THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS....FIRST SESSION

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—Mr. SUMNER presented a memorial from the synods of the Reformed Presbyterian and United Presbyterian churches, the former now in session at Allegany, the latter at Pittsburg, Pa., remonstrating against slavery as the motive power of the rebellion.

Mr. SUMNER presented a resolution directing the Committee on Post-offices and Post roads to inquire into the expediency of taking measures for the construction of an air-line railroad from Washington to New York. Objected to and laid over.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, introduced a bill to provide for additional medical officers for the volunteer service. Referred.

Mr. CLARK, of New Hampshire, introduced a bill to incorporate the Metropolitan Gaslight Company in the District of Columbia. Referred.

Mr. GRIMES called up the joint resolution regulating the employment of convicts in the penitentiary in the District of Columbia, and for their improvement and benefit. He objected to the pending amendment proposed by Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, for the unconditional discharge of soldiers confined in the penitentiary under sentences of courts-martial. He admitted that most of the cases were not deserving the penitentiary, and stated that there were ninety-six soldiers there confined, of which forty-eight were for insubordination only, who were confined for from six months to five years—some for cutting down or intruding on grass, and some for refusing to march forward without arms when taken down upon the peninsula without being thus provided. Only four out of the ninety-six were convicted for offences which, in civil life, would carry them to the penitentiary. One for taking a shirt, and one for taking a piece of ham. There was one for manslaughter, which of course was worthy of the penitentiary. His sentence was confinement, and what place was there more proper for his confinement than the District penitentiary? He hoped, however, that those soldiers confined for trivial offences, such as he had named, would be discharged from such imprisonment. He thought that the amendment ought to be so modified as to provide for the retention of the greater criminals. These soldiers, of course, had no opportunity for defence or for appeal in trial before a court-martial.

Mr. HARRIS, of New York, said he had just returned from the penitentiary, where he found some of his most respectable constituents—one a captain, who had an understanding with the colonel of his regiment, when he entered it, that he should occupy the right of the regiment; but that colonel subsequently resigning, the captain was ordered to another position, and taking the ground that this was a violation of his understanding, he was tried by court-martial and sentenced to the penitentiary, and thus disgraced and confined among felons.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, urged his amendment, denying the authority of a court-martial to sentence to the penitentiary.

Mr. McDOUGALL, of California, said his attention had been called to the matter by the Secretary of the Interior, who declared he could find no statute to justify such imprisonments, though the Attorney-General had given the opinion, on a citation heretofore, that, as the District penitentiary was a Government institution, the imprisonment of soldiers therein, who were sentenced to confinement, was proper. The Secretary had, however, made up a brief on the subject, which the Attorney-General was now considering.

After further debate, Mr. Wilson's amendment was modified so as to discharge simply from the penitentiary, and allow no more commitments of soldiers, instead of giving the soldiers now confined therein absolute discharge from their sentence, and it was then adopted.

The bill was then passed as amended. [It provides for the making, in the first place, of shoes for the army and navy, to be purchased by the War and Navy Departments from time to time, by the labor of the convicts.]

HIGH COURT OF IMPEACHMENT.

This being the day set apart for further proceedings in the case of impeachment of West H. Humphreys, Judge of the United States Courts for the District of Tennessee, preparations had been made in the Senate Chamber accordingly, a large number of extra chairs and sofas having been placed upon the floor for the members of the House of Representatives, and tables placed in front on either hand of the dais for the managers on the part of the House, and the accused and his counsel on the other, should they be present.

At one o'clock the Senate resolved itself into the court, and the absentees of the Senate when the court was first formed, on the 22d of May last, were called to be sworn. Messrs. Hale and Stark responded and took the oath. Messrs. Bayard, Thompson and Johnson still absent.

The Senators took their places in seats along the northern wall of the chamber, and the members of the House, preceded by their managers of the impeachment, came in and occupied the floor of the Senate.

The Sergeant-at Arms, George T. Brown, testified that on the 29th of May, he had visited the residence of West H. Humphreys, near Nashville, Tennessee, and not finding him, had left a copy of the process, calling upon him to appear and answer the charges to be tried by this court of impeachment. To the truth of this he was sworn by the Clerk, John W. Forney.

The Sergeant-at-Arms then proclaimed, calling upon the said West H. Humphreys to come into court.

There was, of course, no response or appearance for him.

Mr. BINGHAM, on behalf of the managers for the House, moved that further proceedings in this case be postponed till Thursday, June 26th, 1862, in order to procure witnesses and give an opportunity for the appearance of the said Humphreys. Carried—yeas 35, nays 4—the nays being Messrs. Collamer, Howard, Hale and Lane of Indiana.

Mr. FOSTER moved that the notice of postponement be published in three papers in this city and the papers of Nashville, Tenn., with a proclamation to West H. Humphreys to appear and answer. Carried—yeas 36, nays none.

