States notes, are hereby established:

First—Mutilated notes, which have been torn, no matter how much, but of which it is evident that all the fragments are returned; or defaced, no matter how badly, but certainly satisfactorily genuine, will be redeemed at their full face value on presentation.

Second—Fragments of notes will be redeemed *in full* only when accompanied by an affidavit, stating the cause and manner of mutilation, and that the *missing part of the note is totally destroyed.* The good character of the affiant must, also, be fully vouched by the officer before whom the affidavit is taken.

Third—In the absence of such affidavit, fragments of notes will not be paid in full, but the parts presented will be redeemed in their proportion to the whole note; reckoning, as a general rule, by twelfths.

Fourth—Less than half of a note will not be redeemed, except by payment of the full value of the note under the second rule; or by payment of the proportional value of the missing part, when presented under the fifth rule.

Fifth—Fragments of notes, for which less than