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

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—A communication was received from the Secretary of the Interior, in reply to a resolution of the 30th ult., relating to soldiers imprisoned in the District Penitentiary. It embraces correspondence with the War Department on the subject; also, an opinion of Attorney General Bates, given May 8, 1862, concerning the legality of the imprisonment of soldiers by courts-martial in the said penitentiary. He decides that a court martial is competent to sentence to confinement at hard labor, and that the District penitentiary, by the terms of its charter, is properly the receptacle of prisoners of the United States.

A communication was also received from the Secretary of War, transmitting instructions given to the Military Governor of North Carolina, Hon. Edw. Stanley, which are declared identical in character with those given to Governor Johnson, of Tennessee. The following is a copy of the letter of instructions, dated May 20, 1862, viz:

"Sir:—The commission you have received expresses on its face the nature and extent of the duties and power devolved on you by the appointment of Military Governor of North Carolina. Instructions have been given to Major General Burnside to aid you in the performance of your duty, and the exercise of your authority. He has also been instructed to detail an adequate military force for the special purpose of a Governor's guard, and to act under your directions.

"It is obvious to you that the great purpose of your appointment is to re-establish the authority of the Federal Government in the State of North Carolina, and provide the means of maintaining peace and security to the loyal inhabitants of that State until they shall be able to establish a civil government. Upon your wisdom and energetic action much will depend in accomplishing that result. It is not deemed necessary to give any specific instruction, but rather to confide in your sound discretion to adopt such measures as circumstances may demand. You may rely upon the perfect confidence and full support of this Department in the performance of your duties.

"EDWIN M. STANTON,
"Secretary of War."

Mr. HALE, of N. H., offered a resolution that a committee of three be appointed to consider some means for the better ventilation of the Senate chamber in its present location, or a reconstruction of the chamber by removing it to the outer walls of the building. Laid over.

Mr. WILSON, of Mass., introduced a joint resolution allowing hereafter a premium of two dollars for every accepted recruit for the regular army, and allowing soldiers enlisting in the volunteer or regular army to receive the first month's pay in advance. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. McDOUGALL, of Cala., presented a memorial from E. Leutze, artist of the capitol extension, praying that the work on the picture "Emigration to the West," may be exempted from the restriction of the joint resolution removing the superintendency of the capitol extension from the War to the Interior Department, that the Secretary of the Interior may be authorized to continue payment thereon. Referred to the Committee on Public Buildings.

The joint resolution to suspend payment on claims of officers and men actually engaged in the department of the West (Missouri) was taken up, amended and passed. The amendments require that the commissioners appointed under the resolution shall report within ninety days to the Secretary of War, and also includes those "claiming to have been engaged" in the service.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, called up a resolution submitted by him some days since, which was adopted, as follows:

RESOLVED, That the Secretary of War be requested to communicate to the Senate copies of any instructions to Commanding Generals, in pursuance of the act of Congress approved August 6, 1861, setting free slaves who have been employed by the consent of their masters against the Government and lawful authority of the United States and also to inform the Senate if any steps enjoin the due execution by our advancing armies for the benefit of slaves who have been thus employed.

The Internal tax bill again came up as the special order.

The pending question was on agreeing to the committee's amendment, striking out the House tax of one cent per pound on cotton, and the whole clause in that connection.

A proposition by Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, to amend the committee's amendment by fixing the tax at ½ cent per pound, had been rejected, and a motion was now made to reconsider that vote.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, earnestly opposed the tax on cotton, as unjust to the great manufacturing interests, and entered into statements, showing that with the present scarcity and high price of cotton, it was impossible for our manufactured goods to compete with those of England in the India markets, and to add this tax would increase the difficulty, both at home and abroad. He referred to the fact that we knew nothing of the extent of the last year's cotton crop, and that it was not likely that for several years to come we would have more than a half to two-thirds of a crop, by which prices would be kept up, and manufactures depressed.

He held also that the industrial interests of New England, under the system of taxation proposed, would pay four dollars to one of taxation, as compared with those of other sections, especially the agriculture of the West, where the farmer resided upon his fee simple lands, growing his own produce and subsistence, and consuming but little of the articles manufactured at home or abroad, on which duties and taxes are paid. The Eastern manufactures are by the bill taxed three per cent. *ad valorem*, and as the manufactures of Massachusetts amount to $150,000,000 per annum, her industrial classes would be burdened in proportion.—The fact was also noted that the most of the cotton manufactories were now inoperative, and he thought that in sixty days, for the want of cotton, others would have to close, and their operatives be idle. Under all these circumstances, he thought the proposed tax entirely improper.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, urged that the tax was proper, because it would strike both the planter and the rebellious South, and the foreign manufacturers, whose Governments, both of England and France, had injured the United States by a partial recognition of the Confederates.