The Court then adjourned, the Vice President declaring that of such other proceedings as the Senate may take in the case, the House will be duly notified. The members of the House retired, as well as the large number of auditors in both the ladies' and gentlemen's galleries, who had crowded in about the time of the opening of these proceedings to witness the scene.

On motion of Mr. WADE, of Ohio, the bill from the House to secure freedom to the Territories of the United States, was taken up, and, after brief consideration, passed—yeas 28, nays 10, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Anthony, Browning, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Cowan, Dixon, Pessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, Harris, Howard, Howe, King, Lane of Indiana, Pomeroy, Rice, Simmons, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, Wilmot and Wilson of Massachusetts—28.

Nays—Messrs. Carlile, Davis, Kennedy, Latham, McDougall, Nesmith, Powell, Saulsbury, Stark and Wright—10.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, called up the bill prescribing an additional oath for grand and petit jurors of the United States courts.

The pending question was on Mr. Davis' amendment, authorizing challenge of any one for jury service, on allegation for having ever borne arms or assisted in any rebellion against the United States, and excluding them from juries unless they can take an oath to the contrary.

Mr. CARLILE, of Virginia, said the resolution did not make it obligatory upon the Courts to administer this oath, and therefore it is discretionary with the Attorney-General who he might prosecute for taking a false oath. He doubted the policy of multiplying oaths. He moved to postpone the subject until Senators could acquire better information on the subject.

Mr. HALE said it was clear that it would not do to have traitors and rebels to try traitors and rebels, and though what the gentleman from Virginia had said applied to the bill as first reported, it did not do so now.

Mr. LANE, of Indiana, urged the passage of the bill as necessary to draw the proper line between the loyal and disloyal.

Mr. DAVIS defended the bill at length, saying that where the district attorney knew a man had become loyal, he could refrain from requiring him to take the oath, and where he did not know it he could apply the test, and thus keep out the one juror perhaps who might defeat a verdict for treason. There were men in Kentucky who had acted with the rebels, who would scorn to take the oath unless they had honestly changed, while there were others who would seek to get upon the panel especially to prevent convictions unless there was a test which they would fear to meet, with its consequences.

The bill was passed.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, of Mass., the Senate went into executive session, and subsequently adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, offered a resolution that the Secretary of War be requested to inform this House whether General Hunter, in command of the Department of the South, has enrolled a regiment of South Carolina volunteers composed of blacks, fugitive slaves, and placed over them a colonel and officers, white men; and whether uniforms have been furnished to those men, and arms placed in their hands. Adopted.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, offered a resolution returning thanks to General Halleck for his success at Corinth, and expressive of the hopes of Congress that the Constitution as it is and the Union as it was shall be maintained and restored everywhere without further effusion of fraternal blood. Went over under the rule.

Mr. HUTCHINS, of Ohio, moved a resolution that the resolution which passed the House on the 29th of May, appropriating thirty-five thousand dollars for the purchase of the Annals of Congress, be and is hereby rescinded and repealed. Passed.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, offered a resolution requesting the President of the United States, if in his opinion not incompatible with the public service, to submit to this House whatever information he may possess relative to the relations existing between this country and foreign Powers. Adopted

At one o'clock, Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, offered a resolution that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole for the purpose of proceeding to the Senate to act with that body, sitting as a high court, to try W. H. Humphreys upon the articles of impeachment.

At half-past one the committee returned, and the Speaker resumed the Chair.

Mr. McPHERSON, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution, which was adopted, that the President be requested to state to this House whether the causes which have delayed, and are delaying, the reorganization of the Medical Department, in accordance with the act of April, 1862, are such as require additional legislation by Congress; and if so, what?

Mr. LEARY, of Maryland, introduced a bill for the relief of James N. Muller, Supervising Inspector of Steamboats. Referred.

Mr. ARCONA, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution, authorizing the Secretary of War to release, on their taking the oath of allegiance, all persons taken prisoners in the service of the so-called Confederate States, if they can make satisfactory exhibit of impressment. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. NIXON, of New Jersey, submitted a resolution, that in the judgment of this House the Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy of the United States shall issue his proclamation to his officers in rebellious districts that the army of the Republic shall subsist, as far as practicable, upon the property of those who are either in arms or giving aid and comfort to the enemy. Adopted.

Mr. JULIAN, of Indiana, introduced a resolution, instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to report a bill to repeal the fugitive slave law.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, moved to lay the resolution on the table, on which motion the yeas and nays were ordered. The resolution was then laid on the table by a vote of yeas 68, nays 51.

Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, offered a resolution instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to report a bill to modify the fugitive slave law so as to require a jury trial in every case where the person so held to service shall deny he is a slave; also, that the person so claiming shall establish his loyalty. Passed.