Mr. HALE, of New Hampshire, favored the tax, contrary to those from his section generally, on the ground that other articles going into manufacture are taxed, such as leather, iron, &c., and mentioned that in his own State and town, famous for the shoe manufacture, that interest was entirely prostrated—as much as cotton manufactures. The object in view was to reconsider the necessary revenue for the Government in this great emergency.

The debate was continued by Messrs. Sherman of Ohio, Howe of Wisconsin, Grimes of Iowa, Carlile of Va., Lane of Indiana, and others, in favor of the tax, and by Messrs. Clark of N. H., Simmons of R. I., Cowan of Pa., Powell of Ky., Sumner of Mass., and others, against it.

Messrs. Sherman, Carlile and others were willing to allow a drawback on cotton manufactures exported.

Several of the Western members urged that articles, the production of their section, had been much more highly taxed—as for instance whiskey—both the raw material and the manufactured article being of their production.

The question being taken, it was decided—yeas 24, nays 15—to reconsider the vote rejecting the amendment for the proposed tax of ½ per cent.

The amendment fixing the tax at ½ cent per pound, was then adopted by yeas 30, nays 10—the nays being Messrs. Carlile, Chandler, Davis, Harlan, King, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson and Wilmot.

The question then recurred on the original proposition of the committee to strike out the whole clause relative to taxing cotton, as now amended with the ½ cent instead of one cent rate, and it was rejected.

Thus the tax on cotton was finally fixed at half cent per pound.

On motion of Mr. SIMMONS, the tax on sales by auctioneers, was reduced from one cent to half cent.

Mr. COLLAMER offered a proviso to the 81st section, which imposes three per cent. on dividends, that nothing in this act shall be so construed as to include Savings Banks whose business it is to receive and take charge of small deposits, whose annual net profits shall not exceed six per cent.—Adopted.

After further slight amendments, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The SPEAKER laid before the House a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, in answer to a resolution of the House.

Mr. McPHERSON asked that it be read.

[It is a statement of the particulars of the National debt, on the 29th of May, 1862, as follows:]

Old funded debt	$70,104,055.91
Old Treasury notes	502,660.64
	$70,607,616.55
Treasury notes (600, '61)	2,879,500.00
Three-year bonds (7.30 per cent.)	120,625,450.00
Twenty-years bonds (6 per cent.)	50,000,000.00
Oregon war debt	878,450.00
United States notes	145,880,000.00
Certificates of indebtedness (6 per cent.)	47,199,000.00
5.20-year bond (6 per cent.)	2,999,400.00
Temporary loan (4 per cent.)	5,913,042.21
Temporary loan (5 per cent.)	44,865,624.25
Total	$491,445,084.11

Average rate of interest paid on the entire debt is 4 354-100 per cent. per annum.

Mr. PORTER, of Indiana, called up the special order—to reconsider the vote by which House bill 472 to free from servitude the slaves of Rebels engaged in the rebellion, was rejected.

Mr. PORTER briefly stated his views for thus making this motion, as he intended to move an amendment.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table. Lost, by a vote of yeas 65, nays 86.

The vote was then reconsidered, by a vote of yeas 84, nays 65.

Mr. PORTER then moved that the bill be recommitted to the select committee, with instructions to report the substitute which he submitted, to forfeit the slaves of all engaged in rebellion; also of those who are holding office under the so-called Confederate Government, and to provide against kidnapping. The bill was then recommitted.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported Senate bill to amend the act of the 3 March, 1837, entitled "an act supplementary to the act entitled an act to amend the judicial system of the United States."

The bill provides that hereafter the districts of Maryland, Delaware, Virginia and North Carolina, shall constitute the fourth circuit; the districts of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Florida, shall constitute the fifth circuit; the districts of Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, and Tennessee, shall constitute the sixth circuit; the districts of Ohio and Kentucky shall constitute the seventh circuit; the districts of Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, shall constitute the eighth circuit; the districts of Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, and Iowa, shall constitute the ninth circuit.

At the suggestion of Mr. MAYNARD, the bill was postponed until Wednesday next.

Mr. WILSON reported from the same committee a bill declaring all persons holding office under the so-called Confederate States to be forever ineligible to hold any office under the United States.

Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, would suggest that this bill afforded no opportunity for repentance. The bill then passed. Adjourned.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

ST. VINCENT'S INFANT ASYLUM.—The lady friends of St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum are conducting a Fruit and Floral Festival at No. 73 North Charles street, the proceeds of which will be devoted to that institution. The exhibition is beautiful, consisting of the rarest flowers and choicest fruits of the season. The object for which this festival is held is most laudable, and our citizens should visit it and purchase liberally, and thus sustain a charity than which there is none more worthy in this city. Besides fruits and flowers, there is a large and varied assortment of other articles which cannot be purchased elsewhere as cheap. The institution is sadly in need of funds, and those interested in its success, and all should be, have now an opportunity to sustain it.

ROBBERY.—About 9 o'clock on Tuesday night a man named Reefsnyder, owner of a canal boat from Wilkesbarre, Pa., was robbed of $175 and a carpet bag containing about $20 worth of clothing. He brought a load of lumber to the city, which he disposed of, and placed the proceeds in the carpet bag, which he placed in the cabin of the boat, which is lying in Jones' Falls. At the hour named, another boat entered, and Reefsnyder left his boat to assist in getting the other boat to the wharf.—He left a man (one of his crew) named William Smith on board of his boat, and on his return he found that Smith was not on board. On going into the cabin he discovered that the carpet bag had also disappeared. Information was given to the police, but Smith has not yet been arrested.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—John Leutner, a laborer, employed in the ship yard of Messrs. John T. Fardy & Bro., at the foot of Hughes street, south side of the basin, yesterday met with an accident of a very painful character. He was assisting in the removal of a vessel from the stocks or stays upon which it had been placed for repairs, when the vessel slipped. His right hand was caught and horribly mangled. He received other bruises also. Mr. John R. Carroll, the foreman of the yard, went to the assistance of Leutner, and in his efforts to rescue him had about one-half of his right ear cut off, besides receiving some slight injury about the face. Leutner was removed to his residence, No. 28 Perry street. Dr. Baltzell attended both parties.

THE RAIN STORM.—Yesterday there was the severest rain storm of the season. About one o'clock in the morning the rain commenced, and with but little cessation it fell in torrents for eleven hours. Several of the streets presented the appearance of creeks, and the gutters of all the streets were flooded. Jones' Falls was full, but, fortunately, did not overflow its banks. About noon it ceased raining, but the clouds still hovered over head, threatening to empty themselves. During the afternoon the atmosphere was very close, and the heat oppressive.

BEATING HIS WIFE.—A man named Adam Aulback, who lives on Bond street, near Shakspeare, was arrested yesterday on the charge of committing a brutal assault on his wife. When the officer attempted to arrest him, he turned upon the officer and resisted him furiously. He was taken to the Eastern Police Station, where Justice Spicer committed him to jail for Court.

PREPARATIONS FOR CELEBRATING THE FOURTH OF JULY.—The committee of the City Council, consisting of Messrs. Miles, Evans, George and Robb, to whom was confided the preparations for the celebration of the coming Fourth of July, held a meeting yesterday, and contracted with Mr. John Bond for the fire-works. The display promises to be very fine.

MARINE DISASTER.—The brig Enterprise, Captain Booth, arrived in port yesterday, and reports that in latitude 29, longitude 58, saw a large raft, on which a flag was flying, and near by spars, barrels, chests and other articles, evidently part of a wrecked vessel. The raft had no doubt been used by the crew.

SELLING LIQUOR TO NEGROES.—John P. Moyer and Charles Tiemyer were yesterday before Justice Shoemaker, upon the charge of selling liquor to negroes, in violation of the 75th section of the 66th article of the Code of Public General Laws. They were each fined $5 and costs, from which decision they took an appeal.

PROPERTY SALES.—Yesterday, Col. S. H. Govers, auctioneer, sold at the Merchants' Exchange salesrooms, a lot of ground situated on Ann street, near Orleans street, having a front of twenty-five feet and a depth from sixty to ninety feet. The property was in fee. Purchased by Mrs. Butler for $300.

DEATH OF AN OLD RESIDENT.—Mr. Charles Myers, an old resident of Baltimore, died suddenly yesterday morning, at his residence on Pennsylvania avenue, near Hoffman street. He was at one time an extensive butcher, but retired from business some years since. He was about fifty-nine years of age.

ACCIDENT FROM ETHEREAL OIL.—William Youngman, a lad of ten years, residing at No. 68 Preston street, was badly burned about his left side and arm on Tuesday night, by the upsetting of an ethereal oil lamp. Dr. Wilson was summoned to attend him.

PEDDLING WITHOUT LICENSE.—Mortis Fasey, who was arrested on Tuesday on the charge of peddling without a license, had a hearing before Justice Griffin yesterday morning. He was found guilty, and a fine of $25 was imposed, and in default of payment he was committed to jail.

FOR COURT.—Yesterday a man named John Bankhead was arrested on the charge of assaulting and beating a man named Calvin Cooper. He was taken before Justice Hebden, who committed him to jail for Court.