Adjourned.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

RECOVERY OF SUPPOSED STOLEN PROPERTY.—It will be remembered that on Sunday, the 25th of May, considerable excitement existed in Baltimore, and riot was the order of the day. The fact of a crowd of rowdies having attacked a party of gentlemen who were standing on the corner of Fayette and Republican streets, on the afternoon of that day, was noticed at the time, as well as the fact that one of the attacking party, Perry Wilt, had been arrested upon the charge of stealing a gold watch from Mr. A. W. Bassduring the scuffle. Wilt, however, denied any knowledge of the whereabouts of the watch, and said it could not be proved that he had taken it, he was discharged.—Since that time the detective police have endeavored to find the watch, but their efforts have proved fruitless. The credit of recovering it was reserved for Sergeant Brown, of the Western district, who traced it to a servant girl on West Fayette street, and on Sunday evening received it from her. She stated that she was passing at the time of the difficulty referred to, and that the watch fell near her, as though it had been thrown or violently jerked from its fastening. She picked it up and kept it, as she says, expecting that a reward would be offered for it. The watch was valued at $250. It was sent to the Marshal of Police by Sergeant Brown, and Mr. Bassis now in possession of it.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.—A lad named Oliver Jameson, yesterday received quite a painful injury, the result of the careless handling of firearms. He was in the vicinity of Camp Carroll, near Mount Clare Depot, when a revolver, in the hands of a comrade, was accidentally discharged. The ball struck Jameson in the right arm, below the elbow, passing between two bones and entirely through it, struck him in the side, and glanced into the pocket of his pantaloons, where it was found. His comrade, whose name was not ascertained, seeing the result of his carelessness, became almost frantic with grief, and in his madness threw the revolver into a pond in the vicinity. Officer Upperman conveyed Jameson to the residence of his parents, No. 12 Lloyd street, where Dr. Martin rendered his services. The boy who shot him was not arrested, as Jameson assured the officer that it was purely accidental.

WHIT-MONDAY.—Yesterday was a gala day enough the German citizens. Every grove near the city was filled with pic nics, and the different pleasure resorts were thronged with visitors. The dance and song prevailed at all the gatherings, and, with the exception of one or two instances, nothing occurred to mar the general pleasure. The lager beer gardens were crowded, and that innocent beverage, in which the Germans (and many other nations also) so much delight, disappeared very rapidly. The city passenger cars were filled from early morning until late at night with those who were anxious to breathe the country air. The day was very pleasant, and passed off quietly.

TROTTING.—One of the most interesting races of the season will take place to-day on the Herring Run Course. The nags which will participate in it are Wild Rose, Grey Beard, and Maryland, all noted for their speed. It will certainly be one of the most exciting, and no doubt one of the best, which will take place this year. Each of the animals have made excellent time, away down below the "forties," and each will be put to their utmost speed to-day. Those who are fond of good trot should attend the course to-day. The proprietors have made ample arrangements for the preservation of order, and the entertainment of the visitors.

DROWNING CASE.—Justice Johnson yesterday held an inquest upon the body of Charles March, which was found in the water in the south side of the basin near Reese's wharf. He was one of a party who had been out fishing on Sunday evening, and it is supposed that he accidentally fell from the wharf. The jury rendered a verdict of death from accidental drowning. The body was removed to his late residence on Light street, near Gittings. He was about twenty six years of age and leaves a wife and two children. It is supposed that he was drowned about nine o'clock.

DROWNED.—Yesterday morning, a man named Andrew Murphy was in a small raw boat near Locust Point, when by some accident he fell from the boat, and before assistance could reach him, drowned. His body was afterwards secured, and Coroner Sparklin held an inquest over it, when a verdict was rendered of accidental drowning. Murphy lived at the corner of Eastern avenue and Chester street, and leaves a wife and family.

CHARGED WITH A VIOLENT ASSAULT.—Yesterday afternoon a man named Charles Johnson was arrested on the charge of assaulting his brother-in-law at the gardens of Leedsdiler, on the Belair road. He drew a large knife and threatened to cut any person who went near him. When taken to the station house a set of iron knuckles were found on his person. He was committed to jail for Court.

DISTINGUISHED ARRIVALS.—Count de Choiseul and family, recently French Consul at Charleston, S. C., *en route* for France; Senor de Bertodano, Senor d'Arriga, Vicount de la Vega, Senor d'Alencar and Senor de Poteotad arrived in this city yesterday and are stopping at the Gilmor House.

THEFT.—Yesterday morning a negro boy named Warner Downey was arrested on the charge of stealing a pocket-book, containing $1, the property of a Mrs. Anderson. The theft was committed on the street while the lady was walking along. He was committed to jail for Court.

CHARGE OF THEFT.—Mary Holland, negress, was yesterday before Justice Shower charged by Mrs. Addie W. Brinkley with having stolen a quantity of clothing from her in February last. She was held for a further examination.