VIOLATING AN ORDINANCE.—Yesterday, a man named Joseph Schoolhouse was arrested on the charge of throwing nauseous liquor in the street. Justice Griffin fined him $5 and costs.

PERSONAL.—Gen. Prim and staff, of the Spanish army, passed through this city yesterday afternoon *en route* for Washington.

AMUSEMENTS.

HOLLIDAY STREET THEATRE.—The beautiful drama of *The Sea of Ice*, we are glad to perceive, is drawing remunerative audiences to the above popular Theatre, despite the threatening weather for the past three nights—a just tribute to the enterprise of the management, who has, notwithstanding the dull season, been at considerable expense in its production. It will be performed this evening, with a beautiful dance by the graceful Olivia, and a laughable farce, in which that jolly son of Momus, Bishop, will appear. On Saturday, there will be a grand afternoon performance, for the especial gratification of ladies and children, when the above grand spectacle will be performed, the price of ten to be admitted only to your little ones, and give them a treat.

THE MELODEON.—This place of amusement is nightly crowded, which is a sure evidence that the company is excellent. Sharpley is decidedly original, and is one of the best delineators of negro character in the country. Those who have not seen him should visit the Melodeon.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE GILES.

United States *vs.* 109 bbls. bacon, &c. Before reported. Argument concluded. The Court will deliver its decision this morning.

Same *vs.* cargo of the schooner Two Brothers. Libelled as a prize. Decree of condemnation and sale ordered.

Same *vs.* Daniel Cade. Indicted for making and passing counterfeit coin. Arraigned and pleaded not guilty.

Samuel Walker, by his mother, Elizabeth Walker, *vs.* Colonel W. L. Schley. Petition for writ of *habeas corpus*. Petition withdrawn.

CITY CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE KEEDS.

Herman Gauss *vs.* Francis Gardner. Bill for injunction and receiver. Injunction refused and defendant appointed receiver.

SUPERIOR COURT—JUDGE MARTIN.

Lureman *vs.* Fisher. Before reported. Not concluded.

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

Reported for the Maryland News Sheet.

BALTIMORE COUNTY COURT—JUDGE PRICE.

TOWSONTOWN, June 4.—Richard J. Gittings, Esq., Attorney for the State.

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

State *vs.* John C. Mayes, reported yesterday.—This case was concluded to-day. Verdict of not guilty. R. Grason, Esq., for defendant.

Gist T. Cockey *vs.* Ashland Iron Company. On trial. This suit is brought to recover damages for diversion of water from its natural course, through the land of defendant to the especial damage of plaintiff. Messrs. E. G. Kilbourn, R. R. Boarman, Reverdy Johnson, Jr., and Otho Scott for defendant.

The Grand Jury adjourned finally to-day, and submitted the following report:

GRAND JURY ROOM, COURT HOUSE,
TOWSONTOWN, June 4, 1862.

To the Hon. John M. Price, Judge of the Circuit Court of Baltimore County, State of Maryland:

We, the undersigned, most respectfully beg leave to report to your Honor that the Grand Jury, in compliance with the act of Assembly and their understood duties as the Grand Inquest of the State, for the body of Baltimore County, visited the County Jail on the 3d inst., and found confined therein twenty-one prisoners, who appeared to be comfortably cared for, and in as good health as the humane supervision of the Sheriff's excellent assistants can secure to them. The building appears to be kept in excellent order, the cells and other apartments clean and well ventilated, and in a comfortable condition.

There is nothing appertaining to the building that requires particular notice, except what appeared to be several small leaks in the water and waste-pipes, and the necessity of repairing the brick floor or pavement of the Hall, in the basement.

We would conclude this Report with an express commendation of the manner in which the duties of the Sheriff, as connected with the Jail, are discharged.

Respectfully, WILLIAM CHAPMAN,
Foreman of Grand Jury.

COURT OF APPEALS OF MARYLAND.

JUNE TERM, 1862.

ANNAPOLIS, June 4.—No. 3. William S. Waters' lessee *vs.* Emory Higgon. Appeal from the Circuit Court for Somerset county. This cause was argued by Oliver Miller for appellant and by Edward Long and Isaac D. Jones for the appellee.

No. 28. (December term docket.) The Fell's Point Savings Institution of Baltimore *vs.* James C. Wheedon, administrator of George F. Allen.—Appeal from the Superior Court of Baltimore city. Justice Goldsborough delivered the opinion of this Court. Judgment reversed with leave to appellee to take out procedendo.

No. 31. James Berney *vs.* the New York and Washington Printing Telegraph Company. Appeal from the Court of Common Pleas. Justice Goldsborough delivered the opinion of this Court.—Judgment reversed and procedendo awarded.

No. 41. Solomon S. Malbouse *vs.* Joshua S. Inloes, James Bloodgood and F. H. Inloes. Appeal from the Superior Court of Baltimore city.—Justice Goldsborough delivered the opinion of this Court. Order reversed and cause remanded for further proceedings.

No. 64.—William Laws *et al. vs.* Robert G. Lumpkin. Appeal from the Superior Court of Baltimore city as a Court of Equity. Justice Goldsborough delivered the opinion of this Court. Decree reversed and cause remanded.

The Kansas City *Journal* is informed that Quantrel is located in the Eastern part of Jackson county, but has only three or four men with him at present.

FROM BEFORE RICHMOND.

From the N. Y. Express, June 2.

A NEW, BUT HITHERTO ANNOUNCED MOVEMENT.

An Oakland correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* (near Richmond) writes, May 30:

"Yesterday morning, General Stoneman broke up his camp, and marched around Richmond towards Petersburg. He had with him a force of 25,000 men. I am unable to tell the object of this movement."

From the same Paper, June 3.

GEN. STONEMAN RETIRES.

Gen. Stoneman has withdrawn his forces from the advanced position held by him, on the Ashland road; the rumor that he had advanced further, together with one that two thousand prisoners had been captured in the late battle, both prove to be canards. He has now gone further in towards the centre of our position.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.

A LARGE NUMBER OF WOUNDED COMING.

WHITE HOUSE, VA., June 2.—A large number of wounded men from General Casey's division are hourly expected here, and from all I can learn, there will be enough to fill all the Northern hospitals. The action is described as having been very severe, and the 31st of May and 1st of June will be dates long to be remembered in this country.

SUFFERING AMONG OUR SICK.

The sufferings of our sick and wounded left behind when our army advanced is intense. What with incompetence, carelessness, and neglect on the part of surgeons, nurses, and philanthropists, death is a welcome visitor to many a poor soldier. I cannot help noticing one instance of a want of foresight on the part of those who are expected to care for our sick and wounded on the Chickahominy. Recently a batch of physicians arrived at a hospital where their services were wanted immediately by about one hundred and fifty suffering martals. Upon being detailed for duty, these surgeons found that they had left their surgical instruments and appliances behind, and it was impossible for them to render any assistance to the unfortunate.

M'CLELLAN'S ACTUAL LOSS IN KILLED AND WOUNDED.

From the Washington National Republican.

WE saw, last evening, some gentlemen who left the White House on Monday evening, and who had conversed with many persons who had been in or near the battle. If the accounts received by us in this way are correct, the results of the battle were much less favorable to us than the descriptions given above, purporting to be from Gen. McClellan's headquarters. Our loss was really about 1,200 killed and 3,500 wounded.

INCIDENTS OF THE WAR.

THE FAMILY OF GEN. LEE.—We have already mentioned the fact that the family of General Lee were found within the limits of the Union army on the Peninsula. On approaching the house, a party of soldiers were sent to search the house with a view of obtaining some valuable papers which were supposed to be secured in the house. The soldiers made the search, and after having become satisfied that there was nothing contraband, except the ladies, on the premises, were about to depart, when Mrs. Lee handed a note to the officer in charge, which was directed to the commanding officer of the division, with the request that it should be handed to him in person. The note was delivered per instructions, and is as follows:

To the General in command:

SIR—I have patiently and humbly submitted to a search of my house by men under your command, who are satisfied that there is nothing here that the chase of all the plate and other valuables having long since been removed to Richmond, and are now beyond the reach of any Northern marauders who may wish for their possession.

WIFE OF ROBERT LEE, Gen. C. S. A.

Correspondence of the New York Tribune.

FROM GEN. McCLELLAN'S ARMY.

DESPERATE BATTLE AT SEVEN PINES—GREAT SLAUGHTER ON BOTH SIDES.

Gen. Heintzelman's Headquarters,
Savage's Station, 9 miles from Richmond,
Saturday, 9 P. M., May 31, 1862.

A desperate battle was fought this afternoon on the Old Baltimore and Richmond road, about 6½ miles from Richmond, resulting in a great number being killed and wounded on both sides. It is impossible at the present time to give anything like a correct or detailed account of the battle. Officers who came in from the front of the line just at dark, at which time the firing had ceased, report that our forces, after having been driven back by a greatly superior force, regained their ground and drove the enemy three-fourths of a mile beyond our advance of the morning. The first indication of an attack was about 1 P. M., when the enemy's infantry opened fire upon our pickets, stationed on the left of the road, and from thence for some distance to the right, and the pickets were forced to fall back. Gen. Casey's division was immediately marched out, and drawn up in line of battle.