INQUEST.—Yesterday, Coroner Brewer held an inquest over the body of an child at the house Rachel Morton, on Wood street. The jury rendered a verdict of death from causes unknown to the jury.

VIOLATING AN ORDINANCE.—Yesterday a man named Robert Ross was arrested on the charge of violating the health laws. He was fined $5 and costs by Justice Hebden.

BEATING HIS WIFE.—Yesterday morning a man named John McClarey was arrested on the charge of cruelty beating his wife. He was committed for Court.

FAST DRIVING.—Yesterday a man named Peter Ault was arrested on the charge of fast driving.—He was fined $5 and costs.

Amusements.

HOLLIDAY STREET THEATRE.—To-night is set apart for the benefit of Mr. S. K. Chester, a very painstaking and meritorious young actor, who has laboured very hard during the past season in the line of characters he sustains, known in the theatrical business, not a very thankful position, still he has exerted himself to the utmost satisfaction of his friends and the public, whom we hope will turn out to-night and give him a bumper. The programme he offers is highly attractive, consisting of the grand military drama of *The Returned Volunteer*, in which Mr. Chester will appear as Sergt. Auslerlitz; the comic drama of *The Midnight Watch*, with Mr. Studley and Mr. Stuart Robson as Pierre and Coco, and the thrilling drama of *The Lost Ship*, in which the beneficiare will appear as the frank sailor, Ben Trennant, three attractive pieces, with two beautiful dances by Miss Olivia, constitute one of the most attractive bills of the season, and should ensure an audience that will crowd the "Old Drury" from parquette to ceiling.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

CRIMINAL COURT—Judge Bond.

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

The Court was yesterday engaged with the following business.

Edward Hall and Thomas Bond, indicted for keeping a negro gambling house. Tried before the Court. Under *curia*.

James O. Johnson, indicted for obtaining goods under false pretences, was adjudged not guilty.

Wesley Gado, having previously pleaded guilty to an indictment for picking the pocket of Mrs. Webber, was sentenced to the penitentiary for five years.

John White, negro, convicted of larceny, was sentenced to receive five lashes.

John Young, negro, convicted of larceny, was sent to the penitentiary for six years.

John F. Adreon, convicted of larceny, was sent to the penitentiary for one year.

Wm. Harris, John Roten, Chas. Blair, Thomas W. Iumsden, John Trumbo, John C. Schirt, James Kratt, and Mary A. Adams, Sarah Barnes and Hester Williams, negresses, were severally arraigned upon indictments for larceny, and pleaded not guilty.

Albert Jones, indicted for larceny, was arraigned and pleaded guilty.

Geo. Kummer, indicted for an assault, gave bail in the sum of $500.

SUPERIOR COURT—Judge MARTIN.

David H. White, Edward W. Wagner and Jos. H. White *vs.* Thomas Drakely and Aaron Fenton, garnishees of Albert Lewis. Attachment on warrant. Verdict for plaintiffs, on first issue damages $4,805.44; on second issue damages $1,900.

Allers *vs.* Byor. Before reported. Verdict for plaintiff. Damages $225.

Assignment for to-day from No. 436 to 491 inclusive.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Judge KING.

There were no cases on trial yesterday.

Assignment from 151 to 176.

Reported for the Maryland News Sheet.

BALTIMORE COUNTY COURT—Judge PRICE.

TOWSONTOWN, June 9.—Richard J. Gittings, Esq., Attorney for the State.

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

State *vs.* John Goosby, indicted for larceny, was arraigned and pleaded not guilty. Released on bail, Martin Kelley, becoming his bondsman. John T. Ensor, Esq., for defence.

State *vs.* John McNally, indicted for larceny, was arraigned and pleaded not guilty. John T. Ensor, Esq., for defence.

State *vs.* Wm. Cooney, indicted for keeping a disorderly house, selling liquor with out license, and fraudently obtaining licence, was, upon affidavit, removed to Howard county. R. Grason, Esq., for defence.

Gist T. Cockey *vs.* Ashland Iron Company, before reported, occupies the Court to-day. Messrs. Kilbourn, Gittings and Machen, for plaintiffs; Messrs. Boarman, Johnson and Scott for defendants.

Johann Jaizovits, a Huzzar attached to the person of Cardinal Batthyany, primate of Hungary, recently died at Tyra u. He was one hundred and five years of age, and married at the age of eighty-two. A daughter of the last marriage, aged eighteen, attended the funeral.

THE BATTLE ON THE PENINSULA.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED BEFORE RICHMOND.

The Washington *Republican* says: Mr. Odell, M. C. from Brooklyn, is just up from White House, and brings late intelligence of the Federal troops in front of Richmond. The battle of Fair Oaks was one of the most terrific of the war. Shiloh barely exceeded it in horrors. *From all accounts it must figure up for the Federals a loss in killed, wounded and missing of seven or eight thousand men.* Mr. Odell assisted in embarking over three thousand wounded soldiers at White House. More were constantly arriving, and the total loss will not fall much below the largest estimate made above. It was believed (of course there could not be any absolute knowledge) that the Confederates lost more in killed and wounded than the Federal forces did. The loss in prisoners was about the same on each side, if we can trust the statements of the Confederates as to the number of Federal troops captured by them. Mr. Odell has been negotiating for the exchange of Cols. Corcoran and Wilcox for the privateers; and Gen. Dix felt very certain on Thursday that the exchange would be effected.

From the Philadelphia Press.

SEVEN THOUSAND SICK AND WOUNDED TO BE SENT FROM THE PENINSULA NORTH.

Mr. Johnson, the Government agent here, states that the number of sick and wounded men about to embark for the North (nearly all of whom will come to this port) reaches seven thousand. Unlike the soldiers hitherto brought here from the same locality, *the majority of the men are wounded.* The remainder are ill with fever and ordinary camp diseases. The condition of many of these men is extremely critical. It has been found necessary to convey the wounded for distances varying from two to twenty miles overland to the hospitals

The supply of ambulances was wholly insufficient for the work, and vehicles of every description were used. Ordinary carts, drawn by mules, and Virginia wagons, with ox teams, have been impressed into the hospital service. All the vessels in Washington, available for transports, have been taken by the Government, and are to be sent to the Pamunkey river. The embarkation of the men is going on, and, after two or three days, at least one steamer load will probably arrive here daily. It is understood that the hospitals in Washington, Baltimore, and your city, are full. A large number of the wounded have been sent to Boston to-day.

MATTERS IN NORFOLK—CONFEDERATE ACCOUNTS OF THE LATE BATTLE.

Fortress Monroe Correspondence Philadelphia Press.

MATTERS IN NORFOLK.

There is great rejoicing in Norfolk over the order of Major General Dix opening the port. Several stores have already been opened by parties from Baltimore, and all will be driving a brisk trade very shortly. The new Union paper, the Norfolk *Union*, is greatly sought after, and the press used is not fast enough to get off the edition needed by the people. Arrangements are being made for a grand Union meeting, to be held some day next week, at which nominations will be made for municipal officers. Mr. Ewing, well known as a stump speaker in the North, in favor of Bell and Everett during the last campaign, and a staunch Union man, is spoken of in connection with the vacant mayoralty.

CONFEDERATE REPORTS OF THE LATE BATTLE.

The Richmond *Dispatch*, of yesterday, says that the battle of Saturday and Sunday was a bloody affair, and sets down the Confederate loss at eight thousand and the Federal loss at from twelve to twenty thousand, including many prominent officers. The Confederates lost a vast number of officers, including five generals, twenty three colonels, ten majors, and fifty-seven captains, killed or taken prisoners. The *Dispatch* claims that the Federals can at any time cut off the retreat of the Confederates south by seizing the railroads at Petersburg, and intimates that a retreat to Lynchburg and the mountains was the only one left to them. The bare statement of the fall of Corinth has been published in Richmond, and by this time throughout the South.

Correspondence of the Maryland News Sheet.

TOWSONTOWN, June 9, 1862.

The tenth anniversary of the Baltimore County Bible Society was held at the Court House at this place yesterday (Sunday) afternoon. Rev. Mr. Galbraith stated briefly the object of the society, which was to furnish a copy of the Bible to every family in the county. After which he introduced to the audience Rev. Dr. McCron, who delivered an eloquent address, setting forth the beauty and worth of the Bible, and its influence wherever read and appreciated. Rev. Samuel Cornelius is the travelling agent of the society.

The wheat and other grain in this part of the county promises an abundant harvest. The recent rains have been of great benefit to the growing crop.

The corn has been considerably damaged by what is called by farmers the "cut-worm." Fruit will not be a full crop.

The Circuit Court held at this place has been in session for the past three weeks, during which time there has been a large number of cases disposed of. It is probable the Court will not adjourn finally until about the 1st of July.

To-day is what is called "Whit Monday," much enjoyed by those fond of the sport of fishing, there being a number of fishing parties in this immediate neighborhood.

In the course of a few weeks the farmers will be busy harvesting, and from the cheerful prospects of an abundant harvest, we have truly, though amid the gloom of National troubles, much to be thankful for. K.

FROM WASHINGTON.

From the Washington News of Yesterday.

THE NEWBERN IMBROGLIO.