As the Confederates advanced toward the open field, Captain Spratt's Battery, company H, of the 1st regiment New York artillery, under command of Colonel G. D. Bailey, United States Army, which commanded the road, opened a deadly fire with grape and canister, mowing a swathe through their ranks at every discharge. The enemy continued to press forward, discharging volley upon volley, which was returned by our infantry; but the greatly superior odds against us compelled our men to gradually give way. The officers and men belonging to Battery H were badly cut up, and most of their horses being killed or wounded, the battery was abandoned. Fire was then opened from the batteries belonging to the 1st New York Artillery regiment, stationed in the same field, a short distance in the rear.

At this time the enemy moved down the railroad for the purpose of outflanking us on the right, but were successfully resisted, our forces having been reinforced by Gen. Couch's division. Our lines were driven back for nearly a mile, contesting every inch of ground, until being reinforced, the tide of battle was turned, and the enemy were compelled to fall back, leaving our men in possession of the field, when the terrible conflict ceased with the approaching darkness. General Casey's horse was shot under him, and the General is reported slightly wounded. He was able to walk from the field. Col. G. D. Bailey, of the 1st regiment New York artillery, who directed the manouvring of his battery with the utmost coolness and bravery, was struck in the head by two or three balls almost simultaneously, and expired in a few moments. Major Van Valkenburg, of the same regiment, was also killed, and Adjutant Wm. Rumsey was seriously, if not fatally, wounded.

At the present time it is impossible to give anything like a correct estimate of our loss in killed and wounded, but from the number coming under my own observation, scattered along the road, in fields and houses, not one less than 2,000. Hundreds of them are lying out in the wet fields, many without even a blanket under them. Every house and barn is filled, as well as a considerable number of tents. Five cars, containing about 100 wounded men, were sent to White House at dark, and the cars are just moving off with another load. Just in this locality (Gen. Heintzelman's headquarters) there are from 300 to 400 wounded soldiers. The surgeons are dressing their wounds with all possible dispatch, and morning will overtake them with their labors but partially accomplished. The Anderson Zouaves, of New York, who were in the Williamsburg battle, are said by many to have fought desperately, and with most determined courage. Others fought equally as well, but with the meagre accounts, I cannot do them justice.

Capt. Smith, of Company G, 4th Maine regiment, aid on Gen. Berry's staff, was killed in the action. He distinguished himself at the battle of Williamsburg.

Gen. Heintzelman narrowly escaped, his horse having been wounded by a musket ball.

Thirty-two prisoners have been brought in at Gen. Heintzelman's headquarters. They report a heavy loss on their side. One of them states that he believes about 70,000 men were brought out to the attack to-day; and believing this to be the weakest point, expected to break through our lines and outflank us. Gen. Beauregard is reported to have been on the field.

It is expected the enemy will renew the attack in the morning; if so, they will have a much larger force to contend with, as strong reinforcements have been sent forward.

I regret being under the necessity of stating that several hundred of our men skulked away in the most cowardly manner, and made lying misrepresentations that our forces were being cut all to pieces and driven back by a greatly superior force. Detachments were sent out with orders to shoot down all the runaways who refused to halt.

A NEGRO REGIMENT.

A regiment of negroes has been formed, by the direction of General Hunter, at Hilton Head. We append a list of the officers of this regiment, so far as they have been selected by General Hunter from the applicants who have thus far presented themselves, together with the military positions they had heretofore occupied:

Colonel—Arthur M. Kinsey, of Chicago, Ill., a nephew of General Hunter, and one of the Lieutenants of his staff.

Adjutant—Thomas K. Dunham, of New York, recently Adjutant's Clerk in the Volunteer Engineers.

Quartermaster—Henry West, Quartermaster Sergeant in the One-hundredth Pennsylvania.

Captain of Company A—Chas. Trowbridge, Sergeant in the Volunteer Engineers. Second Lieutenant—J. A. Trowbridge.

Captain of Company B—John D. B. Goddard, Sergeant in the Engineers. First Lieutenant—R. M. Gaston, Sergeant in the One-hundredth Pennsylvania. Second Lieutenant—E. F. Oliver, private in the One-hundredth Pennsylvania.

Captain Company C—Jas. Harold, Sergeant in the Engineers. First Lieutenant—Wm. Danielson, Sergeant in the Fifty Eighth New York. Second Lieutenant—George D. Walker, Corporal in the Engineers.

Captain of Company D—W. J. Randolph, Sergeant in the One-hundredth Pennsylvania. Second Lieutenant—J. F. Johnson, private in the One-hundredth Pennsylvania.