In a very short time the public may expect to obtain a reliable version of the difficulty between Governor Stanley and Mr. Vincent Colyer, of New York, the superintendent of the late negro schools there. So far, only the latter's statement is known in this quarter. How necessary it is to receive that with due caution, may be drawn from the proceedings of the recent meeting in New York to add his name and that of H. H. Helper to the roll of abolition saints and martyrs. Those proceedings embraced satisfactory proof that both of them are as flagrant secessionists as either Garrison or Wendell Phillips—as disloyal as your school, or Labor lecturer, for abolitionism has become a religion in this country. Those who hold that the Government should rightfully prosecute the war for the restoration of the Union and the reestablishment of the supremacy of the Constitution of the United States, will doubtless agree with us that persons holding to the views of Garrison and Phillips upon the relations of master and slave, are very fortunate *teachers* to be sent by the Government or any one else into the South with the view of aiding in the work of bringing back the Southern people to their allegiance.

Governor Stanley, though a North Carolinian, is as sincere a member of the Republican party as any man alive, while all know that in ability and intellect he is as far superior to Colyer and Helper—mere adventurers living on the secession of the times—as a man can be. He is, further, a man who has been, a sincere believer in the propriety of ridding the border States of slavery, though by no means an abolitionist of the Garrison, Phillips, Colyer, and H. H. Helper school. The chances are ten to one that he found the schools in question to be mere nurseries for instilling into the minds of the negroes of North Carolina Garrisonian ideas of their rights and duties, and realized what every sensible persons must know, viz.: that such teachings to the negroes avowedly under the auspices of the Government, would positively and irreparably defeat all his exertions to make the people of the State understand that it is simply the Government's aim to restore the supremacy of the Constitution and laws of the United States over them.

We may add that we do not believe that any instructions in the premises whatever have yet been forwarded to Governor Stanley. He has doubtless been writing for full information on the subject; and when that shall have been received, will be promptly instructed to the end of carrying out the President's views, rather than the views of Messrs. Greeley, Sumner, Garrison, Colyer & Co.; his views being to restore the Union—theirs to forever prevent its restoration under the Constitution of our fathers.

Special Despatches to the New York Herald.

COUNT DE PERSIGNY COMING TO AMERICA.

Private information received at one of the foreign legations at Washington states that the rumor was current at Richmond that letters had been received from England announcing the arrival, in a short time, of Count de Persigny in the United States. It was also said that this voyage was undertaken at the instigation of the English Cabinet, and that nothing would be done in reference to American affairs by both England and France before the return of the French Minister.

JEFF. DAVIS ON THE FIELD AT FAIR OAKS.

Private letters from Baltimore state that Jeff. Davis had issued an address to the Confederate army, in which he designates the battle of the Seven Pines as a glorious victory for the Confederate arms. He also tells them that they have made eight thousand prisoners, taken seventy guns, and a large quantity of provisions and munitions of war.

Special Despatches to the New York Tribune.

THE COMMANDER OF THE RAM FLEET ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

Colonel Ellet, in command of the Ram-Fleet at Memphis, is the Charles D. Ellet, Civil Engineer, whose pamphlets criticising General McClellan and urging the construction of the steam rams and ironclad vessels some time ago, gained him considerable notoriety.

LORD LYONS GOING TO ENGLAND.

Lord Lyons embarks for England in the Persia. His leave of absence extends for ninety days. This visit, at this time, is regarded as at least equally important and noteworthy with that of M. Mercier to Richmond. Mr. Seward, the First Secretary of Legation, will be charged with the duties and responsibilities of the Embassy during Lord Lyons absence.

REPUDIATION OF GOV. STANLEY'S ACTION.

There is no doubt of the fact heretofore stated in this correspondence that the President has, in an official letter through the Secretary of War to Gov. Stanley, disapproved of his closing the schools at Newbern under the alleged authority of his commission as Military Governor of North Carolina. His duties the President regards as of an entirely different character. He has nothing to do with opening or closing schools. The President also holds that the Fugitive Slave law is to be executed through the Courts alone, and not by Military Governors any more than by other military officers. These facts are positive.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph* affirms that instructions had been sent to M. Mercier, the French Minister at Washington, to pay a second visit to Richmond, when he was to offer the united intervention of France and England to obtain the termination of the rebellion on the following terms: A full amnesty, the revision of the Constitution, compensation by the United States Congress for Southern losses sustained by the retirement of "contrabands," and the immediate return of the Confederate States to the Union.

From a calculation made, it has been shown that it would take 300,000,000 shots to dispose of 60,000 men in battle. 60,000 men fighting continuously for forty-eight consecutive hours, each man firing 300 shots, would fire altogether 370,000,000 shots.

From the New York Times, June 9

AFFAIRS BEFORE RICHMOND—DELAY OF THE MOVEMENT OF THE ARMY.

There is an ominous pause in the movements of our army in front of Richmond. It is now a week since the Confederate attempt, with an overwhelming force, to break our lines was repulsed and published with dreadful slaughter, but also, it must be remembered, at very serious cost to ourselves. General McClellan's order, issued shortly after that sharp engagement, indicated a purpose on his part to push forward speedily, and force his way into Richmond. The terrible storm of Wednesday last so swelled the streams he has to cross as to delay the movement for four or five days—and it may be that this is the only reason why that movement is delayed.

It is not impossible, however, that other causes may have something to do with it. Gen. McClellan has said nothing, so far as the public are informed, of the relative strength of the opposing armies, or of his ability, without additional aid, to cope with the Confederate hosts that have gathered from every quarter for the defence of Richmond. The Government at Washington cannot be misinformed as to the number of effective troops whom he could lead to such an encounter; though it may be ignorant or incredulous of the strength of the forces with which McClellan is required to contend. An error on one point would be as fatal as on the other. We have reason to believe that McClellan rates the Confederate army in front of him at a higher figure than the War Department; whether his information is likely to be more or less accurate the public can judge. Hitherto, it may be well to remember, he has not been at fault in this respect. His delay before Yorktown, while it incurred the censure of the ignorant and impulsive, proved to be the salvation of his army and of the cause.

We understand that Rev. Dr. Styles, whose ministrations at the Mercer Street Church in this city must be well remembered, and who has for the last year resided in Richmond, states in a private letter recently received by a friend in New Haven, that the Confederate army there numbers 200,000, and that it is well disciplined, and determined to make a desperate fight in defence of the city. One or two Confederate officers who have been taken prisoners, are reported to have made statements to the same effect; and so far as we are aware, the whole weight of testimony entitled to credit, favors the belief that the Confederate army approximates, if it does not acqually reach, that high figure. It is always safe to look upon the worst side of such a question, and it is wiser, as well as safer, to overrate than to underrate the strength of an enemy. There is no reason why Gen. McClellan, or the Government, in the present aspect of affairs, should run any risk whatever of a defeat or even of a half victory in front of Richmond. It is the last stronghold of the Confederates. At every other point their power has been broken and their armies scattered.

A decisive victory here ends the campaign, if not the war. We can take our own time,—and can make victory absolutely certain. Indeed, it is our duty to do so before we venture upon a fight. If the present contest were undecided, if our armies were needed elsewhere, if delay involved loss to us and augmented strength to the enemy, or if our cause needed the prestige of victory, or of a desperate attempt to secure it, there would be reason for taking risks, and for trusting to superior valor and endurance, without regard to numbers. But to do so now would be a crime,—one which, if the attempt were crowned by success, would incur the swift and lasting reprobation of the people upon the authority, whether military or civil, who should prove to have been responsible for it. We do not believe that either Gen. McClellan or President Lincoln will take any such risk, or put the Union cause in any such needless jeopardy.

In one of the recent despatches from General McClellan's headquarters, it is stated that a reconnoissance had shown that the enemy had no troops between the Rappahannock and the army under General McClellan's command. This establishes the fact that McDowell can effect a junction with McClellan, and bring to his aid the forty thousand men under his command in two days' march, and without encountering any obstacles. It may possibly intimate, also, the desirableness of such a junction preparatory to an attack upon Richmond. Of its wisdom and prudence, provided Washington would not be left unduly exposed, there cannot be a moment's doubt. Indeed, we find it somewhat difficult to understand how the President should consent to an attack, while there is even a probability that the Confederate force outnumbers McClellan's, without the active aid and co-operation of McDowell's corps. The force now under Banks and Fremont seems to have been strong enough to chase Jackson back through the valley of the Shenandoah, if not swift enough to overtake him: It does not seem, therefore, as if it could be extraordinarily hazardous to deploy that force for the protection of the capital, while McDowell goes to aid in the capture of Richmond. We see, by the telegraph, that McDowell and his staff were in Washington on Saturday. We hope it was to arrange for some speedy movement in that direction.

It is not unlikely that we may hear of an assault upon Richmond at any moment. When we do we shall have the utmost confidence in its success; for we do not believe that McClellan will incur for himself, his army, the Government and the Union, the enormous risks of an assault for which he cannot predict an absolute and nearly certain success—unless, indeed, he should be ordered peremptorily from Washington to make it; and we have too much reliance on the President's prudence to believe that any such order will issue. If, on the other hand, the movement is not made at once, we shall find a full justification for the delay in the necessity of providing for the co-operation of other forces, in order to secure that certainty of success to which, in the present condition of affairs, the country is entitled

Correspondence of the N. Y. Evening Post.

A REBEL ADJUDICATION—IMPORTANT RUMOR FROM JEFFREY.

BALTIMORE, June 4, 1862.

The Federal Court for the district of Maryland has for a judge one William Fell Giles, whose secession proclivities and sympathies are not denied; but his adjudication yesterday of a case of seizure by the revenue authorities clearly entitles him to a place by the side of West B. Humphreys, late Federal Judge of the District of Tennessee, now on trial for treason before the United States Senate.—The Secretary of the Interior gave one Hodge authority, under the act of Congress of February 15th, 1862, to procure a cargo of cotton on the ground that the department should have the privilege of buying one-half, more or less, at actual cost and charges. This was dated March 8th, 1862. On the 26th of April, 1862, Hodge sends his letter of authority to one P. Animan, of Baltimore, and directs him to carry out the arrangement entered into between them for the procuring of a cargo of cotton seed in Virginia. It appears that a trip was made up the Rappahannock, under this arrangement, previous to the case in hand, and that it resulted in bringing back a handsome return for the cargo of goods sent out—not in cotton seed, but in tobacco, which was sold at a high price in this city.