Captain of Company E—R. W. Weller, Sergeant in the One-hundredth Pennsylvania. First Lieutenant—Luther J. Riggs, private in the First Connecticut battery.

Captain of Company F—Robert Hamilton, Sergeant in the One-hundredth Pennsylvania.

Captain of Company G—W. B. Churchill, Sergeant in the Engineers.

Captain of Company H—Wm. James, Sergeant in the One-hundredth Pennsylvania. First Lieutenant—Charles S. Vehon, Corporal in the One-hundredth Pennsylvania. Second Lieutenant—James Pomeroy, private in the One-hundredth Pennsylvania.

Captain of Company I—E. H. Case, Sergeant in the Engineers. First Lieutenant—I. F. Stickle, Sergeant in the Engineers.

Captain of Company K—Joseph Brown, Sergeant in the Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania. First Lieutenant—Thomas L. McGlathery, private in the Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania.

The twelfth Earl of Pembroke has lately died in Paris. He was a "fast man," though 72 years old, and left the finest stable of horses in Paris. Most of the horses will be bought by the Emperor. He married a Sicilian princess, but having no children his estates and title descend to his nephew, a lucky boy twelve years old, the son of the late Lord Sidney Herbert of Lea.

THE IRREPRESSIBLE NEGRO.—The negro has put the world in arms. Twenty-seven millions of white people in the United States are now engaged in a civil war about the negro. Not to be behind the age, the negro has got up a civil war on his own hook, and at this time there is a rebellion going on in Hayti.—*Chicago Post.*

INUNDATION IN ENGLAND.

There are certain portions of the West of England, in the county of Norfolk, which are not unlike Holland, the country being lower than the sea, and protected from it by massive barrier banks. By the latest advices from England we learn that one of the principal sluices near Lynn had burst—that the waters of the North Sea had broken in, and no less than thirty thousand acres of land were completely deluged. The London *Times* says:

"The districts at present flooded are 'Marshland Fen,' 'the Smeeth,' 'Broad and Short Fens,' and parts of 'Magdalen Fen' and 'Bardolph Fen.'—Farm-yards are full of water, the straw floating about; barns have been hastily cleared of grain, and, where possible, ricks of wheat and beans are being carted to the higher spots of ground about the 'Marshland' villages. Here also the sheep and cattle from the threatened or drowned fens have been collected. Cottagers have been driven at short notice from their homes, some moving their down-stairs furniture into the chambers, others being able to carry off most part of their moveables in carts, and house after house is to be seen with waves lapping at the brick walls and wetting the door-handles, while hedge-tops denote the site of the garden and its submerged vegetables.

"Where the flood is deepest the rows of pollard, willow or thorn bushes and the top bars of gates indicate where enclosures of cropping lie; and on the outskirts of the bright sheet of water you see fine wheat crops with their rank green flags, forward peas and beans, ridges where the potatoes are but lately planted, fallows half prepared for mangold and turnip sowing—over all of which the water is stealthily creeping and killing all with its deep irrigation of brine. The loss of property it is impossible to calculate—perhaps £6 to £10 an acre for the cropping, now totally destroyed; but who can value the whole damage, except by saying that scores of farmers have had suddenly swept away every vestige of vegetable produce on their farms, and of course have all the year's expenses to meet with no haytime and no harvest. The greater portion of occupiers of the flooded fields have other land not likely to be reached by the salt deluge; but nevertheless it is probable that the greatness of the destruction will ruin hundreds of families. That the breach will not be closed for some time is probable, because it operates as a safety-valve, relieving the drain of the incoming tides, and, by thus diminishing the pressure, preventing more destructive breaches of the eastern bank and further inland."

FINE PROMISES FOR THE POOR.—Since the day of the Declaration of American Independence until the present, no such crops of food have ever been hore put into the bosom of bountiful mother earth. It would probably be no exaggeration to say, including in our estimate the free and slave States, that should nothing disastrous in the way of unpropitious weather be experienced, in some portions of the country, but mainly West and South, cereal crops will scarcely be worth the gathering, unless, indeed, some very unusual demand comes from Europe. How far this unusual condition of affairs is likely to operate on the future, to what extent it is likely to be followed up by the Southern portion of the country, it would be rash to guess, but we shall not be surprised if in all future time a permanent loss of a large demand for Western food products should be experienced from the Lower Mississippi Valley. This season may be regarded as a sort of experimental one in the cultivation of cereals in the South, and should the crops which now promise to be so luxuriant in this section be safely harvested, the result will doubtless be regarded by many as more encouraging, particularly by small planters, than the raising of cotton. Whether this will lead to a diminished supply of the latter may be questioned; in our opinion, often before as now advanced, it will not; but be this as it may, to our mind nothing is more certain than that, in the future, the change we are referring to as occurring this season, will become permanent.—*N. O. True Delta, May 17.*

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, June 4, 1862.