The schooner Reform was next chartered, and laden with some eight thousand dollars' worth of goods, amongst which were things directed to private parties in rebeldom. She was cleared with the manifest for a port in Maryland, but when she was seized she had on board some five hundred and odd articles not enumerated in the manifest. The skipper set up the defence that he was executing a Government order, and that this cargo he was carrying to rebeldom was necessary for the accomplishment of his purpose, notwithstanding it is an admitted fact that the banks of the Rappahannock are not a cotton-growing country.

In the face of these and other pertinent facts, all going to show that the whole adventure was nothing more than a commercial speculation in fraud of the revenue and the blockade of the Confederate territory, so bold and so bunglingly got up that a child could not help seeing its real objects—a speculation having no more to do with cotton seed than with indigo or rice—Judge Giles ruled that the undertaking was all right and according to law, and allowed the parties interested to withdraw their goods and the vessel, though he condescended to give the revenue officers a certificate of probable cause of seizure. The case has been appealed, to be affirmed, as a matter of course, by Judge Taney.

FREMONT'S DIFFICULTIES.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* has this paragraph: "We notice that some of the Washington despatches ask why Gen. Fremont did not take a more direct road across from Franklin and throw himself in Jackson's rear, and completely cut off his retreat. It is very easy to ask such a question.—The gallant people who propose it do not know, perhaps, that for four days previous to his march, Gen. Fremont's troops had had scarcely a bite of bread, that they were subsisting on fresh meat, without even salt. To have moved further south on a line that would have taken him directly across to Harrisonburg, would simply have been to lead his troops out in the wilderness to starve to death. As it was, he could, with the greatest difficulty, subsist his troops at Franklin, and was compelled to come round by Petersburg and meet his supplies. Jackson being a General, and not a letter-writer for the New York newspapers, knew this before he commenced his pursuit of Banks."

The case of Mr. Edwin James has reached its end. It came up for decision in the Supreme Court, when Judge Ingraham delivered the following:

"In the matter of Edwin James, the Court are divided in opinion upon the subject. The opinion of Mr. Justice Clerke and myself is in favor of postponing the further consideration of this matter till the next term, with a view of allowing the party to bring such further evidence before the Court as he sees fit to do at that time. The other two judges (Leonard and Barnard) differ from us, not deeming it necessary to postpone further action till the next term. They are of the opinion that, inasmuch as Mr. James denies the statements, as suggested by the committee, no further action is necessary, and the proceedings should therefore be dismissed. As there is, therefore, an equal division of the Court on the subject, Judge Sutherland, being absent, no further action will be taken on the subject, and no additional order will be made in the matter."

The Prince of Wales, in Egypt, has shown himself to possess qualities worthy of a true traveller. He travels without pretension, walks a good deal, rolls up his trousers and wades from the boats to the shore of the Nile, when most of his suite are carried on the backs of natives.

Monetary and Commercial Review,

BALTIMORE, June 9, 1862.

Both Government and State securities continue very dull; for Maryland inscribed 6's 1890 102 was bid, but there were no sellers; 52¾ was bid, 53¾ asked for Missouri coupon 6's. In City stocks we notice the sale of $2,850 6's 1875 at 100, closing at 99¾ bid, 100 asked; for the old issue of 1890 100¾ was bid, without finding sellers; for Park stock 96 was bid, 98 asked. The only transactions in Railway bonds were sales of $6,000 Northwestern Virginia 6's, first mortgage guaranteed by the city, at 94¼, and $1,000 Northern Central 6's 1885 at 80¼, the latter closing at 80¼ bid, 80¾ asked; for Western Maryland 6's 1890, first mortgage guaranteed by the city, 96 was bid, 97 asked. There was a sale of 200 shares Springfield Mining at $2.50. Nothing done in Railway shares; Baltimore and Ohio closed at $64¼ bid, $64¾ asked regular way; and Northern Central $23 bid, $23¾ asked regular way. Other stocks remain pretty much as last noted.

This brokers are paying 8¾@9 per cent. premium for American gold, and 1¾ per cent. for United States demand notes. They are selling the former at 4@4¼ per cent., and the latter at 2 per cent. Out of town money remains as last noted.

[†At the first board in New York to-day, as compared with the same board yesterday, Missouri 6's declined 1¾ per cent; Virginia 6's 1 per cent.; New York Central ⅞; while Tennessee advanced 1¾; North Carolina