At the Stock Board to-day there was nothing done in Government or State securities. In City stocks we notice the sale of $2,000 City 6's 1875 at 99¾, and $120 City 6's of the old issue at 100, closing at 99¾ bid, 99¾ asked for those of 1875; 100 bid, 100¼ asked for the new issue of 1890, and 100 bid for the old issue. In Railway bonds there was some movement, $5,000 Northern Central 6's 1885 sold at 79¾, and $70 Baltimore and Ohio 6's 1862 at 64, the latter closing at 64 bid, 65 asked; for Baltimore and Ohio 6's 1875 99 was bid; and for those of 1885 87 was bid; for Northern Central 6's 1885 79¾ was bid, 79¾ asked; other Railroad bonds remained about the same as last quoted. There was some movement in Railroad shares—50 shares Baltimore and Ohio sold at $64; 71 shares do. do. at $64¾, and 18 shares at $64¾, closing at $64 bid, $65 asked; for Northern Central $22¾ was bid, $23 asked regular way, and $22¾ bid, buyer's option 60 days. In other stocks we have no change to notice. Mining stocks continue dull, without sales, and prices remain about the same as last noted.

SALES AT THE BALTIMORE STOCK BOARD.

WEDNESDAY, June 4, 1862.

$130 Baltimore city 6's	90	100	
2,000	75	100	99¾
75 Balt. and Ohio Railroad bonds	62	64	
1,500 Northern Central Railroad bonds	85	79¾	
2,500 do. do.	85	79¾	
1,000 do. do.	85	79¾	
50 shares Balt. & Ohio Railroad		64	
70 do. do.		64	
18 do. do.		64	64¾

PRICES AND SALES OF STOCKS IN NEW YORK, BY TELEGRAPH.

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

	1st Board	2d Board
Virginia 6's	67	00
Missouri 6's	52¾	52¾
Tennessee bonds	58¾	59¾
North Carolina bonds	75	00
American gold	103¾	00
Canton Company	00	00
Erie Railroad	39¾	38¾
New York Central Railroad	99¾	91
Reading Railroad	00	00
	firm.	unsettled.

The New York *Herald* of yesterday says:

The stock market was buoyant yesterday, and all classes of securities were better. Governments rose ⅛ per cent., and railway shares from ¼ to 1 per cent. The losses of the parties who have been sellers of stocks must be considerable. The money market remains easy; call loans 3@5. Exchange 114¾@¾. Gold 103¾.

The following is a comparative statement of the exports (exclusive of specie) from the port of New York to foreign ports for the week ending June 3 and since January 1:

	1860.	1861.	1862.
For the week	$2,054,026	$2,938,188	$3,301,891
Previously reported	33,944,853	52,153,289	48,916,866
Since January 1	$36,038,879	55,091,477	52,218,760

The New York *Post* of Tuesday afternoon says:

The Stock market is very strong to day, but not active. There are few stocks offering and prices move upward, under small orders to buy. The case in money, together with the quick succession, gives buyers great confidence and kills the speculative excitement of the early part of May promised to be re-enacted this month. After the board the market further advanced, especially on Erie and New York Central. The former sold largely at 38¾@38¾, the latter at 80¾. Chicago and Rock Island is 63¾@64. Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati is 118@120, New Jersey Transportation 130 bid; New Jersey Central 122 bid. State stocks are in good demand for investment. California 7's touched 98. Illinois coupon bonds are firmer. Indiana War Loan sold at 91¾@95. The Governments list closes strong at 103¾ for coupons and 102¾ for registered. It will be noticed that our quotations for registered are ex interest since the first of June, while the coupons remain attached till July first.

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY, June 4.

COFFEE.—There has been some inquiry for Coffee today, both from the trade and to fill orders from the West, but the high views of holders generally have prevented quote common to ordinary Rio at 19¾@19¾ cts.; fair to good do. 20@20¼ cts.; prime to choice do. 21@21¾ cts.; Laguayra at 23 cts., and Java at 25@26 cts per lb. The stock of Rio now in the hands of importers is act down at 32,000 bags.

FLOUR.—There were sales yesterday and to day of 500 bbls. Howard Street Extra at $5.50, and 400 bbls. Howard Street and Ohio Super at $5.25 per bbl. There is only a moderate export demand, and for lots suitable for the city retail trade the demand is very light. We quote Howard Street Super at $5.25@5.37½; sales of the 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.

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